

PROCEDURE

YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION IN ZANZIBAR.

As yellow fever is frequently fatal for those who have not been vaccinated, vaccination is recommended for all travelers visiting areas where there is a risk of yellow fever transmission. An individual risk assessment based on duration of travel, activities during travel, risk of exposure, medical history, age and previous immunization status is indicated.

- All travelers coming in Zanzibar from countries where there is a risk of yellow fever transmission, according to the list published by the World Health Organization, who to enter Zanzibar must be properly vaccinated against this disease.
- The passenger arrive in Zanzibar without such accreditation, will be vaccinated by the authorized Port health Unit or returned to the country where they came from by the airline or ship or Boat that carried to Zanzibar by his/her own cost.
- Travelers who possess an exemption from yellow fever vaccination, signed by an authorized medical officer or an authorized health worker, may nevertheless be allowed entry into a country, but may be required to be quarantined for not more than 6 days, from the date of last possible exposure to infection, or be placed under surveillance or required to report fever or other symptoms to the competent authority.

- The vaccine will be charged /dose in any ports of entry. The shot is good for a life, but it will have to be applied at least ten days before arriving in Zanzibar.
- A passengers and crew members who, while in transit through an airport situated in an area with risk of yellow fever transmission, remained within the airport vicinity during the period of their entire stay will not be considered as coming from the high risk countries and are not subjected to vaccination. While those who stay in transit for more than 12hrs and leave airport vicinity are subjected to vaccination.
- The Governmental authorities in Zanzibar are taking these measures to reduce the likelihood of someone who has been infected in their home country to transmit disease in Zanzibar

The following countries and areas are regarded as risk of yellow fever transmission

Africa:

Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan, Togo and Uganda

South America:

- Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guyana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela