Areas with Risk of Zika

**Asia:** Bangladesh, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste (East Timor), Vietnam

**The Pacific Islands:** Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga

**The Caribbean:** Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Aruba; The Bahamas; Barbados; Bonaire; British Virgin Islands; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Haiti; Jamaica; Montserrat; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a US territory; Saba; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Eustatius; Sint Maarten; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; US Virgin Islands

**North America:** Mexico

**Central America:** Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama

**South America:** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

**Africa:** Angola, Benin, Burkina-Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Congo-Brazzaville), Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo-Kinshasa), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda

*Mosquitoes that can spread Zika usually live in places below 6,500 feet. The chances of getting Zika from mosquitoes living above that height are very low.*

Current as of: January 10, 2018
**Technical note:** Because of variations in laboratory and surveillance capacity internationally, data are not available to define levels of risk. CDC, the World Health Organization, and the European CDC have jointly reviewed the scientific literature to define a Zika virus country classification scheme. CDC provides travel recommendations for countries/territories/subnational areas falling into Category 1, Category 2, and the Category 4 sub-group within the classification framework.