

YELLOW FEVER REQUIREMENTS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND

Yellow fever is a serious disease that is monitored internationally and therefore classified by the International Health Regulations (IHR), 2005 as Public Health Emergence of International Concern (PHEIC). All PHEIC require specific monitoring procedures and measures that commensurate with and restricted to public health measures to meet the IHR, 2005 purpose.

Tanzania is mapped by the World Health Organization as a low risk country because no Yellow fever virus has been isolated in the country. However, the abundance of Yellow fever vector and other favorable ecological conditions pose potential risk for Yellow fever if the virus is introduced into the country.

In order to conform to IHR, 2005 requirement and safeguard public health security in Tanzania, Yellow fever vaccination is mandatory to travellers arriving from Yellow fever endemic countries. This condition also applies to travellers subjected to long flight connection (transit) in Yellow fever endemic country for twelve hours (12hrs) or more.

Yellow fever vaccination which is given as a single dose should be administered ten (10) days before travelling. Exemption due to medical reasons and age (above 60 and below 1 year) should seek medical attention in case of fever, headache and muscle and joint aches. Failure to produce a valid Yellow fever vaccination certificate to those eligible may lead to refusal of entry, or kept under close observation for not more than 10 days.

The cost of Yellow fever vaccination is 70,000 Tsh or 50 USD for foreigners and 10,000 Tsh for residents and East Africa Community members. Government receipt shall be issued for any vaccination charges paid.

The following are endemic countries for which a Yellow fever vaccination certificate is a requirement for entry into Tanzania;

| Countries from Africa | Countries from South America |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Angola | Argentina |
| Benin | Plurinational State of Bolivia |
| Burkina Faso | Brazil |
| Burundi | Colombia |
| Cameroon | Ecuador |
| Central Africa Republic | French Guiana |
| Chad | Guyana |
| Congo | Panama |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Paraguay |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | Peru |
| Equatorial Guinea | Suriname |
| Ethiopia | Trinidad |
| Gabon | Venezuela (Republic of Bolivarian) |
| Gambia | |
| Ghana | |
| Guinea | |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Guinea Bissau | |
| Kenya | |
| Liberia | |
| Mali | |
| Mauritania | |
| Niger | |
| Nigeria | |
| Rwanda | |
| Senegal | |
| Sierra Leone | |
| South Sudan | |
| Sudan | |
| Togo | |
| Uganda | |

**Source WHO, International Health and Travel, 2012*

Note:

- Entry screening will be conducted and travellers coming or transited for 12 hours or more in the countries listed above will be required to produce a valid Yellow Fever Vaccination certificate at points of entry upon arrival.
- Exemption will be accepted if accompanied with proof from Medical Practitioner.
- All Tanzanian travelling to or coming from Yellow fever endemic countries (see list above) ARE ADVISED TO BE VACCINATED before travel since they will be requested a proof of Yellow fever vaccination certificate upon arrival.
- A single dose administered Yellow fever vaccine provides a life protection against the disease.