

*executive committee of  
the directing council*



PAN AMERICAN  
HEALTH  
ORGANIZATION

*working party of  
the regional committee*

WORLD  
HEALTH  
ORGANIZATION



86th Meeting  
Washington, D.C.  
June-July 1981

Provisional Agenda Item 8

CE86/14 (Eng.)  
24 April 1981  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

REPORT ON THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING, AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL, ON  
ANIMAL HEALTH

The Second Inter-American Meeting, at the Ministerial Level, on Animal Health (RIMSA II) was held at the Headquarters Building of the Pan American Health Organization in Washington, D.C., on 30 and 31 March 1981.

The purpose of the Meeting was to review the proposed programs and budgets of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers, located in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, respectively.

The Meeting approved 13 resolutions concerning the budgets of the two Pan American Centers and machinery for obtaining extra-budgetary funding for them, and on various animal health subjects.

The II Inter-American Meeting, at the Ministerial Level, on Animal Health was held at the Headquarters Building of the Pan American Health Organization in Washington, D.C., on 30 and 31 March 1981, in accordance with the convocation issued by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in compliance with Resolution XIX<sup>1</sup> of the XVII Meeting of the Directing Council of PAHO.

The following Governments were represented in the Meeting: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. Also present were observers from Australia and the World Health Organization and from the European Economic Community, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and International Office of Epizootics.

The heads of delegation met on 30 March and elected the following Officers of the Meeting: President, Mr. José Luis Toro Hevia, Minister of Agriculture of Chile; Vice Presidents, Dr. John E. McGowan, Assistant Deputy Minister, Health of Animals Branch in the Department of Agriculture of Canada, and Dr. Emilio Gimeno, General Director of the National Animal Service in the Secretariat of State for Agriculture of Argentina; and Rapporteur, Dr. Oscar Valdés Ornelas, General Director of Animal Health in the Secretariat for Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources of Mexico.

The proposed programs and budgets of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers for 1982-1983 were submitted to the Meeting. These had been drawn up by the Secretariat in accordance with the instructions of the Directing Council of the Organization and subject to prevailing budgetary constraints, operating costs and regular funds available. After reviewing and analyzing the two budgets, the delegates gave them their strong endorsement. The two Centers reported on the technical cooperation they had offered to the countries and the other activities they had carried out during 1980.

The Pan American Health Organization has been responsible for the technical and administrative management of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers since 1951 and 1956, respectively. With the technical cooperation of those Centers the countries have made substantial progress in developing the infrastructure of their animal health and veterinary public health services, and it is important to note

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<sup>1</sup>PAHO Official Document 82 (1968), pp. 26-28

that the characteristics of zoonoses and foot-and-mouth disease in the countries of the Region are now better known. The countries free of foot-and-mouth disease have remained so, and the incidence of the diseases has been significantly lowered in the countries of the infected area; Chile has actually succeeded in eradicating foot-and-mouth disease within its borders.

The budgetary review brought out the need of both Centers for greater funding to meet the growing demands from the countries for technical cooperation. The Delegates were advised that, in its XXVII Meeting last year, the Directing Council of the Organization had not approved the supplementary 1981 budget for the Centers, and had recommended reductions, decentralization, and other measures consistent with the resources available.

The Ministers of Agriculture and their representatives analyzed two documents prepared by the Secretariat on the best alternative courses for obtaining extrabudgetary contributions from the Governments and funds from multilateral, bilateral and private agencies for maintaining, and in some areas increasing, the technical cooperation offered by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers in Latin America and the Caribbean region.

The Ministers were unanimous in their recommendation to the Ministries of Agriculture that they complement with their own resources the special cooperation they require from the Centers under specific agreements with PAHO. They also voiced support for the objectives, operations and lines established for the implementation of a comprehensive five-year program for the control and eradication of zoonoses and foot-and-mouth disease in Latin America and the Caribbean, which would be financed with extrabudgetary funds to be obtained by PAHO from diverse international, regional and national sources.

The Delegates emphasized the close interrelationship that exists between animal health and human health, and endorsed the document submitted for their consideration on animal health policies and strategies in the Americas. This document reflected the needs of agricultural development as a source of food and funding for attaining the goal of health for all by the year 2000. It also considered the contribution of animal health and veterinary public health programs, resources and structures to implementation of the strategy of primary health care, an urgent mandate of the Member Governments of the Pan American Health Organization.

