

List of countries, territories and areas¹

Vaccination requirements and recommendations for international travellers, including yellow fever and malaria

Introduction

The information provided for each country includes the country's stated requirements and recommendations for travellers regarding yellow fever vaccination² and malaria prevention; a brief description on the malaria risk situation is provided where appropriate. The country's stated requirements for other diseases are also mentioned, if any³.

Country requirements are subject to change at any time. It is important that travellers ensure they know the requirements of the country to which they are travelling by checking with the relevant consulate or embassy. The latest updates received by WHO from countries can be found at: <http://www.who.int/ith>

Yellow fever

Vaccination

Yellow fever vaccination is carried out for two different purposes:

1. To prevent the international spread of the disease

Countries protect themselves from the risk of importing or further spreading the yellow fever virus by establishing entry requirements on yellow fever vaccination for travellers. The countries that require proof of vaccination 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 proposed, in 2010, that under 12 hours of airport transit in an area at risk of yellow fever poses an almost non-existent risk of yellow fever and therefore that a proof of vaccination might not be necessary. This information is 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 (IHR). 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; this will come into force from 11th July 2016.

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

¹ In this publication, the terms "country" and "countries" cover countries, territories and areas.

² 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.

³ 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. When available, 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.

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. Annex 1 in the International Travel and Health publication provides a summary list of countries with risk of yellow fever transmission in whole or in part as defined by WHO as well as a list of countries that require proof of yellow fever vaccination as a condition for entry.

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. The scientific and technical advisory group on geographical yellow fever risk mapping (GRYF) was established in 2015 to maintain up-to-date yellow fever risk mapping and to provide guidance on yellow fever vaccination for travellers in ways that facilitate international travel, see further information from <http://www.who.int/ith/yellow-fever-risk-mapping/en/>

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 ≥ 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.

Polio

On 5 May 2014 the Director-General declared the international spread of wild poliovirus in 2014 to be a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations, and issued temporary recommendations to reduce the international spread of wild poliovirus. Recommendations concerning international travellers coming from affected countries are below.

For States currently exporting wild poliovirus (WPV) or circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV), it is recommended that:

- All residents and long-term visitors (i.e. > 4 weeks) of all ages receive a dose of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) or inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV) between 4 weeks and 12 months prior to international travel.
- International travellers undertaking urgent travel (i.e. within 4 weeks) who have not received a dose of OPV or IPV in the previous 4 weeks to 12 months, receive a dose of polio vaccine at least by the time of departure; this will still provide benefit, particularly for frequent travellers.
- Travellers are provided with an international certificate of vaccination or prophylaxis in the form specified in Annex 6 of the IHR, to record their polio vaccination and serve as proof of vaccination.
- The international travel of any resident lacking documentation of appropriate polio vaccination is restricted at the point of departure. This applies to international travellers from all points of departure, irrespective of means of conveyance (e.g. road, air, sea).

For States affected by WPV or cVDPV but not currently exporting, it is recommended that:

- Residents and long-term visitors receive a dose of OPV or IPV 4 weeks to 12 months prior to international travel, or, for those undertaking urgent travel (i.e. within 4 weeks), a dose at least by the time of departure.
- Travellers who receive such vaccination have access to an appropriate document to record their polio vaccination status.

Updates on currently endemic and affected States, whether exporting the disease or not, can be found at: <http://www.polioeradication.org> (“key countries” page).

Some individual polio-free countries also require proof of polio vaccination for a visa or entry into their territory. It is important that travellers ensure 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.

	Malaria risk	Type of prevention
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 ^a
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) ^a
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) ^{a,b}

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

^b In certain areas with multidrug-resistant malaria, mefloquine chemoprophylaxis is no longer recommended. At present these areas include Cambodia, south-eastern Myanmar and Thailand.

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.

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 for 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 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

Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ANDORRA

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ANGOLA

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

ANGUILLA

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

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

Yellow fever (2016)

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 (2016)

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 during the past 5 years in any part of the country.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: A

ARMENIA

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ASCENCION

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

AUSTRALIA

Yellow fever (2016)

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 Galápagos Islands in Ecuador, the island of Tobago; limited to Misiones Province in Argentina) and for travellers having transited for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the same exceptions as mentioned above).

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

AUSTRIA

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

AZERBAIJAN

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

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, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago) and for

travellers having transited for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the same exceptions mentioned above).

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BAHRAIN

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Other requirement(s) (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the same exceptions mentioned above).

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BELARUS

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BELGIUM

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BELIZE

Yellow fever (2016)

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 (2016)

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

Recommended prevention in risk areas: A

Other requirement(s) (2016)

All travellers coming from polio-endemic countries as well as Belizeans or persons living in Belize travelling to countries where polio cases have been confirmed must have proof of polio vaccination.

