Country list\textsuperscript{1}
Yellow fever vaccination requirements and recommendations; and malaria situation

Introduction
The information provided for each country includes the country’s stated requirements for yellow fever vaccination, WHO recommendation for travellers regarding yellow fever vaccinations, and details concerning the malaria situation and recommended prevention of the disease.\textsuperscript{2,3}

Yellow fever

Yellow fever vaccination
Yellow fever vaccination is carried out for two different purposes:

1. To prevent the international spread of the disease by protecting countries from the risk of importing or spreading the yellow fever virus. These are requirements established by the country.

The countries that require proof of vaccination\textsuperscript{2} are those where the disease may or may not occur and where the mosquito vector and potential non-human primate hosts of yellow fever are present. Any importation of the virus into such countries by infected travellers could result in its propagation and establishment, leading to a permanent risk of infection for the human population. Proof of vaccination is often required for travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and sometimes for travellers in transit through such countries. A

\textsuperscript{1} For the purpose of this publication, the terms “country” and “countries” cover countries, territories and areas.

\textsuperscript{2} Please note that the requirements for vaccination of infants over 6 months of age by some countries are not in accordance with WHO’s advice (Chapter 6). Travellers should, however, be informed that the requirement exists for entry into the countries concerned.

\textsuperscript{3} WHO publishes these requirements for informational purposes only; this publication does not constitute an endorsement or confirmation that such requirements are in accordance with the provisions of the International Health Regulations.
meeting of yellow fever experts organized in 2010 proposed that under 12 h of airport transit the risk of yellow fever is almost non-existent and therefore that a proof of vaccination might not be necessary. This information is being provided to WHO Member States, but travellers are recommended to consult individual country requirements by contacting the embassy(ies) of the country(ies) they intend to visit. It should be noted that some countries require proof of vaccination from all travellers.

Countries requiring yellow fever vaccination for entry do so in accordance with the International Health Regulations. Country requirements are subject to change at any time. Updates can be found at: http://www.who.int/ith. This chapter contains information on yellow fever requirements as provided by countries.

The fact that a country has no requirement for yellow fever vaccination does not imply that there is no risk of yellow fever transmission.

2. To protect individual travellers who may be exposed to yellow fever infection.

The risk of yellow fever transmission depends on the presence of the virus in the country in humans, mosquitoes or animals. As yellow fever is frequently fatal for those who have not been vaccinated, vaccination is recommended for all travellers (with few exceptions, Chapter 6) visiting areas where there is a risk of yellow fever transmission.

WHO determines those areas where “a risk of yellow fever transmission is present” on the basis of the diagnosis of cases of yellow fever in humans and/or animals, the results of yellow fever sero-surveys and the presence of vectors and animal reservoirs.

In consultation with experts, WHO has revised the criteria for the risk of yellow fever transmission. Updates have been made for Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia (Country list below, Annex 1 and yellow fever map).

Decisions regarding the use of yellow fever vaccine for travellers must weigh several factors, including the risk of travel-associated yellow fever virus disease, country
requirements, and the potential for serious adverse events following yellow fever vaccination (Chapter 6).

The table below summarizes WHO’s revised recommendations for yellow fever vaccination for travellers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yellow fever vaccination category</th>
<th>Rationale for recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers ≥9 months old in areas where there is evidence of persistent or periodic yellow fever virus transmission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally not recommended</td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for yellow fever virus exposure (no human yellow fever cases ever reported and evidence to suggest only low levels of yellow fever virus transmission in the past). However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to mosquitoes or unable to avoid mosquito bites. When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annex 1 provides a summary list of countries with risk of yellow fever transmission in whole or in part, as well as a list of countries that require proof of yellow fever vaccination as a condition for entry.

Other diseases

Cholera. No country reports a requirement for a certificate of vaccination against cholera as a condition for entry. For information on selective use of cholera vaccines, Chapter 6.

Smallpox. Since the global eradication of smallpox was certified in 1980, WHO does not recommend smallpox vaccination for travellers.

Other infectious diseases. Information on the main infectious disease threats for travellers, their geographical distribution, and corresponding precautions are provided in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 provides information on vaccine-preventable diseases.
Malaria

General information about malaria, its geographical distribution and details of preventive measures are included in Chapter 7. Protective measures against mosquito bites are described in Chapter 3. Specific information for each country is provided in this section, including epidemiological details for all countries with malarious areas (geographical and seasonal distribution, altitude, predominant species, reported resistance). The recommended prevention is also indicated. For each country, recommended prevention is decided on the basis of the following factors: the risk of contracting malaria; the prevailing species of malaria parasites in the area; the level and spread of drug resistance reported from the country; and the possible risk of serious side-effects resulting from the use of the various prophylactic drugs. Where *Plasmodium falciparum* and *P. vivax* both occur, prevention of falciparum malaria takes priority. Unless the malaria risk is defined as due “exclusively” to a certain species (*P. falciparum* or *P. vivax*), travellers may be at risk of any of the parasite species, including mixed infections.

