

# List of countries, territories and areas<sup>1</sup>

## Yellow fever vaccination requirements and recommendations; malaria situation; and other vaccination requirements

### 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, details concerning the malaria situation and recommended prevention of the disease, and other vaccination requirements for travellers.<sup>2,3,4</sup>

### 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<sup>2</sup> 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 meeting of yellow fever experts organized in 2010 proposed that under 12 hours 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 of each country 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. Yellow fever is currently the only disease for which proof of vaccination may be required for travellers as a condition of entry to a State Party under Annex 7 of the International Health Regulations (2005). An important change in May 2014 was the adoption by the World Health Assembly of an updated Annex 7, extending the validity of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever from 10 years to life. Although this requirement will come into force only from July 2016, several countries have started implementing these new rules. When available, this information is included in this annex. This section contains information on yellow fever requirements as provided by countries. Country requirements are subject to change at any time. Updates can be found at: <http://www.who.int/ith>.

**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.

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<sup>1</sup> In this publication, the terms "country" and "countries" cover countries, territories and areas.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> When available for yellow fever, malaria or other requirements, the date of the most recent update or confirmation is indicated in parentheses in the country list. If no date is indicated, the most recent update or confirmation was provided before 2013.

<sup>5</sup> More extensive descriptions of the classifications that define areas with risk of yellow fever virus transmission can be found at <http://www.who.int/ith/YFrisk.pdf>. These classifications inform the vaccine recommendations listed here.

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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.<sup>5</sup>

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.

Yellow fever vaccination category	Rationale for recommendation
Recommended	Yellow fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers $\geq 9$ months old in areas where there is evidence of persistent or periodic yellow fever virus transmission.
Generally not recommended	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.

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

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.

### Polio

Polio remains endemic in Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan. Until poliovirus transmission is interrupted in these countries, all countries remain at risk of importation of polio, especially in the “poliovirus importation belt” of countries from west Africa to the Horn of Africa.

On 5 May 2014, WHO declared the international spread of wild poliovirus a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) and issued Temporary Recommendations to reduce the international spread of wild poliovirus as follows:

- 1) *Countries currently exporting wild poliovirus* should ensure that all residents and long-term visitors (over 4 weeks) receive a dose of oral polio vaccine (OPV) or inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV) between 4 weeks and 12 months before international travel; and should ensure that such travellers are provided with proof of vaccination.
- 2) *Other polio-affected countries* are encouraged to vaccinate residents and long-term visitors before international travel.

The updated and current list of “currently polio exporting” and “currently polio infected” countries can be found at <http://polioeradication.org/Infectedcountries/PolioEmergency.aspx>

Some individual polio-free countries also require proof of polio vaccination for a visa or for entry to their territory. It is important that travellers ensure that they know the requirements of the country to which they are travelling by checking with the relevant consulate.

### 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. *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine is at present nearly universal and is no longer specifically mentioned in the country list below; these two medications currently have no role in the prevention or treatment of falciparum malaria in travellers.

The letters A, B, C and D refer to the type of prevention based on the table below.

	<b>Malaria risk</b>	<b>Type of prevention</b>
Type A	Very limited risk of malaria transmission	Mosquito bite prevention only
Type B	Risk of <i>P. vivax</i> malaria only	Mosquito bite prevention plus chloroquine chemoprophylaxis <sup>a</sup>
Type C	Risk of <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria, in combination with reported chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine resistance	Mosquito bite prevention plus atovaquone–proguanil or doxycycline or mefloquine chemoprophylaxis (select according to reported side-effects and contraindications) <sup>a</sup>
Type D	Risk of <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria in combination with reported multidrug resistance	Mosquito bite prevention plus atovaquone–proguanil or doxycycline or mefloquine chemoprophylaxis (select according to reported drug resistance pattern, side-effects and contraindications) <sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Alternatively, for travel to rural areas with low risk of malaria infection, mosquito bite prevention can be combined with stand-by emergency treatment (SBET).

