

Country list¹

Yellow fever vaccination requirements and recommendations; and malaria situation

Introduction

The information provided for each country includes the requirements for mandatory yellow fever vaccination, recommendations for yellow fever vaccination and details concerning the malaria situation and recommended prevention.

Yellow fever

The risk of yellow fever transmission depends on the presence of the virus in the country either in humans, in mosquitoes or in animals.

Under the terms of the revised International Health Regulations (2005) which enter into force in June 2007, the term «infected areas» will no longer apply with respect to yellow fever. WHO will determine those areas where «a risk of yellow fever transmission is present» based on the following criteria: yellow fever has been reported currently or in the past plus the presence of vectors and animal reservoirs.

Yellow fever vaccination

Yellow fever vaccination is carried out for two different purposes:

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

The countries that require proof of vaccination² are those where the disease may or may not occur and where the mosquito vector and potential non-human

¹ For the purpose of this publication, the term “country” covers countries, territories and areas.

² Please note that the requirements for vaccination of infants over 6 months of age by some countries are not in accordance with WHO’s recommendations (see Chapter 6). Travelers should however be informed that the requirement exists for entry into the countries concerned.

primate hosts of yellow fever are present. Consequently, any importation of the virus by an infected traveller could result in its propagation and establishment, leading to a permanent risk of infection for the human population. Proof of vaccination is required for all travellers coming from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission including transit through such countries. The international yellow fever vaccination certificate becomes valid 10 days after vaccination and remains valid for a period of 10 years. Countries requiring yellow fever vaccination for entry do so in accordance with the International Health Regulations. Country requirements are subject to change at any time. The country list below provides information on yellow fever requirements as provided by the countries.

- 2) *To protect individual travellers* who may be exposed to yellow fever infection

As yellow fever is frequently fatal for those who have not been vaccinated, vaccination is recommended for all travellers (with few exceptions - see Chapter 6) visiting areas where there is a risk of yellow fever transmission.

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

Annex 1 provides a summary list of countries with risk of yellow fever transmission as well as a list of countries that require yellow vaccination for entry.

Other diseases

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

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

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

Malaria

General information about the disease, 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. The recommended prevention for each country 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.

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

	Malaria risk	Type of prevention
Type I	Very limited risk of malaria transmission	Mosquito bite prevention only
Type II	Risk of <i>P. vivax</i> malaria only; or fully chloroquine-sensitive <i>P. falciparum</i>	Mosquito bite prevention plus chloroquine chemoprophylaxis
Type III	Risk of <i>P. vivax</i> and <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria transmission, combined with emerging chloroquine resistance	Mosquito bite prevention plus chloroquine+proguanil chemoprophylaxis
Type IV	(1) High risk of <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria, in combination with reported antimalarial drug resistance; or (2) Moderate/low risk of <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria, in combination with reported high levels of drug resistance	Mosquito bite prevention plus mefloquine, doxycycline or atovaquone–proguanil chemoprophylaxis (select according to reported resistance pattern)

AFGHANISTAN**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—*P. vivax* and *P. falciparum*—exists from May through November below 2000 m. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

ALBANIA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ALGERIA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk is limited. Small foci of local transmission (*P. vivax*) have been reported in the 6 southern and south-eastern wilayas (Adrar, El Oued, Ghardaia, Illizi, Ouargla, Tamanrasset). Isolated local *P. falciparum* transmission has been reported from the two southernmost wilayas in areas under influence of trans-Saharan migration. No indigenous cases reported in 2005.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **I**

AMERICAN SAMOA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ANDORRA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ANGOLA**Yellow fever:**

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

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

ANGUILLA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ARGENTINA**Yellow Fever:**

Country requirement: No

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: No. Vaccination is recommended for travellers visiting Iguazu Falls

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

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**

ARMENIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists focally from June through October in some of the villages located in Ararat Valley,

mainly in the Masis district. No risk in tourist areas. No indigenous cases reported in 2006.

