

GUADELOUPE

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

GUAM

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

GUATEMALA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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).

WHO recommended prevention: B

GUINEA

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: yes

Malaria

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

GUINEA-BISSAU

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: yes

Malaria (prior to 2013)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

GUYANA

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

HAITI

Yellow fever (2017)

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

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention: B, or C if chloroquine is not available pre-travel

HONDURAS

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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 Paraíso, 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: B

HUNGARY

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

ICELAND

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

INDIA

Yellow fever (2014)

Country requirement at entry: 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 the Americas: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: 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).

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

Other country 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 (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (prior to 2013)

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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2016)

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

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

Other country 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 (2017)

Country requirement at entry: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 9 months of age arriving from or departing to 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: none

Other country requirement(s) (2016)

Polio vaccination for all travellers coming from polio-endemic areas and for travellers from Iraq to polio-endemic countries.

IRELAND

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

ISRAEL

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

ITALY

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

JAMAICA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

JAPAN

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

JORDAN

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Other country requirement(s) (2017)

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) in order to apply for an entry visa.

KAZAKHSTAN

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

KENYA

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination 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 (prior to 2013)

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.

WHO recommended prevention: C

KIRIBATI

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination 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 at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

KYRGYZSTAN

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (prior to 2013)

Malaria risk due exclusively 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, Jalal-Abad and Osh regions) and in the outskirts of Bishkek. No locally acquired cases reported between 2011 and 2013.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: A

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (prior to 2013)

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

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

LATVIA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

LEBANON

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Other country requirement(s) (2017)

Polio vaccination for travellers coming from or going to affected countries, in accordance with WHO recommendations.

LESOTHO

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

LIBERIA

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: yes

Malaria (prior to 2013)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

LIBYA

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Other country 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 (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

LITHUANIA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Other country requirement(s) (2017)

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

LUXEMBOURG

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

MADAGASCAR

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention: C

Other country requirement(s) (2016)

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

MALAWI

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2013)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

MALAYSIA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

MALDIVES

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Other country 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 at entry: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention: C

MALTA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

MARTINIQUE

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

MAURITANIA

Yellow fever (2013)

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

WHO vaccination 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).

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

MAURITIUS

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

MAYOTTE

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2013)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

MEXICO

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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.

WHO recommended prevention in moderate risk areas: A

MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

MONACO

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

MONGOLIA

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

MONTENEGRO

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

MONTSERRAT

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

MOROCCO

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Other country requirement(s) (2017)

An International certificate of immunization, attesting to the taking of a dose of poliomyelitis vaccine over a period of 12 months and 4 weeks prior to departure, is required for all travellers from poliomyelitis-affected countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: 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 São Tomé and Príncipe, 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).

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2015)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

MYANMAR

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C; in south-eastern Myanmar: D

NAMIBIA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

Malaria risk due to *P. falciparum* exists from November through June in the following regions: Ohangwena, Omaheke, Oshana, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa. Risk exists throughout the year along the Kunene river in Kunene region, Zambesi river in Zambesi region and Okavango river in Kavango regions (West and East).

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

NAURU

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

NEPAL

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

Other country requirement(s) (2015)

Polio vaccination

NETHERLANDS

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

NEW CALEDONIA

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

NEW ZEALAND

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

NICARAGUA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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, Jinoteca, 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: B

NIGER

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination 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 (prior to 2013)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

NIGERIA

Yellow fever (2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: yes

Malaria (2013)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

NIUE

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

NORFOLK ISLAND *see* AUSTRALIA

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

NORWAY

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

OMAN

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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.

WHO recommended prevention: none

Other country requirement(s) (2017)

Polio vaccination for travellers arriving from polio-exporting countries.