The numbers I, II, III and IV refer to the type of prevention based on the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malaria risk</th>
<th>Type of prevention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type I</td>
<td>Very limited risk of malaria transmission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type II</td>
<td>Risk of <em>P. vivax</em> malaria only; or fully chloroquine-sensitive <em>P. falciparum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type IIIa</td>
<td>Risk of <em>P. vivax</em> and <em>P. falciparum</em> malaria transmission, combined with emerging chloroquine resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type IV</td>
<td>(1) High risk of <em>P. falciparum</em> malaria, combined with reported antimalarial drug resistance; or (2) Moderate/low risk of <em>P. falciparum</em> malaria, combined with reported high levels of drug resistance&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> The areas where Type III prevention is still an option are parts of Colombia and India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Tajikistan. If needed, Type IV prevention can be used instead.

<sup>b</sup> Alternatively, when travelling to rural areas with multidrug-resistant malaria and only a very low risk of *P. falciparum* infection, mosquito bite prevention can be combined with stand-by emergency treatment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yellow Fever</th>
<th>Malaria</th>
<th>Recommended Prevention in Risk Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.</td>
<td>Malaria: Malaria risk – <em>P. falciparum</em> and <em>P. vivax</em> – exists from May to November inclusive below 2000 m. <em>P. falciparum</em> resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.</td>
<td></td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.</td>
<td>Malaria: Malaria risk is limited. Small foci of local transmission (<em>P. vivax</em>) have previously been reported in the six southern and south-eastern wilayas (Adrar, El Oued, Ghardaia, Illizi, Ouargla, Tamanrasset), with isolated local <em>P. falciparum</em> transmission reported from the two southernmost wilayas in areas under the influence of trans-Saharan migration. Three locally acquired cases were reported in 2008.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.</td>
<td>Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to <em>P. falciparum</em> exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g. prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.
Country list: yellow fever vaccination requirements and recommendations

ments in the following provinces, where altitudes are <2300 m: Formosa (all departments), Chaco (Bermejo) Jujuy (Ledesma, San Pedro, Santa Bárbara, Valle Grande), and Salta (Anta, General José de San Martín, Oran, Rivadavia) (Map).

Not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas at altitudes >2300 m and all provinces and departments not listed above.

Malaria: Malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* is very low and is confined to rural areas along the borders with Plurinational State of Bolivia (lowlands of Salta province) and with Paraguay (lowlands of Chaco and Misiones provinces).

Recommended prevention in risk areas: II

ARMENIA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Limited malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* may exist focally from June to October inclusive in some villages located in Ararat Valley. No risk in tourist areas. No indigenous cases reported since 2006.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: I

AUSTRALIA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age entering Australia within 6 days of having stayed overnight or longer in a country with risk of yellow fever transmission, excluding Galapagos Islands in Ecuador and limited to Misiones province in Argentina, but including Sao Toe and Principe, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BAHRAIN

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BANGLADESH

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk exists throughout the year in the whole country excluding Dhaka city, with highest risk in Chittagong Division, the districts of Mymensingh, Netrakona and Sherpur in Dhaka Division, and Kurigram district in Rajshahi Division. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV
BARBADOS
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission except Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BELARUS
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BELGIUM
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BELIZE
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria:
Malaria risk due predominantly to P. vivax exists in all districts but varies within regions. Risk is moderate in Stan Creek and Toledo Districts; and low in Cayo, Corozal and Orange Walk.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: II

BENIN
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to P. falciparum exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention: IV

BERMUDA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BHUTAN
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Malaria risk exists throughout the year in the southern belt of the country comprising five districts: Chhukha, Geyleg-phug, Samchi, Samdrup Jonkhar and Shemgang. P. falciparum resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months of age and over travelling to the following area east of the Andes at altitudes below 2300 m: the entire departments of Beni, Pando, and Santa Cruz, and designated areas (Map) of Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz and Tarija.
Not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas at altitudes above 2300 m and all areas not listed above, including the cities of La Paz and Sucre.
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly (94%) to P. vivax exists throughout the year in the whole country below 2500 m. Falciparum malaria occurs in Santa Cruz and in the northern departments of Beni and Pando, especially in the localities of Guayaramerín and Riberalta. P. falciparum resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: II; in Beni, Pando and Santa Cruz: IV

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
BOTSWANA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from or having passed through countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists from November to May/June in the northern parts of the country: Boteti, Chobe, Ngamiland, Okavango, Tutume districts/sub-districts. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission or having passed through areas partly or wholly at risk of yellow fever transmission within the preceding 6 days.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported.
Recommended prevention: mosquito bite prevention only

BULGARIA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BURKINA FASO
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention: IV

BURMA see MYANMAR

BURUNDI
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention: IV
CAMBODIA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country except in Phnom Penh and close to Tonle Sap. Risk within the tourist area of Angkor Wat is negligible. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Resistance to mefloquine and resistance to artesunate reported in south-western provinces.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

CAMEROON

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention: IV

CANADA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention: IV

CHAD

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over travelling to areas south of the Sahara Desert (Map).
Not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas within the Sahara Desert (Map).

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention: IV

CHILE

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

CHINA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 9 months...
of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk, including *P. falciparum* malaria, exists in Yunnan and to a lesser extent in Hainan. *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Limited risk of *P. vivax* malaria exists in southern and some central provinces, including Anhui, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu. There is no malaria risk in urban areas.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: II; in Hainan and Yunnan, IV

**CHINA, HONG KONG SAR**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**CHINA, MACAO SAR**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**CHRISTMAS ISLAND**

(Indian Ocean)

**Yellow fever**

Same requirements as mainland Australia.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**COLOMBIA**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccination recommendation: yes

Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over travelling to the following departments at altitudes below 2300 m (Map): Amazonas, Antioquia, Arauca, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Casquetá, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guainía, Guaviare, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Quindio, Risaralda, San Andrés and Providencia, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Vaupés, Vichada, Choco (only the municipalities of Acandi, Juradó, Riosucio, and Uribia), and La Guajira (only the municipalities of Albánia, Barrancas, Dibulla, Distacción, El Molino, Fonceca, Hatonuevo, La Jagua del Pilar, Maicao, Manaure, Riohacha, San Juan del Cesar, Urumita, and Villanueva).

Generally not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the following areas west of the Andes at altitudes below 2300 m: the departments of Cauca, Nariño and Valle de Cauca, central and southern Choco, and the cities of Barranquilla, Cali, Cartagena and Medellín (Map).

Not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to all areas above 2300 m, including the city of Bogotá and the municipality of Uribia in La Guajira department.

**Malaria:** Malaria risk – *P. vivax* (72%), *P. falciparum* (27%) – is high throughout the year in rural/jungle areas below 1600 m, especially in municipalities of the regions of Amazonia, Orinoquia, Pacífico and Urabá-Bajo Cauca. Transmission intensity varies by department, with the highest risk in Amazonas, Antioquia, Chocó, Córdoba, Guaviare, La Guajira, Nariño and Vichada. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* exists in Amazonia, Pacífico and Urabá-Bajo Cauca. Resistance to sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: III; in Amazonia, Pacífico and Urabá-Bajo Cauca: IV

**COMOROS**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: IV

**CONGO**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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1 Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g. prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yellow Fever</th>
<th>Malaria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COOK ISLANDS</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Malaria risk due predominantly to <em>P. falciparum</em> exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CÔTE D’IVOIRE</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.</td>
<td>Malaria risk due almost exclusively to <em>P. vivax</em> occurs throughout the year in the province of Limón, mostly in the canton of Matina. Negligible or no risk of malaria transmission exists in the other cantons of the country. Recommended prevention in risk areas: II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CROATIA</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Malaria risk due predominantly to <em>P. falciparum</em> exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CUBA</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Malaria risk due predominantly to <em>P. falciparum</em> exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CZECH REPUBLIC</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Malaria risk due predominantly to <em>P. falciparum</em> exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.</td>
<td>Malaria: Limited malaria risk due exclusively to <em>P. vivax</em> exists in some southern areas. Recommended prevention in risk areas: I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (FORMERLY ZAIRE)</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.</td>
<td>Malaria risk due predominantly to <em>P. falciparum</em> exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g. prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.
DENMARK
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

DJIBOUTI
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention: IV

DOMINICA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Malaria risk due exclusively to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year, especially in the western provinces of Dajabón, Elias Pina and San Juan. Risk in other areas is low to negligible. There is no evidence of *P. falciparum* resistance to any antimalarial drug.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: II

ECUADOR
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over travelling to the following provinces east of the Andes at altitudes below 2300 m: Morona-Santiago, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Sucumbios and Zamora-Chinchipe (Map).
Generally not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the following provinces west of the Andes and at altitudes below 2300 m: Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos and Manabí, and designated areas of Azuay, Bolívar, Canar, Carchi, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Imbabura, Loja, Pichincha and Tungurahua (Map).
Not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to all areas above 2300 m altitude, the cities of Guayaquil and Quito, and the Galápagos Islands (Map).
Malaria: Malaria risk – *P. vivax* (87%), *P. falciparum* (13%) – exists throughout the year below 1500 m, with moderate transmission risk in coastal provinces. There is no risk in Guayaquil, Quito and other cities of the inter-Andean region. *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