Recommended prevention: I

AUSTRALIA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age entering Australia within 6 days of having stayed overnight or longer in a country with risk of yellow fever transmission, as listed in the *Weekly Epidemiological Record*.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

AUSTRIA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

AZERBAIJAN

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists from June through October in lowland areas, mainly in the area between the Kura and the Arax rivers.

Recommended prevention: I

AZORES see PORTUGAL

BAHAMAS

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BAHRAIN

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BANGLADESH

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: Any person (including infants) who arrives by air or sea without a cer-

tificate is detained in isolation for a period of up to 6 days if arriving within 6 days of departure from an area with risk of yellow fever transmission or having been in transit in such an area, or having come by an aircraft that has been in an area with risk of yellow fever transmission and has not been disinfected in accordance with the procedure and formulation laid down in Schedule VI of the Bangladesh Aircraft (Public Health) Rules 1977 (First Amendment) or those recommended by WHO.

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

Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan (south of 15°N), Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk exists throughout the year in the whole country excluding Dhaka city. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: IV

BARBADOS

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BELARUS

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BELGIUM**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BELIZE**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—almost exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists in all districts but varies within regions. Risk is highest in Toledo and Stan Creek Districts; moderate in Corozal and Cayo; and low in Belize District and Orange Walk. No resistant *P. falciparum* strains reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**

BENIN**Yellow fever:**

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

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

BERMUDA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BHUTAN**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk exists throughout the year in the southern belt of the country comprising five districts: Chhukha, Samchi, Samdrup Jonkhar, Geyleg-phug and Shemgang. *P. falciparum* re-

sistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

BOLIVIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: recommended for incoming travellers visiting risk areas such as the province of Beni, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, and the subtropical part of La Paz province. This does not include the cities of La Paz or Sucre.

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. vivax* (95%)—exists throughout the year in the whole country below 2500 m. *Falciparum* malaria occurs in Santa Cruz and in the northern departments of Beni and Pando, especially in the localities of Guayaramerín and Riberalta. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**; in Beni, Pando and Santa Cruz, **IV**.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BOTSWANA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age coming from or having passed through areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists from November to May/June in the northern parts of the country: Boteti, Chobe, Ngamiland, Okavango, Tutume districts/sub-districts. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**.

BRAZIL**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 9 months of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission, unless they are in possession of a waiver stating that immunization is contraindicated on medical grounds.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: Vaccination is recommended for travellers to areas in Brazil with risk of yellow fever transmission, including rural areas in the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins, and to areas in other states where transmission risk exists, including the entire state of Minas Gerais and specific areas of the states of Espírito Santo, Piauí, Bahia, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. The complete list of municipalities are available at www.saude.gov.br/svs. Vaccination is recommended for travellers visiting Iguazu Falls. Coastal cities, including Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Salvador, Recife, and Fortaleza, are NOT areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Malaria: Malaria risk—*P. vivax* (78%), *P. falciparum* (22%)—is present in most forested areas below 900 m within the nine states of the “Legal Amazonia” region (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão (western part), Mato Grosso (northern part), Pará (except Belém City), Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins). Transmission intensity varies from municipality to municipality, but is higher in jungle areas of mining, lumbering and agricultural settlements less than 5 years old, than in the urban areas, including in large cities such as Pôrto Velho, Boa Vista, Macapá, Manaus, Santarém, Rio Branco and Marabá, where the transmission occurs on the periphery of these cities. In the states outside “Legal Amazonia”, malaria transmission risk is negligible or non-existent. Multidrug-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission or having passed through areas partly or wholly at risk of yellow fever transmission within the preceding 6 days.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BULGARIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

BURKINA FASO**Yellow fever:**

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

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

BURMA see MYANMAR**BURUNDI****Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

CAMBODIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year in the whole country except in Phnom Penh and close around Tonle Sap. Risk within the tourist area of Angkor Wat is limited. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Resistance to mefloquine reported in western provinces near the Thai border.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

CAMEROON

Yellow fever:

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

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

CANADA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

CANARY ISLANDS *see* SPAIN

CAPE VERDE

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Limited malaria risk exists from September through November in São Tiago Island.