<sup>b</sup> In certain areas with multidrug-resistant malaria, mefloquine chemoprophylaxis is no longer recommended. At present these areas include Cambodia, southeastern Myanmar and Thailand.

## AFGHANISTAN

### Yellow fever (2013)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk – *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* – exists from May to November inclusive below 2000 m.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## ALBANIA

### Yellow fever

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## ALGERIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk is limited. Small foci of local transmission (*P. vivax*) have previously been reported in the six southern and south-eastern wilayas (Adrar, El Oued, Ghardaia, Illizi, Ouargla, Tamanrasset), with 59 local cases of *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* transmission reported in 2012 in areas under the influence of trans-Saharan migration.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **none**

## AMERICAN SAMOA

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### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## ANDORRA

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### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## ANGOLA

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### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria (2015):** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: C

## ANGUILLA

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### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

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### Yellow fever (2014)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## ARGENTINA

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### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

*Recommended* for all travellers aged 9 months or over going to Corrientes and Misiones Provinces

*Generally not recommended* for travellers going to Formosa Province and designated areas of Chaco, Jujuy and Salta Provinces

*Not recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas and provinces not listed above.

**Malaria (2015):** Malaria risk is exclusively due to *P. vivax* and is very low, being limited to the Departments of Oran and San Martin in Salta Province in the north of the country, and to a lesser extent Corrientes and Misiones Provinces. There is no risk in other areas of the country. No local cases have been reported in recent years in any part of the country.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: A

## ARMENIA

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### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## ASCENCION

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### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## AUSTRALIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission, excluding Galápagos Islands in Ecuador, the island of Tobago and limited to Misiones Province in Argentina. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## AUSTRIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## AZERBAIJAN

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria (2015):** Malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* exists from June to October inclusive in lowland areas, mainly in the area between the Kura and Arax rivers. There is no malaria transmission in Baku city (the capital city). No locally acquired cases were reported in 2013.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

## AZORES *see* PORTUGAL

## BAHAMAS

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission excluding Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the previous exclusions). The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## BAHRAIN

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Other requirement (2015):** all travellers coming from polio-endemic countries must have proof of polio vaccination.

## BANGLADESH

### Yellow fever (2013)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria (2013):** Malaria risk exists throughout the year, but transmission occurs only in rural areas, in 13 of 64 districts. The risk is high in Chittagong Hill Tract districts (Bandarban, Rangamati and Khagrachari), Chittagong district and Cox Bazaar district. Low risk exists in the districts of Hobigonj, Kurigram, Moulvibazar, Mymensingh, Netrakona, Sherpur, Sunamgonj and Sylhet. Most parts of the country, including Dhaka City, have no risk of malaria.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## BARBADOS

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission except Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## BELARUS

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## BELGIUM

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## BELIZE

### Yellow fever (2013)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. vivax* exists in some areas of Stan Creek and is negligible elsewhere.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

## BENIN

### Yellow fever (2013)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## BERMUDA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## BHUTAN

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country 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 seven districts: Chukha, Dagana, Pemagatshel, Samdrup Jongkhar, Samtse, Sarpang, and Zhemgang. No transmission occurs in the four following districts: Bumthang, Gasa, Paro, and Thimphu. Seasonal transmission during the rainy summer months occurs in focal areas the rest of the country.

Recommended prevention in risk areas and seasons: **C**

## BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

### Yellow fever (2014)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

*Recommended* for all travellers aged 9 months or 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 of the departments 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** (2014): Malaria risk due predominantly (94%) to *P. vivax* exists throughout the year in the whole country below 2500 m. *P. falciparum* exists in Santa Cruz and in the northern departments of Beni and Pando, especially in the localities of Guayaramerín and Riberalta.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **B**; in Beni, Pando and Santa Cruz: **C**

## BONAIRE

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 6 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission. This requirement applies only to travellers going to Bonaire, Saba or Sint Eustatius.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## BOTSWANA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from or having passed through countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists from November to May/June in the northern parts of the country: Bobirwa, Boteti, Chobe, Ngamiland, Okavango, Tutume districts/sub-districts.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## BRAZIL

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

*Recommended* for travellers aged 9 months or over going to the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Distrito Federal (including the capital city of Brasília), Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins, and designated areas of the following states: Bahia, Paraná, Piauí, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and São Paulo. Vaccination is also recommended for travellers visiting Iguazu Falls.