Other agenda items included epidemiological surveillance of rabies, equine encephalitides, and vesicular diseases in the Americas, and the VIII Regular Meeting of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

In addition to the resolutions on the approval of the proposed programs and budgets of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers for 1982-1983 (Resolutions III and V), resolutions were also approved on Information Systems for Epidemiological Surveillance in Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health (Resolution I); Congratulations to the Government of Chile on its Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Resolution II); Vote of Thanks to the Government of Argentina (Resolution IV); South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Resolution VI); Mechanisms for Obtaining Extrabudgetary Financing for the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers (Resolution VII); Study of Veterinary Manpower in the Americas (Resolution VIII); Role of Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health in Primary Health Care and in the Achievement of the Goal of Health for All by the Year 2000 (Resolution IX); Extrabudgetary Fundraising to Promote Animal Health (Resolution X); Proposal for a Five-Year Comprehensive Program for the Control and Eradication of Zoonoses and Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Latin America and the Caribbean (Resolution XI); Animal Health Policy and Strategies in the Americas for the Decade 1981-1990 (Resolution XII); and Emergency Animal Diseases Eradication Manual with Emphasis on Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Resolution XIII).

The Final Report of RIMSA II is annexed.

Annex



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

# II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING, AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL, ON ANIMAL HEALTH

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

CE86/14 (Eng.)  
ANNEX

*Washington, D.C., USA, 30-31 March 1981*

RIMSA2/FR, Rev. 1 (Eng.)  
31 March 1981  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH-SPANISH

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## FINAL REPORT

The II Inter-American Meeting, at the Ministerial Level, on Animal Health, was held in the Headquarters building of the Pan American Health Organization in Washington, D.C., on 30 and 31 March 1981, in accordance with the convocation issued by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau pursuant to Resolution XIX<sup>1</sup> adopted by the Directing Council of PAHO at its XVII Meeting.

## OFFICERS

The Officers of the Meeting were as follows:

President:	Mr. José Luis Toro Hevia Minister of Agriculture of Chile
Vice Presidents:	Dr. John E. McGowan Assistant Deputy Minister Health of Animals Branch Department of Agriculture of Canada
	Dr. Emilio Gimeno Director General of the National Animal Health Service Secretariat of State for Agriculture of Argentina
Rapporteur:	Dr. Oscar Valdés Ornelas Director General of Animal Health Secretariat for Agriculture of Mexico

Dr. Héctor R. Acuña, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, served as Secretary ex officio.

## PARTICIPANTS

The following Governments were represented at the Meeting: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France,

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<sup>1</sup>PAHO Official Document 82 (1968), 26-28.

Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. Also present were observers for Australia and for the World Health Organization, the European Economic Communities, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Office of Epizootics.

#### PLENARY SESSIONS

The inaugural session was addressed by Dr. Héctor R. Acuña, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and Dr. Harry C. Mussman, Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture of the United States of America.

Dr. Acuña, Director of PASB, welcomed the participants and said that in the course of their deliberations they would review a preliminary document in which animal health in the Americas was considered from the standpoint of its contribution to agricultural development and to increasing the food supply, which were two essential requirements for achieving the goal of health for all by the year 2000.

He then referred to the programs and budgets of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers, for which PAHO had borne the technical and administrative responsibility since 1951 and 1956, respectively. Consistent joint efforts had allowed countries that were free of foot-and-mouth disease to remain so, and enabled the countries that still harbored the disease to considerably reduce its incidence. He cited in this regard the generous support provided by the host countries, Argentina and Brazil.

He reported on the decisions of the Directing Council of PAHO, on which the proposed budgets for both Centers for 1982-1983 was based.

In conclusion, he reaffirmed the total support of the Pan American Health Organization for animal health programs in the Americas, since the control of zoonoses and other animal diseases not transmitted to man was one of the strategies for attaining the goal for the year 2000.

Speaking for himself and on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States of America, Mr. John Block, Dr. Harry C. Mussman, Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service,

Department of Agriculture of the United States of America, welcomed the participants. He underscored the importance of animal health programs in the Hemisphere and said that, since every country had an interest in improving them, an international approach was required. The great increase in the carriage of passengers and freight by air had made the countries more vulnerable to the introduction of diseases, and this had created a need for increased technical cooperation. He referred to the work being done by international agencies, including PAHO, IICA and FAO, to organize veterinary services in the Hemisphere, and he congratulated the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center on the work it was doing in cooperation with the countries of the Americas. In regard to the diseases that posed a serious risk for all or any part of the Region, he cited recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in several European countries and the threat of rinderpest, heartwater, Rift Valley fever, and African swine fever, among others. He mentioned the joint efforts of the United States of America, Canada and Mexico and a number of international agencies to eradicate African swine fever in Haiti, and he congratulated the Governments of Cuba and the Dominican Republic for having eradicated the disease. In conclusion, he cited the joint United States-Mexico program for the control of screwworm as an example of multinational technical cooperation.

