



LESOTHO

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION



International Arrivals & Accommodation Statistics Report 2015

Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation, June 2016

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1. FOREWORD

Welcome to the second edition of the enhanced Annual Tourism Arrivals and Accommodation Statistical Report. In their strategy, the Lesotho government has recognised tourism as one of the cornerstones for economic development and poverty reduction. The Lesotho Vision 2020 acknowledges that tourism could become a major vehicle for economic and social improvement hence the need for accurate and timely tourism statistics.

Over the years, Lesotho has seen a positive increase in arrivals which are attributed to marketing efforts by the Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation (a government parasatatal), the private sector as well as accurate reporting. This year's analysis illustrates that (despite macro-economic challenges as well as the threat of international security as manifested by terror attacks in Europe), our major international source market; arrivals into Lesotho had a positive growth; that is Lesotho's international arrivals increased to 1,082,403 million international visitors, which is 3,893 arrivals more than the previous year.

Demand from key international markets, namely Germany and Netherlands also revealed a positive growth whereby they grew noticeably with percentage increases of 59 percent and 40 percent respectively. However, although these increases from these markets were significant, the analysis indicates that their total market share was still low, an indication that Lesotho still has to continue to market itself aggressively in these key source markets. Just like in 2014 South Africa was still the only country that provided the bulk of the tourists with a market share of 90 percent, making it Lesotho's biggest arrivals contributor to date.

Tourism receipts generated from the accommodation sub-sector were estimated at M822 ,384,688.94 in 2015 representing an enormous increase compared to 2014. Just like the previous year, the hotel industry (in comparison to other types of accommodation) was the top performer with a total supply of 984 rooms, a share of 33.1 percent. With the above highlights, this report will provide a detailed review of Lesotho's tourism sector performance across arrivals and accommodations.

The Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation would therefore like to express its utmost gratitude to STATS SA for their valuable assistance in providing it with arrivals data as well as Lesotho's accommodation sub-sector for its co-operation during the collection of accommodations data.

On behalf of the tourism sector, I hope that this 2015 Statistical Report on Tourism Statistics in Lesotho will be utilised by the private sector to further grow the sector by identifying opportunities and gaps. Likewise, it is our firm belief that this report will add further impetus to government's existing resolve to have in place policies geared at accelerating growth and expansion of Lesotho's tourism offering with a view to increasing

the length of stay and tourist spend; both of which translate into the much needed jobs for our people.

Worthy of specific mention (among others) is policy development that will result in improvements in the area of tourism mega infra-structure development relating to roads, border crossing, visitor comfort facilities, product development and animation.

It is indeed true that if one takes care of the means, the end will take care of itself!

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mpaiphele D. Maqutu", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mpaiphele D. Maqutu

Chief Executive Officer

2. INTRODUCTION

The Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation (LTDC) started publishing its newly improved Annual and Accommodations Report in 2014. This new enhanced report was brought about by the challenges the LTDC faced while collecting and reporting data. As it was mentioned in the previous year's report, difficulties began when the Department of Immigration began automating border posts and implemented a system that cannot provide data as required. This challenge then led the LTDC to seek assistance from South Africa (under the existing bi-lateral protocols), whereby Lesotho requested STATSSA to provide it with data, that is, departures from South Africa which automatically translate into international arrivals to Lesotho.

This publication, unlike the previous publications prior to 2014 will only be comparable to 2014 because of the same type of data (STATS SA data) that was used. It will provide summary tables and a graphical analysis of the annual arrivals and accommodation trends in order to observe performance of the sector between the two years.

This report will be divided into two sections where the first part will compare results from arrival statistics and the second from accommodation statistics. Arrival statistics will provide an analysis of; total arrivals, top source markets, distribution of arrivals by continents, purpose of visit, popular ports of entry and seasonality patterns while Accommodation statistics will compare types of accommodation establishments, distribution of rooms, distribution of beds, employment, accommodation demand, bed occupancy and revenue accrued.

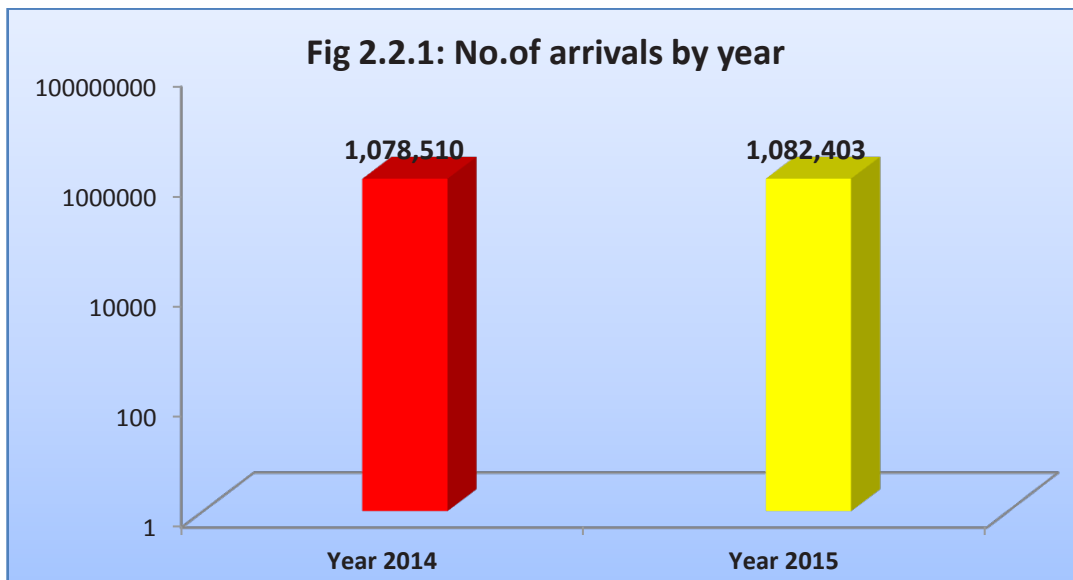
2. ARRIVALS STATISTICS

2.1 TRACKING TOURISM DEMAND



Tracking Tourism arrivals in Lesotho is important because tourism plays a pivotal role in the growth of the economy as well as creating employment for its citizens.

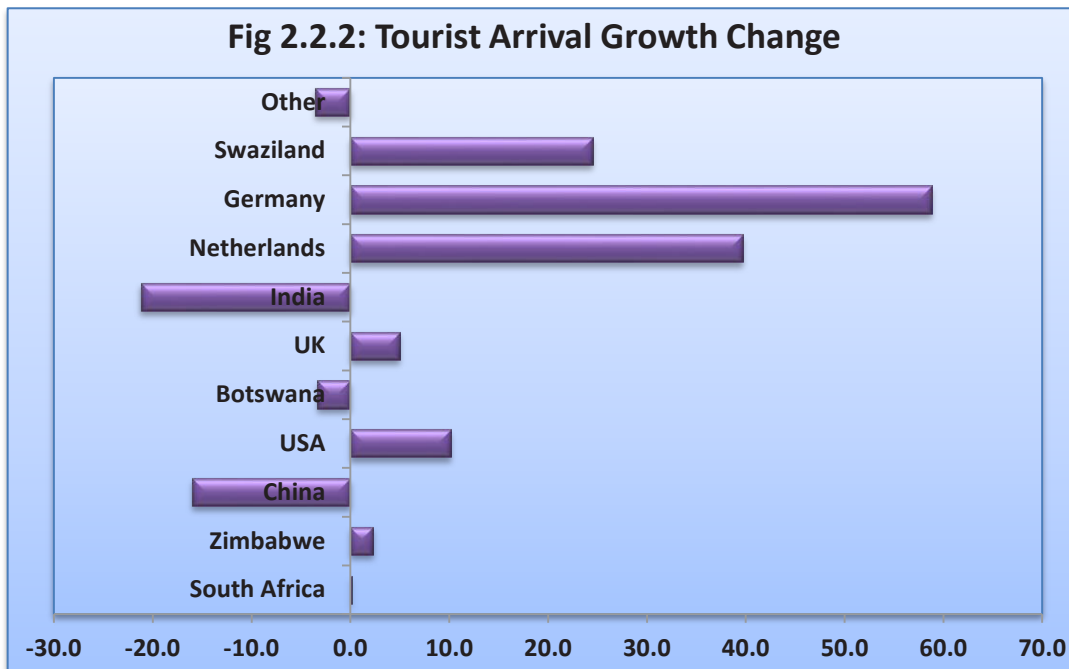
2.2 TOURISM ARRIVALS



Key Points:

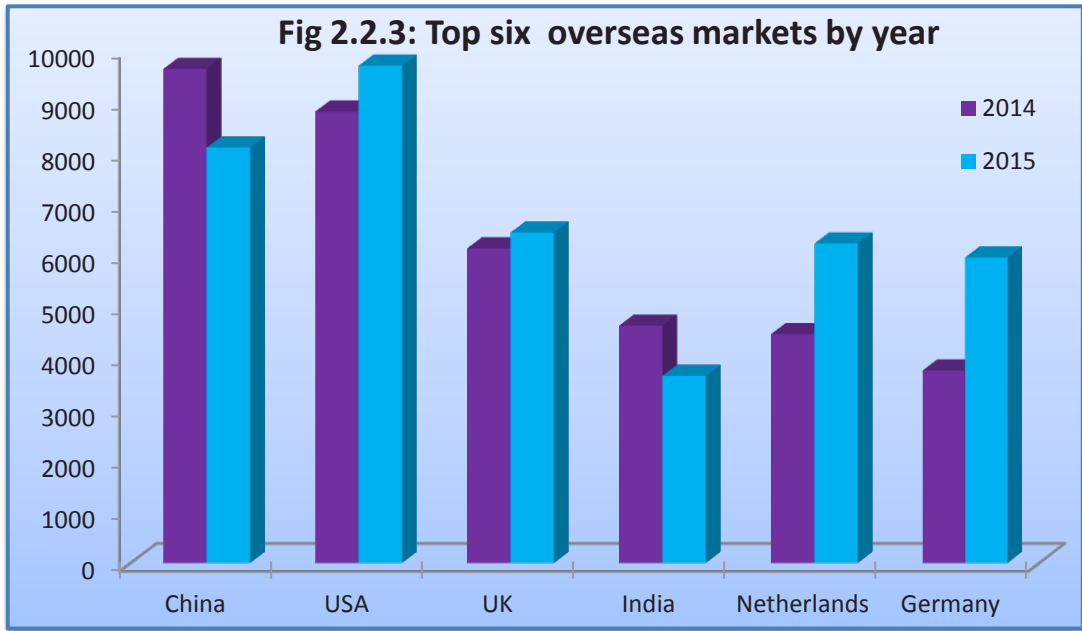
- ❖ Lesotho's international arrivals recorded a marginal increase in 2015, with 1,082,403 arrivals, which is an increase of 0.4 percent from 2014 arrivals.

