



SAFARI INFORMATION PACK

Please read this document carefully as it contains important information to use as a guideline when planning your holiday in Eastern & Southern Africa.

ARRIVING IN SOUTHERN & EAST AFRICA

We give you a few tips on international arrivals, charter flights, border crossings and road conditions and general "Getting Around".

ON SAFARI

What to expect on a typical day on Safari. Of course all safari lodges & companies try to do things a little differently but this is a guideline for you to know how your day will be structured.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING DIFFERENT SEASONS

Different seasons offer you different experiences. Here we focus on the benefits of travelling in both high and low season and what temperatures & rainfall you can expect.

MONEY

Every country has their own individual currency except Zambia who use US dollars. So it is important to know what credit cards work, where they work and what currency you will need to attain before your departure or on your arrival.

TRAVEL INSURANCE

It is compulsory for every client to purchase travel insurance prior to their trip and it is the client's responsibility to purchase a policy suitable to them.

VISA INFORMATION - **IMPORTANT******

It is very important to be up to date with each countries Visa and Entry requirements and here you will find all the information about the Embassies that you will need.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN LAW ABOUT TRAVELLING WITH KIDS

Very important information - new laws passed by the South African Government concerning travel with children.

PACKING AND LUGGAGE

Weight restrictions and the most important information of what NOT to forget when packing for Africa.

ARRIVING IN SOUTHERN & EAST AFRICA

Here are a few tips on international arrivals, charter flights, border crossings and road conditions and general "Getting Around".

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS

It is essential to ensure that your full name as stated in your passport matches that of your international airline ticket. Tickets issued in an incorrect name may result in you being denied boarding and potentially incurring additional costs for the purchase a new ticket.

You must ensure there is a minimum of 2 to 3 hours between any flight connections from/to international and regional flights at all international airports.

If beginning your safari with an onward charter flight to camp after arrival, your flight should be scheduled to arrive at least 2 – 3 hours before sunset.

When arranging your international and regional flights for the start and end of your safari, please bear in mind that charter aircraft cannot fly during hours of darkness. You will need to arrive on the first day of your safari with sufficient time for charter aircraft to fly you to camp and return to the point of origin before sunset, as well as allowing for any potential delays with immigration.

If booking a flight scheduled for arrival within 2 – 3 hours of sunset, a pre-night in the town of arrival is recommended as any flight delays will result in you losing your first night on safari and having to lay-over at a local hotel/guesthouse at your own expense.

Similarly, on your day of departure, light aircraft can only fly out of the originating airport and into camp to pick you up after sunrise. If your connecting flight is scheduled for the early morning, you may need to spend a night in town to allow you to connect with your international/regional flight.

GETTING AROUND

CHARTER FLIGHTS

On fly-in safaris, movement between camps is generally by a light aircraft due to remote areas visited and distances travelled. Light aircraft used for inter-camp transfers vary in size from 3,5,7 & 12 seater aircraft. The most common makes of aircraft used are the Cessna C182, C206, C210, C207, Cessna Grand Caravan, Britten Norman Islander and the Gippsland Airvan. Air transfer times vary and will be highlighted in your individual itinerary. The flight departure and drop off times are scheduled by air charter companies the day prior, to fit in with their flying schedule, therefore we cannot advise travel times in advance. Most transfers are scheduled between activities or to suit your flight arrival/departure times.

In an effort to keep the cost of the air transfers reasonable, the lodges in the region co-operate to share daily schedules wherever possible. The rate you have been quoted is therefore '**A SEAT IN A PLANE RATE**' (unless otherwise specified) rather than a private charter rate, meaning you will share the aircraft with guests flying to other lodges/camps. As a result, your aircraft may stop up to three times at airstrips en route to your destination in order to pick-up and drop-off other travellers.

Charter aircraft cannot fly during hours of darkness. If you arrive too late for the pilot to make a return flight, you will have to overnight at the point of arrival at your own expense before continuing to camp. These flying restrictions are even more important to keep in mind during winter months (May, June, July, August) when days are shorter in Southern Africa & East Africa.

It is of particular importance that you advise your agent if one of your travelling party is over 100kg as this information needs to be passed onto the light aircraft company whilst making your booking, for safety and logistical reasons. There may be additional charges levied, depending on the policy of the individual charter company.

ROAD TRANSFERS

During your safari you may be transferred between camps/lodges and hotels by road. Some lodges will have scheduled transfers which are timed to connect with major commercial flight arrivals/departures and arriving outside these scheduled times may result in you having to pay for a private transfer. Out in the bush, some transfers may also be done by road between two camps and these transfers are normally conducted as a game drive in an open vehicle as you will be driving in wildlife areas.