Following the recess, the agenda and the program of sessions were adopted (Documents RIMSA2/1 and RIMSA2/2). The Meeting then turned to the consideration of Item 2, Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center for 1982-1983 (Document RIMSA2/6).

Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga, Director of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, presented the proposed program and budget of the Center for 1982-1983. He summarized and appraised the technical cooperation the Center had provided to the Member Countries in 1980 in the areas of training, laboratory and field services, information and epidemiological surveillance, vaccine production and distribution, and research and studies on viral strains. He emphasized the importance of the agreements for the execution of special projects, financed with extrabudgetary resources, in connection with losses from foot-and-mouth disease, with Brazil, and with Brazil and Venezuela for the establishment of a laboratory to produce foot-and-mouth disease vaccine in each country. He also mentioned the project for the surveillance of vesicular diseases in Central America and Panama, financed with funds from Panama, PAHO and the UNDP. He then gave a thorough analysis of the Center's budget from 1975 to the present, noting that the projection for the biennium 1982-1983 revealed its reduction in terms of purchasing power. He underscored the need to increase the Center's funding to enable it to go on functioning and meeting requests of the countries with undiminished effectiveness.

The Representative of Brazil congratulated Dr. Casas and then said that the economic development of the countries of Latin America depended chiefly on the productivity of their agricultural sectors, and that the goals proposed for public health and well-being were predicated to a great extent on the level of livestock development. Resources for the livestock subsector, and to protect animal health in particular, were in fairly short supply, and the situation was aggravated by the world economic crisis, which made it desirable to rationalize their utilization. He recalled that the executive heads of PAHO and IICA had committed themselves to meeting the need for coordination of international technical cooperation in the field of animal health and veterinary public health. He felt that an officially recognized interinstitutional body should be set up as soon as possible (an executive committee on environmental health and veterinary public health) to serve the Member Countries. This strategy would include utilization of the technology, methods and infrastructure that already existed in the Hemisphere, and avert unnecessary investments and duplication of efforts and resources. This would make it necessary for PAHO and IICA to coordinate their efforts in the field of animal health, to link the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers with the PAHO/IICA coordination body so that the Centers would become the executors of the technical cooperation, to obtain financial contributions from other agencies for the functioning of the Centers, to extend the methods established by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center for information and epidemiological surveillance to other environmental risks, which would establish a basis for a regional surveillance system, and to step up international technical cooperation through the utilization of PAHO and IICA consultants.

He suggested as a compatible strategy the establishment of a committee on agriculture and health, on which five Member Countries and PAHO would be represented, to implement and coordinate policies and decisions in relation to both sectors and to the Centers.

The Representative of Paraguay gave a brief description of the Centers' budgets; he said that their economic situation had been worsening since 1977, and their cooperation with and assistance to the countries had been declining accordingly. He asked to what extent PAHO was contributing to the maintenance of other Pan American Centers, and whether their budgets had also been reduced.

The Representative of Cuba considered that the proposal by the Representative of Brazil was such that it would have to be examined by his Government.

The Representative of the United States of America expressed gratification with the progress PANAFTOSA had made. He felt that the proposed budget ought to be approved, though every effort should still be made to obtain extrabudgetary funds.

The Representative of Canada, speaking to operative paragraph 9 in Resolution XVIII of the XXVII Meeting of the Directing Council, asked whether the Centers would be financed solely with extrabudgetary resources.

The Secretary of the Meeting, Dr. Mário V. Fernandes, explained that the resolution referred to regular budgetary as well as to extrabudgetary resources.

The Representative of Canada thanked the Secretary for his explanation, and stressed the difficulties in obtaining extrabudgetary funds. In his opinion, the proposal by the Representative of Brazil should be studied by the Governments and decided upon at the ministerial level.

The Representative of Argentina voiced support for the work of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, and said he would present his Government's proposal when the program and budget of the Pan American Zoonoses Center came up for consideration, since it related to both Centers.

Dr. Eusebio del Cid Peralta, Assistant Director of PASB, in reply to the question of the Representative of Paraguay, said that the PAHO budget was contained in the official documents sent to the countries through their Ministries of Foreign Affairs. He said that inflation was affecting the countries and PAHO alike, and that that was one of the causes of the budget shortfall, since the annual increases in the contributions of the Member Governments were insufficient to offset the cost increases generated by inflation.