Fig 2.2.2: Tourist Arrival Growth Change



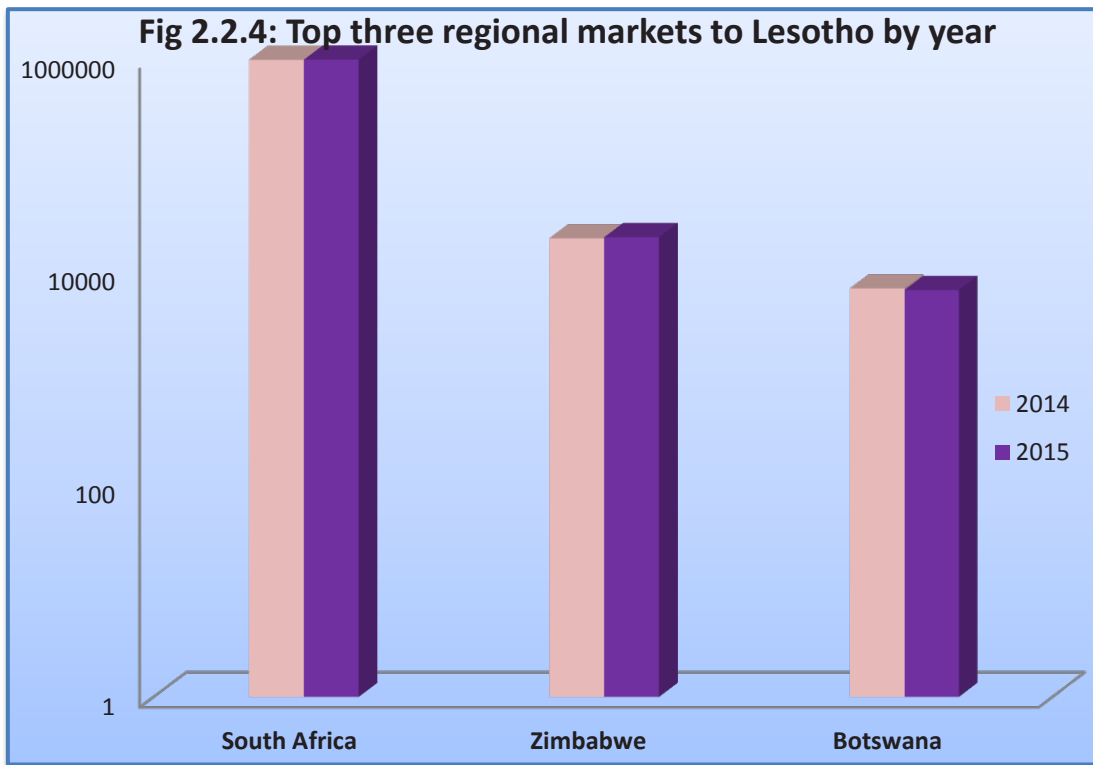
Key Points:

- ❖ Growth in arrivals from international visitors was strongest for visitors from Germany, Netherlands and Swaziland (up by 58.9 percent, 39.7 percent and 24.5 percent, respectively).
- ❖ Visitors from India, China and Botswana declined in 2015 in comparison to 2014 (down by 21.2 percent, 15.9 percent and 3.3 percent respectively).



Key Points:

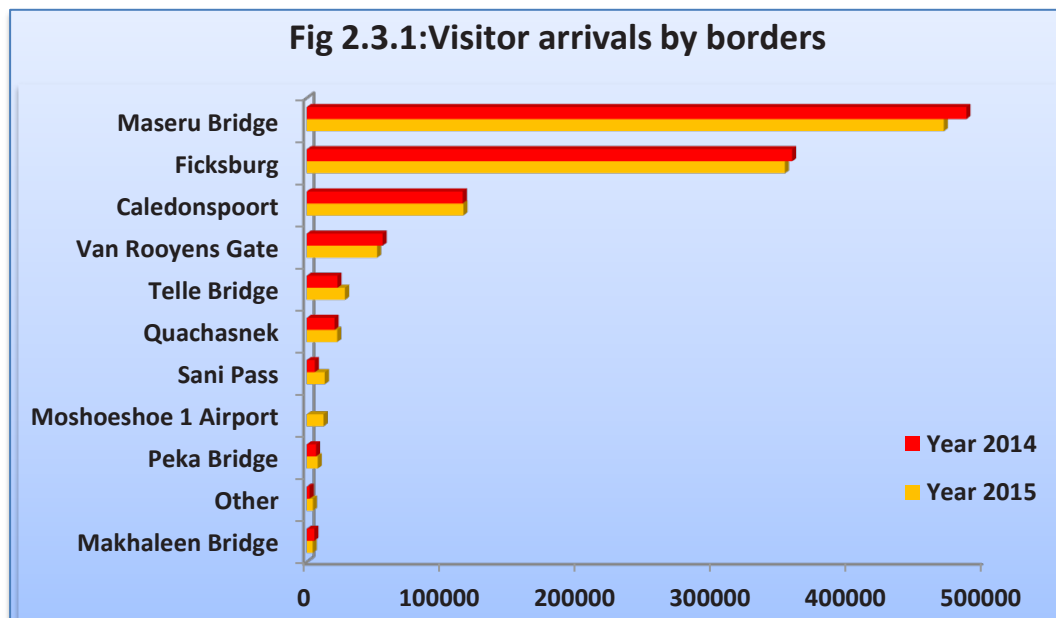
- ❖ The top six source markets for Lesotho remained the same as in 2014. However, USA overtook china to become one of the top 3 overseas source markets in 2015.
- ❖ It is also noteworthy to mention that USA and UK, showed a positive growth of 10.2 percent, 5 percent and respectively.



Key Points:

- ❖ As in previous years, South Africa has continued to emerge as the leading source market of international arrivals to Lesotho amounting to 970,292 arrivals, accounting for 89.6 percent of the total traffic in 2015.
- ❖ Furthermore, Zimbabwe survived its position as the second major tourist source market to the country with a share of 1.9 percent, recording an increase of 2.3 percent from 20,523 in 2014 to 20,995 in 2015.

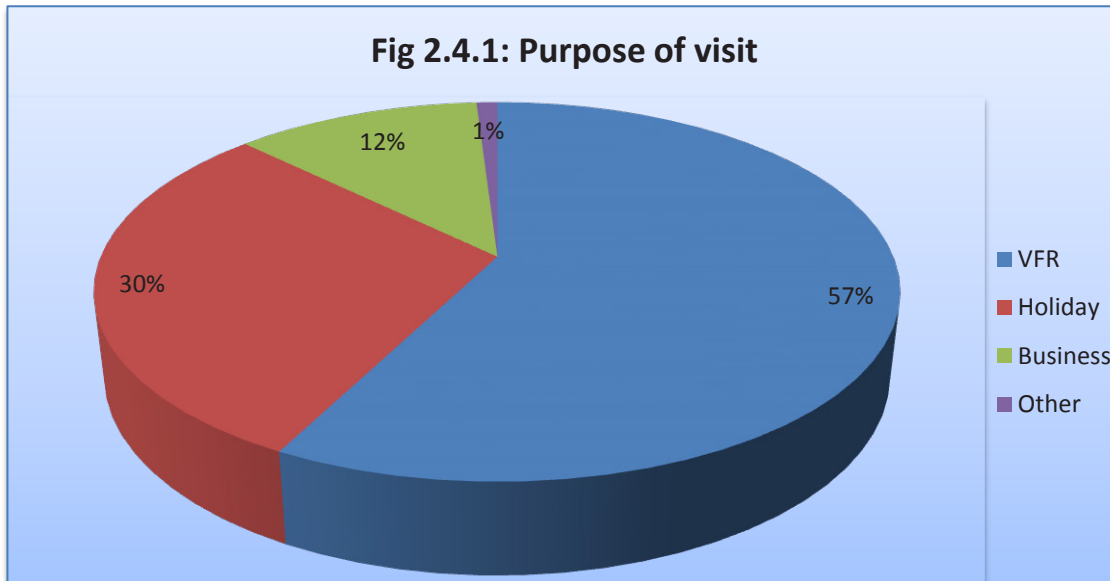
2.3. PORT OF ENTRY



Key Points:

- ❖ In 2015 visitor movements by ports accounted for 98.9 percent while visitor movements at the airport accounted for only 1.1 per cent.
- ❖ As Lesotho’s main port of entry, Maseru Bridge continued to handle the bulk of the arrivals comprising 43 percent of the total arrivals, an increase of 0.3 percent compared to 2014.
- ❖ Sani pass registered a significant growth of more than 100 percent making it the highest increase in arrivals amongst all ports of entry.

