

List of countries, territories, and areas¹

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

Introduction

The information provided for each country includes the country's stated requirements and WHO recommendations for travellers regarding yellow fever vaccination² and malaria prevention. A brief description of the malaria risk situation is provided by WHO where appropriate. The country's stated requirements for other diseases are also mentioned, if any.^{3, 4}

This document is produced after consultation with States' Parties and includes input from WHO technical units in Headquarters and from WHO Regional Offices. States are consulted yearly to confirm or update their country's requirements for international travellers.⁴ Additionally, yellow fever risk mapping for international travellers and WHO recommendations are submitted to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group on Geographical Yellow Fever Risk Mapping (GRYF)⁵ for review.

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. The latest updates received by WHO from countries can be found on the WHO *International Travel and Health* (ITH) website.⁶

Yellow fever

Vaccination

Yellow fever vaccination is carried out for two different purposes:

1. To prevent the international spread of the disease

Countries protect themselves from the risk of importing or further spreading the yellow fever virus by establishing entry requirements on yellow fever vaccination for travellers. The countries that require proof of vaccination are those where the disease may or may not occur and where the mosquito vector and potential non-human primate hosts of yellow fever are present. Any importation of the virus into such countries by infected travellers may result in its propagation and establishment, leading to a permanent risk of infection for the human population. Proof of vaccination is often required for travellers arriving from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and sometimes for travellers in transit through such countries. It should be noted that some countries require proof of vaccination from all travellers.

A meeting of yellow fever experts proposed in 2010, that less than 12 hours of airport transit in an area at risk of yellow fever poses an almost non-existent risk of yellow fever and, therefore, that proof of vaccination might not be necessary. This information is provided to WHO Member States, but travellers should confirm individual country requirements by contacting the relevant consulate or embassy of the country they intend to visit.

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

² WHO publishes these requirements for purposes of information only; this publication does not constitute an endorsement or confirmation that such requirements are in accordance with the provisions of the International Health Regulations.

³ The requirements by some countries for vaccination of infants over 6 months of age are not in accordance with WHO's advice (Chapter 6). Travellers should, however, be informed that the requirement exists for entry into the countries concerned.

⁴ When available, the date of the most recent update or confirmation is indicated in parentheses in the country list. If no accurate date is indicated, the most recent update or confirmation was provided prior to 2013.

⁵ For further information, see the WHO website at: <http://www.who.int/ith/yellow-fever-risk-mapping/en/>.

⁶ WHO *International Travel and Health* website, see Updates for travellers section, <http://www.who.int/ith/en/>

Countries requiring yellow fever vaccination for entry do so in accordance with the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005). Yellow fever is currently the only disease for which proof of vaccination may be required for travellers as a condition of entry to a State Party under Annex 7 of the IHR (2005). An important change was made in May 2014, when the World Health Assembly adopted an updated annex (Annex 7), which extends the validity of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever from 10 years to life.⁷ This change came into force on 11 July 2016.

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

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

The risk of yellow fever transmission in a country depends on the presence of the virus in humans, mosquitoes, or animals. Because yellow fever is frequently fatal for those who have not been vaccinated, vaccination is recommended for all travellers (with few exceptions, as noted in Chapter 6) visiting areas where there is a risk of yellow fever transmission. Annex 1 of *International Travel and Health* provides a summary list of countries with risk of yellow fever transmission in whole or in part as defined by WHO, as well as a list of countries that require proof of yellow fever vaccination as a condition for entry.

WHO determines those areas where “a risk of yellow fever transmission is present” on the basis of the diagnosis of cases of yellow fever in humans and/or animals, the results of yellow fever serosurveys, and the presence of vectors and animal reservoirs. The (GRYF) was established in 2015 to maintain up-to-date yellow fever risk mapping and to provide guidance on yellow fever vaccination for travellers in ways that facilitate international travel.⁸

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

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

WHO Recommendations for Yellow Fever Vaccination for Travellers

Yellow fever vaccination category Rationale for recommendation

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

CAMBODIA

Yellow fever (2017)

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

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

This list only includes countries or areas where WHO has determined there is a risk of yellow fever transmission and/or where there are country requirements for travellers.

