

# Bonaire

## Medical Summary

*The health risk information presented here is summarized from Shoreland Travax<sup>®</sup>, a decision-support tool used by health care providers to perform a detailed health risk analysis based on specific locations, individual travel styles, and traveler risk behaviors. Travax provides practitioners current, independently researched malaria risk and prevention recommendations in a map-based format that goes beyond the annual WHO and US CDC statements included here. Not included here are current reports from Travax of disease outbreaks or environmental events that may pose elevated risks to travelers' health and safety. The Providers section of this site offers a directory of health care providers who utilize Shoreland Travax for travel health counseling. Learn more about the detailed reports and maps available from these practitioners (includes links to samples).*

## General Information

Bonaire is a special municipality of the Netherlands. Saba and Sint Eustatius are also special municipalities of the Netherlands in the Caribbean region, and their health and safety profiles are similar to Bonaire's. Located in the Caribbean Sea (east of Curaçao and north of Venezuela), the climate is classified as dry (arid).

## Vaccinations

### Yellow Fever

Although yellow fever does not occur in Bonaire, an official yellow fever vaccination certificate may be required depending on your itinerary.

- *Requirement:* A certificate proving yellow fever vaccination is required for travelers aged  $\geq 9$  months coming from countries with risk of YF transmission. This also applies to airport transit stops (no exit through immigration checkpoint) longer than 12 hours in risk countries.

### Other Vaccines

Depending on your itinerary, your personal risk factors, and the length of your visit, your health care provider may offer you vaccination against COVID-19, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, influenza, measles, mumps, rubella, rabies, or typhoid fever. Routine immunizations, such as those that prevent tetanus/diphtheria or "childhood" diseases, should be reviewed and updated as needed.

## Malaria

The following is current information as reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC):

### WHO—*International Travel and Health* (current online update, Country List)

No statement given.

### CDC—*Health Information for International Travel* (current online edition)

Areas with malaria: None.

Drug resistance: Not applicable.

## Other Concerns

### Travelers' Diarrhea

Minimal risk (comparable to that in industrialized countries) exists throughout the country. Community sanitation and food safety measures are generally good, and health concerns related to food and beverage consumption are minimal. Risk for viral gastroenteritis (e.g., norovirus) may be elevated based on season, traveler itinerary, and/or level of community transmission.

Travelers should carry loperamide for self-treatment of diarrhea and, if risk is moderate to high, an antibiotic to add if diarrhea is severe. Consult a knowledgeable health care provider regarding which antibiotic is appropriate for you and most effective for your

destination.

### Other Food-Borne Illnesses

Precautions to prevent brucellosis, seafood poisoning may be needed.

### Insect- and Arthropod-Borne Diseases

Chikungunya, dengue, Zika may pose a risk. Personal protective measures are important.

### Other Disease and Health Risks

Additional concerns include leptospirosis, marine hazards.

## Consular Advice

*The material below includes information from the US Department of State (DOS), the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCO), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), as well as from additional open-source material. Standard safety precautions that apply to all international travel can be found in the Library article Safety and Security.*

### Terrorism Risk

No intrinsic risk of attack by terrorist groups exists, but unforeseen attacks are possible.

### Crime

Negligible risk of violent crime exists in Bonaire, Saba, and Sint Eustatius.

Moderate risk of petty crime exists in Bonaire. Low risk of petty crime exists in Saba and Sint Eustatius. Theft of valuables from unattended vehicles and accommodations is common.

### Water Safety

Rent water sports equipment from reputable operators. Scuba dive only with personnel certified by PADI or NAUI, and use equipment only from PADI- or NAUI-certified dive operators.

### Transportation Safety

National incidence data on traffic-related injury or death are not available.

### Airline Safety

The US Federal Aviation Administration has determined that the civil aviation authority of this country oversees its air carriers in accordance with minimum international safety standards.

### Natural Disasters

The hurricane season is from June through November, although most hurricanes pass north of this country. Floods may occur.

## Consular Information

Selected Embassies or Consulates in Bonaire, a special municipality of the Netherlands

- United States: The U.S. does not have an embassy or consulate in Bonaire.
- Canada: Canada does not have an embassy or consulate in Bonaire.
- United Kingdom: U.K. does not have an embassy or consulate in Bonaire.
- Australia: Australia does not have an embassy or consulate in Bonaire.

Bonaire's Embassies or Consulates in Selected Countries

- In the U.S.: Bonaire does not have an embassy or consulate in the U.S.
- In Canada: Bonaire does not have an embassy or consulate in Canada.
- In the U.K.: Bonaire does not have an embassy or consulate in the U.K.
- In Australia: Bonaire does not have an embassy or consulate in Australia.

## Visa/HIV Testing

HIV testing is not required to obtain a tourist, work, or residence visa.

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