*Not recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas not listed above, including the cities of Fortaleza, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and São Paulo.

**Malaria** (2015): In the states outside the administrative region of Amazonas, the risk of malaria transmission is negligible or non-existent. Malaria risk – *P. vivax* (84%), *P. falciparum* (15%), mixed infections (1%) – exists in most forested areas below 900 m within the nine states of the Amazon region (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão (western part), Mato Grosso (northern part), Pará (except Belém City), Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins (western part)). Transmission intensity varies from one municipality to another, and is higher in jungle mining areas, in agricultural settlements, in indigenous areas and in some peripheral urban areas of Cruzeiro do Sul, Manaus and Pôrto Velho. Malaria also occurs on the periphery of large cities such as Boa Vista, Macapá, Marabá, Rio Branco and Santarém.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria (2015):** Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported.

Recommended prevention: **A**

**Other requirements (2015):** polio vaccination for travellers from polio-endemic countries.

## BULGARIA

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## BURKINA FASO

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria (2015):** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## BURUNDI

### Yellow fever (2013)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria (2013):** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## CABO VERDE

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria (2013):** Limited malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists from August to November inclusive in Santiago Island and in Boa Vista Island (1 locally acquired case reported in 2012).

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

## CAMBODIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria (2015):** Malaria risk due to *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* exists throughout the year in forested rural areas. Phnom Penh and areas close to Tonle Sap (Siem Reap) are not at risk. Risk within the tourist area surrounding Angkor Wat is negligible. *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine has been reported



throughout the country. *P. falciparum* resistance to artesunate, mefloquine, lumefantrine and piperazine has been reported in western Cambodia and extending to the centre of the country. *P. vivax* resistance to chloroquine has been reported in eastern Cambodia.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **D**

## CAMEROON

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## CANADA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## CANARY ISLANDS *see* SPAIN

## CAYMAN ISLANDS

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## CHAD

### Yellow fever (2013)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

*Recommended* for all travellers aged 9 months or over going to areas south of the Sahara Desert.

*Not recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas within the Sahara Desert.

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## CHILE

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## CHINA

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. This requirement does not apply to travellers whose itineraries are limited to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) and Macao SAR.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk, including *P. falciparum* malaria, exists in Yunnan and to a lesser extent in Hainan. Limited risk of *P. vivax* malaria exists in southern and some central provinces, including Anhui, Ghuizhou, Henan, Hubei and Jiangsu. There is no malaria risk in urban areas.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **B**; in Hainan and Yunnan, **C**

## CHRISTMAS ISLAND

(Indian Ocean)

### **Yellow fever**

Same requirements as mainland Australia.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## COLOMBIA

### **Yellow fever** (2014)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccination recommendation: yes

*Generally not recommended* for travellers to the cities of Barranquilla, Cali, Cartagena and Medellín.

*Not recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to all areas above 2300 m, the department of San Andrés y Providencia and the capital city of Bogotá.

**Malaria** (2014): Malaria risk is high in some municipalities of the Departments of Antioquia, Bolivar, Cauca, Choco, Cordoba, Guajira, Narino, and Risaralda. A lesser risk also exists in some municipalities of Amazonas, Caqueta, Guaviare, Guainia, Meta, Putumayo, Vaupes, and Vichada. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* is present.