On mobile safaris, movement between campsites is generally by road in an open safari vehicle. These drives are generally through wildlife areas and taken at a comfortable pace, stopping for refreshments and game viewing as you travel. Depending on the time of year, some of these transfers can be quite interesting with water crossings and some bumpy roads, which are all part of the adventure. In winter these transfers can be very cold in the open vehicles, so be sure to pack warm clothes, hats, scarves, gloves, layer and dress accordingly.

In addition your itinerary may include road, boat and mokoro transfers as dictated by the locality of the camp and its seasonal access. Please discuss details of these transfers with your agent.

ROAD CONDITIONS

Main roads between urban centres are generally paved, however some stretches of road may be gravel and depending on where you are travelling, roads are bad, pot-holed, road blocks, goats and people tend to get in the way of vehicles and the rainy seasons generally and in some areas completely wipe out roads. As a rule, driving during hours of darkness is not recommended due to increased animal movement (such as donkeys, elephants and plains game) on the roads. The risk of accident increases dramatically between sunset and sunrise and we strongly **advise against** travelling on the roads during these hours.

In the National Parks, roads are generally sand or dirt and will not be paved or graded. Petrol consumption and travel times increase significantly when driving through the parks and you must take this in consideration in order to properly plan distances and arrive at your destination before sunset in accordance with national park rules. Depending on the time of year, the risk of getting stuck in thick sand, mud or during water crossings increases dramatically. Certain areas (such as the Central Kalahari Game Reserve) are best driven in convoy. Any self-drive itinerary taken through a National Park needs to be planned carefully with expert advice

and can only be undertaken in a 4x4 with good clearance and sufficient equipment to assist you in the event of getting stuck or lost (ie. satellite phone, GPS, high-lift jack, extra fuel, water etc.)

Driving in Southern Africa & East Africa is on the left-hand side and for driving in the national parks you will need park permits organised for your vehicle and its occupants in advance. Certain National Parks may stipulate a time that you are required to exit on the last day to avoid paying additional fees. Make sure you are fully aware of all the conditions as not to be disappointed.

BORDER CROSSINGS

You will need to present your passport at border crossings and some countries may require a pre-arranged visa depending on your country of origin (check with your local embassy/consulate requirements).

Please read Visa information to ensure you have sufficient United States Dollars in cash as credit & debit card payments are not always accepted.

You may experience queues at immigration and potential delays in your transfer as a result.

You will most likely be required to change vehicles at the border when crossing borders as part of a booked road transfer and may have to carry your bags the short distance between vehicles.

For self-drivers, you may be required to show an authorisation letter from the rental company allowing you to take the vehicle across the border and written proof of vehicle insurance. Self-drivers may also be required to prove they comply with local road safety standards by carrying certain equipment (ie. fire extinguisher, reflective vest, triangle in case of breakdown, reflective tape or buttons on the front & rear of the vehicle) and these requirements should be checked before picking up your rental vehicle. You may also be required to pay certain cross-border taxes and charges to customs in order to temporarily import the vehicle.

ON SAFARI

Here's what to expect on a typical day on Safari. Of course all safari lodges & companies try to do things a little differently but it is a guideline for you to know how your day will be structured on Safari.

STARTING YOUR SAFARI

A local representative will meet you on arrival at the airport. Should you encounter any problems with flight delays or lost luggage they will be there to assist you.

TYPICAL DAY ON SAFARI

Even though different days bring different experiences, safaris follow a general pattern, which is consistent throughout your travel.

Typically, a safari day includes two major activities per day – one beginning early in the morning and the second starting in the mid-to-late-afternoon and continuing until dark. If you are staying in a private concession or community area the afternoon activity may extend into a night drive up until two hours after sunset.

The day starts with a wakeup call at around 5h00 to 5h30 depending on the season of travel, but normally before sunrise with tea/coffee and a light snack taken in camp before the first activity. The mornings are the best opportunity to follow fresh tracks and see game interactions, as some of the nocturnal animals are still active. The game activity normally lasts 3 – 4 hours depending on what you see.

Morning activities are usually over by late morning (around 11h00) and guests will return to camp for a full breakfast/brunch. The afternoon is spent resting and relaxing in camp as this is the hottest part of the day and animal activity is minimal.

At around 15h00 pm high tea is taken before departure for the afternoon activity (usually around 15h30). The game activity starts in the late afternoon providing you with another opportunity to see game in the daylight. If you are in a national park, park regulations require your guide to have you back at camp by sunset, however if you are in a private concession or community area, you will often enjoy sundowners out in the bush before experiencing a night drive en route back to camp. On arrival back at camp you may sit around the camp fire and enjoy drinks while waiting for dinner.

After dinner, drinks may be enjoyed around the fire however most people find they are tired from the fresh air and early start and are in bed by 22h00.

On transfer days where you move between camps the itinerary may be slightly different depending on the daily flight schedules. Your camp managers will assist in organising your day.