EGYPT
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
All arrivals from Sudan are required to possess either a vaccination certificate or a location certificate issued by a Sudanese official centre stating that they have not been in Sudan south of 15°N within the previous 6 days.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Very limited *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* malaria risk may exist from June to October inclusive in El Faiyûm governorate (no indigenous cases reported since 1998).
Recommended prevention: none

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1 Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g. prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.
EL SALVADOR

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Very low malaria risk due almost exclusively to *P. vivax* exists in rural areas of migratory influence from Guatemala. Sporadic vivax malaria cases are reported from other parts of the country.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: I

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention: IV

ERITREA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: in general, no

Generally not recommended1 for travellers going to the following states: Anseba, Debub, Gash Barka, Mae Kel and Semenawi Keih Bahri. Not recommended for all other areas not listed above, including the islands of the Dahlak Archipelagos (Map).

Malaria: Malaria risk – *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* – exists throughout the year in the whole country below 2200 m. There is no risk in Asmara. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

ESTONIA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ETHIOPIA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over, except as mentioned below.

Generally not recommended1 for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the Afar and Somali provinces (Map).

Malaria: Malaria risk – approximately 60% *P. falciparum*, 40% *P. vivax* – exists throughout the year in the whole country below 2000 m. *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. *P. vivax* resistance to chloroquine reported. There is no malaria risk in Addis Ababa.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

FAROE ISLANDS

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

FIJI

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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1 Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g. prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.
### Country List: Yellow Fever Vaccination Requirements and Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yellow Fever</th>
<th>Malaria</th>
<th>Recommended Prevention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finland</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>French Guiana</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.</td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes</td>
<td>Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to <em>P. falciparum</em> exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gabon</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.</td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes</td>
<td>Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to <em>P. falciparum</em> exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gambia</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.</td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes</td>
<td>Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to <em>P. falciparum</em> exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Georgia</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Germany</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ghana</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 9 months of age.</td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes</td>
<td>Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to <em>P. falciparum</em> exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gibraltar</strong></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gambia* Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention: IV
GREECE
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GREENLAND
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GRENADE
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GUADELOUPE
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GUAM
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GUATEMALA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to P. vivax exists throughout the year below 1500 m. There is moderate risk in the departments of Escuintla and Izabal, and low risk in Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chiquimula, Petén, Suchitepéquez and Zacapa. Recommended prevention in risk areas: II

GUINEA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to P. falciparum exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine reported. Recommended prevention: IV

GUINEA-BISSAU
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to P. falciparum exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention: IV

GUYANA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over one year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission with the exception of Argentina, Paraguay, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Malaria: Malaria risk – P. vivax (44%), P. falciparum (45%), mixed infections (10%) – is high throughout the year in all parts of the interior. Risk is highest in Regions 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and very low in Regions 3, 5 and 6. Sporadic cases of malaria have been reported from the densely populated coastal belt. Chloroquine-resistant P. falciparum reported. Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

HAITI
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Malaria risk due exclusively to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. No *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention: II; or IV if chloroquine is not available pre-travel

**HONDURAS**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due to *P. vivax* (85%), *P. falciparum* (14%) and mixed infections (1%).

*P. vivax* transmission risk is high in the departments of Gracias a Dios and Islas de la Bahía, and moderate in Atlántida, Colón, Olancho, Valle and Yoro. *P. falciparum* transmission risk is high in Gracias a Dios, and a few cases are also reported in Atlántida, Colón, Islas de la Bahía, Olancho and Yoro.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: II

**HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF CHINA** see **CHINA, HONG KONG SAR**

**HUNGARY**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**ICELAND**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**INDIA**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: anyone (except infants up to the age of 9 months) arriving by air or sea without a yellow fever vaccination certificate is detained in isolation for up to 6 days if that person (i) arrives within 6 days of departure from an area with risk of yellow fever transmission, or (ii) has been in such an area in transit (except those passengers and members of the crew who, while in transit through an airport situated in an area with risk of yellow fever transmission, remained within the airport premises during the period of their entire stay and the Health Officer agrees to such exemption), or (iii) arrives on a ship that started from or touched at any port in an area with risk of yellow fever transmission up to 30 days before its arrival in India, unless such a ship has been disinfected in accordance with the procedure laid down by WHO, or (iv) arrives on an aircraft that has been in an area with risk of yellow fever transmission and has not been disinfected in accordance with the Indian Aircraft Public Health Rules, 1954, or as recommended by WHO.