Recommended prevention in all risk areas: **C**

## COMOROS

### **Yellow fever** (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## CONGO

### **Yellow fever** (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## COOK ISLANDS

### **Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## COSTA RICA

### **Yellow fever** (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the exception of Burundi, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Togo and Uganda in Africa; and Argentina, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago in South America) and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the same exceptions mentioned above). The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk historically due almost exclusively to *P. vivax*. Negligible or no risk of malaria transmission exists in the country, except for very low risk in the canton of Matina, Limon Province.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## CROATIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## CUBA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## CURAÇAO

### Yellow fever

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## CYPRUS

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## CZECH REPUBLIC

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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* exists in some southern areas.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

### Yellow fever (2015)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

*Recommended* for all travellers aged 9 months or over.

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## DENMARK

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## DJIBOUTI

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## DOMINICA

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): 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: **B**

## ECUADOR

### Yellow fever (2015)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

*Recommended* for all travellers aged 9 months or over going to the following provinces east of the Andes at altitudes below 2300 m: Morona-Santiago, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Sucumbios and Zamora-Chinchipec .

*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 Rios, Santa Helena, Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas and designated areas of Azuay, Bolivar, Canar, Carchi, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Imbabura, Loja, Pichincha and Tungurahua .

*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 .

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk – *P. vivax* (86%), *P. falciparum* (14%) – exists throughout the year below 1500 m, with moderate risk in coastal provinces. Malaria risk due to *P. falciparum* is higher in Esmeraldas Province. There is no risk in Guayaquil, Quito and other urban areas of the inter-Andean region.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## EGYPT

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country 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. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): 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**

**Other requirements** (2015): polio vaccination for travellers coming from Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Pakistan and Syria

## EL SALVADOR

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Very low malaria risk due almost exclusively to *P. vivax* exists in rural areas prone to migration from Guatemala. Sporadic *P. vivax* malaria cases are reported from specific parts of the country.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### Yellow fever (2013)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## ERITREA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: in general, no

*Generally not recommended* 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 .

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk – *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* – exists throughout the year in the whole country below 2200 m. There is no risk in Asmara.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## ESTONIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## ETHIOPIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

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 Afar and Somali provinces .

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk – approximately 60% *P. falciparum*, 40% *P. vivax* – exists throughout the year in the whole country below 2000 m.

*P. vivax* resistance to chloroquine reported. There is no malaria risk in Addis Ababa.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## FAROE ISLANDS

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## FIJI

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## FINLAND

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## FRANCE

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## FRENCH GUIANA

### Yellow fever (2013)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk – *P. falciparum* (45%), *P. vivax* (55%) – is high throughout the year in nine municipalities of the territory bordering Brazil (Oiapoque river valley) and Suriname (Maroni river valley). In the other 13 municipalities, transmission risk is low or negligible. Multidrug-resistant *P. falciparum* reported in areas influenced by Brazilian migration.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: C

## FRENCH POLYNESIA

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## GABON

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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.

Recommended prevention: C

## GALAPAGOS ISLANDS *see* ECUADOR

## GAMBIA

### Yellow fever (2013)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

**Other requirements** (2013): Meningococcal meningitis vaccination

## GEORGIA

### **Yellow fever** (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Limited malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* may exist locally from June to October inclusive in the eastern part of the country bordering Azerbaijan. No locally acquired cases were reported in 2013.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

## GERMANY

### **Yellow fever** (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## GHANA

### **Yellow fever** (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## GIBRALTAR

### **Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## GREECE

### **Yellow fever** (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Very limited malaria risk (*P. vivax* only) may exist from May to October in villages of the Evrotas delta area in Lakonia district (an area of 20 km<sup>2</sup>) in agricultural areas with large migrant populations. There is no risk in tourist areas. No locally acquired cases were reported anywhere in Greece in 2014.

