

ANNEX I

Approved yellow fever vaccine producers

Manufacturers or agency	Address of manufacturer or distributor
Aventis Pasteur,* France	58, avenue Leclerc BP 7046 69348 Lyon Cedex 07 France
BioManguinhos, * Brazil	Av Brasil 4365 – Manguinhos 21045-900 Rio de Janeiro/RJ Brazil
Institut Pasteur Dakar, Senegal*	BP 220 36, avenue Pasteur Dakar Senegal

* A system for the Prequalification of Vaccines for UN Supply : WHO provides a service to UNICEF and other UN agencies that purchase vaccines, to determine the acceptability in principle of vaccines from different sources for supply to these agencies. There is an established procedure used by WHO for the initial evaluation of candidate vaccines. Reassessment at regular intervals ensures the continuing quality of vaccines currently being supplied.

ANNEX 2

List of countries endemic for yellow fever* and list of countries requesting yellow fever vaccination for travellers coming from endemic countries

Countries	Countries endemic for yellow fever*	Countries requesting yellow fever vaccination for travellers coming from endemic countries
Afghanistan		Yes
Albania		Yes
Algeria		Yes
American Samoa		Yes
Angola	Yes	Yes
Anguilla		Yes
Antigua and Barbuda		Yes
Australia		Yes
Bahamas		Yes
Bangladesh		Yes
Barbados		Yes
Belize		Yes
Benin	Yes	Yes
Bhutan		Yes
Bolivia	Yes	Yes
Botswana		Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes

* Either yellow fever has been reported or disease in the past plus presence of vectors and animal reservoirs create a potential risk of infection and transmission

Countries	Countries endemic for yellow fever*	Countries requesting yellow fever vaccination for travellers coming from endemic countries
Brunei Darussalam		Yes
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes
Burundi	Yes	Yes
Cambodia		Yes
Cameroon	Yes	Yes
Cape Verde		Yes
Central African Republic	Yes	Yes
Chad	Yes	Yes
China		Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes
Congo	Yes	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Yes
Djibouti		Yes
Dominica		Yes
Ecuador	Yes	Yes
Egypt		Yes
El Salvador		Yes
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Yes
Eritrea		Yes
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes
Fiji		Yes
French Guyana	Yes	Yes
French Polynesia		Yes
Gabon	Yes	Yes
Gambia	Yes	Yes
Ghana	Yes	Yes

* Either yellow fever has been reported or disease in the past plus presence of vectors and animal reservoirs create a potential risk of infection and transmission

Countries	Countries endemic for yellow fever*	Countries requesting yellow fever vaccination for travellers coming from endemic countries
Grenada		Yes
Guadeloupe		Yes
Guatemala		Yes
Guinea	Yes	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	Yes	Yes
Guyana	Yes	Yes
Haiti		Yes
Honduras		Yes
India		Yes
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		Yes
Indonesia		Yes
Iraq		Yes
Jamaica		Yes
Jordan		Yes
Kazakhstan		Yes
Kenya	Yes	Yes
Kiribati		Yes
Lao People's Democratic Rep.		Yes
Lebanon		Yes
Lesotho		Yes
Liberia	Yes	Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Yes
Malawi		Yes
Malaysia		Yes
Maldives		Yes
Mali	Yes	Yes
Malta		Yes
Mauritania	Yes	Yes

* Either yellow fever has been reported or disease in the past plus presence of vectors and animal reservoirs create a potential risk of infection and transmission

Countries	Countries endemic for yellow fever*	Countries requesting yellow fever vaccination for travellers coming from endemic countries
Mauritius		Yes
Montserrat		Yes
Mozambique		Yes
Myanmar		Yes
Namibia		Yes
Nauru		Yes
Nepal		Yes
Netherlands Antilles		Yes
New Caledonia		Yes
Nicaragua		Yes
Niger	Yes	Yes
Nigeria	Yes	Yes
Niue		Yes
Oman		Yes
Pakistan		Yes
Palau		Yes
Panama	Yes	Yes
Papua New Guinea		Yes
Paraguay		Yes
Peru	Yes	Yes
Philippines		Yes
Pitcairn Islands		Yes
Portugal		Yes
Reunion		Yes
Rwanda	Yes	Yes
Saint Helena		Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis		Yes
Saint Lucia		Yes