The following are regarded as countries and areas with risk of yellow fever transmission:


**America:** Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

*Note.* When a case of yellow fever is reported from any country, that country is regarded by the Government of India as a country with risk of yellow fever transmission and is added to the above list.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendations: no

**Malaria:** Malaria risk exists throughout the year in the whole country at altitudes below 2000 m, with overall 40–50% of cases due to *P. falciparum* and the remainder due to *P. vivax*. There is no transmission in parts of the states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Sikkim. Risk of falciparum malaria and drug resistance are relatively higher in the north-eastern states, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka (with the exception of the city of Bangalore) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra (with the exception of the cities of Mumbai, Nagpur, Nasik and Pune), Orissa and...
West Bengal (with the exception of the city of Kolkata). *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Recommended prevention in risk areas: III; in the listed higher risk areas: IV

**INDONESIA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk exists throughout the year in all areas of the five eastern provinces of East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua. In other parts of the country, there is malaria risk in some districts, except in Jakarta Municipality, in big cities, and within the areas of the main tourist resorts. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. *P. vivax* resistant to chloroquine reported. Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported in the province of Kalimantan.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

**IRELAND**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**ISRAEL**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**ITALY**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**JAMAICA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Very limited risk of *P. falciparum* malaria may occur in the Kingston St Andrew Parish.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: I

**JAPAN**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**JORDAN**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Limited malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* – may exist from May to November inclusive in areas in the north below 1500 m (Duhok, Erbil and Sulaimaniya provinces). No indigenous cases reported since 2009.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: I
KAZAKHSTAN

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

KENYA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over, except as mentioned below.
Generally not recommended\(^1\) for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the following areas: the entire North Eastern Province; the states of Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Malindi and Tana River in the Coastal Province; and the cities of Nairobi and Mombasa (Map).
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Normally, there is little risk in the city of Nairobi and in the highlands (above 2500 m) of Central, Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley and Western provinces. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention: IV

KIRIBATI

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF, see REPUBLIC OF KOREA

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF, see DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

KUWAIT

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

KYRGYZSTAN

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* exists from June to October inclusive in some southern and western parts of the country, mainly in areas bordering Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh regions) and in the outskirts of Bishkek.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: I

LATVIA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

LEBANON

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 6 months

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\(^1\) Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g., prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g., age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.
of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**LESOTHO**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**LIBERIA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: IV

**LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**LITHUANIA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**LUXEMBOURG**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF CHINA** see **CHINA, MACAO SAR**

**MADAGASCAR**

Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country, with the highest risk in coastal areas. Resistance to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention: IV

**MADEIRA ISLANDS** see **PORTUGAL**

**MALAWI**

Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: IV

**MALAYSIA**

Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk exists only in limited foci in the deep hinterland. Urban and coastal areas are free from malaria. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported. *P. vivax* resistance to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yellow fever</th>
<th>Malaria</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MALDIVES</strong></td>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.</td>
<td>Malaria risk due predominantly to ( P. ) ( falciparum ) exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no</td>
<td>Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALI</strong></td>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age.</td>
<td>Malaria risk due predominantly to ( P. ) ( falciparum ) exists throughout the year in the whole country, except in northern areas (Dakhlet-Nouadhibou and Tiris-Zemour). In Adrar and Inchiri there is malaria risk during the rainy season (from July to October inclusive). Resistance to chloroquine reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes</td>
<td>Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAURITANIA</strong></td>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.</td>
<td>Malaria risk due predominantly to ( P. ) ( falciparum ) exists throughout the year. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes</td>
<td>Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALTA</strong></td>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission. If indicated on epidemiological grounds, infants under 9 months of age are subject to isolation or surveillance if coming from an area with risk of yellow fever transmission.</td>
<td>Malaria risk due almost exclusively to ( P. ) ( vivax ) exists throughout the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no</td>
<td>Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARSHALL ISLANDS</strong></td>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Malaria risk due predominantly to ( P. ) ( falciparum ) exists throughout the year. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no</td>
<td>Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARTINIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.</td>
<td>Malaria risk due almost exclusively to ( P. ) ( vivax ) exists throughout the year in some rural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAYOTTE (FRENCH TERRITORIAL COLLECTIVITY)</strong></td>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Malaria risk due predominantly to ( P. ) ( falciparum ) exists throughout the year. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no</td>
<td>Recommended prevention: IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEXICO</strong></td>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country requirement: no</td>
<td>Malaria risk due almost exclusively to ( P. ) ( vivax ) exists throughout the year in some rural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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areas that are not often visited by tourists. There is moderate risk in some localities in the states of Chiapas and Oaxaca; very low-risk localities are also found in the states of Chihuahua, Durango, Nayarit, Quintana Roo and Sinaloa.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: II

**MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)**

**Yellow fever**
- Country requirement: no
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**MONACO**

**Yellow fever**
- Country requirement: no
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**MONGOLIA**

**Yellow fever**
- Country requirement: no
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**MONTENEGRO**

**Yellow fever**
- Country requirement: no
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**MONTSERRAT**

**Yellow fever**
- Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**MOROCCO**

**Yellow fever**
- Country requirement: no
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**MOZAMBIQUE**

**Yellow fever**
- Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria**: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

**Recommended prevention**: IV

**MYANMAR (FORMERLY BURMA)**

**Yellow fever**
- Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission. Nationals and residents of Myanmar are required to possess certificates of vaccination on their departure to an area with risk of yellow fever transmission.
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria**: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year at altitudes below 1000 m, excluding the main urban areas of Mandalay and Yangon. Risk is highest in remote rural, hilly and forested areas. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Mefloquine resistance reported in Kayin state and the eastern part of Shan state. *P. vivax* resistance to chloroquine reported. Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported.