Recommended prevention in risk area: none

## GREENLAND

### **Yellow fever** (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## GRENADA

### **Yellow fever** (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## GUADELOUPE

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country 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 (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. vivax* exists throughout the year below 1500 m. There is high risk in the departments of Escuintla and Alta Verapaz, and low risk in Baja Verapaz, Chiquimala, Izabal, Petén, Suchitepéquez and Zacapa.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **B**

## GUINEA

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## GUYANA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk – *P. vivax* (36%), *P. falciparum* (53%), mixed infections (11%) – is high throughout the year in all parts of the interior. Risk is highest in Regions 1 and 7–9 and very low in Regions 3–6. Sporadic cases of malaria have been reported from the densely populated coastal belt. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## HAITI

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due exclusively to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country. No chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.



Recommended prevention: **B** or **C** if chloroquine is not available pre-travel

## HONDURAS

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the addition of Sao Tome and Principe and with the exception of South Sudan in Africa and of Panama and Trinidad and Tobago in South America). The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life if applied 10 days before travelling.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due to *P. vivax* (79%), *P. falciparum* (20%) and mixed infections (~0.8%). *P. vivax* transmission risk is high in the departments of Colon and Gracias a Dios and moderate in Atlántida, El Paraiso, Olancho, and Yoro. *P. falciparum* transmission risk is high in Gracias a Dios, and a few cases are also reported in Colon, Olancho and Yoro.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **B**

## HUNGARY

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## ICELAND

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## INDIA

### Yellow fever (2014)

Country requirement: anyone (except infants up to the age of 6 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:

*Africa:* Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan, Togo and Uganda.

*America:* Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad (Trinidad only), and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

*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** (2014): 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 is 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).

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

**Other requirements** (2014): Oral polio vaccination at least four weeks before departure for resident national travellers from polio-endemic countries (Afghanistan, Nigeria, Pakistan) and countries with poliovirus circulation following importation (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic).

## INDONESIA

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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 most 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 cities and urban areas, and in the areas of the main tourist resorts. *P. vivax* resistant to chloroquine reported. Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported in the province of Kalimantan.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: C

## IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria (2015):** Malaria risk due to *P. vivax* and very limited risk due to *P. falciparum* exists from March to November inclusive in rural areas of the provinces of Hormozgan and Kerman (tropical part) and the southern part of Sistan and Baluchestan.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: C

**Other requirements (2015):** polio vaccination for all children under 15 years old who enter Iran through points of entries and are citizens of polio-endemic countries or polio-reinfected countries.

## IRAQ

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. Certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria (2015):** 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: none

**Other requirements (2015):** Oral polio vaccination for all travellers coming from polio-endemic areas and for travellers from Iraq to polio-endemic countries.

## IRELAND

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## ISRAEL

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## ITALY

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## JAMAICA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## JAPAN

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## JORDAN

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## KAZAKHSTAN

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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 for 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* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the following areas: the entire North Eastern Province; the states of Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Malindi and Tanariver in the Coastal Province; and the cities of Nairobi and Mombasa .

**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.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## KIRIBATI

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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 (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## KYRGYZSTAN

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country 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. No locally acquired cases reported between 2011 and 2013.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

## LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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 except in Vientiane.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## LATVIA

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## LEBANON

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## LESOTHO

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## LIBERIA

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## LIBYA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Other requirements (2015):** Meningococcal meningitis vaccination. Polio vaccination for residents of Afghanistan and Pakistan within last 12 months and least 4 weeks before departure.

## LIECHTENSTEIN

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## LITHUANIA

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## LUXEMBOURG

### Yellow fever (2014)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## MADAGASCAR

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country, with the highest risk in coastal areas.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## MADEIRA ISLANDS *see* PORTUGAL

## MALAWI

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## MALAYSIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk exists only in limited foci in the deep hinterland of the states of Sabah and Sarawak and the central areas of Peninsular Malaysia. Urban, suburban and coastal areas are free from malaria. Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported. *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## MALDIVES

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Other requirement (2015):** proof of polio vaccination for travellers arriving from countries that have been exporting poliovirus. Vaccination is recommended for persons travelling from countries infected with polio.