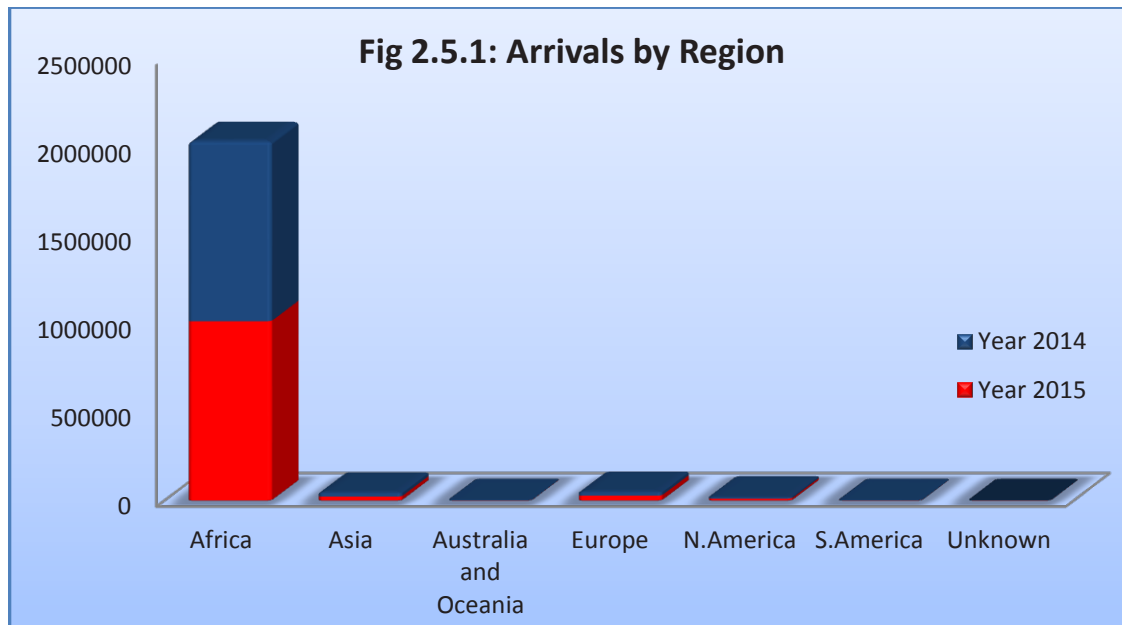
2.4. PURPOSE OF VISIT



Key Points:

- ❖ **NOTE:** Data on purpose of visit was calculated using an average of the past four years (2010-2013) where Lesotho was collecting its own data (Immigration data). This data was collected at the four border posts and the Airport, namely ;(Caledonspoort, Vanroyeens Gate, Sani Pass and the Moshoeshoe I International Airport) where forms were being filled-in correctly and data was thought to be accurate.
- ❖ As the chart indicates, the majority of the tourists were visiting friends and relatives (58 percent), followed by Holiday (30 percent). As seen the rest of the share was distributed among the purpose of Business (12 percent) and “others” which constituted (1 percent)

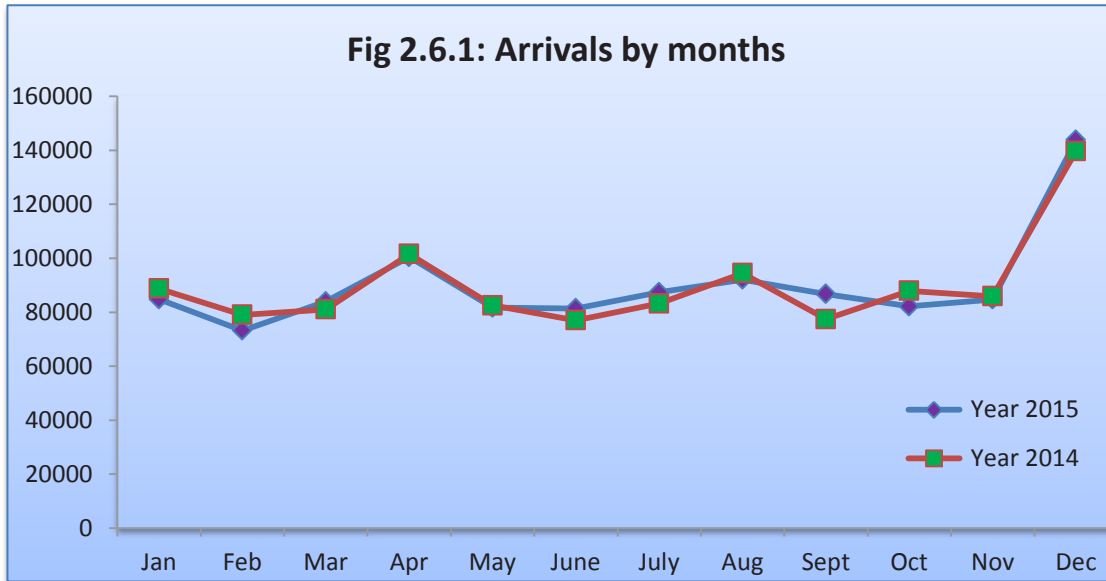
2.5. ARRIVALS BY REGION



Key Points:

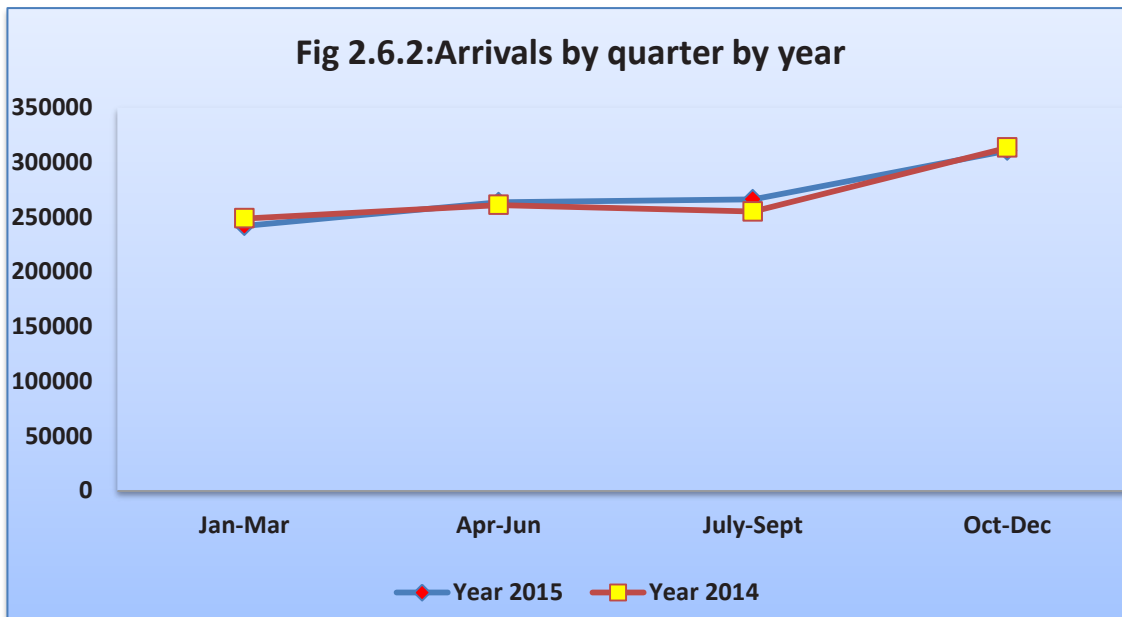
- ❖ By regional grouping Africa persisted as the Lesotho’s main source market in 2015 accounting for 94 percent of the total share, recording a 0.2 percent increase compared to the same period last year.
- ❖ Europe was the second source of the total inbound tourism arrivals (27,706) with a share of 2.6 percent, an increase of 23,451 compared to the same period in 2014.
- ❖ Europe therefore registered the highest visitor growth amongst all regions with a growth of 18 percent.

2.6. SEASONALITY OF TOURIST TRAFFIC



Key Points:

- ❖ December and April respectively still dominate as the peak months for international arrivals.
- ❖ December accumulated 143,771 visitor arrivals and marked an increase of 3 percent compared to 139,679 in December 2014 while April moved from 101,566 to 100,456 arrivals compared to the same period last year, a decrease of -1.1 percent.
- ❖ Visitor arrivals for the month of September 2015 reached an all-time high 86,740, posting a 12 percent increase versus 77,450 September 2014.



Key Points:

- ❖ July to September and April-June are the only quarters that listed a positive growth of 4.3 percent and 1 percent respectively.
- ❖ January to March saw a fall in arrivals in 2015 (241,946) compared to the same period last year (248,823) with a marginal decline of -2.9 percent.

3. ACCOMODATION STATISTICS

3.1. TRACKING ACCOMODATION DEMAND

This sub-section intends to provide an overview of the accommodation sub-sector in Lesotho. Lesotho's accommodation establishments consist of a range of lodgings that include Hotels, Lodges, Guest Houses, Bed & breakfast (B&B), Hostels, Farmers Training Centres (FTCs), Backpackers and Rural Home Stays. These accommodation establishments are mostly found in towns across the country, although Maseru (capital city) constitutes the majority of them (39 percent).