PAKISTAN

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

Other country 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 (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

PANAMA

Yellow fever (2017)

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

WHO 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 (2017)

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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: B; in eastern endemic areas bordering Colombia: C

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

PARAGUAY

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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 (2017)

Malaria risk due almost exclusively to *P. vivax* is low in certain municipalities of the departments of Alto Paraná, Canindeyú and Caaguazú. The last indigenous case was recorded in 2011. In other departments there is no or negligible transmission risk.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: A

PERU

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: yes

Recommended for all travellers aged 9 months or over going to areas below 2300 m in the regions of Amazonas, Loreto, Madre de Dios, San Martín and 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 (2017)

Malaria risk – *P. vivax* (84%), *P. falciparum* (16%) – exists throughout the year in rural areas in inter-Andean valleys at altitudes below 2300 m and in the high and low Amazonian jungle regions. The 45 highest-risk districts where the largest number of cases are concentrated are in the regions of Amazonas, Junín, San Martín and principally Loreto. Ninety-eight percent of *P. falciparum* cases are reported from Loreto, which is situated in the Amazon and contains 14 of the highest-risk districts in the country. *P. falciparum* resistance to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (Fansidar) has been reported in Peru since 2000.

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

PHILIPPINES

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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, Marikina, 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

PITCAIRN ISLANDS

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

POLAND

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

PORTUGAL

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

PUERTO RICO

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

QATAR

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Other country requirement(s) (2017)

International certificate of polio vaccination in accordance with the International Health Regulations (IHR, Annex 6) for all travellers arriving from polio-exporting countries.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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).

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: A

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

REUNION

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

ROMANIA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: no

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

WHO vaccination 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 at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SAINT HELENA

Yellow fever (2017)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Yellow fever (2017)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Other country requirement(s) (2016)

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

SAINT LUCIA

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SAINT MARTIN

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SAMOA

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SAN MARINO

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Generally not recommended for travellers to São Tomé and Príncipe.

Malaria (2015)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

SAUDI ARABIA

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

Other country 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 at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention: C

SERBIA

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SEYCHELLES

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Other country requirement(s) (2015)

Polio vaccination for travellers arriving from countries with polio outbreaks.

SIERRA LEONE

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: yes

Malaria (prior to 2013)

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

Recommended prevention: C

SINGAPORE

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

Human *P. knowlesi* infection reported.

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

SINT MAARTEN

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SLOVAKIA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SLOVENIA

Yellow fever (2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (prior to 2013)

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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

SOMALIA

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention: C

SOUTH AFRICA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

SOUTH SUDAN

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: yes

Malaria (prior to 2013)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

SPAIN

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SRI LANKA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Other country requirement(s) (2017)

Polio vaccination certificate for travellers arriving from polio-endemic and polio-infected countries.

SUDAN

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention: C

SURINAME

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travellers over 1 year of age arriving from all countries.

WHO vaccination recommendation: yes

Malaria (2017)

Malaria risk – *P. falciparum* (40%), *P. vivax* (58%), mixed infections (2%) – has continued to decrease in recent years. The coastal area is malaria-free since 1968. Malaria risk is low 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

SWAZILAND

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (prior to 2013)

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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

SWEDEN

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SWITZERLAND

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2015)

Very limited malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* may exist from May through October 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).

WHO recommended prevention: none

Other country 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 (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. vivax* exists from June through October particularly in southern areas (Khatlon Region), and in some central (Dushanbe), western (Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region) and northern (Leninabad Region) areas.

WHO 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 (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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.

WHO 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 at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

TIMOR-LESTE

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

TOGO

Yellow fever (2015)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: yes

Malaria (2015)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

TOKELAU

Same requirements as New Zealand.

TONGA

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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 travellers whose itineraries are limited to the island of Tobago.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

TUNISIA

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

TURKS AND CAICOS

Yellow fever (2017):

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

TURKEY

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

Local malaria transmission has been interrupted. There is no malaria risk in the country. No locally acquired cases were reported in 2015.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: none

TURKMENISTAN

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

TUVALU

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

UGANDA

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

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

WHO vaccination recommendation: yes

Malaria (prior to 2013)

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

WHO recommended prevention: C

UKRAINE

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

UNITED KINGDOM (WITH CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN)

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

URUGUAY

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

UZBEKISTAN

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (prior to 2013)

Limited malaria risk due exclusively to *P. vivax* exists from June through October 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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: A

VANUATU

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

Low to moderate malaria risk due predominantly to *P. vivax* exists throughout the year in most of the country. *P. vivax* resistant to chloroquine reported. Malaria risk due to *P. falciparum* is still present.