## MALI

### **Yellow fever (2013)**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

*Recommended* for all travellers aged 9 months or over going to areas south of the Sahara Desert .

*Not recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas in the Sahara Desert .

**Malaria (2013):** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## MALTA

### **Yellow fever (2015)**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. If indicated on epidemiological grounds, infants under 9 months of age are subject to isolation or surveillance if arriving from an area with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## MARSHALL ISLANDS

### **Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## MARTINIQUE

### **Yellow fever (2013)**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## MAURITANIA

### **Yellow fever (2013)**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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 areas south of the Sahara Desert .

*Not recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas in the Sahara Desert .

**Malaria (2013):** 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).

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## MAURITIUS

### **Yellow fever (2015)**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## MAYOTTE

### **Yellow fever** (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## MEXICO

### **Yellow fever** (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due almost exclusively to *P. vivax* exists intermittently throughout the year in some rural areas that are not often visited by tourists. Low risk exists in some localities in Chiapas State (Costa). Localities with very low risk are situated in the states of Chihuahua, Durango, Nayarit, Quintana Roo and Sinaloa.

Recommended prevention in moderate risk areas: **A**

## MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

### **Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## MONACO

### **Yellow fever** (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## MONGOLIA

### **Yellow fever**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## MONTENEGRO

### **Yellow fever** (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## MONTSERRAT

### **Yellow fever**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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** (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the exception of South Sudan and with the addition of Sao Tome and Principe,

Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania in Africa; with the exception of Argentina, French Guiana and Paraguay in South America). The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## MYANMAR

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country 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. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in remote rural, hilly and forested areas of the country as well as in some coastal areas in Rahkine State. There is no transmission in cities and urban areas. The central plains and the dry zone are generally free of malaria but some pockets of transmission still exist. Mefloquine resistance reported in Kayin state and the eastern part of Shan state. Emerging artemisinin resistance suspected in south-eastern Myanmar. *P. vivax* resistance to chloroquine reported. Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**; in south-eastern Myanmar: **D**

## NAMIBIA

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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 vaccination 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** (2013): 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.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## NAURU

### Yellow fever

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## NEPAL

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. vivax* exists throughout the year in rural areas of the 20 Terai districts bordering India, with occasional outbreaks of *P. falciparum* from July to October inclusive. Seasonal transmission of *P. vivax* takes place in 45 districts of the inner Terai and mid-hills. Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

**Other requirement** (2015): polio vaccination



## NETHERLANDS

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## NEW CALEDONIA

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country 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 (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## NICARAGUA

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2013): Low malaria risk due predominantly to *P. vivax* (82%) exists throughout the year in a number of municipalities, mainly in Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte, with sporadic transmission also reported in Boaca, Chinandega, Jinotega, León and Matagalpa. 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.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **B**

## NIGER

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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 .

*Not recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas in the Sahara Desert .

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## NIGERIA

### Yellow fever (2013)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## NIUE

### Yellow fever

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## NORFOLK ISLAND *see* AUSTRALIA

## 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 (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Sporadic transmission of *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* may occur subsequent to international importations of parasites. In 2010, local outbreaks of *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* were reported in North Sharqiya region. Local cases were also reported in 2011 and 2012.

Recommended prevention: **none**

## PAKISTAN

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk – *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum* – exists throughout the year in the whole country below 2000 m, especially in rural areas from July to December inclusive.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## PALAU

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## PANAMA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccination recommendation: yes

*Recommended* for all travellers aged 9 months or over travelling to all mainland areas east of the area surrounding the Canal (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) .

*Not recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas west of the Canal, the city of Panama, the Canal area itself, and the Balboa Islands (Pearl Islands) and San Blas Islands .

**Malaria** (2015): 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, Ngäbe Buglé, Panama and Veraguas. In Panama City, in the Canal Zone and in the other provinces there is no or negligible transmission risk.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **B**; in eastern endemic areas bordering Colombia : **C**

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country below 1800 m. *P. vivax* resistant to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## PARAGUAY

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

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 city of Asunción.