Although the newly introduced Rural Homes Stays have not yet been widely used like the other types of accommodation, most of them are found in Berea, Mokhotlong, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. Efforts to improve this emerging type of accommodation are already on-going; trainings are aimed at improving owners' hospitality, sanitation and customer care.

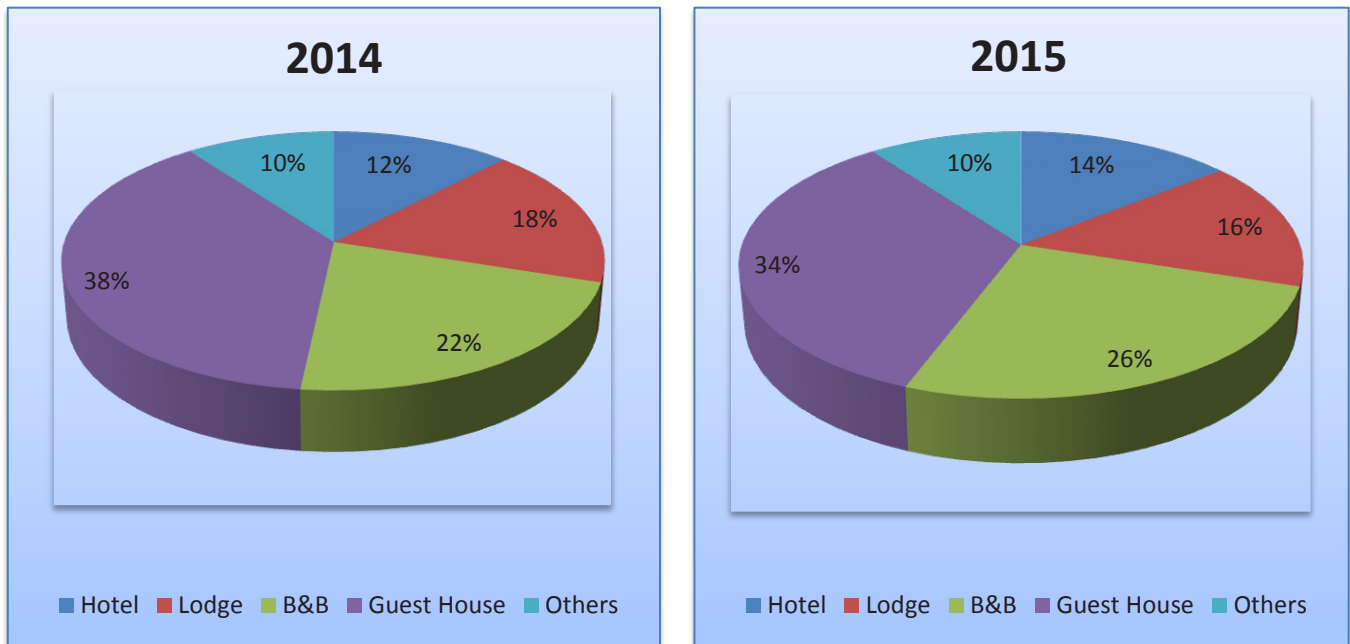


3.2. ACCOMODATION TYPES

Key Points:

- ❖ There hasn't been a noticeable change on the number of establishments in 2015 compared to 2014. However there has been a slight increase in the proportion of Hotels and B&Bs where an increase is 0.2 percent and 0.4 percent respectively.
- ❖ Although there was a marginal increase (0.4 percent) in the number of guest houses; they still topped the list in both years; 2014 and 2015 respectively.(38 percent and 34 percent).

Fig: 3.2.1: Supply of accommodation by type



3.3. EMPLOYMENT



Notes:

- ❖ In 2015 Hotels and B&Bs had more employees compared to the previous year.
- ❖ There are more unskilled employees than skilled employees across all establishments.
- ❖ Lesotho nationals are the most employed across all establishments' type at 99 percent while non-residents/international employees constitute only 1 percent.
- ❖ It is noteworthy to the mention that in comparison to 2014, in 2015 Lesotho Nationals employed by the accommodation sector increased slightly by 1 percent.

Fig 3.3.1: Distribution of employees by type of accommodation

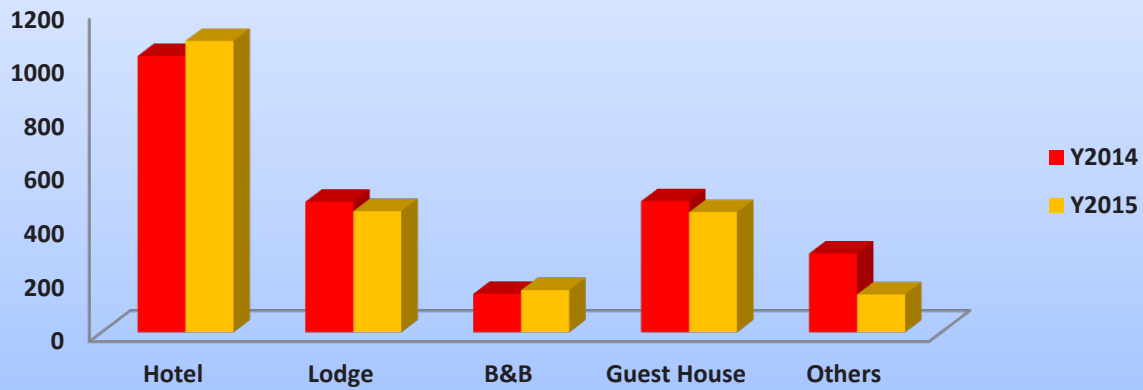
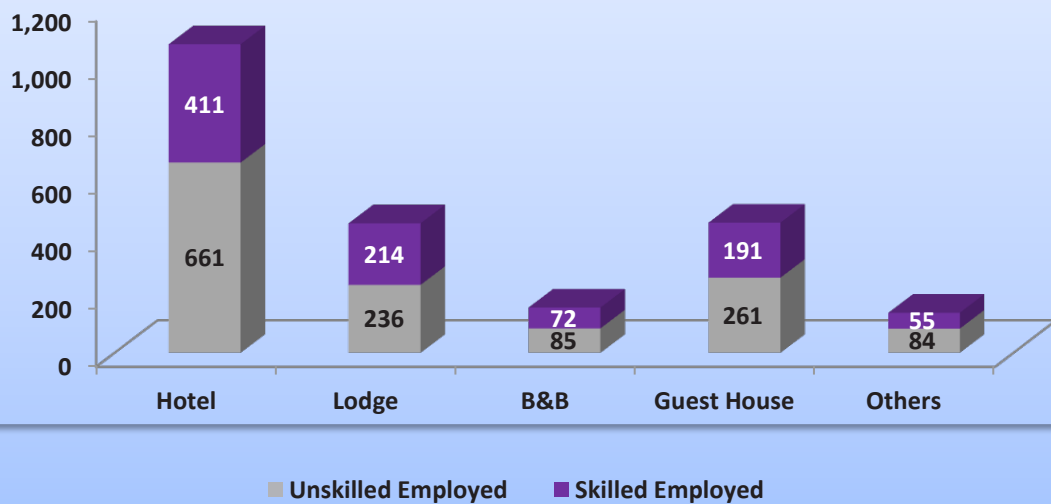


Fig 3.3.2: Distribution of employees by level of skills in 2015



Notes

- ❖ All types of establishments have employed more females than males. Hotels, Guesthouses and B&Bs have higher proportion of females than any other establishment.

