Namibia is a destination like no other. It has three hundred days of sunshine per year, some of the most beautiful landscapes on the continent, remote and largely unexplored areas, wildlife with many endemic species and various tribes such as Herero, Himba and San.
The best way to travel around Namibia is self-drive, but if you do not have much time, we recommend that you book a fly-in safari.

Namibia combines beautiful landscapes with traditional colonial history, which influence the diverse life of this African state. Throughout the country you can find traces of German colonial rule, especially in the small towns of Swakopmund and Lüderitz. The culture and architecture clearly show the German heritage. The German language is still understood in most of the country.

The Namibian landscape promises a sense of freedom and endless stretches of natural habitat and a boundless horizon. The Namib Desert is the country’s landmark and namesake. It stretches along the entire Atlantic coastal region.

The Kalahari Desert also occupies a significant portion of the country. An invaluable variety awaits you on your journey amidst this desert—watch lions, elephants, giraffes, cheetahs and rhinos.
Attractions

Leave your mark in the sand of this beautiful desert state.

The Etosha National Park - Experience impressive natural spectacles and an indescribable variety of animals.

The Sossusvlei and Dead Vlei - One of the largest sand dunes in the world, up to 300 meters high.

The Fish River Canyon - Enjoy the breathtaking views of the second largest gorge in the world with a depth of up to 500 meters.

The Himba People - Learn about the traditional semi-nomads who live in the Kaokoveld.
Best travel times

Do you dream of a sunny country? Then Namibia is the place for you. Namibia offers over 300 days of sunshine a year and is suitable for travel all year round, depending on which region you go to and what you want to do. Namibia’s climate is generally dry and hot with daytime temperatures averaging between 21 °C in July and 31 °C in December. The nights, however, can be cool. Average nighttime temperatures vary between 7°C and 18°C, but in winter they can also fall below zero.

June to September
Between June and September, Namibia has winter - a dry season. This is probably the best time of the year to visit most parts of Namibia. Exceptions are the coast and the South. The days are warm and the nights are cool. June to September are the best months for a safari in Etosha (April to October for safaris in Caprivi). Since it is dry and cooler, the animals are more likely to gather around the waterholes. It is also the best time of the year to visit places like Windhoek, the inner part of the Namib Desert, Kaokoveld and southern Namibia (Lüderitz, Keetmanshoop, Sossusvlei). Keep in mind that nights can be very cold during this time of the year. In some areas, temperatures are even below freezing.

September and October
It gets warmer again in September and October, and in most areas it’s the perfect time for wildlife watching. However, it is very dusty and the vegetation is less diverse.

November to March
Between November and March Namibia has summer with very high temperatures and irregular rainfall. In the late afternoon, there are often local thunderstorms that can wash out the countless gravel roads in the country in no time. It is the best time for birdwatching in Etosha, Caprivi and Kavango. This is when migratory birds gather in swarms after the summer rains. Large surfaces of the salt desert in Etosha are covered with a low layer of water. The water is very salty because of the minerals. The lake becomes a paradise for flamingos and waders. A dramatic cloudy sky that makes a perfect backdrop makes these months perfect for taking photos.

April and May
April and May are increasingly dry. The air is fresh and clear, largely free of dust and the landscape is very green. This is the ideal time for spectacular photos.
National Parks

Etosha National Park
The Etosha National Park covers 22,270 km² and is a prime safari destination for wildlife viewing in Namibia. The park was named after the Etosha Pan, which originated from a lake that was here about three million years ago. The large salt pan dominates the appearance of the landscape almost year-round with the dry white mud and shimmering mirage in the distance.

The Etosha pan is referred to by the locals as the “big white place of dry water” because the reflection looks like water in a dry place. Etosha is famous for its large variety of animal species - 114 mammal species, 340 bird species, 110 reptile species, 16 amphibian species and, surprisingly, one fish specie.

In winter (from June to September), the animals gather around the waterholes, which make them ideal for observing and photographing.

Namib Naukluft Park
The Namib Naukluft National Park is the largest wildlife park in Africa and the fourth largest in the world. The oldest desert in the world is full of contrasts. In the native Nama language, “Namib” means wide, rough plain. A more suitable description for this area could hardly have been found. Apparent contradictions combine to form a unity in this part of Namibia. Whether adventure and recreation, fishing and hiking, desert solitude and contact with the friendly population; This area offers every visitor great impressions!

Namib Naukluft is located southwest of Windhoek and can be divided into four zones. The Sesriem Canyon and Sossusvlei with its apricot-colored, up to 300 m high dunes amidst a sandy sea and scree plains with up to 1,500 years old Welwitschia plants, the sublime Naukluft Mountains that surprises the visitor with the beauty of rugged mountains and hiking invites and Sandwich Harbor, one of the most beautiful landscapes on the coast of Namibia, with a huge lagoon surrounded by reeds. It is a sanctuary for seabirds and a spawning place for many fish. Here you can start many natural discoveries with the kayak.

In the main riverbed it is shady, cool and humid. Here is a forest with huge acacia and thickets, suitable habitat for countless animals that otherwise could not survive in this part of the desert.

The west of the Namib Desert is refreshed by the wet wind from the Atlantic coast. The summer winds from the sea side are cool and heavy from the damp fog. In winter, on the other hand, east winds bring down dryness, heat and dust from the highlands.

Sossusvlei
The Sossusvlei is part of the Namib-Naukluft National Park. A huge, cracked clay pan surrounded by the highest sand dunes in the desert. These block the Tsauchab River the way to the Atlantic. The record dune is around 375 meters high.

The dunes are constantly moving eastwards. The yellow shades of the clay pan stand out beautifully from the brick-red dunes and offer the photographer excellent possibilities, especially at dusk and dawn, when the setting sun merges light and shadow into a symphony of colors. Occasionally one sees the silhouette of a graceful oryx antelope on the horizon.

It is remarkable how the various species of animals in the Namib Desert have adapted their lives to the drought of the dune landscape. The numerous life forms are a sure indication of the biblical age of the region: The Namib is considered the oldest desert in the world.
Self Drive
We plan and organize any kind of special route and take care of everything that needs to be organized in advance. We know the optimal distances and the road conditions, so that each self-drive becomes a planned African adventure.

Camping
Apart from lodges and hotels, we can also plan and organize camping trips, whether with tents or mobile camping. We know the best campsites for the pure African adventure.

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