World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE BOARD
136th session
Agenda item 8.3

EB136/CONF./10
29 January 2015

Yellow fever risk mapping and recommended vaccination for travellers

Draft resolution proposed by Argentina

The Executive Board,

Having considered the report on Implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005)[1] (hereinafter "IHR (2005)" or "the Regulations"),

RECOMMENDS to the Sixty-eighth World Health Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

The Sixty-eighth World Health Assembly,

(PP1) Recalling the adoption by the Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly of the updated Annex 7 of the IHR (2005) recommending that a single dose of yellow fever vaccine is sufficient to confer sustained immunity and life-long protection against yellow fever disease, that a booster dose of yellow fever vaccine is not needed, and that the validity of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall extend for the life of the person vaccinated;

(PP2) Highlighting the fact that States Parties may immediately apply these changes even though Annex 7 of the IHR (2005), as amended, is only expected to enter into force in June 2016, in accordance with paragraph one of Article 59 of the IHR (2005);

(PP3) Noting that, for the purposes of the Annex 7 of the IHR (2005), vaccination against yellow fever may be required of any traveller leaving an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present,

(OP1)1. URGES Members States:

(1) during the interim period until June 2016, to inform WHO if they voluntarily accept to extend the validity of a certificate of vaccination against Yellow Fever for the life of the person;

[1] See document EB136/22.

(2) to comply with the WHO recommendation for the definition of the areas at risk of Yellow Fever and of the Yellow Fever vaccination recommendations for travellers;

(OP2) 2. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(1) to publish, in real time, an online updated list of countries accepting a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever for the life of the person vaccinated;

(2) to establish a formal "scientific and technical advisory group on Geographical Yellow fever risk mapping", with the participation of countries with areas at risk of yellow fever, to: (i) maintain up-to-date the Yellow Fever risk mapping; and (ii) provide guidance on Yellow Fever vaccination for travellers in ways that facilitate international travel.

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