Recommended prevention: **I**

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Yellow fever:

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

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

CHAD

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

CHILE

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

CHINA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—including *P. falciparum* malaria—occurs in Hainan and Yunnan. Chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine resistant *P. falciparum* reported. Limited risk of *P. vivax* malaria exists in southern and some central provinces, including Anhui, Henan, Hubei, and Jiangsu. The risk may be higher in areas of focal outbreaks. There is no malaria risk in urban areas nor in the densely populated plain areas, nor at altitudes above 1500 m.

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

CHINA, HONG KONG SAR

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

CHINA, MACAO SAR**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

(Indian Ocean)

Same requirements as mainland Australia.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

COLOMBIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: No

Yellow fever vaccination recommendation: recommended for travellers who visit the following areas considered to be at risk of yellow fever: middle valley of the Magdalena river, eastern and western foothills of the Cordillera Oriental from the frontier with Ecuador to that with Venezuela, Chocó and Antioqueño, Urabá, foothills of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Narta, eastern plains (Orinoquia and Amazonia).

Malaria: Malaria risk—*P. falciparum* (38%), *P. vivax* (62%)—is high throughout the year in rural/jungle areas below 1600 m, especially in municipalities of the regions of Amazonia, Orinoquia, Pacífico and Urabá-Bajo Cauca. Transmission intensity varies by department, with the highest risk in Antioquia, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño and Valle del Cauca. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* exists in Amazonia, Pacífico and Urabá-Bajo Cauca. Resistance to sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine reported.

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

COMOROS**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: No

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

CONGO**Yellow fever:**

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

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE**Yellow fever:**

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

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

COOK ISLANDS**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

COSTA RICA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—almost exclusively due to *P. vivax*—occurs throughout the year in the provinces of Limón and Puntarenas, with highest risk in the cantons/Guacimo, Limón, Matina and Talamanca (Limón Province) and Garabito (Puntarenas Province). Negligible or no risk of malaria transmission exists in the other cantons of the country.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**

CÔTE D'IVOIRE**Yellow fever:**

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

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

CROATIA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

CUBA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

CYPRUS

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

CZECH REPUBLIC

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO see CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE

DENMARK

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

DJIBOUTI

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

DOMINICA

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year, especially in the western provinces and in La Altagracia province. Risk in other areas is low to negligible. There is no evidence of *P. falciparum* resistance to any antimalarial drug.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**

ECUADOR

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission. Nationals and residents of Ecuador are required to possess certificates of vaccination on their departure to an area with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: In the east of the Andes Mountains. No risk in the cities of Quito and Guayaquil, or the Galapagos Islands.

Malaria: Malaria risk—*P. falciparum* (23%), *P. vivax* (77%)—exists throughout the year below 1500 m, with moderate to high transmission risk in El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Rios, Manabi, Morona Santiago, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Pichincha and Sucumbios. There is no risk in Guayaquil or Quito. *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

EAST TIMOR see TIMOR LESTE

EGYPT

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever

COUNTRY LIST: YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

transmission. The following countries and areas are regarded as areas with risk of yellow fever transmission; air passengers in transit coming from these countries or areas without a certificate will be detained in the precincts of the airport until they resume their journey:

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, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan (south of 15°N), Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

All arrivals from Sudan are required to possess either a vaccination certificate or a location certificate issued by a Sudanese official centre stating that they have not been in Sudan south of 15°N within the previous 6 days.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Very limited *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* malaria risk may exist from June through October in El Faiyûm governorate (no indigenous cases reported since 1998).

