

ATTENTION
THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF EL SALVADOR, IN RELATION TO THE YELLOW FEVER VIRUS,
REPORTS:

That in 2011, the World Health Organization (WHO) established the list of countries requiring the yellow fever vaccination, due to the existence of endemic and/or transitional areas. These countries are: South American countries (except Chile and Uruguay), African countries (except: Eritrea, United Republic of Tanzania, Somalia, Santo Tome and Principe, and Zambia), Trinidad and Tobago, and Panama.

That Annex 7 of the International Health Regulations (2005), officially in force as of 15 June 2007, sets REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING VACCINATION OR PROPHYLAXIS FOR SPECIFIC DISEASES, which read as follows:

1. "In addition to any recommendation concerning vaccination or prophylaxis, the following diseases are those specifically designated under these Regulations for which proof of vaccination or prophylaxis may be **required from travellers as a condition for their entry to a State Party**: Vaccination against YELLOW FEVER.
2. Considerations and requirements for vaccination against yellow fever:
 - b) Vaccination against yellow fever may be required from any traveller leaving an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present.
 - h) A State Party where vectors of yellow fever are present may require a traveller from an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present, who is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, to be quarantined until the certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than six days, reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection, has elapsed, whichever occurs first.
 - i) Travellers who possess an exemption from yellow fever vaccination, signed by an authorized medical officer or an authorized health worker, may nevertheless be allowed entry, subject to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph of this Annex and to being provided with information regarding protection from yellow fever vectors. Should the travellers not be quarantined, they may be required to report any feverish or other symptoms to the competent authority and be placed under surveillance."

That El Salvador, as a State party of the WHO, complies with the international health regulations, and establishes in the Health Code that:

Art. 130: "The Ministry will be responsible, in all its aspects, for control of communicable diseases and zoonoses, for which collaboration should be provided by all public or private institutions in their fields of competence."

Art. 164: "To enter the country, all travellers shall submit to the appropriate health authority valid international certificates of vaccination or other serological tests against diseases that the Ministry deems necessary, according to its own rules."

That considering that the country is free of yellow fever virus, but that there are disease vectors and the population susceptibility to diseases, if the virus is introduced to the national territory, the Ministry decides to implement the following measures, in order to reduce the risk of importation of the virus:

1. Request a **certificate of vaccination against yellow fever for entry** to all travellers from countries with yellow fever transmission risk where the vaccine is required, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). These are: South American countries (except Chile and Uruguay), African countries (except: Eritrea, United Republic of Tanzania, Somalia, Santo Tome and Principe, and Zambia), Trinidad and Tobago, and Panama. The vaccination certificate must be issued by the competent health authority **at least 10 days before the travel**.
2. Request a **certificate of vaccination against yellow fever for departure** to all Salvadoran or foreign traveller residing in El Salvador, whose travel destination is one of the countries with yellow fever transmission risk where the vaccine is required, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). These are: South American countries (except Chile and Uruguay), African countries (except: Eritrea, United Republic of Tanzania, Somalia, Santo Tome and Principe, and Zambia), Trinidad and Tobago, and Panama. The vaccination certificate must be issued by the competent health authority **at least 10 days before the travel**.
3. People who have a medical contraindication to yellow fever vaccination, and therefore do not have the vaccination certificate, must submit a **medical certificate certifying their medical condition**, signed and dated by the physician.
4. Travellers who do not submit the required documentation will be allowed to enter the country prior to clinical evaluation, in the least intrusive and invasive manner possible, by health workers at entry points and must comply with the epidemiological measures in effect.
5. Travellers entering and leaving the country who will not comply with the requirement of vaccination against yellow fever and are exempt from submitting the required documentation are the following:
 - people older than 60 years;
 - children under twelve months (it is necessary to submit a valid document that shows the date of birth);
 - people who have been in countries at risk and, before entering El Salvador, have remained for at least six days in a country that is not at risk and have not developed fever in this period.