



Countries with risk of yellow fever transmission

List of countries or areas where World Health Organization has determined there is a risk of yellow fever transmission

| Africa | | Americas |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Angola | Guinea-Bissau | Argentina* |
| Benin | Côte d'Ivoire | Bolivia* |
| Burkina Faso | (Ivory Coast) | Brazil* |
| Burundi | Kenya* | Colombia* |
| Cameroon | Liberia | Ecuador* |
| Central African Republic | Mali* | French Guiana |
| Chad* | Mauritania* | Guyana |
| Congo | Niger* | Panama* |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Nigeria | Paraguay* |
| Equatorial Guinea | Senegal | Peru* |
| Ethiopia* | Sierra Leone | Suriname |
| Gabon | South Sudan | Trinidad and Tobago* |
| Gambia | Sudan* | Venezuela* |
| Ghana | Togo | |
| Guinea | Uganda | |

* The risk of yellow fever transmission is present only in parts of the country, see [Country Information pages](#), vaccine recommendations map for details. For onwards travel, the country is usually considered as a whole as it is not possible for border officials to know where travellers have visited within a country.

Where a country is NOT mentioned in this list, there is not usually a certificate requirement for travellers arriving from that country.

However, please check the individual country requirement - some have additional rules and MAY list additional countries specifically in their individual certificate requirements.



This table is useful to determine if proof of yellow fever vaccination is required for onwards travel (usually within 6 days) to a country that requires proof of yellow fever vaccination from travellers arriving from 'countries with risk of yellow fever transmission'. Some of these countries above will also have their own individual requirements – see [Country Information pages](#), vaccine recommendations for details.

If travellers report unexpected certificate challenges at international borders, [please report the details to us](#). We would be very grateful if you could provide as much information as possible, including:

- Date
- Country in which problem occurred
- Land border or sea port where the problem occurred
- Measures applied in each case
- Any supporting evidence

We will report to the relevant authorities if appropriate. ?Please note we do not need personal details of the traveller, but should we require more information, you should ask their permission to share details of their experience with NaTHNaC and if appropriate, other relevant authorities.

Details of problems relating to yellow fever certificates during international travel are helpful to other health professionals and travellers, and where appropriate, may be anonymised and published by NaTHNaC.

Resources

- [WHO 'Annex 1' Countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and countries requiring proof of vaccination against yellow fever](#)
- [WHO 'Country list' Vaccination requirements and recommendations for international travellers](#)