BENIN

Yellow fever (2016)

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: yes

Malaria (2016)

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 (2013)

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 (2016)

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 (with the addition of Sao Tome and Principe, Rwanda, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and certain areas of Eritrea in Africa) and for travellers having transited for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the same additions mentioned above).

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 (2016)

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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Other requirement(s) (2016)

For departing travellers from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH): cholera, meningococcal. For departing travellers from the Brcko District of BiH: meningococcal meningitis (for pilgrims to Mekka), selective vaccines for influenza, acute viral hepatitis B. No requirements for departing travellers from Republic of Srpska.

BOTSWANA

Yellow fever (2016)

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.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported.

Recommended prevention: A

Other requirement(s) (2016)

Polio vaccination for travellers from polio affected countries (polio-exporting countries).

BULGARIA

Yellow fever (2016)

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.

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 (2016)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria (2016)

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 for 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

Recommended prevention in risk areas: A

CAMBODIA

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 artesunate, mefloquine, lumefantrine and piperaquine 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 (2016)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria (2016)

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

Recommended prevention: C

CANADA

Yellow fever (2016)

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 (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

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 (2016)

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. 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 (2016)

Currently, malaria cases imported from overseas constitute over 98% of the cases reported in China. Limited malaria transmission still exists in areas in Yunnan Province bordering Myanmar and very few areas in Tibet. Indigenous cases of *P. falciparum* are reported only in Yunnan Province, thus there exists a risk of spreading of antimalarial drug resistance.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: A, for non-border areas in Yunnan; D, for border areas in Yunnan

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

(Indian Ocean)

Yellow fever:

Same requirements as mainland Australia.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

COLOMBIA

Yellow fever (2016)

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 (2016)

Malaria risk is high in some municipalities of the departments of Antioquia (Apartadó, Turbo, Neococli, San Juan de Urabá, Arboletes, Cáceres, El Bagre, Tarazá, Zaragoza, Segovia Nechi, Cauca, Remedios and Mutatá), Bolívar (San Pablo, Tiquisio, Talaigua Nuevo, Cantagallo y Norosí), Cauca (Guapi, Timbiquí and López de Micay), Chocó (all municipalities), Córdoba (the municipalities of Tierralta, Puerto Libertador, Valencia and Monteliebano), and Nariño (Tumaco, Barbacoas, Roberto Payan, Mosquera, El Charco, Magui Payan, Santinga, Pizarro, Santa Bárbara de Iscuandé). A lesser risk 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 (2016)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the same exceptions mentioned above).

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

Malaria risk was 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, Limón 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 (2016)

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 (2016)

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 (2016)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over.

Malaria (2016)

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.

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 for 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 (2016)

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 for 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 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 including 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 (2016)

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 (2016)

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 addition of Somalia, Rwanda, Zambia and Tanzania in

Africa and with the exception of Bolivia, Galapagos Islands and Tobago in South America) and for travellers having transited for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the same additions and exceptions mentioned above). In the absence of a vaccination certificate, the individual will be detained in quarantine for up to 6 days of departure from an area at risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 requirement(s) (2016)

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 (Afghanistan, Pakistan) to apply for an entry visa.

EL SALVADOR

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

Very low malaria risk due almost exclusively to *P. vivax* exists in rural areas prone to migration from Central American countries. 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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ETHIOPIA

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for 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, except as mentioned below.

Generally not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the Afar and Somali provinces.

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

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 for 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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GABON

Yellow fever (2016)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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

Other requirement(s) (2016)

Travellers coming from countries and territories with risk of polio transmission who are not vaccinated, or who are not able to present the vaccination certificate, are offered to receive oral polio vaccine at the border.

GERMANY

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GHANA

Yellow fever (2016)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

Very limited malaria risk (*P. vivax* only) may exist from May to October in certain agricultural areas with large migrant populations. No locally acquired malaria cases were recorded since 2014.

Recommended prevention in agricultural risk areas: A

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

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 for 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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. vivax* exists throughout the year below 1500 m; risk due to *P. falciparum* is limited to the municipality of Masagua in the department of Escuintla. The risk of malaria is highest in the departments of Escuintla (especially in the municipalities of Gomera, Masagua, Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa and Tiquisate) and Alta Verapaz (in the municipalities of Telemán, Panzós and La Tinta). The risk is moderate in the departments of Suchitepéquez, Retalhuleu and Izabal. The risk is low in the rest of the departments (Chiquimula, Zacapa, Baja Verapaz, San Marcos, Peten, Jutiapa, Jalapa, El Progreso, Santa Rosa, Guatemala, Chimaltenango, Huehuetenango, Quiche).

Recommended prevention: 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.