* Either yellow fever has been reported or disease in the past plus presence of vectors and animal reservoirs create a potential risk of infection and transmission

Countries	Countries endemic for yellow fever*	Countries requesting yellow fever vaccination for travellers coming from endemic countries
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Yes
Samoa		Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	Yes	Yes
Saudi Arabia		Yes
Senegal	Yes	Yes
Seychelles		Yes
Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes
Singapore		Yes
Solomon Islands		Yes
Somalia	Yes	Yes
South Africa		Yes
Sri Lanka		Yes
Sudan	Yes	Yes
Suriname	Yes	Yes
Swaziland		Yes
Syrian Arab Republic		Yes
Thailand		Yes
Togo	Yes	Yes
Tonga		Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Yes
Tunisia		Yes
Uganda	Yes	Yes
Uruguay		Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	Yes
Venezuela	Yes	
Viet Nam		Yes
Yemen		Yes
Zimbabwe		Yes

* Either yellow fever has been reported or disease in the past plus presence of vectors and animal reservoirs create a potential risk of infection and transmission

ANNEX 3

International Health Regulations

The globalization of infectious diseases is not a new phenomenon. However, increased population movements, whether through tourism or migration or as a result of disasters; growth in international trade in food and biological products; social and environmental changes linked with urbanization, deforestation and alterations in climate; and changes in methods of food processing, distribution and consumer habits have reaffirmed that infectious disease events in one country are potentially a concern for the entire world. In addition to epidemics that occur naturally, outbreaks might result from intentional or accidental release of biological agents. Consequently, the need for international cooperation in order to safeguard global health security is as crucial as ever.

The International Health Regulations, adopted in 1969 and amended in 1973 and 1981,¹ provide the framework for such international cooperation. Their stated purpose is “to ensure maximum security against international spread of diseases with minimum interference with world traffic and trade”. Their main objectives are to ensure: (1) the consistent application of routine, preventive measures (e.g. at ports and airports) and the use by all of internationally approved documents (e.g. vaccination certificates); and (2) the formal notification to WHO and implementation of predetermined measures in the event of the occurrence of one of the three notifiable diseases (cholera, plague and yellow fever). The two main practical applications of the Regulations likely to be encountered by travellers are the yellow fever vaccination requirements imposed by certain countries (see Chapter 6) and the disinsection of aircraft to prevent importation of disease vectors (see Chapter 2).

These measures are intended to help prevent the international spread of diseases and, in the context of international travel, to do so with the minimum inconvenience to the passenger. This requires international collaboration in the detection and reduction or elimination of the sources from which infection

¹ *International Health Regulations (1969): third annotated edition*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 1983.

spreads rather than attempts to prevent the introduction of disease by legalistic barriers that over the years have proved to be ineffective. Ultimately, however, the risk of an infective agent becoming established in a country is determined by the quality of the national epidemiological services and, in particular, by day-to-day national health and disease surveillance activities and the ability to implement prompt and effective control measures.

The International Health Regulations are currently being revised, in order to ensure that they are better adapted to the present volume of international traffic and trade and take account of current trends in the epidemiology of infectious diseases, including emerging disease threats. The main proposed shift is to depart from the three diseases mentioned above and to focus on any “health emergency of international concern”. The main challenges encountered during the revision include: ensuring that only public health risks (usually caused by an infectious agent) that are of urgent international importance are reported under the Regulations; avoiding stigmatization and unnecessary negative impact on international travel and trade of invalid reporting from sources other than Member States, which can have serious economic consequences for countries; and making sure that the system is sensitive enough to detect new or re-emerging public health risks.