**Recommended prevention in risk areas**: IV

**NAMIBIA**

**Yellow fever**
- Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
- The countries, or parts of countries, included in the endemic zones in Africa and South America are regarded as areas with risk of yellow fever transmission. Travellers who are on scheduled flights that originated outside the countries with risk of yellow fever transmission, but who have been in transit through these areas, are not required to possess a certificate provided that they remained at the scheduled airport or in the adjacent town during transit. All travellers whose flights originated in countries with risk of yellow fever transmission or who have been in transit through these countries on unscheduled flights are required to possess a certificate. The certificate is not insisted upon in the case of children under 1 year of age, but such infants may be subject to surveillance.
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists from November to June inclusive in the following regions: Ohangwena, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa. Risk exists throughout the year along the Kunene river and in Caprivi and Kavango regions. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

### NAURU

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### NEPAL

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### Malaria:

Low malaria risk due predominantly to *P. vivax* (85%) exists throughout the year in a number of municipalities in Chinandega, Léon, Managua, Matagalpa, Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte and Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur. Cases are reported from other municipalities in the central and western departments but the risk in these areas is considered to be very low or negligible. No chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: III

### NETHERLANDS

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (BONAIRE, CURAÇAO, SABA, ST EUSTASIS, ST MARTIN)

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 6 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

**Note.** In the event of an epidemic threat to the territory, a specific vaccination certificate may be required.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### NEW ZEALAND

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### NICARAGUA

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### NIGER

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age and recommended for travellers departing Niger.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes:

*Recommended* for all travellers aged 9 months or over travelling to areas south of the Sahara Desert (Map).

*Not recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas in the Sahara Desert (Map).
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.
Recommended prevention: IV

NIGERIA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention: IV

NIUE

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

NORWAY

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

OMAN

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

PAKISTAN

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from any part of a country in which there is a risk of yellow fever transmission; infants under 6 months of age are exempt if the mother’s vaccination certificate shows that she was vaccinated before the birth of the child.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk – *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum* – exists throughout the year in the whole country below 2000 m. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

PALAU

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

PANAMA

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission. Yellow fever vaccination recommendation: yes:
Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over travelling to all mainland areas east of the Canal Zone, (the entire comarcas of Emberá and Kuna Yala, the province of Darién and areas of the provinces of Colón and Panama that are east of the Canal Zone) (Map).
Not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas west of the canal zone, the city

1 Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g. prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.
of Panama, the canal zone itself, and the Balboa and San Blas Islands (Map).

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. vivax* (99%) exists throughout the year in provinces and comarcas along the Atlantic coast and the borders with Costa Rica and Colombia: Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Colón, Darién, Kuna Yala, Ngābe Buglé, Panama and Veraguas. In Panama City, in the Canal Zone, and in the other provinces there is no or negligible risk of transmission. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* has been reported in Darién and San Blas.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**; in eastern endemic areas: **IV**

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country below 1800 m. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. *P. vivax* resistant to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

**PARAGUAY**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Recommended** for all travellers aged 9 months or over, except as mentioned below.

**Generally not recommended**\(^1\) for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the city of Asunción.

\(^1\) Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g. prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due almost exclusively to *P. vivax* is moderate in certain municipalities of the departments of Alto Paraná and Caaguazú. In other departments there is no or negligible transmission risk.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**

**PERU**

**Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Recommended** for all travellers aged 9 months or over going to the following areas at altitudes below 2300 m: the entire regions of Amazonas, Loreto, Madre de Dios, San Martín and Ucayali, and designated areas (Map) of the following regions: far-north-eastern Ancash; northern Apurímac; northern and north-eastern Ayacucho; northern and eastern Cajamarca; north-western, northern, and north-eastern Cusco; far-northern Huancaella; northern, central and eastern Huánuco; northern and eastern Junín; eastern La Libertad; central and eastern Pasco; eastern Piura; and northern Puno.

**Generally not recommended**\(^1\) for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the following areas west of the Andes: the entire regions of Lambayeque and Tumbes and the designated areas (Map) of western Piura and west-central Cajamarca.

**Not recommended** for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the following areas: all areas above 2300 m altitude, areas west of the Andes not listed above, the cities of Cuzco and Lima, Machu Picchu, and the Inca Trail (Map).