ACCOMMODATION ON SAFARI

The accommodation on safari varies from safari tents to chalets (depends on the choice of camp or lodge). The formation of the beds is different in all camps. Most lodges in Botswana feature twin beds, which are arranged separately or pushed together with a mattress converter on top. It's very rare that camps/lodges have beds with one big mattress (king or queen size). The definition of a safari 'tent' or chalet is very broad, however generally a tent is a walk-in structure with canvas walls, varying in size, whereas a chalet will generally feature a more solid wooden frame, often with large panels of mosquito screening to open chalets up to the bush. Tents can be anything from a 3 metre² dome tent with bed rolls in the most basic accommodation types, up to extremely spacious accommodations which may be 100 metre² with separate rooms, both indoor and outdoor bathrooms and only a canvas wall or ceiling to attest to the fact that it is, technically, a tent.

ARE SAFARIS PHYSICALLY DEMANDING

- Generally, safaris are not strenuous in terms of heavy physical activity, however there are elements which can be tiring that you need to be aware of when planning your safari. Long-haul international flights often crossing time zones need to be taken into consideration, as well as your connecting charter flight and/or road transfer to access the camps and lodges.
- Once you are in Botswana the light aircraft are very compact and there is a certain amount of stepping and bending to get into the seats. Travellers are also more likely to experience travel sickness in small charter planes than larger commercial flights and this should be kept in mind.
- Game drives at the camps/lodges are in open 4x4 safari vehicles. Due to the nature of the terrain the roads are often bumpy and can be a little strenuous for passengers. Open vehicles also expose travellers to the elements more than closed vehicles meaning greater exposure to the sun in summer and icy winds in winter. Generally safari vehicles have a canopy overhead to minimise exposure to the elements, however there are select operators which do not use canopies in order to enhance photographic opportunities.

Southern Africa has varying weather conditions depending on the season.

- In winter (May – Sep), expect hot temperatures during the day and very very cold nights in accommodation with canvas walls. Hot water bottles, extra blankets and ponchos may be provided to keep you warm in camp and on your game drives to minimise the impact of the cold.
- In summer (Nov – Apr) you will experience hot days and nights with rainstorms in the afternoons. It is imperative to increase your fluid intake considerably, to avoid dehydration and heat exhaustion. Symptoms include but are not limited to migraines and nausea. In September & October both the days and nights are incredibly hot and may cause discomfort for sleeping.
- Selected camps offer walking activities of 2 – 3 hours and this is generally the most strenuous activity you will encounter with individuals of average fitness experiencing no problems. Some guests find the lack of physical movement on safari can be frustrating, so discuss your preferences with your consultant. For guests who prefer more physically active itineraries there are specialised camps focussing on walking, canoeing and horse-riding, including the possibility of multi-night trails.

ACTIVITIES ON SAFARI

There are a wide range of activities available on safari, which vary throughout your itinerary and may include game drives, night drives, game walks and nature walks, mokoro excursions (traditional dug-out canoe), boat excursions, fishing (water levels, seasons and areas permitting), canoeing, quad biking.

Please note that all wildlife activities are carried out by professional guides.

Your itinerary will state which activities are included. Generally we encourage guests that activities are pre-arranged and included in the nightly rate, but in many countries these inclusions vary. Your travel consultant will be able to advise you on these inclusions. For example Kasane/Chobe area in Botswana is a common example of where inclusions differ and certain extras (such as drinks and activities) may need to be settled additionally.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES IN VICTORIA FALLS & LIVINGSTONE

In Victoria Falls & Livingstone, the majority of accommodation is booked on a B&B basis meaning all extras, including activities are to be settled by the guest directly. For specifics, please refer to your detailed itinerary.

We recommend that activities in Victoria Falls and Livingstone be pre-booked. A choice of activities includes, tour of Victoria Falls (both Zimbabwean and Zambian side), game drives, elephant back safari, river cruises, helicopter flights over Victoria Falls, micro light flight over Victoria Falls (Zambian side only), bungee jumping, white water rafting, canoeing, fishing, village visits.

ACTIVITIES IN MOZAMBIQUE & TANZANIA

There are a wide range of activities available at lodges in Mozambique, which vary throughout depending on your itinerary. Inclusive activities are more likely to cover non-motorised water activities, village visits and beach picnics. Optional activities available at an additional cost usually include motorised water activities, SCUBA diving and any spa treatments. As inclusions in Mozambique can vary widely between one lodge and the next, we strongly recommend referring to individual lodges' inclusions and exclusions on your detailed itinerary for specifics.

Included activities may be shore-based snorkelling, non-motorised water activities (ie. windsurfing, sea kayaking, shore-based snorkelling), beach picnics, dhow sailing, shore-based fishing, walking trails, village visits and honeymoon value-adds.