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 (2016)

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 (with the exception of Central African Republic and South Sudan in Africa, and of Panama in South America) and for travellers having transited for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the same exceptions mentioned above).

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ICELAND

Yellow fever (2016)

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.

Countries and areas regarded as having risk of yellow fever transmission are, in 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; and in 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 requirement(s) (2014)

Oral polio vaccination at least 4 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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 requirement(s) (2016)

International certification of receiving one dose of polio vaccine between 4 weeks and 12 months prior to travelling from infected or endemic countries.

IRAQ

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 requirement(s) (2016)

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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

JAMAICA

Yellow fever (2016)

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

JAPAN

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

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 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 for 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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

LEBANON

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for 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.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Other requirement(s) (2015)

Meningococcal meningitis vaccination. Polio vaccination within last 12 months and at least 4 weeks before departure for residents arriving from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

LITHUANIA

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Other requirement(s) (2016)

Oral polio vaccination for travellers arriving from countries still reporting polio.

LUXEMBOURG

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MADAGASCAR

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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

Other requirement(s) (2016)

Proof of polio vaccination for travellers spending more than 28 days in the country.

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 for 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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Other requirement(s) (2016)

Proof of polio vaccination for persons travelling to and from countries exporting poliovirus as well as for Hajj and Umrah pilgrims.

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 (2016)

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 for 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.

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 for 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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

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 for 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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MONGOLIA

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MONTENEGRO

Yellow fever (2016)

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 (2016)

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 South Sudan and with the addition of Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, and United Republic of Tanzania in Africa; with the exception of Argentina, French Guiana and Paraguay in South America) and for travellers having transited for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission (with the same exceptions and additions mentioned above).

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 for 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.

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 less than 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 for 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 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(s) (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 for 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 (2016)

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.

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 Ash Sharqiyah North Governorate. Local cases were also reported in 2011 and 2012.

Recommended prevention: none

PAKISTAN

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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

Other requirement(s) (2016)

Administration of mandatory oral polio vaccine (OPV) to all outgoing international travellers and incoming long-term visitors (i.e. > 4 weeks) of all ages, and an International Certificate of Vaccination as proof of vaccination.

PALAU

Yellow fever

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

PANAMA

Yellow fever (2016)

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 (2016)

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 (2016)

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 for 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, except as mentioned below.

Generally not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to the city of Asunción.

Malaria (2016)

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 areas below 2300 m altitude in the regions of Amazonas, Loreto, Madre de Dios, San Martín, Ucayali, Puno, Cuzco, Junín, Pasco and Huánuco; and going to 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 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 city of Cuzco, 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 (2016)

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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Other requirement(s) (2016)

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 in Incheon City (towards the demilitarized zone or DMZ).

Recommended prevention in risk areas: A

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ROMANIA

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: in general, no

Generally not recommended for travellers to Rwanda

Malaria (2015)

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 for 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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Other requirement(s) (2016)

Oral polio vaccination for travellers arriving from polio-endemic countries as identified by WHO.

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 for 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 for 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.

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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

The country is in the pre-elimination phase of malaria. Local transmission reported only in villages on the border with 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 cases/100 000 inhabitants. No risk in the cities of Mecca and Medina.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: C

Other requirement(s) (2016)

All travellers arriving for Hajj and Umrah areas should present a valid certificate of vaccination with the quadrivalent (ACYW135) vaccine against meningitis issued not less than 10 days and not more than 3 years prior to the traveller's arrival in Saudi Arabia. All visitors travelling to Saudi Arabia from polio-endemic countries should have proof of polio vaccination at least 4 weeks prior to departure. All travellers will also receive 1 dose of OPV at the borders on arrival in Saudi Arabia regardless of age and vaccination status.

SENEGAL

Yellow fever (2016)

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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Other requirement(s) (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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: in general, no

Generally not recommended for travellers going to the following regions: Bakool, Banaadir, Bay, Gado, Galgadud, Hiran, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle.

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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SRI LANKA

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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: none

Other requirement(s) (2016)

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 for 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.

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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria (2016)

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. 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 (2016)

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SWITZERLAND

Yellow fever (2016)

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(s) (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 Autonomous Region) and northern (Leninabad Region) areas.

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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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 (2016)

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: yes

Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over travelling to densely forested areas on the island of Trinidad,.

Not recommended for cruise ship passengers and aircraft passengers in transit or travelers 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.

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 (2016)

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 (2016)

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

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 (2016)

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 (2016)

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 (2016)

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 (2016)

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 of Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Gia Lai and Kon Tum,

in Binh Phuoc Province, and in the western parts of the coastal provinces of 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 for 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

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 for more than 12 hours through an airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

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.

Recommended prevention: C

ZIMBABWE

Yellow fever (2016)

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 for 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 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: C
