

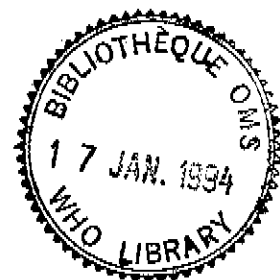


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CVI/93.4

CHILDREN'S VACCINE INITIATIVE

DECLARATION OF KYOTO

United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme
Rockefeller Foundation
World Bank
World Health Organization



PREAMBLE

In September 1990, Heads of State and other country representatives at the World Summit for Children committed themselves to the world's children, focusing on specific actions in the areas of health, education and children's rights. In the same month, the Declaration of New York set forth the vision of the Children's Vaccine Initiative (CVI), calling for global collaboration to speed the development and use of new and improved vaccines which simultaneously protect the children of the world from several diseases. The CVI was founded shortly thereafter by the Rockefeller Foundation, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The CVI is a global coalition of governments, United Nations organizations, non-governmental and private organizations, industry and research groups focused on the goal of bringing new and improved vaccines into national immunization programmes.

DECLARATION OF KYOTO

We, the participants of the Children's Vaccine Initiative (CVI) Consultative Group, meeting in Kyoto, Japan on this ninth day of November 1993, acting in our individual capacities:

1. **RECOGNIZE** that programmes for immunization have successfully reached some 80% of the world's children, saving millions of lives and untold suffering each year and providing the basis for the eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000* and for the elimination of neonatal tetanus and the control of measles by 1995;
2. **ACKNOWLEDGE** that challenges remain in sustaining this coverage and further increasing it to reach all children, and that even greater challenges are faced in introducing new and improved vaccines;
3. **REAFFIRM** that, as emphasized in the World Bank's 1993 World Development Report, appropriate investments in health contribute to sustainable national development and immunization services are among the most cost-effective of all health interventions. Modern science, by developing new and improved vaccines, offers the potential for making these services even more cost-effective.
4. **APPRECIATE** that the CVI seeks to meet these challenges, in part by creating unprecedented public and private partnerships for vaccine research, development, supply, quality control and universal use. Further appreciate that success in achieving the disease control goals, especially the global eradication of poliomyelitis, will generate wider support for other public health priorities;
5. **EXPRESS CONCERN** about the ability to sustain and expand these critically important efforts in the absence of substantial new strategic investments;

* Transmission of wild poliovirus was interrupted in the Region of the Americas in 1991; the target date for interruption in the Western Pacific Region is 1995.

6. **URGE** that national decision-makers, national and international agencies, industry, non-governmental and private voluntary groups, scientists and health professionals commit themselves to the CVI and mobilize increased resources, especially for:

- **vaccine research and development** with immediate priority on combining vaccines against multiple diseases and improving heat stability to simplify and improve the efficiency of immunization programmes. Long-term investment is also needed to develop a range of new vaccines for diseases of major public health importance. Such vaccines must be accessible for all those who need them. Research and development activities contribute to achieving national self-sufficiency in vaccines;

- **rapid implementation of vaccine self-sufficiency programmes.** These may include support for improving technology and strengthening local production or production sharing in selected developing countries where vaccine production has already started and which have a reasonable prospect of meeting national demands, and the capitalization of revolving funds to facilitate procurement of vaccines. Vaccines should be included in national health budgets, as strategic items for national development. The donor community should assist those countries unable to cover their full needs;

- **ensuring the safety and efficacy of vaccines** through the establishment or strengthening of national, regional and global systems of quality assurance and quality control.

- in support of the above, **forging strong cooperation** between international vaccine producers and developing country manufacturers;

7. **RECOMMEND** that mechanisms be developed whereby funds can be accepted and used accountably to further the CVI goals and that the broadest possible support be mobilized among developing and developed countries and donor organizations to contribute to CVI activities. Amounts of at least US\$300 million will be required between now and the year 2000 to catalyze the priority activities described in the CVI Strategic Plan.

**CVI Consultative Group
Kyoto, Japan
9 November 1993**