Excluded activities normally are any motorised water activities, deep sea fishing, SCUBA diving and spa treatments.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING DIFFERENT SEASONS

Different seasons offer you different experiences. Here we focus on the benefits of travelling in both high and low season and what temperatures & rainfall you can expect.

SEASONS IN SOUTHERN & EAST AFRICA

Southern & East Africa offers an exciting travel experience all year round. However there are certain seasons when activities may be restricted or camps may close:

June – August is the most popular time to visit Southern Africa, mostly due to the fact that it ties in with summer holidays in the Northern Hemisphere, boosting visitor numbers. Normally at this time of the year, vegetation has thinned out following the green season, making game more visible. These months bring the coldest temperatures of the year, however they are still comfortable for safari activities with day time temperatures sitting around 20 – 28 degrees celsius. Nights and early mornings can drop as low as 0 – 8 degrees celsius.

September – October is arguably the best time for big game safaris as the temperature rises, further drying out landscapes and surface water, resulting in game concentrating around permanent water sources. October can be extremely hot with maximum daytime temperatures between 35 – 40 degrees celsius, so may not suit all travellers.

November – March is when lot of animals give birth due to the summer rains bringing an abundance of vegetation and surface water. These months are also referred to as ‘green season.’ Temperatures are still warm during the day, up to 30 – 35 degrees celcius, but may drop down to 15-18 degrees when it is raining. Rain tends to fall in short, often spectacular thundershowers, usually in the early afternoon which may interrupt game viewing. Rainfall patterns vary annually, however and this is still a great time of year to visit with a lot of juvenile animals around, leading to increased predator/prey interaction. Game viewing can be more challenging however as grasses are longer, vegetation is thicker and game more spread out due to the availability of surface water away from permanent water sources.

April and May continue to be a good time to visit the Southern African region, and travel into the parks is easier as roads dry out, making game areas more accessible, however the landscape is still lush and green. These months are perfect for travelling with clear skies, warm days and cool nights as temperatures begin to drop.

SEASONAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are a number of areas in Southern & East Africa which are more affected by changing seasons than others and possible activities may vary dramatically from one season to the next as a result. The below is a general guideline for what areas are most dramatically affected, however as seasons and weather are constantly changing and unpredictable, the below is an indication, not a guarantee of what can be expected *on average* from one year to the next.

THE OKAVANGO DELTA, BOTSWANA

The water levels of the Okavango Delta vary by several metres in depth throughout the year and this affects what activities are available at camps in the area. The flood water which fills the delta originates as rain over the Angolan highlands and takes several months to reach Botswana from its source. Very little of the Okavango's water levels result from local rainfall and so the peak flood levels do not coincide with rainy season. Lowest water levels in the delta generally occur between November – April with highest water levels occurring between May to September. Camps offering boating/mokoro activities may not be able to offer these activities during low water for reasons of safety & practicality, whereas during high water, camps offering game drives may have very limited game drive routes to offer. In order to ascertain what camps are best to visit and what activities will be available at the time of year you'll travel, please check with your travel consultant.

MAKGADIKGADI SALT PANS, BOTSWANA

Accessibility of the Makgadikgadi Salt Pans is severely limited during green season and for some months after as the pans dry out. Generally, from the first rainfall (normally October/November) the pans become inaccessible for quad biking and sleep-outs. Camps on the pans generally focus more on game drives in the surrounding grasslands during this time to look for migrating zebra and wildebeest. Birds also arrive in the area during green season to take advantage of the water on the pans. From the first rainfall until the pans are dry (generally April/May) no vehicles (including quad bikes) can drive on the pans without getting stuck. For details on how the time of year you travel may impact the activities available to you when visiting the pans, please check with your travel consultant.

CAMP CLOSURES, ZAMBIA

Many camps in Zambia are dismantled or closed for the green season (November to April) each year. In Kafue, all camps in the Busanga area close, while camps outside the park remain open. In the Lower Zambezi, all camps in the park and Chiawa management area also close. In South Luangwa, as a general rule all Bushcamps inside the park close with a few bigger camps inside the park and most camps outside the park remaining open. Game drive routes can be quite restricted at this time due to poor road conditions following rain.

VICTORIA FALLS, ZAMBIA & ZIMBABWE

The Victoria Falls, one of the "natural wonders" of the world is situated on the Zambezi River, on the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe in Southern Africa. The Falls are considered to be one of the 8 Natural Wonders and are a major attraction for all visitors. With this in mind the level of the Zambezi River fluctuates throughout the year, and causes high and low water periods.

'High water' occurs between February and July, and peaks between March and April. During this period, a rise of one metre in the level of the Zambezi River produces a 5-meter increase in the level of the water forced through the gorge. The spray thrown up is dense, drenching and thick with rainbows - a fantastic sight when viewed from the air.