WHO recommended prevention: C

VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

Yellow fever (2017)

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

WHO vaccination 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 (2017)

Malaria risk due to *P. vivax* (75%) and *P. falciparum* (25%) is moderate to high throughout the year in some rural areas of Amazonas, Bolívar and Delta Amacuro states. There is low risk in Anzoátegui, Apure, Monagas 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, Rocio, Sifontes) and Sucre (Benítez, Bermúdez, Cajigal y Arismendi).

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

VIET NAM

Yellow fever (2017)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2017)

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.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C

WAKE ISLAND

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

WALLIS AND FUTUNA

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

YEMEN

Yellow fever (prior to 2013)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (prior to 2013)

Malaria risk due predominantly 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 very limited.

WHO recommended prevention in risk areas: C; Socotra Island: A

ZAMBIA

Yellow fever (2015)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination 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.

WHO recommended prevention: C

ZIMBABWE

Yellow fever (2016)

Country requirement at entry: 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.

WHO vaccination recommendation: no

Malaria (2015)

Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists from November through June in areas below 1200 m and throughout the year in the Zambezi valley. In Bulawayo and Harare, the risk is negligible.

WHO recommended prevention: C

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND HEALTH, ANNEX 1 – UPDATE – AS OF 17 FEBRUARY 2017

Countries¹ with risk of yellow fever transmission² and countries requiring yellow fever vaccination

Country	Country with risk of yellow fever transmission	Country requiring yellow fever vaccination for travellers ³ arriving from	
		countries with risk of yellow fever transmission (age of traveller)	all countries (age of traveller)
Afghanistan		Yes	
Albania		Yes (> 1 year)	
Algeria		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Angola	Yes		Yes (> 9 months)
Antigua and Barbuda		Yes (> 1 year)	
Argentina	Yes		
Australia		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Bahamas		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Bahrain		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Bangladesh		Yes (> 1 year)	
Barbados		Yes (> 1 year)	
Belize		Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Benin	Yes	Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Bhutan		Yes ⁵	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes	Yes (> 1 year)	
Botswana		Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Bonaire, Saba, Sint Eustatius		Yes (> 6 months)	
Brazil	Yes	Yes (> 9 months)	
Brunei Darussalam		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes ⁵ (> 9 months)	
Burundi	Yes		Yes (> 1 year)
Cabo Verde		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	

¹ For the purpose of this publication, the terms "country" and "countries" refer to countries, territories and areas.

² Risk of yellow fever transmission is defined as yellow fever being currently reported or having been reported in the past and the presence of vectors and animal reservoirs representing a potential risk of infection and transmission.

³ Country requirements are subject to change at any time. It is important for travellers to ensure that they know the requirements of the country to which they are travelling by checking with the relevant consulate or embassy.

Period of validity: in accordance with the amendment to the IHR (2005) adopted by the World Health Assembly in resolution WHA67.13, from 11 July 2016 the period of validity for all certificates of vaccination against yellow fever changes from 10 years to the duration of the life of the person vaccinated, including for certificates already issued and new certificates. Accordingly, as of 11 July 2016, valid certificates of vaccination presented by arriving travellers cannot be rejected on the grounds that more than 10 years have passed since the date on which vaccination became effective, as stated on the certificate. Boosters or revaccination cannot be required.

⁴ Includes yellow fever vaccination requirement for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through the airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

⁵ Includes yellow fever vaccination requirement for travellers having transited through the airport of a country with risk of yellow fever transmission.