Fig 3.3.3 Distribution of employees by sex and type of establishment

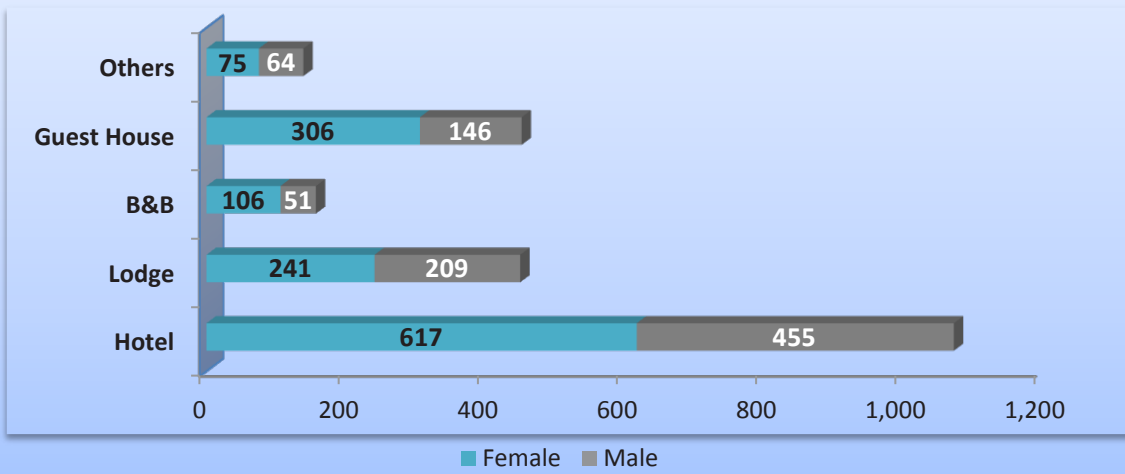
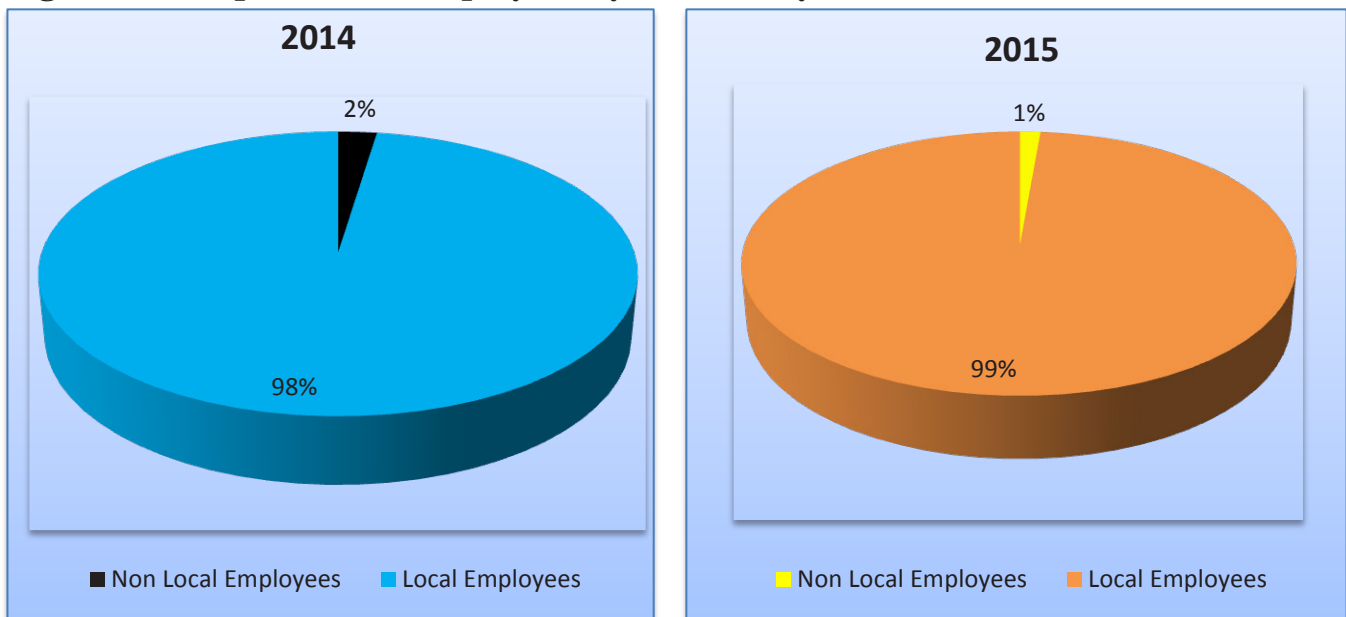


Fig: 3.3.4 Composition of employees by Nationality

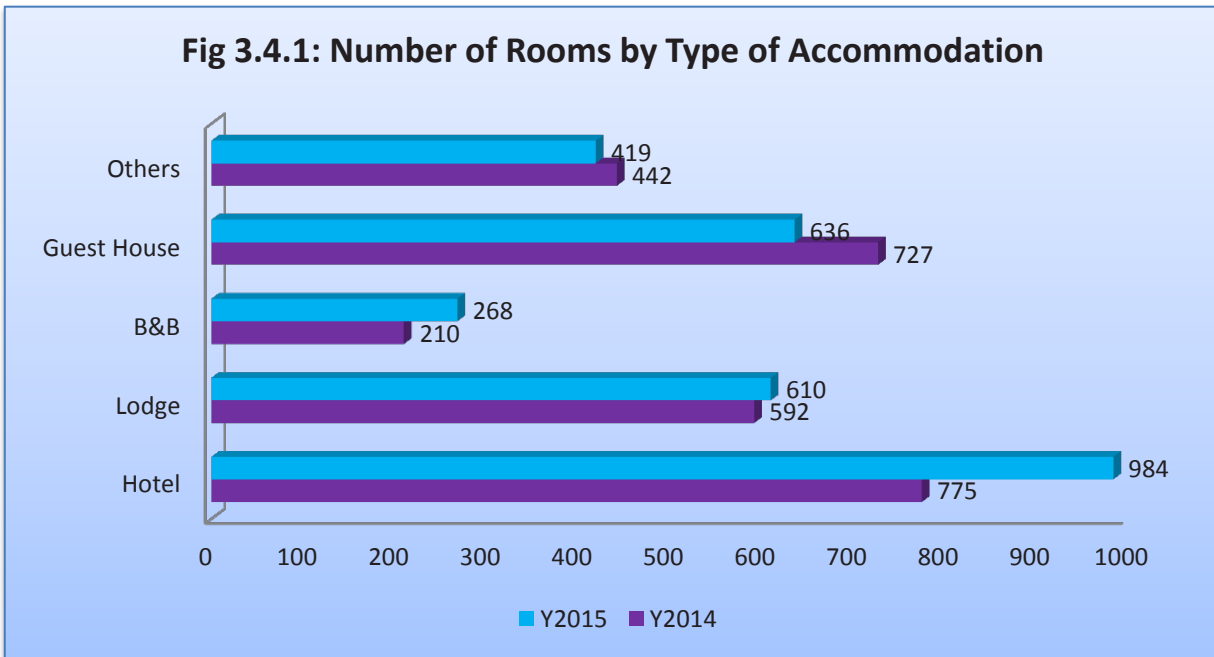


3.4. ACCOMODATION ESTABLISHMENT CAPACITY

Notes:

- ❖ Total number of rooms that all accommodation establishments constituted in 2015 was 2,917 which were 171 more compared to 2014.
- ❖ Distribution of rooms by type of establishment shows that in both 2014 and 2015 hotels had more rooms than any other type of establishments (984&775) while B&Bs(268 &210) comprised the lowest number of rooms at 268.
- ❖ In 2015 hotels, B&Bs and Lodges increased their rooms by 27percent, 28 percent and 3 percent respectively while guesthouses saw a 13 percent decline.

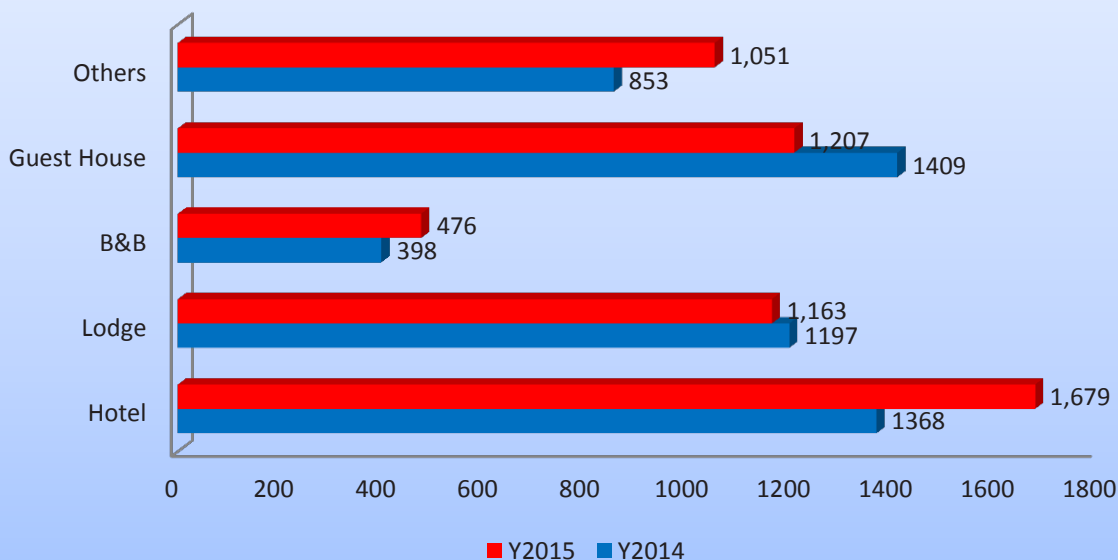
Fig 3.4.1: Number of Rooms by Type of Accommodation



Notes:

- ❖ Total number of beds that all accommodation establishments constituted in 2015 was 5,576 which were 351 more than the previous year.
- ❖ As opposed to 2014 where guest houses comprised of more beds than any other establishment, 2015 saw hotels topping the list with the most number of beds across all establishments.
- ❖ However in both years, B&Bs comprised of the least number of beds across all establishments.