'Low Water' runs between August and January with absolute lowest water levels between November and early December. During this time there is very little spray and visitors are able to fully appreciate the geological

formation of the falls and the full length and breadth of them. When the water level in the gorge drops the Zambezi River becomes its most awesome as one of the best white water rafting experiences in the world. During low water the Victoria Falls are better seen from the Zimbabwean side. During certain times of year, activities such as white water rafting or Livingstone Island visits may not be possible due to the water levels of the Zambezi.

MANA POOLS, ZIMBABWE

During the Green Season (November – April) most camps in the Mana Pools area close. For the limited choices that remain open, access to the area is quite difficult as flying schedules are far less frequent during these months. It should also be taken into account that at this time of year, many roads are flooded and the overall safari experience is more limited as a result.

WALKING SAFARIS

During Green Season walking safaris may be subject to your guide's discretion. As grasses are quite long at this time of year and any animals (including predators) more difficult to spot as a result, walking safaris will not be undertaken unless your guide is confident that this activity can be safely, without any risk to you.

CYCLONE SEASON, MOZAMBIQUE & TANZANIA

As these two countries are booked as a beach destination, travellers should be aware that most rain falls between December to April and this time of year is considered cyclone season. As with the rest of Southern Africa, rainfall usually consists of brief, vigorous downpours, after which the sun comes out again. January and February are peak cyclone season in southern Mozambique, however and during this time there are increased instances of torrential rain, especially over the Bazaruto Archipelago in the south.

ANNUAL MIGRATION IN EAST AFRICA

Each year around 1.5 million wildebeest and 300,000 zebra (along with other antelope) gather up their young and start their long trek from Tanzania's Serengeti Plains, further north to Kenya's Masai Mara National Reserve. They go in search of food and water. One of the most spectacular sights of the migration is when the herds gather to cross the Grumeti River (Tanzania) and the Mara River (Kenya) from **July through September**.

MONEY

Cash & ATMs

ATMs and Bureau de Changes are readily available throughout most African cities, towns and airports and almost all accept standard international bank cards. It is advisable to alert your bank to the fact you will be travelling to Africa to avoid your card being blocked on arrival as a security measure. It is also advisable to check the international transaction charges that your bank might incur for using ATMs abroad. One option to avoid international transaction charges is to purchase a World Currency Card or Cash Passport before you depart.

When on safari or travelling through the bush it is often more difficult to source ATMs so withdrawing cash at an airport or city before departing for the game reserve is recommended.

US Dollars & Euro's

Cash in US Dollars is generally a universally accepted currency (USD is also the official currency in Zimbabwe), other than in South Africa, where you will need ZAR (see below for specific country currencies). Please note that in most African countries, only notes from 2007 onwards are accepted. Because of the risk of forgeries, people are sometimes suspicious of larger denomination notes so USD\$100 and even USD\$50 may sometimes be rejected in shops and it is advisable to carry lower denominations. You can pay in some not most with USD or EURO notes (coins not accepted) in camps, lodges and hotels.

Credit and Debit Cards

VISA is the most widely accepted credit card with facilities for MasterCard being more limited. Amex and Diners are NOT widely accepted and therefore not recommended. Credit cards are very convenient but do often incur high international transaction charges. As above please draw some cash/exchange currency at an airport to be on the safe side.

Travelers' Cheques

We strongly advise against bringing travellers' cheques, but if you choose to bring them, be aware of the following: Travellers' cheques should be a well-known brand such as Thomas Cook, American Express or Visa. Travellers cheques can only be cashed at major capitals and again not all so it is strongly recommended not to bring them. A larger percentage of cash over travelers' cheques is probably best for your trip.

Cheques

Cheques in other currencies (e.g. Canadian or Australian dollars etc.) are not recommended for African travel.

CURRENCIES

Botswana

The official currency of Botswana is Botswana Pula (BWP) divided into 100 thebe. BWP can be changed at a good rate in Victoria Falls due to Botswana's proximity. Once you leave these areas, exchange rates will not be in your favour.

Kenya

The official currency for Kenya is Kenyan Shillings (KES). It is best to draw cash using your Visa at the airport or in the major cities. The smaller towns do not have ATM's.

Mozambique

The official currency of Mozambique is metecais (MZN) with one metical being divided into 100 centavos. All major towns have ATMs. Metecais cannot be exchanged outside of Mozambique.

Namibia

The Namibian Dollar(NAD) is the official currency and is fixed to and equals the South African Rand. Both these currencies can be used freely in Namibia, but the Namibian Dollar is not legal tender in South Africa.

Tanzania

The official currency of Tanzania is Tanzanian shilling (TZS). It is best to draw cash using your Visa at the airport or in the major cities. The smaller towns do not have ATM's.

Zambia

The official currency the Kwacha (ZMW). You can purchase Kwacha in Zambia at your airport of arrival, through ATM's, major hotels and bureaux de change. Please note that you cannot take Kwacha outside of Zambia or exchange it in neighbouring countries. Any excess ZMW should be exchanged before departure.