The Secretary pointed out that the documents of the Inter-American Meetings, at the Ministerial Level, on Animal Health were officially sent to the Ministers of Agriculture and Health. He explained that the XXVII Meeting of the Directing Council had not reduced the regular budgets of the Centers, but had merely not approved the supplementary budget requested by the Director of PASB, and had asked the Executive Committee to appoint representatives of the Member Governments to consider the program cuts in conjunction with PAHO.

The Representative of Colombia said that he was concerned about the budget of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center and about the difficulties of obtaining contributions, and underscored the need to find permanent financial support.

The Representative of Uruguay said that his Government would support any move to secure extrabudgetary resources.

The Representative of Peru thanked the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center for its support to his country's animal health programs, and said that, in his view, the financial situation would have to be defined or resolved more thoroughly. He said that the proposal by the Representative of Brazil was very interesting, but would require more thorough study.

The Representative of Guyana agreed that the Brazilian proposal required further study. He said that his country, which was free of foot-and-mouth disease, would give its full support to the Center in its work.

The Director of the PASB interrupted the discussions to announce the death of the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Dr. Eric Eustace Williams.

All present stood for one minute of silence in tribute to Dr. Eric Eustace Williams.

The Representative of Ecuador said that there was general agreement on the benefits to the countries from the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center. He concurred with the Representative of Argentina that proposals for solving the Center's budgetary problems should be made after the Meeting had considered the program and budget for the Pan American Zoonoses Center.

At the second plenary session the President, speaking as his country's representative, recalled that in 1964 Chile had decided to form a "national commission" which, in conjunction with the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, had drafted the National Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Plan, primarily as a step toward eradication of the disease.

Starting in April 1970, operations had moved from south to north and, after 10 years' hard work, in January 1981 Chile had reached its goal: it suspended vaccination and officially declared itself free of foot-and-mouth disease throughout the country. He wished to stress how important it had been to replace the clinical approach to animal health problems with a comprehensive modern epidemiological approach.

Thanks to the Government's economic and social policy, Chilean cattlemen were able to profit from this new animal health situation, and could trade without restriction with other countries in the same situation.

He stressed that Chile's efforts and concern were not at an end and that the country had to continue its build-up of the systems for the prevention of exotic diseases, which, from this year on, included foot-and-mouth disease.

He closed with an expression of thanks from the Government of Chile to the Pan American Health Organization, its Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers, and the Inter-American Development Bank for their valuable contributions.

The Meeting then went on to consider Item 1: Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Zoonoses Center for 1982-1983 (Document RIMSA2/5).

Dr. Luis V. Meléndez, Director of the Pan American Zoonoses Center, reported on the Center's activities during 1980, and in particular on its work in the fields of food microbiology, zoonoses and professional manpower training and on its work as a reference laboratory and supplier of biological reagents and laboratory animals.

He said that, as a result of the approval of Resolution XVIII by the XXVII Meeting of the Directing Council and of the priorities established in it, some technical cooperation activities had been cut back and some services and posts eliminated. He mentioned the figures of the Center's budget and then spoke of the gravity of the zoonoses and of their economic and social repercussions. He closed with a quote from the statement by the President of the World Bank to the Board of Governors in 1980 on the world financial situation and technical cooperation.

The Representative of Argentina opened the discussion of the topic. Congratulating the Director of CEPANZO on his statement, he announced that the Government of Argentina had bought a building that would give the Center suitable facilities for its work.

Dr. Mário V. Fernandes, Chief of the Special Program of Animal Health, introduced Item 5: Mechanisms for Identifying Extrabudgetary Resources to Meet the Technical Cooperation Needs of Animal Health Programs (Document RIMSA2/9). He referred to the countries' successes in the field of animal health and to the cooperation PAHO had given through the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers, and insisted

that a mechanism should be found to assure continuous funding over a number of years, such as, for example, the consortium formed by the World Bank in 1975 to finance onchocerciasis control in the Volta River Basin in West Africa. The procedure was to sign an agreement between the government and the financial agency, the latter putting up some of the funds and acting as an agent to raise grants and contributions from other organizations.

The Representative of Colombia congratulated the Director of CEPANZO, and thanked him for the cooperation his country had received. He felt that unless the problem of financing the Centers was resolved, its programs would be seriously impaired. He told the Representative of Argentina that he was gratified with the Argentine Government's efforts to provide new facilities for the Center.