Fig 3.4.2: Number of beds by type of accommodation

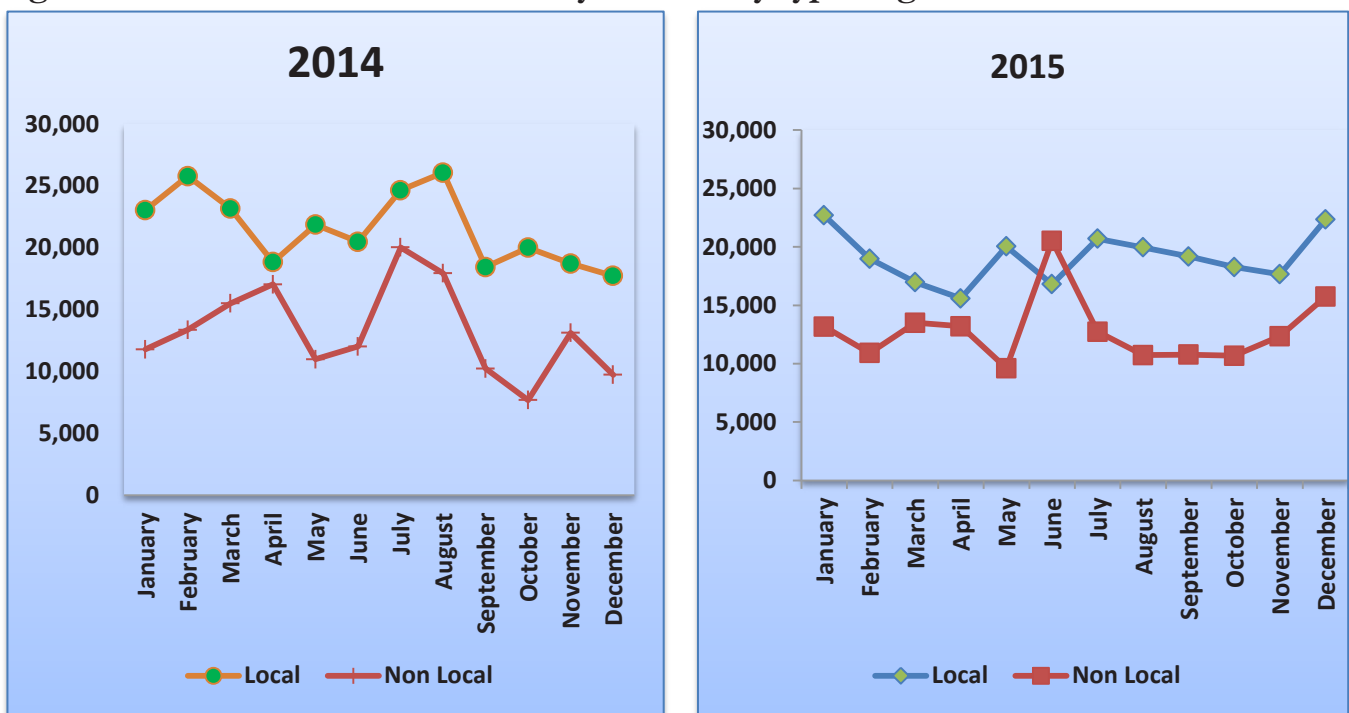


3.5. ACCOMMODATION DEMAND

Key Points:

- ❖ Accommodation demand for international visitors (Non-locals) for both years was low compared to the demand by local visitors.
- ❖ 2014 reached its international visitors peak month in July (20,016) while 2015 reached it in June (20,514).
- ❖ The peak month for domestic tourists in 2014 was August while 2015 started off with a high and note reached its peak in January.
- ❖ However both years saw a decline in domestic tourism from March to May.
- ❖ For the year 2015, December saw a positive growth of both domestic and international arrivals (26 percent and 62 percent respectively).

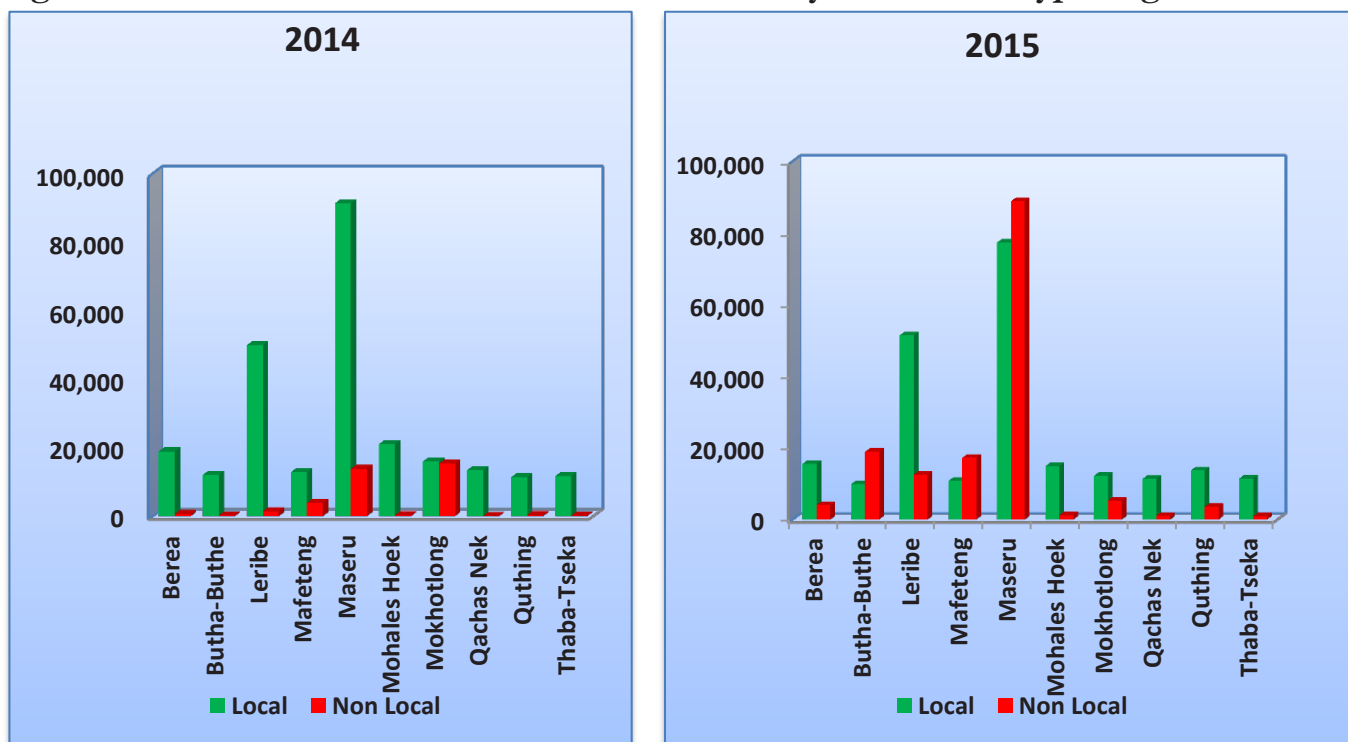
Fig 3.5.1: Accommodation demand by months by type of guests



Key Points:

- ❖ Both 2014 and 2015 depicted a high demand for accommodation from domestic tourists in Maseru and Leribe.
- ❖ Maseru was the only district with a significantly high accommodation demand.
- ❖ In comparison to 2014, 2015 saw an improvement in international guest nights in 2015 across the districts.
- ❖ As opposed to 2014 where the number of local visitors exceeded international visitors in all districts, in 2015 international tourists that visited Maseru, Botha-Bothe and Mafeteng exceeded the number of local visitors.
- ❖ International visitors that visited Leribe in 2014 also grew impressively by more than 100 percent in 2015.

Fig 3.5.2 Distribution of accommodation demand by district and type of guests



3.6. BED OCCUPANCY

Table 1: Bed Occupancy Rate 2015

Bed Occupancy Rate 2015 (%)							2014/2015
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total	-/+
Berea	19	0	18	7	0	16	-4
Butha-Buthe	10	11	8	11	9	11	-3
Leribe	32	11	16	22	13	21	-1
Mafeteng	24	38	12	5	5	20	0
Maseru	30	13	35	24	10	21	1
Mohale's Hoek	13	9	3	15	7	12	-7
Mokhotlong	12	34	19	14	21	18	1
Qachas Nek	19	4	15	18	7	14	-2
Quthing	19	4	14	13	1	10	-5
Thaba-Tseka	12	11	6	28	4	11	-1
Total	23	14	18	19	12	18	-1

Key Points:

- ❖ Hotels have the highest bed occupancy rate 23 percent, followed by guest houses 19 percent and Bed & Breakfast at 18 percent.
- ❖ The overall bed occupancy is 18 percent and has declined by 1 percent compared to 2014.

3.7. REVENUE

Key Points

- ❖ Both years, hotels seemed to be the biggest contributors of revenue across accommodation subsector.
- ❖ There has been a significant increase in total revenue accrued from all accommodation establishments; M379,343,577.60 in 2014 to M822 384 688.94 in 2015.