Recommended prevention: **none**

EL SALVADOR

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 6 months of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Very low malaria risk—almost exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists throughout the year in Santa Ana Province, in rural areas of migratory influence from Guatemala. Sporadic *vivax* malaria cases are reported from other parts of the country.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

ERITREA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year in the whole country below 2200 m. There is no risk in Asmara. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

ESTONIA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ETHIOPIA

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year in the whole country below 2000 m. *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine reported. There is no malaria risk in Addis Ababa.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

FAROE ISLANDS

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

FIJI**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age entering Fiji within 10 days of having stayed overnight or longer in areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

FINLAND**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

(THE) FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA see MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF**FRANCE****Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

FRENCH GUIANA**Yellow fever:**

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

Malaria: Malaria risk—*P. falciparum* (80%), *P. vivax* (20%)—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: **IV**

FRENCH POLYNESIA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GABON**Yellow fever:**

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

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS see EQUADOR**GAMBIA****Yellow fever:**

Vaccine requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

GEORGIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists focally from July to October in the south-eastern part of the country.

Recommended prevention: **I**

GERMANY**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GHANA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers.

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

GIBRALTAR**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GREECE**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GREENLAND**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GRENADA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GUADELOUPE**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GUAM**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

GUATEMALA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. vivax*—exists throughout the year below 1500 m. There is moderate to high risk in the

departments of Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Escuintla, Huehuetenango, Izabal, Petén, Quiché (Ixcan) and Retalhuleu.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II****GUINEA****Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV****GUINEA-BISSAU****Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission, and from the following countries:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV****GUYANA****Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission and from the following countries:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

America: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk—*P. falciparum* (42–48%), *P. vivax* (52–58%)—is high throughout the year in all parts of the interior. Highest risk occurs in Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9; moderate risk in Region 2; and low risk in Regions 4, 6 and 10. Sporadic cases of malaria have been reported from the densely populated coastal belt. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

HAITI

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year in certain forest areas in Chantal, Gros Morne, Hinche, Jacmel and Maissade. In the other cantons, risk is estimated to be low. No *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**

HONDURAS

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. vivax*—is high throughout the year in the provinces of Colón, Gracias a Dios, and Islas de la Bahía; and moderate in the province of Atlántida. *P. falciparum* risk is the highest in Colón, Gracias a Dios, and the Islas de la Bahía.

Recommended prevention: **II**

HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF CHINA see CHINA

HUNGARY

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ICELAND

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

INDIA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: Anyone (except infants up to the age of 6 months) arriving by air or sea without a 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 (excepting 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) has come on a ship that started from or touched at any port in a yellow fever 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) has come by an aircraft which has been in an area with risk of yellow fever transmission and has not been disinfected in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Indian Aircraft Public Health Rules, 1954, or those recommended by WHO. The following countries and areas are regarded as risk of yellow fever transmission:

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

America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

COUNTRY LIST:YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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 and is added to the above list.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendations for travellers: no

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

Recommended prevention: **III**. In the listed higher risk areas: **IV**.

INDONESIA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk exists throughout the year in the whole country except in Jakarta Municipality, big cities, and within the areas of the tourist resorts of Bali and Java. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. *P. vivax* resistant to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Limited risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists during the summer months in Ardebil and East Azerbaijan provinces north of the Zagros mountains. Malaria risk due to *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum* exists from March through November in rural areas

of the provinces of Hormozgan, Kerman (tropical part) and the southern part of Sistan–Baluchestan. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

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

IRAQ

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists from May through November, principally in areas in the north below 1500 m (Duhok, Erbil and Sulaimaniya provinces) but also in Basrah Province.

Recommended prevention: **II**

IRELAND

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ISRAEL

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ITALY

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

JAMAICA

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

JAPAN

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

JORDAN**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

KAZAKHSTAN**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

KENYA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes (low risk in cities of Nairobi and Mombasa)

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year in the whole country. There is normally little risk in the city of Nairobi and in the highlands (above 2500 m) of Central, Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley and Western provinces. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

KIRIBATI**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

**KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF****Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Limited malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists in some southern areas.

Recommended prevention: **I**

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Limited malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists mainly in the northern areas of Kyunggi Do and Gangwon Do Provinces.

