

# Yellow Fever Guide

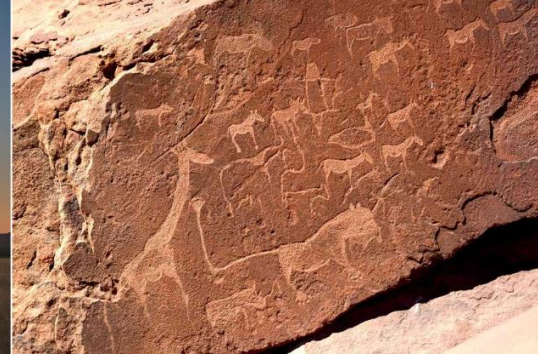
*Your ultimate African DMC partner with unmatched expertise in Southern Africa*

## YELLOW FEVER GUIDE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Namibia</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Botswana</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>5</b>





## South Africa

### Yellow Fever Requirements

Please be advised that South African Immigration regulations require all travellers over the age of one year to present a valid Yellow Fever vaccination certificate if they are entering South Africa from, or have transited for more than 12 hours through, a country identified as a Yellow Fever risk area.

The vaccination must be administered at least 10 days prior to arrival in South Africa. Although some older certificates may show an expiry date, these are now officially recognised by the World Health Organisation and South African authorities as valid for life. Please ensure that all guests carry their original certificates in their hand luggage, as failure to produce this document upon arrival may result in entry being refused.

### Endemic Countries (Requirement Applies)

If the guests are travelling from or have recently visited any of the following regions, they must present a valid certificate:

- **Africa:** Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, and Uganda.
- **Central & South America:** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

## Namibia

### Yellow Fever Requirements

Please note that a valid Yellow Fever vaccination certificate is mandatory for all guests aged 9 months or older who are entering Namibia from a country with a risk of Yellow Fever transmission. This requirement also applies to guests who have transited for more than 12 hours through an airport in a risk-endemic country.





The vaccination must be received at least 10 days before arrival. We recommend that guests keep their certificates with their passports at all times during travel, as South African and Namibian immigration officials may request them during transit or entry.

- **The 10-Day Rule:** The vaccine must be administered at least 10 days prior to entering Namibia for the certificate to be valid.
- **Transit Clause:** If guests are flying from Europe or the UK via an endemic hub (like Addis Ababa, Ethiopia or Nairobi, Kenya) and their layover exceeds 12 hours, they must have a certificate.
- **Direct Travel:** Guests travelling directly from non-endemic countries (e.g., UK, Germany, USA) to Namibia via non-endemic hubs (e.g., Frankfurt or Johannesburg) do not require the vaccination.

## Botswana

### Yellow Fever Requirements

A Yellow Fever vaccination certificate is required for all guests over 1 year of age arriving from countries with a risk of Yellow Fever transmission, or for those who have transited for more than 12 hours through such a country.

The vaccination must be administered at least 10 days prior to entry. We strongly recommend that guests carry their original vaccination certificates in their hand luggage. Please note that health regulations are subject to change, and it remains the responsibility of the guests to ensure they meet all entry requirements for their specific flight routing.

- **The 10-Day Rule:** The vaccination must be administered at least 10 days prior to arrival.
- **Common Transit Hubs:** Many guests travel to Botswana via Nairobi (Kenya) or Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). If their layover in these cities exceeds 12 hours, they will be required to show their certificate upon arrival at Maun, Kasane, or Gaborone airports.
- **The Zambia/Zimbabwe Factor:** Currently, Zambia and Zimbabwe are not generally classified as high-risk for Yellow Fever. Therefore, guests doing a day trip to Victoria Falls from Botswana, or vice versa, typically do not require the certificate unless they have recently visited a high-risk country (like Kenya or Angola).





## Zimbabwe

### Yellow Fever Requirements

A valid Yellow Fever vaccination certificate is mandatory for all guests aged 9 months or older arriving from countries with a risk of Yellow Fever transmission. This requirement also applies to guests who have transited for more than 12 hours through an airport in a risk-endemic area.

The vaccination must be administered at least 10 days prior to arrival. We recommend that guests keep their original vaccination certificates with their passports to ensure a smooth immigration process.

- **The 10-Day Rule:** The vaccination must be administered at least 10 days before arrival in Zimbabwe.
- **Regional Transit:** Zimbabwe is a major hub for guests visiting Victoria Falls. While Zimbabwe itself is not a Yellow Fever endemic country, immigration will check for certificates if the flight routing has come through high-risk zones (such as Ethiopia, Kenya, or Angola).
- **The Zambia Border:** Currently, travel between Zambia and Zimbabwe (e.g., crossing the Victoria Falls Bridge) does not typically require a Yellow Fever certificate, as neither country is currently on the WHO endemic list. However, if a guest's overall journey started in a risk zone, they must have the certificate ready.

## Zambia

### Yellow Fever Requirements

A valid Yellow Fever vaccination certificate is required for all guests aged 9 months or older arriving from countries with a risk of Yellow Fever transmission. This also applies to guests who have transited for more than 12 hours through a risk-endemic airport.

The vaccination must be received at least 10 days prior to arrival. We strongly recommend that guests carry their original certificates in their hand luggage. Please note that while Zambia is not an endemic country, these certificates are often required for onward travel to other Southern African destinations (such as South Africa) if the guests have recently visited a high-risk region.





- **The 10-Day Rule:** The vaccination must be administered at least 10 days prior to arrival in Zambia.
- **Transit Hubs:** If guests are flying into Lusaka or Livingstone via Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) or Nairobi (Kenya) and their layover is longer than 12 hours, a certificate is mandatory.
- **South Africa Transit:** One of the most important reasons to ensure guests have this certificate is for their return or onward journey. While Zambia is not currently on the WHO endemic list, South African immigration has historically been very strict. If a guest's itinerary includes a country that South Africa considers "at risk," they will need the certificate to re-enter South Africa from Zambia.

## Tanzania

### Yellow Fever Requirements

A valid Yellow Fever vaccination certificate is mandatory for all guests aged 1 year or older arriving from countries with a risk of Yellow Fever transmission. This also applies to guests who have transited for more than 12 hours through an airport in a risk-endemic country (such as Kenya or Ethiopia).

The vaccination must be administered at least 10 days prior to arrival. We strongly recommend that guests carry their original "Yellow Book" in their hand luggage. Please be aware that health officials, particularly in Zanzibar, frequently check these documents upon arrival.

- **The 10-Day Rule:** The vaccination must be administered at least 10 days prior to arrival.
- **Strict Enforcement in Zanzibar:** If guests are travelling to Zanzibar, please note that health officials there are often more rigorous with checks than on the mainland. Even if they are arriving from the Tanzanian mainland, they should have their certificates ready.
- **Transit via Kenya:** Many guests fly into Tanzania via Nairobi (Kenya). If their layover in Nairobi exceeds 12 hours, they must present a Yellow Fever certificate upon arrival in Tanzania.
- **Exemptions:** If a guest has a medical reason for not being vaccinated, they must provide a Medical Waiver Certificate signed by a doctor, though entry is still at the discretion of the health official.

