

Visa Requirements- Botswana & Zimbabwe

Visa Info for US passport holders traveling to Botswana:

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Botswana.html>

Visa Info for Canadian passport holders traveling to Botswana:

<http://visaservicescanada.ca/countries/botswana.php>

Visa Info for Canadian and US passport holders traveling to Zimbabwe:

<https://www.victoriafalls-guide.net/zimbabwe-visa.html>

Malaria: Botswana

Malaria

The following recommendations to protect travelers from malaria were developed by using the best available data from multiple sources. Countries are not required to submit malaria surveillance data to CDC. On an ongoing basis, CDC actively solicits data from multiple sources, including WHO (main and regional offices); national malaria control programs; international organizations, such as the International Society of Travel Medicine; CDC overseas staff; US military; academic, research, and aid organizations; and published records from the medical literature. The reliability and accuracy of those data are also assessed. If the information is available, trends in malaria incidence and other data are considered in the context of malaria control activities within a given country, or other mitigating factors such as natural disasters, wars, and other events that may affect the ability to control malaria or accurately count and report it. Factors such as the volume of travel to that country and the number of acquired cases reported in the US surveillance system are also examined. Based on all those considerations, recommendations are developed to try to accurately describe areas of the country where transmission occurs, substantial occurrences of antimalarial drug resistance, the proportions of species present, and the recommended prophylaxis options.

These recommendations should be used in conjunction with an individual risk assessment, taking into account not only the destination country but also the detailed itinerary including specific cities, types of accommodation, season, and style of travel, as well as special health conditions such as pregnancy.

Areas with malaria:

Present in the following subdistricts: **Botete**, Chobe (including Chobe National Park), Ngami, Okavango, and Tuteme. Also present in the following districts: Bobirwa, Northeast (including Francistown), Ghanzi, Mahalapaye, and Serowe Palapye. Rare cases in the districts of Kgalagadi North, Keneng West, and Southern. None in the city of Gaborone.

Drug resistance³: Chloroquine.

Malaria species: *P. falciparum* 90%, *P. vivax* 5%, *P. ovale* 5%.

Recommended chemoprophylaxis: Subdistricts of Botete, Chobe (including Chobe National Park), Ngami, Okavango, and Tuteme and districts of Bobirwa, Northeast (including Francistown), Ghanzi, Mahalapaye, and Serowe Palapye: Atovaquone-proguanil, doxycycline, mefloquine, or tafenoquine. Areas with rare cases: None (practice mosquito avoidance).

Yellow Fever

Requirements: Required if traveling from a country with risk of YF virus transmission and ≥ 1 year of age, including transit in an airport located in a country with risk of YF virus transmission.

Recommendations: None.

The Botswana government only requires Yellow fever vaccination certificates from travelers who have recently travelled to Yellow fever risk countries.