

Reducing public health risks associated with the sale of live wild animals of mammalian species in traditional food markets – infection prevention and control

The Executive Board, having considered the report of the Director-General on reducing public health risks associated with the sale of live wild animals of mammalian species in traditional food markets – infection prevention and control,¹

Decided to recommend to the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly the adoption of the following decision:

The Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly, having considered the report of the Director-General on reducing public health risks associated with the sale of live wild animals of mammalian species in traditional food markets – infection prevention and control,

Decided to request the Director-General:

- (1) to update the interim guidance on reducing public health risks associated with the sale of live wild animals of mammalian species in traditional food markets in order to answer questions on the scope of the guidance, including the species that the guidance covers (mammals or mammalian species plus other species) and farmed or wild live animals;
- (2) to develop plans to support country implementation of the interim guidance on reducing public health risks associated with the sale of live wild animals of mammalian species in traditional food markets – infection prevention and control;
- (3) to report on progress made in updating the interim guidance on reducing public health risks associated with the sale of live wild animals of mammalian species in traditional food markets – infection prevention and control and the country support plans to the Seventy-seventh World Health Assembly in 2024 and thereafter every two years until 2030 (reporting in 2026, 2028 and 2030), in parallel with reporting on the progress in implementing the WHO global strategy for food safety.

Eleventh meeting, 29 January 2022
EB150/SR/11

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¹ Document EB150/26.