Country	Country with risk of yellow fever transmission	Country requiring yellow fever vaccination for travellers ³ arriving from	
		countries with risk of yellow fever transmission (age of traveller)	all countries (age of traveller)
Cambodia		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Cameroon	Yes	Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Central African Republic	Yes		Yes (> 9 months)
Chad	Yes	Yes	
China		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Christmas Island		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Colombia	Yes	Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Congo	Yes		Yes (> 9 months)
Costa Rica		Yes (> 9 months)	
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes		Yes (> 9 months)
Cuba		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Curaçao		Yes (> 6 months)	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		Yes (> 1 year)	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes		Yes (> 9 months)
Djibouti		Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Dominica		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Ecuador	Yes		
Egypt		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
El Salvador		Yes (> 1 year)	
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Yes (> 6 months)	
Eritrea		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Fiji		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
French Guiana	Yes		Yes (> 1 year)
French Polynesia		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Gabon	Yes		Yes (> 1 year)
Gambia	Yes	Yes (> 9 months)	
Ghana	Yes		Yes (> 9 months)
Grenada		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Guadeloupe		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Guatemala		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Guinea	Yes	Yes (> 1 year)	
Guinea-Bissau	Yes		Yes (> 1 year)
Guyana	Yes	Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Haiti		Yes (> 1 year)	
Honduras		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
India		Yes (> 6 months)	
Indonesia		Yes (> 9 months)	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Iraq		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Jamaica		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Jordan		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	

Country	Country with risk of yellow fever transmission	Country requiring yellow fever vaccination for travellers ³ arriving from	
		countries with risk of yellow fever transmission (age of traveller)	all countries (age of traveller)
Kazakhstan		Yes	
Kenya	Yes	Yes (> 1 year)	
Kiribati		Yes (> 1 year)	
Kyrgyzstan		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Yes	
Lesotho		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Liberia	Yes		Yes (> 1 year)
Libya		Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Madagascar		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Malawi		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Malaysia		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Maldives		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Mali	Yes		Yes (> 1 year)
Malta		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Martinique		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Mauritania	Yes	Yes (> 1 year)	
Mauritius		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Mayotte		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Montserrat		Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Mozambique		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Myanmar		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Namibia		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Nauru		Yes (> 1 year)	
Nepal		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
New Caledonia		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Niger	Yes		Yes (> 1 year)
Nigeria	Yes	Yes (> 1 year)	
Niue		Yes (> 9 months)	
Oman		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Pakistan		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Panama	Yes	Yes (> 1 year)	
Paraguay	Yes	Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Peru	Yes		
Philippines		Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Pitcairn Islands		Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Reunion		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Rwanda		Yes (> 1 year)	
Saint Barthélemy		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Saint Helena		Yes (> 1 year)	
Saint Kitts and Nevis		Yes (> 1 year)	
Saint Lucia		Yes (> 1 year)	
Saint Martin		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	

Country	Country with risk of yellow fever transmission	Country requiring yellow fever vaccination for travellers ³ arriving from	
		countries with risk of yellow fever transmission (age of traveller)	all countries (age of traveller)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Yes (> 1 year)	
Samoa		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
São Tomé and Príncipe		Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Saudi Arabia		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Senegal	Yes	Yes ⁵ (> 9 months)	
Seychelles		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Sierra Leone	Yes		Yes
Singapore		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Sint Maarten		Yes (> 6 months)	
Solomon Islands		Yes	
Somalia		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
South Africa		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
South Sudan	Yes		
Sri Lanka		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Sudan	Yes	Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Suriname	Yes		Yes (> 1 year)
Swaziland		Yes	
Thailand		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Timor Leste		Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Togo	Yes		Yes (> 9 months)
Tristan da Cunha		Yes ⁵ (> 6 months)	
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Yes ⁵ (> 6 months)	
Uganda	Yes	Yes (> 1 year)	
United Republic of Tanzania		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes	Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Viet Nam		Yes ⁵ (> 1 year)	
Wallis and Futuna		Yes ⁴ (> 1 year)	
Zambia		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	
Zimbabwe		Yes ⁴ (> 9 months)	

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