**Malaria:** Malaria risk – *P. vivax* (89%), *P. falciparum* (11%) – exists throughout the year in rural areas at altitudes below 2000 m. The 23 highest-risk districts are concentrated in the regions of Ayacucho, Junín, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Piura, San Martín and Tumbes. Ninety-nine percent of *P. falciparum* cases are reported from Loreto, which is situated in the Amazon and contains 18 of the highest-risk districts in the country. *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. *P. vivax* resistance to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II** in *P. vivax* risk areas; **IV** in Loreto.
PHILIPPINES
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk exists throughout the year in areas below 600 m, except in the 22 provinces of Aklan, Albay, Benguet, Biliran, Bohol, Camiguin, Capiz, Catanduanes, Cavite, Cebu, Guimaras, Iloilo, Northern Leyte, Southern Leyte, Marinduque, Masbate, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Western Samar, Siargao, Sorsogon, Surigao Del Norte and metropolitan Manila. No risk is considered to exist in urban areas or in the plains. P. falciparum resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Human P. knowlesi infection reported in the province of Palawan.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

PITCAIRN
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

POLAND
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

PORTUGAL
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

PUERTO RICO
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

QATAR
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Limited malaria risk due exclusively to P. vivax exists mainly in the northern areas of Gang-won-do and Gyeonggi-do Provinces and Incheon City (towards the Demilitarized Zone or DMZ).

Recommended prevention in risk areas: I

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

REUNION
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ROMANIA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Very limited malaria risk due exclusively to P. vivax may exist in areas under influence of intense migration from southern countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Recommended prevention: none

RWANDA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: IV

**SAINT HELENA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**SAINT LUCIA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**SAMOA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**SAUDI ARABIA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Limited malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists mainly from September to January inclusive in foci along the southern border with Yemen (except in the high altitude areas of Asir Province). No risk in Mecca or Medina cities. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

**SENEGAL**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

1 Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g., prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g., age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.
of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. There is less risk from January to June inclusive in the central western regions. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

### SERBIA

**Yellow fever**

- Country requirement: no
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### SEYCHELLES

**Yellow fever**

- Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### SIERRA LEONE

**Yellow fever**

- Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers.
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

### SINGAPORE

**Yellow fever**

- Country requirement: certificates of vaccination are required from travellers over 1 year of age who, within the preceding 6 days, have been in or passed through any country with risk of yellow fever transmission.
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria:** One case of human *P. knowlesi* infection reported. Recommended prevention in *P. knowlesi* risk areas: **I**

### SLOVAKIA

**Yellow fever**

- Country requirement: no
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### SLOVENIA

**Yellow fever**

- Country requirement: no
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### SOLOMON ISLANDS

**Yellow fever**

- Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year except in a few outlying eastern and southern islets. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. *P. vivax* resistance to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

### SOMALIA

**Yellow fever**

- Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
- Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: in general, no:
  - Generally not recommended for travellers going to the following regions: Bakool, Banaadir, Bay, Gado, Galgadud, Hiran, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle (Map).
  - Not recommended for all other areas not listed above.

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Risk is relatively low and seasonal in the north. It is higher in the central and southern

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1 Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g. prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.
parts of the country. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

**SOUTH AFRICA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the low-altitude areas of Mpumalanga Province (including the Kruger National Park), Northern Province and north-eastern KwaZulu-Natal as far south as the Tugela River. Risk is highest from October to May inclusive. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

**SPAIN**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**SRI LANKA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria:** Limited malaria risk – *P. vivax* (88%), *P. falciparum* (12%) – exists throughout the year, except in the districts of Colombo, Galle, Gampaha, Kalutara, Matara and Nuwara Eliya. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **III**

**SUDAN**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission. A certificate may be required from travellers departing Sudan.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over travelling to areas south of the Sahara desert (Map).

Not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas in the Sahara desert and the city of Khartoum (Map).

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Risk is low and seasonal in the north. It is higher in the central and southern parts of the country. Malaria risk on the Red Sea coast is very limited. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

**SURINAME**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria:** Malaria risk – *P. falciparum* (40%), *P. vivax* (58%), mixed infections 2% – continues to decrease in recent years. It occurs throughout the year in the interior of the country beyond the coastal savannah area, with highest risk mainly along the eastern border and in gold-mining areas. In Paramaribo city and the other seven coastal districts, transmission risk is low or negligible. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine, sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine and mefloquine reported. Some decline in quinine sensitivity also reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

**SWAZILAND**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in all low veld areas (mainly Big Bend, Mhlume, Simunye and Tshaneni). Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**
SWEDEN
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SWITZERLAND
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 6 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Very limited malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* may exist from May to October inclusive in foci along the northern border, especially in rural areas of El Hasaka Governorate (no indigenous cases reported since 2005).
Recommended prevention: none