TRAVEL INSURANCE

When travelling with Africa&You it is **compulsory** for every client to have fully comprehensive travel insurance.

The client is required to purchase travel insurance for international trips through an insurer in their country of residence, which means the country to which they would want to be evacuated to or return to after a serious medical emergency and/or the country they would need to travel to if a family member became very ill (these are assumed to be the same country).

It is important and to have fully comprehensive travel insurance as to include for Medical Evacuation (especially since they are horse riding in the Delta).

The following our reputable companies to purchase the travel insurance through, however we do not recommend any one company or policy over others and cannot take any responsibility for the insurance decision made by the client.

For our USA clients:

www.worldnomads.com

www.csatravelprotection.com

www.usa-assist.com

www.insuremytrip.com

Please note that we cannot be held responsible for travel insurance.

VISAS

Visa requirements change frequently and it is YOUR responsibility to arrange the necessary visa for your chosen country well in advance of travel. The most accurate way of finding out what visa you need, or whether you need one, is to contact your local embassy or consulate. It is very important to be up to date with each countries Visa and Entry requirements and here you will find all the information about the Embassies that you will need.

Visas are the responsibility of the traveller, **not** that of Africa&You. Some nationalities have to obtain visas prior to arrival some are able to obtain these on arrival at the port of entry and others do not require a visa.

It is the individual travellers responsibility to get in touch with the local Embassies to find out what the requirements are. Please bear in mind that some visas can take more than 3 months to obtain please consider this when booking and note that it is your responsibility to check before final confirmation.

Africa & You will not take responsibility for any client not allowed to enter a country due to lack of visa requirements. Please see below useful information on each country.

[TRAVELLING WITH CHILDREN - NEW LAWS 2015](#) - Please read important information in this link.

You should keep the following documents with you during travel:

- Airline Tickets and/or any e-ticket references for your commercial flights.
- A certified colour photocopy of your passport and other important documents for use in case of lost or stolen originals (**kept separately from the originals**).
- Valid passport – with at least 6 months validity and six empty pages.
- Detailed documents of your itinerary.
- Proof of recommended inoculations.

Citizens of certain countries are required to obtain visas well in advance of travel for all Southern & East African Travel.

The below is a guideline only. For up-to-date Visa requirements please check with your local embassy or consulate.

Fees for Visitors to Zambia & Zimbabwe who are eligible to receive their visa on entry

Zambia: U\$D 50.00 for single entry/ **U\$D 80.00** for double entry.

Zimbabwe: Europe and USA: U\$D 30.00 for single entry/ **U\$D 45.00** for double entry.

UK & Ireland: U\$D 55.00 for single entry/ **U\$D 70.00** for double entry.

Canada : U\$D 75.00 for single entry/ double entry to be obtained from local embassy prior to travel.

Kenya: US\$50 for 3 month visa

Note: Customs Officials will only accept USD notes printed from the year 2000 – 2009, they will not accept any notes from 1999 or older.

Uganda: US\$50 for a 3 month visitors visa.

Tanzania: US\$50 for a 3 month visitors visa or **US\$100** for Irish and American Citizens.

PLEASE ensure that you buy the correct visa for your itinerary at the first point of entry and plan in advance for multiple-entry visas if required as these are not always available at the port of entry. **Please note that you CANNOT pay with a credit/debit card, travellers cheques or cash cheques. ONLY AMERICAN US\$ will be accepted at all borders and in ALL CASES there are NO ATM MACHINES AVAILABLE. Failure to pay will result in no Visa and therefore deportation.**

SPECIFIC COUNTRY EMBASSY & VISA INFORMATION

Visas for Botswana

We have been advised that at this time, Botswana Immigration do not consider travelling on holiday an emergency and will therefore not grant entry to any guest travelling on an Emergency Travel Document. Please ensure that your guests are advised accordingly so that they have the appropriate travel documentation before departing on their safari.

For more information on Visas please visit www.botswana-tourism.gov.bw for Botswana

Visas for Kenya

Visit the following website for additional information – www.immigration.go.ke or www.kenya.org.za

Visas for Mozambique

Visitors arriving from countries with Mozambican diplomatic representation are required to apply for a visa in their country of residence in advance of travel. For visitors who do not have Mozambican diplomatic representation in their country of residence, you may be required to apply through an embassy or consulate abroad. Certain travellers are eligible to apply and pay for a visa on arrival; however this should be confirmed in advance with the relevant local authority.

For more information on visas please visit the following website www.visitmozambique.net for Mozambique.

Visas for Namibia

Visit the following website for additional information - <http://www.namibia.org.za/consular.htm>

Visas for Rwanda

Visit the following website for additional information - www.migration.gov.rw

Visas for South Africa

Any applicable visas and/or relevant documentation are your responsibility. You must also be in possession of outward travel documents and have sufficient funds for the duration of your stay. Further visa information is available on the following website www.home-affairs.gov.za

Word of caution – we are not responsible for the content.