Recommended prevention: **I**

KUWAIT**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

KYRGYZSTAN**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk – exclusively due to *P. vivax* – exists from June through October in some southern and western parts of the country, mainly in areas bordering Tajikistan and Uzbekistan – Batken, Osh and Jalal-Abad regions. The first case of autochthonous *P. falciparum* malaria was reported in 2004 in the southern part of the country, in an area bordering Uzbekistan.

Recommended prevention: **I**

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year in the whole country except in Vientiane. Chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

LATVIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

LEBANON**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

LESOTHO**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

LIBERIA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

LIECHTENSTEIN**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

LITHUANIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

LUXEMBOURG**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF CHINA SEE CHINA**MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF****Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MADAGASCAR**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

MADEIRA ISLANDS see PORTUGAL**MALAWI****Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

MALAYSIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age arriving within 6 days from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

MALDIVES**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MALI**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

MALTA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 9 months of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission. If indicated on epidemiological grounds, infants under 9 months of age are subject to isolation or surveillance if coming from an area with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MARSHALL ISLANDS**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MARTINIQUE**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MAURITANIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age, except those coming from an area without a risk of yellow fever transmission and staying less than 2 weeks in the country.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year in the whole country, except in the northern areas: Dakhlet-Nouadhibou and Tiris-Zemour. In Adrar and Inchiri there is malaria risk during the rainy season (July through October). Resistance to chloroquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

MAURITIUS**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—may exist in certain rural areas (no indigenous cases reported since 1998). There is no risk on Rodrigues Island.

Recommended prevention: **none**

MAYOTTE (FRENCH TERRITORIAL COLLECTIVITY)**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

MEXICO**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—almost exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists throughout the year in some rural areas that are not often visited by tourists. There is high risk of transmission in some localities in the states of Chiapas and Oaxaca; moderate risk in the states of Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Tabasco; and low risk in Campeche, Durango, Guerrero, Michoacán, Jalisco, Nayarit, Quintana Roo, Sonora, Veracruz and Yucatan.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**

MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MONACO**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MONGOLIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MONTENEGRO**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MONTSERRAT**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

MOROCCO**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Very limited malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—may exist from May to October in certain rural areas of Chefchaouen Province (no indigenous cases reported in 2005).

Recommended prevention: I

MOZAMBIQUE**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year

of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: IV

MYANMAR (FORMERLY BURMA)**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission. Nationals and residents of Myanmar are required to possess certificates of vaccination on their departure to an area with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: IV

NAMIBIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas 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 risk of yellow fever transmission. Travellers on scheduled flights that originated outside the areas with risk of yellow fever transmission, but who have been in transit through these areas, are not required to possess a certificate provided that they remained at the scheduled airport or in the adjacent town during transit. All passengers whose flights originated in areas with risk of yellow fever transmission or who have been in transit through these areas on unscheduled flights are required to possess a certificate. The certificate is not insisted upon in the case of children under

1 year of age, but such infants may be subject to surveillance.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists from November to June in the following regions: Oshana, Oshikoto, Omusati, Omaheke, Ohangwena and Otjozondjupa. Risk throughout the year exists along the Kunene river and in Kavango and Caprivi regions. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

NAURU

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

NEPAL

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. vivax*—exists throughout the year in rural areas of the 20 Terai districts (including forested hills and forest areas) bordering with India, and in parts of the inner Terai valleys of Udaypur, Sindhupalchowk, Makwanpur, Chitwan and Dang. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **III**

NETHERLANDS

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Yellow fever:

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

of age coming from area with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Yellow fever:

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

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

NEW ZEALAND

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

NICARAGUA

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. vivax*—exists throughout the year in 119 municipalities, with the highest risk in 7 municipalities in the department of RA Atlántico Sur and moderate risk in 6 municipalities in RA Atlántico Norte. Cases are reported from 138 other municipalities in the central and western department; but the risk in these areas is considered low or negligible. No chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**

NIGER

Yellow fever:

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

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

whole country. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

NIGERIA

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

NIUE

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

NORFOLK ISLAND *see* AUSTRALIA

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

NORWAY

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

OMAN

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: No indigenous *P. vivax* or *P. falciparum* cases reported since 2001.