**Malaria** (2015): 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: **A**

## PERU

### Yellow fever (2015)

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 Regions of Amazonas, Loreto, Madre de Dios, San Martín, Ucayali, Puno, Cuzco; Junín, Pasco and Huánuco and designated areas of the following Regions far-north of Apurímac; far-northern Huancavelica; far-north-eastern Ancash; eastern La Libertad; northern and eastern Cajamarca; northern and north-eastern Ayacucho, and eastern Piura.

*Generally not recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the following areas west of the Andes: Regions of Lambayeque and Tumbes and the designated areas (Map) of western Piura and south, west and 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 the capital city of Lima, Machu Picchu, and the Inca Trail.

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk – *P. vivax* (84%), *P. falciparum* (16%) – exists throughout the year in rural areas at altitudes below 2000 m. The 32 highest-risk districts are concentrated in the regions of Ayacucho, Cusco, Junín and Loreto. Ninety-nine percent of *P. falciparum* cases are reported from Loreto, which is situated in the Amazon and contains 19 of the highest-risk districts in the country. *P. vivax* resistance to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **B** in *P. vivax* risk areas; **C** in Loreto Department.

## PHILIPPINES

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk exists throughout the year in areas below 600 m, except in the 22 provinces of Aklan, Albay, Benguet, Biliran, Bohol, Camiguín, Capiz, Catanduanes, Cavite, Cebu, Guimaras, Iloilo, Northern Leyte, Southern Leyte, Marinduque, Masbate, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Western Samar, Siquijor, Sorsogon, Surigao Del Norte and metropolitan Manila. No risk is considered to exist in urban areas or in the plains. Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported in the province of Palawan.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## PITCAIRN ISLANDS

### Yellow fever (2015)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## POLAND

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## PORTUGAL

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## PUERTO RICO

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## QATAR

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Other requirement (2015):** International certificate of polio vaccination as per the International Health Regulations (IHR, Annex 6) for all travellers arriving from polio-exporting countries.

## 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 Gangwon-do and Gyeonggi-do Provinces and Incheon City (towards the demilitarized zone or DMZ).

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

## REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## REUNION

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## ROMANIA

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

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 of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Recommended prevention: **none**

## RWANDA

### Yellow fever (2015)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: in general, no

*Generally not recommended* for travellers to Rwanda

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## SAINT BARTHELEMY

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SAINT HELENA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SAINT LUCIA

### Yellow fever

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SAINT MARTIN

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

### Yellow fever

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SAMOA

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SAN MARINO

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

*Generally not recommended* for travellers to Sao Tome and Principe.

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): The country is in pre-elimination phase of malaria. Local transmission reported only in villages on the border of Yemen (except in the high-altitude areas of Asir Province) due predominantly to *P. falciparum* and mainly from September to January. The infection rate is reduced to less than 0.3 case/100,000 inhabitants. No risk in the cities of Mecca and Medina.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

**Other requirements** for Umrah and Hajj pilgrims (2015): meningococcal tetravalent (certificate for ACYW135 vaccine requested), influenza and polio vaccinations. Regardless of age and vaccination status, proof of receipt of a dose of oral polio vaccine (OPV) or inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV), within the previous 12 months and at least 4 weeks before departure, is required for travellers arriving from polio-endemic countries to apply for an entry visa.

## SENEGAL

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country 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.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## SERBIA

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SEYCHELLES

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Other requirement** (2015): polio vaccination for travellers arriving from countries with polio outbreaks

## SIERRA LEONE

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for all travellers.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## SINGAPORE

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age who, within the preceding 6 days, have been in or have transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2013): Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported.

Recommended prevention in *P. knowlesi* risk areas: **A**

## SINT MAARTEN

### Yellow fever

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SLOVAKIA

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SLOVENIA

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SOLOMON ISLANDS

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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. vivax* resistance to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## SOMALIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through

an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

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 .

