

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

This list includes only 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 determined by WHO to be at risk for yellow fever transmission ^{2,3}	Country requiring proof of vaccination against yellow fever for travellers ⁴ arriving from:	
		Countries determined by WHO to be at risk for yellow fever transmission ^{2,3} (age of traveller)	Any country ³ (age of traveller)
Albania	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Algeria	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Angola	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Antigua and Barbuda	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Argentina (Misiones and Corrientes Provinces)	Yes	-	-
Aruba	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Australia	-	Yes ^{5,7} (≥ 1 year)	-
Bahamas (The)	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Bahrain	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Bangladesh	-	Yes ⁸ (≥ 1 year)	-
Barbados	-	Yes ⁷ (≥ 1 year)	-
Benin	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes ⁶	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Bonaire	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Botswana	-	Yes ⁸ (≥ 1 year)	-
Brazil	Yes ⁶	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Burkina Faso	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Burundi	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Cabo Verde (the Republic of)	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Cambodia	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Cameroon	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)
Central African Republic	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Chad	Yes ⁶	Yes (≥ 9 months)	-
China	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Christmas Island	-	Yes ^{5,7} (≥ 1 year)	-
Colombia	Yes ⁶	Yes ^{5,7} (≥ 1 year)	-
Congo	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Costa Rica	-	Yes ⁷ (≥ 9 months)	-
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Cuba	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Curaçao	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-

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		Countries determined by WHO to be at risk for yellow fever transmission ^{2,3} (age of traveller)	Any country ³ (age of traveller)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Djibouti	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Dominica	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Dominican Republic	-	Yes ^{5,7} (≥ 1 year)	-
Ecuador (including Galapagos Islands)	Yes ⁶	Yes ^{5,7} (≥ 1 year)	-
Egypt	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
El Salvador	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Yes (≥ 9 months)	-
Eritrea	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)	-
Eswatini (Kingdom of)	-	Yes ⁸ (≥ 9 months)	-
Ethiopia	Yes ⁶	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Fiji	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
French Guiana	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)
French Polynesia	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Gabon	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Gambia	Yes	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Ghana	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Grenada	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Guadeloupe	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Guatemala	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Guinea	Yes	Yes (≥ 9 months)	-
Guinea-Bissau	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)
Guyana	Yes	Yes ⁹ (≥ 1 year)	-
Haiti	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Honduras	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year and ≤ 50 years)	-
India	-	Yes ^{7,8} (≥ 9 months)	-
Indonesia	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Jamaica	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Kazakhstan	-	Yes ⁸	-
Kenya	Yes ⁶	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Liberia	Yes	Yes (≥ 9 months)	-
Madagascar	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Malawi	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Malaysia	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Maldives	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Mali	Yes ⁶	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Malta	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Martinique	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Mauritania	Yes ⁶	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Mayotte	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-

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	Country determined by WHO to be at risk for yellow fever transmission ^{2,3}	Countries determined by WHO to be at risk for yellow fever transmission ^{2,3} (age of traveller)	Any country ³ (age of traveller)
Montserrat	-	Yes ⁸ (≥ 1 year)	-
Mozambique	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Myanmar	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Namibia	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Nepal	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
New Caledonia	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Nicaragua	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Niger	Yes ⁶	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Nigeria	Yes	Yes ⁸ (≥ 9 months)	-
Niue	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)	-
Oman	-	Yes ^{5,7} (≥ 9 months)	-
Pakistan	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Panama	Yes ⁶	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Papua New Guinea	-	Yes ⁸ (≥ 1 year)	-
Paraguay	Yes ⁶	Yes ^{7,10} (≥ 1 year)	-
Peru	Yes ⁶	-	-
Philippines	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Pitcairn Islands	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Qatar	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)	-
Rwanda	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Saint Barthelemy	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Saint Helena	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Saint Lucia	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)	-
Saint Martin	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)	-
Samoa	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
São Tomé and Príncipe	-	Yes ⁸ (≥ 1 year)	-
Saudi Arabia	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Senegal	Yes	Yes ⁸ (≥ 9 months)	-
Seychelles	-	Yes ⁸ (≥ 1 year)	-
Sierra Leone	Yes	-	Yes
Singapore	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Sint Eustatius	-	Yes (≥ 6 months)	-
Sint Maarten	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)	-
Solomon Islands	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)	-
South Africa	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
South Sudan	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Sri Lanka	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Sudan	Yes ⁶	-	-
Suriname	Yes	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-

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Tanzania (United Republic of)	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Thailand	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Togo	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 9 months)
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes ⁶	-	-
Uganda	Yes	-	Yes (≥ 1 year)
United Arab Emirates	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 9 months)	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes ⁶	Yes ^{5,7} (≥ 1 year)	-
Wallis and Futuna	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Zambia	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 1 year)	-
Zimbabwe	-	Yes ⁵ (≥ 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 The symbol “-” means “No”.

⁴ 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 of certificate of vaccination against yellow fever: Pursuant to Article 36 of the IHR (2005), vaccination against yellow fever shall be recorded according to the format of the International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis presented in Annex 6 of the IHR (2005). In accordance with the amendment to Annex 7 of the IHR (2005), adopted by the World Health Assembly through resolution WHA67.13, from 11 July 2016 the period of validity for all certificates of vaccination against yellow fever changed from 10 years to the duration of the life of the person vaccinated, including for certificates already issued and newly issued 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 the vaccination became effective, as stated on the certificate. Boosters or revaccination cannot be required.*

⁵ Includes requirement of proof of vaccination against yellow fever for travellers having transited more than 12 hours through the airport of a country determined by WHO to be at risk for yellow fever transmission.

⁶ The risk of yellow fever transmission is present only in parts of the country. For details, refer to the [WHO International Travel and Health Country List \(2022\)](#).

⁷ The list of countries these requirements apply differs from that of countries determined by WHO to be at risk for yellow fever transmission. For details, refer to the [WHO International Travel and Health Country List \(2022\)](#).

⁸ Includes requirement of proof of vaccination against yellow fever for travellers having transited through the airport of a country determined by WHO to be at risk for yellow fever transmission, regardless of the duration of the transit.

⁹ Includes requirement of proof of vaccination against yellow fever for travellers having transited more than 4 hours through the airport of a country determined by WHO to be at risk for yellow fever transmission.

¹¹ Includes requirement of proof of vaccination against yellow fever for travellers having transited more than 24 hours in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and Venezuela.

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