

ANNEX 1

# Countries<sup>1</sup> with risk of yellow fever transmission<sup>2</sup> and countries requiring yellow fever vaccination

---

Countries	Countries with risk of yellow fever transmission	Countries requiring yellow fever vaccination for travellers coming from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission	Countries requiring yellow fever vaccination for travellers from all countries
Afghanistan		Yes	
Albania		Yes	
Algeria		Yes	
Angola	Yes		Yes
Anguilla		Yes	
Antigua and Barbuda		Yes	
Argentina	Yes		
Australia		Yes	
Bahamas		Yes	
Bahrain		Yes	
Bangladesh		Yes	
Barbados		Yes	
Belize		Yes	
Benin	Yes		Yes
Bhutan		Yes	
Bolivia	Yes	Yes	
Botswana		Yes	
Brazil	Yes	Yes	
Brunei Darussalam		Yes	
Burkina Faso	Yes		Yes
Burundi	Yes		Yes
Cambodia		Yes	
Cameroon	Yes		Yes
Cape Verde		Yes	
Central African Republic	Yes		Yes
Chad	Yes	Yes	
China		Yes	
Christmas Island		Yes	
Colombia	Yes		
Congo	Yes		Yes
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Yes		Yes
Costa Rica		Yes	
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes		Yes
Djibouti		Yes	
Dominica		Yes	
Ecuador	Yes	Yes	
Egypt		Yes	
El Salvador		Yes	
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Yes	
Eritrea		Yes	
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes	
Fiji		Yes	
French Guyana	Yes		Yes

---

French Polynesia		Yes	
Gabon	Yes		Yes
Gambia	Yes	Yes	
Ghana	Yes		Yes
Grenada		Yes	
Guadeloupe		Yes	
Guatemala		Yes	
Guinea	Yes	Yes	
Guinea-Bissau	Yes	Yes	
Guyana	Yes	Yes	
Haiti		Yes	
Honduras		Yes	
India		Yes	
Indonesia		Yes	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Yes	
Iraq		Yes	
Jamaica		Yes	
Jordan		Yes	
Kazakhstan		Yes	
Kenya	Yes	Yes	
Kiribati		Yes	
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of		Yes	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Yes	
Lebanon		Yes	
Lesotho		Yes	
Liberia	Yes		Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Yes	
Madagascar		Yes	
Malawi		Yes	
Malaysia		Yes	
Maldives		Yes	
Mali	Yes		Yes
Malta		Yes	
Mauritania	Yes	Yes	
Mauritius		Yes	
Montserrat		Yes	
Mozambique		Yes	
Myanmar		Yes	
Namibia		Yes	
Nauru		Yes	
Nepal		Yes	
Netherlands Antilles		Yes	
New Caledonia		Yes	
Nicaragua		Yes	
Niger	Yes		Yes
Nigeria	Yes	Yes	
Niue		Yes	
Oman		Yes	
Pakistan		Yes	
Palau		Yes	
Panama	Yes	Yes	
Papua New Guinea		Yes	
Paraguay	Yes	Yes	
Peru	Yes		
Philippines		Yes	
Pitcairn Islands		Yes	
Portugal		Yes	

---

Reunion		Yes	
Rwanda	Yes		Yes
Saint Helena		Yes	
Saint Kitts and Nevis		Yes	
Saint Lucia		Yes	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Yes	
Samoa		Yes	
Sao Tome and Principe	Yes		Yes
Saudi Arabia		Yes	
Senegal	Yes	Yes	
Seychelles		Yes	
Sierra Leone	Yes		Yes
Singapore		Yes	
Solomon Islands		Yes	
Somalia	Yes	Yes	
South Africa		Yes	
Sri Lanka		Yes	
Sudan	Yes	Yes	
Suriname	Yes	Yes	
Swaziland		Yes	
Syrian Arab Republic		Yes	
Thailand		Yes	
Timor Leste		Yes	
Togo	Yes		Yes
Tonga		Yes	
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Yes	
Tunisia		Yes	
Uganda	Yes	Yes	
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	Yes	
Uruguay		Yes	
Venezuela	Yes		
Viet Nam		Yes	
Yemen		Yes	
Zimbabwe		Yes	

---

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of this publication, the term "country" covers countries, territories and areas.

<sup>2</sup> Risk of yellow fever transmission is defined as either yellow fever has been reported currently or in the past plus presence of vectors and animal reservoirs that create a potential risk of infection and transmission.

\* Either yellow fever has been reported or disease previously reported plus the presence of vectors and animal reservoirs create a potential risk of infection and transmission.

## International Health Regulations

The spread of infectious diseases from one part of the world to another is not a new phenomenon, but in recent decades a number of factors have underscored the fact that infectious disease events in one country may be of potential concern for the entire world. These factors include: increased population movements, whether through tourism or migration or as a result of disasters; growth in international trade in food; biological, social and environmental changes linked with urbanization; deforestation; alterations in climate; and changes in methods of food processing, distribution and consumer habits. Consequently, the need for international cooperation in order to safeguard global health has become increasingly important.

The International Health Regulations (IHR), adopted in 1969, amended in 1973 and 1981<sup>1</sup> and completely revised in 2005<sup>2</sup> provide the legal framework for such international cooperation. The stated purpose of the Regulations is to prevent, protect against, control, and provide public health responses to, the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade.

Their main objectives are to ensure: (1) the appropriate application of routine, preventive measures (e.g. at ports and airports) and the use by all countries of internationally approved documents (e.g. vaccination certificates); (2) the notification to WHO of all events that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern; and (3) the implementation of any temporary recommendations should the WHO Director-General have determined that such an emergency is occurring. In addition to its new notification and reporting requirements, the IHR (2005) focus on the provision of support for affected states and the avoidance of stigma and unnecessary negative impact on international travel and trade.

---

<sup>1</sup> *International Health Regulations (1969): third annotated edition*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 1983.

<sup>2</sup> *International Health Regulations (2005)*: <http://www.who.int/ihr>

The IHR (2005) entered into force on 15 June 2007. They take account of the present volume of international traffic and trade and of current trends in the epidemiology of infectious diseases, as well as other emerging and re-emerging health risks.

The two specific applications of the IHR (2005) most likely to be encountered by travellers are the yellow fever vaccination requirements imposed by certain countries (see Chapter 6; country list) and the disinsection of aircraft to prevent importation of disease vectors (see Chapter 2).<sup>3</sup>

The vaccination requirements and the disinsection measures are intended to help prevent the international spread of diseases and, in the context of international travel, to do so with the minimum inconvenience to the traveller. This requires international collaboration in the detection and reduction or elimination of the sources of infection.

Ultimately, the risk of an infectious agent becoming established in a country is determined by the quality of the national epidemiological and public health capacities and, in particular, by day-to-day national health and disease surveillance activities and the ability to detect and implement prompt and effective control measures. The requirements for states to establish certain minimum capacities in this regard will, when implemented, provide increased security for visitors as well as for the resident population of the country.

---

<sup>3</sup> Hardiman M., Wilder-Smith A. The revised international health regulations and their relevance to the travel medicine practitioner. *Journal of Travel Medicine*, 2007, 14(3):141–144.