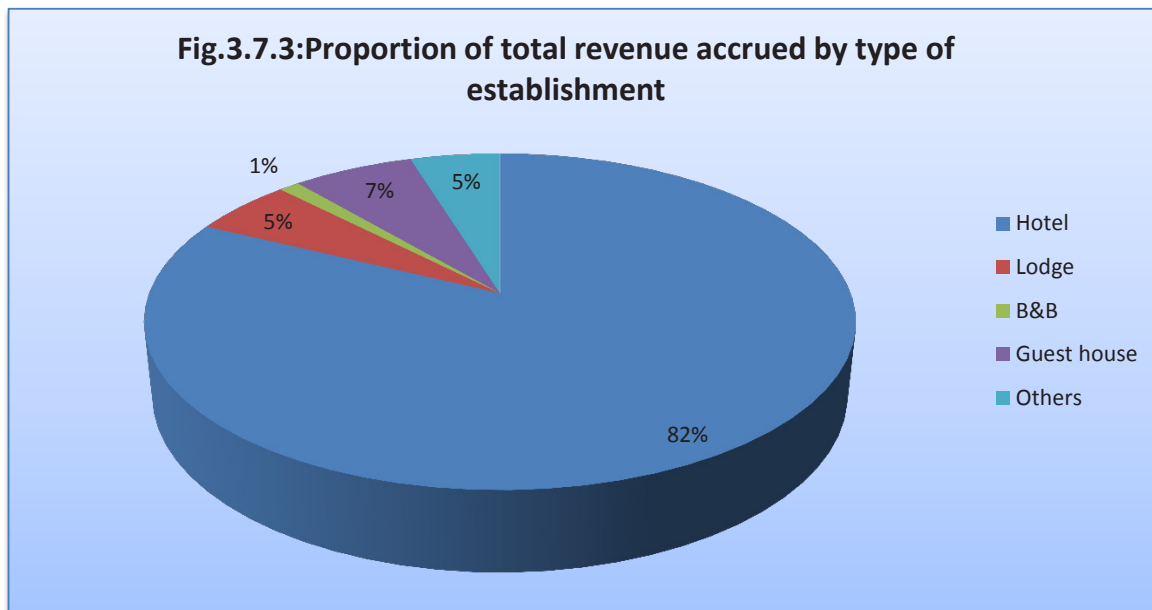


Table 2: Total Revenue 2015

Total Revenue 2015 (Maloti)						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	18 973006.04	-	115790.00	883 243.34	-	19 972 039.38
Butha-Buthe	3 858631.82	3 269 822.35	168333.00	3 799 310.00	111 920.00	11 208 017.17
Leribe	76 943207.00	3 055 249.07	1 718600.00	13 095 911.48	3 651 243.20	98 464 210.75
Mafeteng	7 713342.99	6 304 775.40	1 459571.00	447 248.00	1 768 783.00	17 693 720.39
Maseru	523 965334.97	24 048 064.45	3 981288.20	20 756 883.67	3 954 657.90	576 706 229.19
Mohales Hoek	13 589603.11	1 993 178.00	-	516 345.51	277 265.00	16 376 391.62
Mokhotlong	3 990153.96	3 458 927.00	689945.00	2 535 897.00	8 945 190.27	19 620 113.23
Qachas Nek	20 461794.93	286 162.00	464667.00	3 077 963.87	20 461 794.93	44 752 382.73
Quthing	5 610405.00	254 422.50	237025.00	6 511 871.00	123 220.00	12 736 943.50
Thaba-Tseka	1 004497.10	1 648 291.00	300730.00	1 732 982.88	168 140.00	4 854 640.98
Total	676 109976.92	44 318891.77	9 135949.20	53 357 656.75	39 462 214.30	822 384 688.94

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is apparent that the Lesotho Tourism Development Corporate (LTDC) still has to explore other avenues of independently collecting data as far as tourism arrivals are concerned. However from the data that was used (Stats SA and Lesotho Immigration) it is evident that there was an increase in overall visitor arrivals which reflects a slight increase for visitors who came for holiday purposes.

Generally, there were mixed performances among the major source markets in 2015. Neighbouring South Africa which supplied close to 90 percent of the tourists only grew marginally by 0.2 percent while Germany which provided 0.5 percent of the total arrivals grew by a whopping 59 percent. Netherlands which brought 0.6 percent of the arrivals, expanded by close to 40 percent while Swaziland and the USA displayed an encouraging growth as well (25 percent and 10 percent respectively).

Tourists originating from Africa (95 percent), Europe (2.2 percent) and North America grew by 0.2 per cent, 18 per cent and 10 per cent respectively while South America and Asia contacted by 28 percent and 19 percent respectively. The winter months registered more arrivals in comparison to 2014 an increase of (3.2 percent) while the summer months experienced a (0.9 percent) decline compared to 2014. Winter months' increase is definitely due to the popular skiing activities while the decline in the summer months could possibly be lack of a variety of summer activities that could be done in Lesotho.

As far as the accommodation sub-sector is concerned, hotels were the top performers with the highest number of rooms and beds. In 2015 just like in 2014, though unskilled, hotels followed by guest houses and B&Bs employed the highest number of workers who happened to be female and Basotho citizens (99 per cent). In correspondence with increase in arrivals in the winter months, accommodation demand from international visitors seemed to be at its peak in the winter months. It has also been evident that Mokhotlong is the only district that has the same demand for international and local visitors as far as accommodation is concerned.

From the analysis it is clear that the Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation together with the private sector still have to continue working hard in marketing destination Lesotho. In order to increase bed occupancy and accommodation establishment growth it is perhaps imperative that the sector networks in order to increase competitiveness at the different establishments.

ANNEX 1

ARRIVAL STATISTICS TABLES

2014			2015		Market Share
Market	Total Arrivals	Market share	Market	Total Arrivals	
South Africa	968742	89.8	South Africa	970292	89.6
Zimbabwe	20523	1.9	Zimbabwe	20995	1.9
China	9630	0.9	USA	9694	0.9
USA	8798	0.8	China	8095	0.7
Botswana	6942	0.6	Botswana	6712	0.6
UK	6128	0.6	UK	6436	0.6
India	4619	0.4	Netherlands	6223	0.6
Netherlands	4454	0.4	Germany	5951	0.5
Germany	3746	0.3	Swaziland	4627	0.4
Swaziland	3716	0.3	India	3639	0.3
Other	41212	3.8	Other	39739	3.7
Total	1078510	100	Total	1082403	100

Continent	2015		2014		14/15
	No. of arrivals	Market Share	No. of arrivals	Market share 2015	%
Africa	1019127	94.2	1017587	94.4	0.2
Asia	22295	2.1	24750	2.3	-9.9
Australia and Oceania	1077	0.1	1328	0.1	-18.9
Europe	27706	2.6	23451	2.2	18.1
N.America	10861	1.0	9826	0.9	10.5
S.America	784	0.1	1085	0.1	-27.7
Unknown	553	0.1	483	0.0	14.5
Grand Total	1,082,403	100.0	1,078,510	100.0	0.4

Source Market	2014	2015	% -/+
South Africa	968742	970292	0.2
Zimbabwe	20523	20995	2.3
China	9630	8095	-15.9
USA	8798	9694	10.2
Botswana	6942	6712	-3.3
UK	6128	6436	5.0
India	4619	3639	-21.2
Netherlands	4454	6223	39.7
Germany	3746	5951	58.9
Swaziland	3716	4627	24.5
Other	41212	39739	-3.6
Total	1,078,510	1,082,403	0.4

Name of border	Year 2015	Year 2014	Markets share	%
Caledonspoort	115386	115007	10.7	0.3
Ficksburg	352389	357748	32.6	-1.5
Makhaleen Bridge	4407	5563	0.4	-20.8
Maseru Bridge	469521	486126	43.4	-3.4
Moshoeshoe 1 Airport	12401		1.1	
Peka Bridge	8130	6857	0.8	18.6
Quachasnek	22423	20434	2.1	9.7
Sani Pass	13299	6003	1.2	121.5
Telle Bridge	28177	22664	2.6	24.3
Van Rooyens Gate	51798	55985	4.8	-7.5
Other	4472	2123	0.4	110.6
Grand Total	1082403	1078510	100	0.4

Purpose of Visit	%
Business	13.5
Employment	1.2
Holiday	35.4
Returning Resident	0.5
Others	49.4
Total	100

Name of border	Year 2015	Year 2014	Markets share	% -/+
Caledonspoort	115386	115007	10.66017001	0.3
Ficksburg	352389	357748	32.55617362	-1.5
Makhaleen Bridge	4407	5563	0.407149648	-20.8
Maseru Bridge	469521	486126	43.37765139	-3.4
Moshoeshoe 1 Airport	12401		1.145691577	
Peka Bridge	8130	6857	0.751106566	18.6
Quachasnek	22423	20434	2.071594406	9.7
Sani Pass	13299	6003	1.228655131	121.5
Telle Bridge	28177	22664	2.603189385	24.3
Van Rooyens Gate	51798	55985	4.785463455	-7.5
Other	4472	2123	0.413154805	110.6
Total	1,082,403	1,078,510	100	0.4

Month	Year 2015	Year 2014	% -/+
January	84777	88762	-4.5
February	73235	79023	-7.3
March	83934	81038	3.6
April	100456	101566	-1.1
May	81705	82511	-1.0
June	81406	77007	5.7
July	87396	83211	5.0
August	92069	94449	-2.5
September	86740	77450	12
October	82175	87928	-6.5
November	84739	85886	-1.3
December	143771	139679	2.9
Grand Total	1,082,403	1,078,510	0.4

Month	No of Arrivals	Arrivals	% -/+
Jan-Mar	241946	248823	-2.76381203
Apr-Jun	263567	261084	0.951034916
July-Sept	266205	255110	4.349104308
Oct-Dec	310685	313493	-0.89571378
Grand Total	1,082,403	1,078,510	0.360960955

ANNEX 2

ACCOMODATION STATISTICS TABLES

Employment Non Local 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butha-Buthe	0	0	0	0	8	8
Leribe	0	2	0	0	0	2
Mafeteng	0	3	0	0	0	3
Maseru	8	1	1	1	1	12
Mohales Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	0	2	0	0	0	2
Qachas Nek	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0	4	0	4
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	8	1	5	9	31

Employment Local 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	106	-	2	-	-	108
Butha-Buthe	39	30	13	13	26	121
Leribe	87	91	20	88	37	323
Mafeteng	58	21	29	13	-	121
Maseru	635	236	65	230	20	1,186
Mohales Hoek	-	-	3	6	4	13
Mokhotlong	56	26	3	18	33	136
Qachas Nek	41	4	3	7	-	55
Quthing	13	11	8	40	12	84
Thaba-Tseka	41	24	10	27	-	102
Total	1,076	443	156	442	132	2,249

Employment Skilled Females 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	46	0	0	0	0	46
Butha-Buthe	8	19	2	5	5	39
Leribe	36	20	7	26	11	100
Mafeteng	27	2	11	5	0	45
Maseru	95	52	23	56	2	228
Mohales Hoek	0	0	0	4	0	4
Mokhotlong	20	1	1	9	7	38
Qachas Nek	19	3	0	0	0	22
Quthing	3	4	0	13	2	22
Thaba-Tseka	0	9	5	20	0	34
Total	254	110	49	138	27	578