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

**Malaria** (2015): 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 parts of the country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the low-altitude areas of Mpumalanga Province (including the Kruger National Park), Limpopo Province and north-eastern KwaZulu-Natal. Risk is highest from October to May inclusive.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria:** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## SPAIN

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SRI LANKA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): 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. No locally acquired cases reported since October 2012.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

**Other requirement** (2015): polio vaccination certificate for travellers arriving from polio-endemic and polio-infected countries.

## SUDAN

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. A certificate may be required for travellers departing Sudan. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

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



**Malaria** (2015): 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.  
Recommended prevention: **C**

## SURINAME

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk – *P. falciparum* (40%), *P. vivax* (58%), mixed infections (2%) – has continued to decrease in recent years. Malaria 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: **C**

## SWAZILAND

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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). Risk is highest from November to May inclusive.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## SWEDEN

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SWITZERLAND

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): 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, but the reporting system has been disrupted since 2010).

Recommended prevention: **none**

**Other requirement** (2015): Polio vaccination for travellers coming from Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Pakistan and for travellers from Syrian Arab Republic going to other countries.

## TAJIKISTAN

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): 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 reported in the southern part of the country.

Recommended prevention in *P. vivax* only risk areas: **B**; in southern risk areas near the border with Afghanistan: **C**

## TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, *see* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

### THAILAND

#### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk exists throughout the year in rural, especially forested and hilly, areas of the country, mainly towards the international borders, including the southernmost provinces. There is no risk in cities (e.g. Bangkok, Chiang Mai city, Pattaya), urban areas, 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 mefloquine and to quinine reported from areas near the borders with Cambodia and Myanmar. Artemisinin resistance reported near the border with Myanmar. *P. vivax* resistance to chloroquine reported. Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**; in areas near Cambodia and Myanmar borders: **D**

### THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

#### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### TIMOR-LESTE

#### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

### TOGO

#### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

**Malaria** (2015): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country.

Recommended prevention: **C**

### TOKELAU

Same requirements as New Zealand.

### TONGA

#### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

#### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

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 recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the urban areas of the capital city of Port of Spain, cruise ship passengers who do not disembark from the ship and aircraft passengers in transit.

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

## TRISTAN DA CUNHA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 6 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for 10 years.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## TUNISIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## TURKS AND CAICOS

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## TURKEY

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria (2015):** Limited malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* exists from May to October inclusive in Mardin Province. Sporadic cases were reported in 2014. There is no malaria risk in the main tourist areas in the west and south-west of the country.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

## 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 for 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.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## UKRAINE

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

### Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: in general, no

*Generally not recommended* for travellers to United Republic of Tanzania.

**Malaria** (2013): Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country below 1800 m.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## URUGUAY

### Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement: no

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. No locally acquired cases reported between 2011 and 2013.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **A**

## 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. vivax* resistant to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

### Yellow fever (2015)

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 .

*Not recommended* for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the following areas: all areas >2300 m in elevation in the states of Merida, Trujillo, and Tachira; the States of Falcon and Lara; Margarita Island; the capital city of Caracas; and the city of Valencia .

**Malaria** (2015): 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, Bolívar 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 Bolívar (Angostura, Cedeño, El Callao, Gran Sabana, Heres, Piar, Raul Leoni, Rocio, Sifontes and Sucre).

Recommended prevention in *P. vivax* risk areas: **B**; in *P. falciparum* risk areas: **C**

## VIET NAM

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for 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 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 highlands 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 mefloquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

## WAKE ISLAND

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## WALLIS AND FUTUNA

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

## YEMEN

### Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

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.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**; Socotra Island: **A**

## ZAMBIA

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### **Yellow fever (2015)**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

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 (2015):** Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the whole country in combination with reported chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine resistance.

Recommended prevention: **C**

## ZIMBABWE

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### **Yellow fever (2015)**

Country requirement: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**Malaria (2015):** 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.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **C**

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