Visas for Tanzania

Visit the following website for additional information -

<http://www.tanzaniaconsul.com> or <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/visa.html> or http://tanzaniaembassy-us.org/?page_id=76#allVisaRequirement for Tanzania.

Visas for Uganda

Visit the following website for additional information - <http://uganda.org.za> or www.ugandaembassy.com

Visas for Zambia

Visit the following website for additional information - www.zambiantourism.com for Zambia.

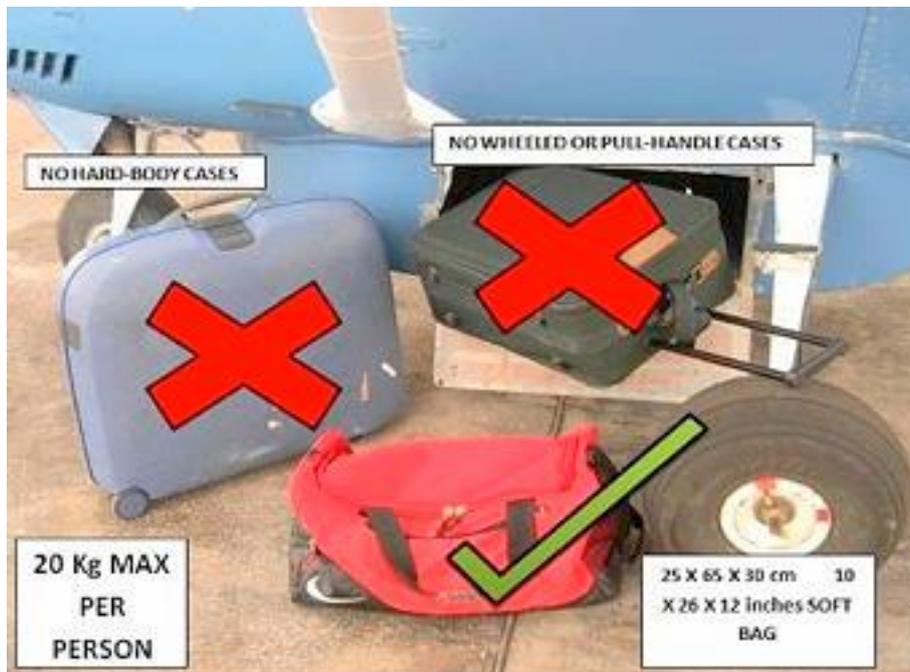
Visas for Zimbabwe

Visit the following website for additional information – www.zimbabwetourism.co.zw for Zimbabwe.

PACKING & LUGGAGE

LUGGAGE RESTRICTIONS FOR LIGHT AIRCRAFT TRANSFERS:

- For safety reasons light aircraft transfers have a restriction of 15kg luggage plus 5kg of hand luggage (20kgs total) per person, packed in SOFT bags. (In Zambia this limit is decreased to 15kg TOTAL per person)
- Please note that if your luggage is overweight or in the incorrect bag type – you will be asked to re-pack and/or you may have to book additional seats or a private charter at extra cost to accommodate your luggage.
- The maximum size per bag is 65cm wide / long and 30cm high, this is the size of the pod of a Cessna 206, which is the most commonly used aircraft for inter camp transfers.
- Please do not bring hard suitcases or suitcases with wheels as they will not fit on a light aircraft.
- Excess luggage may be stored in Maun, providing clients are returning through Maun Airport to pick their bags up again before onward travel. For clients combining a safari with a Mozambican beach extension, luggage can also be stored in a secure luggage storing facility at Johannesburg OR Tambo International Airport.



NEW CARRY-ON LUGGAGE RESTRICTIONS AT SOUTH AFRICAN AIRPORTS:

When it comes to what you carry on to a plane, things are getting slightly stricter. ACSA have enforced new hand luggage restrictions at airports across South Africa from **2 February 2015**, and you can assume the bag-sizing bins located at check-in counters and boarding gates will start to play a pivotal role when you're queuing up to board.

Economy passengers:

- 1 bag + 1 slimline laptop bag per economy class passenger.
- No bag should exceed these dimensions: 56cm + 36cm + 23cm = total dimension of 115cm including handles and wheels.

- Weight limit per bag: 7kg

Any hand luggage which exceeds the dimensions; piece and weight restrictions stipulated above will have to be checked-in. This could delay you, or cause you to miss your flight so take heed of this announcement to avoid a frustrating domestic travel experience. The airlines are not accepting responsibility should you miss your flight due to incorrect hand baggage.

Carryon baggage restrictions for Business Class passengers

- 2 bags + 1 slimline laptop bag per business class/first class passenger.
- No bag should exceed these dimensions: 56cm + 36cm + 23cm = total dimension of 115cm including handles and wheels.
- Weight limit per bag: 7kg.