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 (≥ 9 months)	
Albania		Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Algeria		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Angola	Yes		Yes (≥ 9 months)
Antigua and Barbuda		Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Argentina (Misiones and Corrientes provinces)	Yes ⁶		
Aruba		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Australia		Yes ^{4,7} (≥ 1 year)	
Bahamas		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Bahrain		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Bangladesh		Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Barbados		Yes ⁷ (≥ 1 year)	
Belize		Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	
Benin	Yes	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	
Bhutan		Yes ⁵	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes ⁶	Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Bonaire		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Botswana		Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	
Brazil	Yes ⁶		
Brunei Darussalam		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	
Burundi	Yes		Yes (≥ 9 months)

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.

⁶ The risk of yellow fever transmission is present only in parts of the country. For details, refer to [the International Travel and Health country list](#).

⁷ The list of countries these requirements apply to differs from WHO's list of countries with risk for yellow fever transmission. For details, refer to [the International Travel and Health country list](#).

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)
Cabo Verde		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Cambodia		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Cameroon	Yes		Yes (≥ 9 months)
Central African Republic	Yes		Yes (≥ 9 months)
Chad	Yes ⁶		Yes (≥ 9 months)
China		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Christmas Island		Yes ^{4,7} (≥ 1 year)	
Colombia	Yes ⁶	Yes ^{4,7} (≥ 1 year)	
Congo	Yes		Yes (≥ 9 months)
Costa Rica		Yes ⁷ (≥ 9 months)	
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes		Yes (≥ 9 months)
Cuba		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Curaçao		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 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 ⁶	Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Egypt		Yes ^{4,7} (≥ 9 months)	
El Salvador		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Yes (≥ 6 months)	
Eritrea		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Ethiopia	Yes ⁶	Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Fiji		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
French Guiana	Yes		Yes ⁵ (≥ 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 ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	
Haiti		Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Honduras		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
India		Yes ^{5,7} (≥ 9 months)	
Indonesia		Yes (≥ 9 months)	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Iraq		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	

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)
Jamaica		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Jordan		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Kenya	Yes ⁶	Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Kiribati		Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Kyrgyzstan		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Yes	
Lesotho		Yes ⁴ (≥ 6 months)	
Liberia	Yes	Yes (≥ 9 months)	
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 ⁶		Yes (≥ 1 year)
Malta		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Martinique		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Mauritania	Yes ⁶	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)	
Nicaragua		Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Niger	Yes ⁶		Yes (≥ 1 year)
Nigeria	Yes	Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Niue		Yes (≥ 9 months)	
Oman		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Pakistan		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Panama	Yes ⁶	Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Paraguay	Yes ⁶	Yes (≥ 1 year)	
Peru	Yes ⁶		
Philippines		Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	
Pitcairn Islands		Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	
Réunion		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)	

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 Lucia		Yes (≥ 9 months)	
Saint Martin		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
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 Eustatius		Yes (≥ 6 months)	
Sint Maarten		Yes (≥ 6 months)	
Solomon Islands		Yes	
Somalia		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
South Africa		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
South Sudan	Yes		Yes (≥ 9 months)
Sri Lanka		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	
Sudan	Yes ⁶	Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Suriname	Yes	Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Swaziland		Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	
Thailand		Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	
Timor Leste		Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	
Togo	Yes		Yes (≥ 9 months)
Tristan da Cunha		Yes ⁵ (≥ 6 months)	
Trinidad and Tobago (Island of Trinidad)	Yes ⁶	Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Uganda	Yes		Yes (≥ 1 year)
United Republic of Tanzania		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes ⁶	Yes ^{4,7} (≥ 1 year)	
Wallis and Futuna		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Zambia		Yes ⁴ (≥ 1 year)	
Zimbabwe		Yes ⁴ (≥ 9 months)	