Employment Skilled Males 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	18	0	0	0	0	18
Butha-Buthe	11	9	3	2	8	33
Leribe	20	36	2	15	14	87
Mafeteng	22	2	2	1	0	27
Maseru	73	41	12	27	2	155
Mohales Hoek	0	0	0	2	0	2
Mokhotlong	9	2	0	0	4	15
Qachas Nek	4	1	1	0	0	6
Quthing	0	3	0	3	0	6
Thaba-Tseka	0	10	3	3	0	16
Total	157	104	23	53	28	365

Employment Unskilled Females 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	21	0	1	0	0	22
Butha-Buthe	17	0	6	3	13	39
Leribe	17	8	7	30	6	68
Mafeteng	6	14	11	4	0	35
Maseru	247	91	16	101	10	465
Mohales Hoek	0	0	3	0	4	7
Mokhotlong	23	13	2	5	11	54
Qachas Nek	13	0	2	5	0	20
Quthing	8	2	7	17	4	38
Thaba-Tseka	11	3	2	3	0	19
Total	363	131	57	168	48	767

Employment Unskilled Males 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	21	0	1	0	0	22
Butha-Buthe	3	2	2	3	8	18
Leribe	14	28	4	17	4	67
Mafeteng	3	6	5	3	0	17
Maseru	216	53	14	56	7	346
Mohales Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	4	12	0	4	11	31
Qachas Nek	5	0	0	2	0	7
Quthing	2	2	2	7	6	19
Thaba-Tseka	30	2	0	1	0	33
Total	298	105	28	93	36	560

Total Employees 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	106	-	2	-	-	108
Butha-Buthe	39	30	13	13	34	129
Leribe	87	93	20	88	37	325
Mafeteng	58	24	29	13	-	124
Maseru	643	237	66	231	21	1,198
Mohales Hoek	-	-	3	6	4	13
Mokhotlong	56	28	3	18	33	138
Qachas Nek	41	4	3	7	-	55
Quthing	13	11	8	44	12	88
Thaba-Tseka	41	24	10	27	-	102
Total	1,084	451	157	447	141	2,280

Number of Rooms 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	118	0	3	0	0	121
Butha-Buthe	35	61	14	26	107	243
Leribe	135	26	39	122	184	506
Mafeteng	46	54	51	23	0	174
Maseru	448	374	94	295	42	1,253
Mohales Hoek	0	0	8	15	20	43
Mokhotlong	76	20	6	34	19	155
Qachas Nek	54	18	10	11	0	93
Quthing	36	16	23	79	47	201
Thaba-Tseka	36	41	20	31	0	128
Total	984	610	268	636	419	2,917

Number of beds 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	162	0	4	63	0	229
Butha-Buthe	58	129	26	54	8	275
Leribe	250	129	46	175	184	784
Mafeteng	71	107	104	32	60	374
Maseru	570	611	129	577	280	2167
Mohales Hoek	178	75	14	52	45	364
Mokhotlong	140	13	28	88	286	555
Qachas Nek	66	36	29	83	56	270
Quthing	45	25	33	158	117	378
Thaba-Tseka	18	81	59	40	55	253
Total	1558	1206	472	1322	1091	5649

Number of Beds By Month 2015						
	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
January	867	1,074	473	1,334	1,699	5,447
February	982	1,156	472	1,258	1,645	5,513
March	982	1,200	475	1,233	1,617	5,507
April	1,679	1,163	476	1,207	1,051	5,576
May	1,416	1,194	655	1,245	845	5,355
June	1,158	1,609	402	1,124	1,173	5,466
July	838	1,594	453	1,104	1,707	5,696
August	910	1,865	489	1,073	1,542	5,879
September	850	1,057	572	1,218	1,280	4,977
October	1,595	1,005	633	1,218	837	5,288
November	1,319	1,195	595	1,022	838	4,969
December	1,201	1,095	578	1,141	880	4,895
Total	13,797	15,207	6,273	14,177	15,114	64,568

Number of Beds Used 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	11495	0	262	1652	0	13409
Butha-Buthe	2030	5358	771	2196	261	10616
Leribe	29182	5242	2737	13985	8946	60092
Mafeteng	6106	14891	4603	577	1188	27365
Maseru	61396	28279	16675	51544	9873	167767
Mohales Hoek	8759	2551	163	2772	1143	15388
Mokhotlong	6014	1592	1906	4372	22441	36325
Qachas Nek	4555	559	1625	5402	1462	13603
Quthing	3202	348	1638	7422	565	13175
Thaba-Tseka	785	3315	1190	4081	895	10266
Total	133524	62135	31570	94003	46774	368006

Number of Guests Night Local 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	4,028	511	262	4,970	5,824	15,595
Butha-Buthe	2,539	4,029	659	1,954	769	9,950
Leribe	13,637	2,144	3,573	14,900	17,256	51,510
Mafeteng	3,932	78	4,223	712	1,868	10,813
Maseru	19,595	16,155	4,858	24,743	12,057	77,408
Mohales Hoek	7,765	1,583	61	2,210	3,353	14,972
Mokhotlong	4,860	84	908	3,371	3,039	12,262
Qachas Nek	3,079	183	2,062	3,677	2,376	11,377
Quthing	1,769	613	1,949	8,073	1,352	13,756
Thaba-Tseka	1,462	2,549	1,304	4,653	1,543	11,511
Total	62,666	27,929	19,859	69,263	49,437	229,154

Number of Guest Night Local by Month 2015						
Month	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
January	3,154	1,784	2,192	8,102	7,467	22,699
February	3,254	3,078	1,762	5,479	5,408	18,981
March	3,671	1,944	1,691	3,929	5,737	16,972
April	6,392	1,670	1,487	4,938	1,100	15,587
May	7,360	3,129	1,506	6,186	1,851	20,032
June	5,236	1,589	1,128	6,021	2,828	16,802
July	2,646	1,669	1,634	6,207	8,533	20,689
August	3,840	1,801	1,536	5,923	6,849	19,949
September	3,132	1,976	1,642	6,800	5,623	19,173
October	8,921	2,514	1,508	4,614	717	18,274
November	6,870	3,085	1,477	4,692	1,533	17,657
December	8,190	3,690	2,296	6,372	1,791	22,339
Total	62,666	27,929	19,859	69,263	49,437	229,154

Number of Guest Nights Non Local 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	2,132	134	72	942	773	4,053
Butha-Buthe	109	3,500	145	284	14,921	18,959
Leribe	945	4,906	915	1,790	3,995	12,551
Mafeteng	167	16,403	577	42	79	17,268
Maseru	40,415	12,128	8,640	26,288	1,492	88,963
Mohales Hoek	763	170	0	56	229	1,218
Mokhotlong	576	2,344	211	609	1,606	5,346
Qachas Nek	28	359	101	152	432	1,072
Quthing	684	40	68	2,532	240	3,564
Thaba-Tseka	330	91	188	270	32	911
Total	46,149	40,075	10,917	32,965	23,799	153,905

Number of Guest Nights Non Local By Month 2015						
Month	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
April	5,376	3,194	968	2,409	1,228	13,175
August	3,505	3,101	834	2,217	1,256	10,913
December	2,945	4,719	984	4,003	845	13,496
February	3,469	3,200	1,216	2,313	3,004	13,202
January	2,593	3,058	487	2,532	940	9,610
July	4,635	3,765	702	2,626	8,786	20,514
June	4,172	1,717	806	2,194	3,844	12,733
March	3,725	2,551	934	2,255	1,269	10,734
May	4,275	2,440	850	2,295	908	10,768
November	3,396	3,508	1,033	2,340	404	10,681
October	3,412	4,517	968	2,745	703	12,345
September	4,646	4,305	1,135	5,036	612	15,734
Total	46,149	40,075	10,917	32,965	23,799	153,905

Number of Type of Accommodation 2015						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	2	0	1	0	0	3
Butha-Buthe	1	2	4	1	2	10
Leribe	2	2	6	6	3	19
Mafeteng	2	1	5	3	0	11
Maseru	6	12	13	26	2	59
Mohales Hoek	2	1	1	1	1	6
Mokhotlong	2	3	1	4	4	14
Qachas Nek	2	1	1	2	0	6
Quthing	1	1	4	5	3	14
Thaba-Tseka	3	1	2	2	0	8
Total	23	24	38	50	15	150

Total Revenue 2015 (Maloti)						
District	Hotel	Lodge	B&B	Guest House	Others	Total
Berea	18 973006.04	-	115790.00	883 243.34	-	19 972 039.38
Butha-Buthe	3 858631.82	3 269 822.35	168333.00	3 799 310.00	111 920.00	11 208 017.17
Leribe	76 943207.00	3 055 249.07	1 718600.00	13 095 911.48	3 651 243.20	98 464 210.75
Mafeteng	7 713342.99	6 304 775.40	1 459571.00	447 248.00	1 768 783.00	17 693 720.39
Maseru	523 965334.97	24 048 064.45	3 981288.20	20 756 883.67	3 954 657.90	576 706 229.19
Mohales Hoek	13 589603.11	1 993 178.00	-	516 345.51	277 265.00	16 376 391.62
Mokhotlong	3 990153.96	3 458 927.00	689945.00	2 535 897.00	8 945 190.27	19 620 113.23
Qachas Nek	20 461794.93	286 162.00	464667.00	3 077 963.87	20 461 794.93	44 752 382.73
Quthing	5 610405.00	254 422.50	237025.00	6 511 871.00	123 220.00	12 736 943.50
Thaba-Tseka	1 004497.10	1 648 291.00	300730.00	1 732 982.88	168 140.00	4 854 640.98
Total	676 109976.92	44 318891.77	9 135949.20	53 357 656.75	39 462 214.30	822 384 688.94



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