Recommended prevention: **none**

PAKISTAN

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from any part of a country in which there is a risk of yellow fever transmission; infants under 6 months of age are exempt if the mother's vaccination certificate shows that she was vaccinated before the birth of the child.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

PALAU

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age coming from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission or from countries in any part of which there is a risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

PANAMA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers coming from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission

Yellow fever vaccination recommendation: recommended for all travellers who are going to the Province of Darien, the region Kuna Yala (old San Blas), East Panama including the districts of Chep, Chiman and Balboa. This does not include the City of Panama and the Panama Canal area (old Canal Zone).

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. vivax* (83%); *P. falciparum* (17%)—exists throughout the year in provinces along the Atlantic coast and the border with Colombia: Bocas del Toro, Colon, Darien, Embera, Kuna Yala, Ngobe Bugle, Panama and Veraguas. In Panama City, the Canal zone, and in the other provinces there is no or negligible risk of transmission.

Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* has been reported in Darién and San Blas provinces.

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

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers over 1 year of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

PARAGUAY

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: No. Vaccination is recommended for travellers visiting Iguacu Falls

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

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**

PERU

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever recommendation: recommended for those who intend to visit the jungle areas of the country below 2300m. Travellers who will only visit the cities of Cuzco and Machu Picchu do not need vaccination.

Malaria: Malaria risk—*P. vivax* (84%), *P. falciparum* (16%)—is high in 21 of the 33 sanitary

regions, including Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cerro de Pasco, Chachapoyas, Chanca-Andahuaylas, Cutervo, Cusco, Huancavelica, Jaen, Junín, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Piura, San Martín, Tumbes and Ucayali. *P. falciparum* transmission reported in Jaen, Lambayeque, Loreto, Luciano Castillo, Piura, San Martín, Tumbes and Ucayali. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

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

PHILIPPINES

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk exists throughout the year in areas below 600 m, except in the provinces of Aklan, Benguet, Biliran, Bohol, Camiguin, Capiz, Catanduanes, Cebu, Guimaras, Iloilo, Leyte, Masbate, northern Samar, Sequijor and metropolitan Manila. No risk is considered to exist in urban areas or in the plains. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

PITCAIRN

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

POLAND

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

PORTUGAL

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year

COUNTRY LIST:YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission. The requirement applies only to travellers arriving in or bound for the Azores and Madeira. However, no certificate is required from passengers in transit at Funchal, Porto Santo and Santa Maria.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

PUERTO RICO

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

QATAR

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

REPUBLIC OF KOREA *see* KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA *see* MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF

REUNION

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

ROMANIA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

RWANDA

Yellow fever:

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

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

SAINT HELENA

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SAINT LUCIA

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SAMOA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age coming from areas 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:**

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

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

SAUDI ARABIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers coming from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year in most of the South-western Region (except in the high-altitude areas of Asir Province). No risk in Mecca or Medina cities. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

SENEGAL**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

SERBIA**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SEYCHELLES**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission within the preceding 6 days.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SIERRA LEONE**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers .

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

SINGAPORE**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: Certificates of vaccination are required from travellers over 1 year of age who, within the preceding 6 days, have been in or have passed through any country partly or wholly endemic for yellow fever. The countries and areas included in the endemic zones are considered as areas with risk of yellow fever transmission:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guyana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname, Venezuela.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation for travellers: no

SLOVAKIA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SLOVENIA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

SOMALIA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

SOUTH AFRICA

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year in the low altitude areas of Mpumalanga Province (including the Kruger National Park), Northern Province and north-eastern KwaZulu-Natal as far

south as the Tugela River. Risk is highest from October to May. Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

SPAIN

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SRI LANKA

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **III**

SUDAN

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers over 1 year of age coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission. A certificate may be required from travellers leaving Sudan.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

SURINAME

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk—*P. falciparum* (81%)—is high throughout the year in the interior of the country beyond the coastal savannah area, with highest risk along the eastern border and in gold mining areas. In Paramaribo city and the other seven coastal districts, transmission risk is low or negligible. Chloroquine, sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine and mefloquine resistant *P. falciparum* reported. Some decline in quinine sensitivity also reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

SWAZILAND

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

SWEDEN

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SWITZERLAND

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Limited malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists from May through October in foci along the northern border, especially in rural areas of El Hasaka Governorate (no indigenous cases reported since 2005).

