



South Africa Travel Information 2024

Visas and Other Travel Requirements

Visas

The Department of Home Affairs of South Africa issues and updates a [Visa Exemption List](#). We recommend checking the official website regularly when planning your trip, so you can request a visa if needed.

The following information should be considered even if holding a Visa

Extension of stay for additional 90 days is possible, if applied for at least 60 days prior to the expiry date of the visa, permit or visa exempt period.

Travel Requirements

- **Passengers must complete the "South African Traveller Declaration" before departure or upon arrival** at <https://www.sars.gov.za/travellerdeclaration/>
- **Passports and passport replacing documents of all non-South African nationals must contain at least 1 unused visa page for entry/departure endorsements by South African Immigration Service.** This does not include the page reserved for "Observations" or "Amendments and Endorsements".
- Visitors with a **machine-readable passport which has been extended or modified in any way** are not allowed to enter or transit South Africa.

Health Requirements

- ✗ Travellers **don't need** proof of COVID-19 vaccination before travelling to South Africa.
- ✗ Proof of pre-departure COVID-19 test is **not required**.
- ✗ Quarantine is **not required**.
- ✗ Masks are **not required** in public.

Vaccination against yellow fever required if arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Exempt from Yellow Fever vaccination:

- Passengers transiting countries with risk of yellow fever transmission for max. 12 hours and not leaving the transit area.
- Passengers transiting Senegal and Ghana but not leaving the aircraft.
- Holders of a certificate of contraindication on medical grounds, who will be placed under quarantine.

Health Recommendations

Malaria prophylaxis: Malaria risk, mainly due to *P. falciparum*, exists throughout the year in the low altitude areas of Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga Province (including the Kruger National Park) and north-eastern KwaZulu Natal. Risk is highest from October to May. **Recommended prevention in risk areas: C.**

The WHO recommended type of prevention is referred to as:

- Type A (very limited risk of malaria transmission) - Mosquito bite prevention only.
- Type B (risk of non-falciparum malaria) - Mosquito-bite prevention plus chloroquine or doxycycline or atovaquone-proguanil or mefloquine chemoprophylaxis.
- Type C (risk of *P. falciparum* malaria) - Mosquito-bite prevention plus atovaquone-proguanil or doxycycline or mefloquine chemoprophylaxis.

Chemoprophylaxis should be started preferably one week before departure and no later than the first day of exposure; it must be taken with unfailing regularity and continued for 4 weeks after the last exposure. No prophylactic regimen is 100% protective against infection, but even if it fails to prevent the disease it may, nevertheless, render the infection milder and less life threatening.

Safety and Travel Tips

- For your own safety it is important to remember these universal [safety and travel tips](#).
- You may want to check the [South Africa CDC Yellow Book 2024](#).