TAJIKISTAN
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. vivax* exists from June to October inclusive, particularly in southern areas (Khatlon Region), and in some central (Dushanbe), western (Gorno-Badakhshan), and northern (Leninabad Region) areas. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported in the southern part of the country.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: III

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF,
see UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THAILAND
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Malaria risk exists throughout the year in rural, especially forested and hilly, areas of the whole country, mainly towards the international borders, including the southernmost provinces. There is no risk in cities (e.g. Bangkok, Chiang Mai city, Pattaya), Samui island and the main tourist resorts of Phuket island. However, there is a risk in some other areas and islands. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Resistance to mefloquine and to quinine reported from areas near the borders with Cambodia and Myanmar. *P. vivax* resistance to chloroquine reported. Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

TIMOR-LESTE
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.
Recommended prevention: IV

TOGO
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age. 
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.
Recommended prevention: IV
TOKELAU
(Non-self-governing territory of New Zealand)
Same requirements as New Zealand.

TONGA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over travelling to the island of Trinidad, except as mentioned below.

Generally not recommended1 for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the urban areas of the Port of Spain, cruise ship passengers who do not disembark from the ship, and aeroplane passengers in transit.

Not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the island of Tobago.

TUNISIA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

TURKMENISTAN
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

TUVALU
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

UGANDA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes
Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country, including the main towns of Fort Portal, Jinja, Kampala, Kigezi and Mbale. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: IV

UKRAINE
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Malaria: Limited malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* exists from May to October inclusive in the south-eastern part of the country. There is no malaria risk in the main tourist areas in the west and south-west of the country.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: II

1 Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g. prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: in general, no: 

Generally not recommended for travellers to United Republic of Tanzania.

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country below 1800 m. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

**UNITED KINGDOM (WITH CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN)**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**URUGUAY**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**UZBEKISTAN**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Limited malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* exists from June to October inclusive in some villages located in the southern and eastern parts of the country bordering Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: I

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1 Yellow fever vaccination is generally not recommended in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g. prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.

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**VANUATU**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Low to moderate malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. *P. vivax* resistant to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention: IV

**VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no.
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over, except as mentioned below.

Generally not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the following areas: the entire states of Aragua, Carabobo, Miranda, Vargas and Yaracuy, and the Distrito Federal (Map).

Not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the following areas: the entire states of Falcon and Lara, the peninsular section of the Paez municipality of Zulia Province, Margarita Island, and the cities of Caracas and Valencia (Map).

Malaria: Malaria risk due to *P. vivax* (75%) and *P. falciparum* (25%) is moderate to high throughout the year in some rural areas of Amazonas, Anzoátegui, Bolivar and Delta Amacuro states. There is low risk in Apure, Monagas, Sucre and Zulia. Risk of *P. falciparum* malaria is mostly restricted to municipalities in jungle areas of Amazonas (Alto Orinoco, Atabapo, Atures, Autana, Manapiare) and Bolivar (Cedeño, El Callao, Heres, Gran Sabana, Piar, Raul Leoní, Rocio, Sifontes and Sucre). *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: II in *P. vivax* risk areas; IV in *P. falciparum* risk areas

**VIET NAM**

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.
Country List: Yellow Fever Vaccination Requirements and Recommendations

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists in the whole country, excluding urban centres, the Red River delta, the Mekong delta, and the coastal plain areas of central Viet Nam. High-risk areas are the highland areas below 1500 m south of 18°N, notably in the four central highland provinces Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Gia Lai and Kon Tum, Binh Phuoc province, and the western parts of the coastal provinces Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Quang Nam and Quang Tri. Resistance to chloroquine, sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine and mefloquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

### Virgin Islands (USA)

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### Wake Island

(US territory)

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### Yemen

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year, but mainly from September to February inclusive, in the whole country below 2000 m. There is no risk in Sana’a city. Malaria risk on Socotra Island is very limited. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV; Socotra Island: I

### Zaire see Democratic Republic of the Congo

### Zambia

Yellow fever
Country requirement: no
Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: in general, no

*Generally not recommended* for travellers going to the following areas: the entire North West and Western provinces

*Not recommended* in all other areas not listed above.

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country, including Lusaka. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: IV

### Zimbabwe

Yellow fever
Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists from November to June inclusive in areas below 1200 m and throughout the year in the Zambezi valley. In Bulawayo and Harare, the risk is negligible. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: IV

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1. Yellow fever vaccination is *generally not recommended* in areas where there is low potential for exposure to yellow fever virus. However, vaccination might be considered for a small subset of travellers to these areas, who are at increased risk of exposure to yellow fever virus (e.g. prolonged travel, extensive exposure to mosquitoes, inability to avoid mosquito bites). When considering vaccination, any traveller must take into account the risk of being infected with yellow fever virus, country entry requirements, as well as individual risk factors (e.g. age, immune status) for serious vaccine-associated adverse events.