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **none**

TAJKISTAN

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. vivax*—exists from June through October, particularly in southern border areas (Khatlon Region), and in some central (Dushanbe), western (Gorno-Badakhshan), and northern (Leninabad Region) areas. Chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine resistant *P. falciparum* reported in the southern part of the country.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **III**

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

THAILAND

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk exists throughout the year in rural, especially forested and hilly, areas of the whole country, mainly towards the international borders. There is no risk in cities (e.g. Bangkok, Chiangmai city, Pattaya), Samui island and the main tourist resorts of Phuket island. However, there is a risk in some other areas and islands. *P. falciparum* resistant to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported. Resistance to mefloquine and to quinine reported from areas near the borders with Cambodia and Myanmar.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **I**; in areas near Cambodia and Myanmar borders: **IV**

TIMOR LESTE**Yellow Fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

TOGO**Yellow fever:**

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

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year in the whole country. Chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

TOKELAU

Same requirements as New Zealand.

(Non-self governing territory of New Zealand)

TONGA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

TUNISIA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

TURKEY**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists from May to October mainly in the south-eastern part of the country, and in Amikova and Çukurova Plain. There is no malaria risk in the main tourist areas in the west and south-west of the country.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **II**

TURKMENISTAN**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—exclusively due to *P. vivax*—exists from June to October in some villages located in the south-eastern part of the country, mainly in Mary district.

Recommended prevention: **I**

TUVALU**Yellow fever:**

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

UGANDA**Yellow fever:**

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists throughout the year in the whole country including the main towns of Fort Portal, Jinja, Kampala, Mbale and parts of Kigezi.

Resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine reported.

Recommended prevention: **IV**

UKRAINE

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

UNITED KINGDOM (WITH CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN)

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

URUGUAY

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever certificate is required for travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

UZBEKISTAN

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Sporadic autochthonous cases of *P. vivax* malaria are reported in some locations of Surkhanda-rinskaya Region.

Recommended prevention: **I**

VANUATU

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **III**

VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: yes

Malaria: Malaria risk—due to *P. vivax* (90%); *P. falciparum* (10%)—exists throughout the year in some rural areas of Apure, Amazonas, Barinas, Bolívar, Sucre and Táchira states. Risk of *P. falciparum* malaria is mostly restricted to municipalities in jungle areas of Amazonas (Alto Orinoco, Atabapo, Atures, Autana, Manapiare, Rio Negro), Bolívar (Cedeño, Gran Sabana, Piar, Raul Leoni, Sifontes and Sucre), Carabobo (Naguanagua) and Delta Amacuro (Antonia Diaz, Casacoima and Pedernales). Chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine resistant *P. falciparum* reported.

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

VIET NAM

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

Malaria: Malaria risk—predominantly due to *P. falciparum*—exists in the whole country, excluding urban centres, the Red River 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 4 central highlands provinces Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Gia Lai and Kon Tum, Binh Phuoc province, and the western parts of the coastal provinces, Quang Tri, Quang Nam, Ninh Thuan and Khanh Hoa. Resistance to chloroquine, sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine and mefloquine reported.

Recommended prevention in risk areas: **IV**

VIRGIN ISLANDS (USA)

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

WAKE ISLAND

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no
(US territory)

YEMEN

Yellow fever:

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

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

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

ZAMBIA

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: no

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**

ZIMBABWE

Yellow fever:

Country requirement: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travellers coming from areas with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Yellow fever vaccine recommendation: no

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

Recommended prevention: **IV**