Please enquire with your local airline should you have any baggage-related questions.

CLOTHING

As most game viewing activities are taken in open safari vehicles or boats, it is important that you wear appropriate clothing to suit. Generally layers of clothing are recommended so that you can take off or add on as the day warms up or cools down.

- Warm jacket/fleece/jumper – windproof in winter months, waterproof in summer months.
- It is recommended that you wear a hat/cap throughout all seasons, and gloves/scarf in winter months (May – Sept)
- Swimming costume
- Natural clothing (i.e. no bright colours and no white), t-shirts, shorts, a pair of light-weight long trousers and light-weight long-sleeve shirt (long sleeves are extremely useful for sun protection during the day and mosquito protection during evenings)
- Camouflage printed clothing is okay for the bush but please do not wear in towns or when crossing borders (particularly in Zimbabwe)
- Comfortable walking shoes and flip flops/sandals

PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

- Waterproof/zip lock bags for storing personal items and memory cards to keep dust free and/or dry
- In most camps torches will be provided, but we urge our clients to bring their own head lamps, as these are very useful, especially on mobile safaris
- Camera equipment, binoculars, batteries, spare camera batteries and spare memory cards for digital cameras are essential as the opportunity to download photos is limited
- Reading materials – Some camps have a library but these are limited and so it is useful to bring your own books/novels for siesta hours.

NEW SA REGULATIONS FOR TRAVELLING WITH KIDS

<http://www.news24.com/Travel/South-Africa/New-SA-regulations-for-travelling-with-kids-20140609>

*****Please note that new regulations will come into effect from 01 June 2015 for children travelling to/from South Africa.**

Children under 18 years of age will now be required to produce an Unabridged Birth Certificate, or the equivalent from their country of origin, which must state the names of both parents. The birth certificate must also be officially translated into English.

For more information, please contact your local Consulate***

More information:

2014-06-09 09:21:19 AM

Cape Town - South Africa's immigration laws have recently undergone an intense revision with newly appointed [Home Affairs Minister Malusi Gigaba](#) saying the amendments are "in the best interest of South Africa's security and allows for efficient management of migration".

The department also expressed concern about the growing issue of child trafficking and has announced new requirements for adults travelling with children.

What you need to know

Parents travelling with children would now be requested to provide an unabridged birth certificate of all travelling children. This applies even when both parents are travelling with their children and it also applies to foreigners and South Africans alike. When children are travelling with guardians, these adults are required to produce affidavits from parents proving permission for the children to travel.

Also see: Home Affairs just made it a lot easier to apply for a visa in SA

Following are the new South African immigration regulations concerning travelling with children:

Regulation 6: (12)

(a) Where parents are travelling with a child, such parents must produce an unabridged birth certificate of the child reflecting the particulars of the parents of the child.

(b) In the case of one parent travelling with a child, he or she must produce an unabridged birth certificate and-

(i) consent in the form of an affidavit from the other parent registered as a parent on the birth certificate of the child authorising him or her to enter into or depart from the Republic with the child he or she is travelling with;

(ii) a court order granting full parental responsibilities and rights or legal guardianship in respect of the child, if he or she is the parent or legal guardian of the child; or

(iii) where applicable, a death certificate of the other parent registered as a parent of the child on the birth certificate;

Provided that the Director-General may, where the parents of the child are both deceased and the child is travelling with a relative or another person related to him or her or his or her parents, approve such a person to enter into or depart from the Republic with such a child.

(c) Where a person is travelling with a child who is not his or her biological child, he or she must produce-

(i) a copy of the unabridged birth certificate of the child;

(ii) an affidavit from the parents or legal guardian of the child confirming that he or she has permission to travel with the child;

(iii) copies of the identity documents or passports of the parents or legal guardian of the child; and

(iv) the contact details of the parents or legal guardian of the child, Provided that the Director-General may, where the parents of the child are both deceased and the child is travelling with a relative or another person related to him or her or his or her parents, approve such a person to enter into or depart from the Republic with such a child.

(d) Any unaccompanied minor shall produce to the immigration officer-

(i) proof of consent from one of or both his or her parents or legal guardian, as the case may be, in the form of a letter or affidavit for the child to travel into or depart from the Republic: Provided that in the case where one parent provides proof of consent, that parent must also provide a copy of a court order issued to him or her in terms of which he or she has been granted full parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child;

(ii) a letter from the person who is to receive the child in the Republic, containing his or her residential address and contact details in the Republic where the child will be residing;

(iii) a copy of the identity document or valid passport and visa or permanent residence permit of the person

who is to receive the child in the Republic; and (iv) the contact details of the parents or legal guardian of the child.

PLEASE CONTACT US FOR MORE INFORMATION
info@africaandyou.com