The Representative of Argentina said that the rising demand for technical services on the part of the countries that utilized the two Centers could not be met because of the budgetary cuts taking place under PAHO's financial policy, with the consequent risk that, if the financial problem was not solved finally and permanently, they would close down their operations; indeed, in the case of CEPANZO, this risk was an almost immediate possibility.

This situation was damaging to the countries' programs for the control of animal diseases, to which substantial human and material resources had been committed.

He stated that Argentina acquiesced unreservedly in the circumstance of being the country to bear the heaviest financial burden for the functioning of the two Centers, whose work was of utmost importance for the protection of animal production and public health throughout the Hemisphere.

This was why Argentina was prepared to increase its contributions, to the extent that its means allowed, in order to solve the financial problem of the two Centers, provided that it was joined in this policy by the other Latin American countries also served by the Centers.

He thought that, in view of the importance of the part played by the Ministries of Agriculture of the countries in the functioning of the Pan America Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers, the important time had come to redefine the role of the agricultural sector in the international agencies administering technical cooperation in animal health--in this case the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)--and their interrelationships with other international organizations like the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

He felt it was necessary to consult the Ministries of Agriculture at their highest political level in order to determine the form and the manner of the possible effective quota increase needed for the proper functioning of the Centers.

Finally, he proposed that this matter be presented through PAHO to the VII Pan American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture convened by the OAS to take place in Santiago, Chile, in April this year, and thereafter be passed on for consideration by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture of IICA, which would be holding its First Regular Meeting in Buenos Aires in August 1981. To this end PAHO should present a concrete economic-financial proposal and a policy definition on the functioning of these Centers within the purview of PAHO and IICA, and on the participation of the public health and agricultural sectors, respectively, of the countries.

The Representative of Venezuela voiced his support for the Pan American Zoonoses Center and said his Government accepted the transfer of the equine encephalitides and leptospirosis as proposed.

The Representative of the United States of America supported the proposal of Argentina and asked the Secretariat for more information on it.

The Representative of Brazil congratulated the Government of Argentina for its efforts to provide new facilities for the Pan American Zoonoses Center. In regard to the presentation of the Representative of Argentina, he explained that the high percentage of the training fellowships provided by the Centers to his country was due to the existence of a special project financed with funds from Brazil and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The Representative of Guatemala said he had been instructed by his Government to make a special contribution to the Pan American Zoonoses Center, and that the proposal of the Representative of Argentina should be studied more thoroughly.

The Representative of Cuba congratulated the Government of Argentina on the acquisition of new premises for CEPANZO. He was concerned that the Argentine proposal might lead to results similar to those produced by the resolution adopted at RICAZ XII, which had approved a supplementary budget to reinstate and expand the Center's operations but which had instead been used to cover the deficit generated by inflation.

He felt it was necessary to create a mechanism that would avoid any repetition of that case, and that the proposal should be examined more thoroughly.

The Representative of Argentina believed that PAHO ought to consult each of the countries individually, and proposed that a technical, economic and financial study be conducted on the matter.

The Representative of Ecuador said he was pleased with the new CEPANZO facility and moved for the adoption of a resolution congratulating the Government of Argentina.

Dr. Emilio Matto Cardenas, the Executive Director of the Special Project of the National Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Program of the Ministry of Agriculture of Peru then introduced Item 6: Report of the VIII Regular Meeting of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COSALFA), held in Rio de Janeiro on 12 and 13 March 1981. He summarized the topics that had been discussed and the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

The Representative of the United States of America congratulated Dr. Matto on his report, but noted that implementing some of his recommendations would require funds over and above the resources available to the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center.

At the third session, held on the morning of 31 March, the President of the Meeting invited the Representative of Canada, Dr. John E. McGowan, to take the Chair.

The session opened with Item 7: Report on the Epidemiological Surveillance of Rabies, Equine Encephalitides, and Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Other Vesicular Diseases in the Americas (Documents RIMSA2/10, RIMSA2/11 and RIMSA2/12).

Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga, Director of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, presented the Report on the Epidemiological Surveillance of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Other Vesicular Diseases in the Americas. He reported that no case of foot-and-mouth disease had been reported in the disease-free areas of North and Central America and the Caribbean. The incidence of vesicular stomatitis in Central America, Mexico and Panama had remained the same as in previous years, but there had been no epidemic. He underscored the significance of the official declaration of Chile as a country free of foot-and-mouth disease in 1981. He pointed out that, unless energetic measures were taken to avoid endemic foci in regions where elimination or control were hampered by the local ecology and infrastructure, the repercussions could be serious

should the disease spread into the Amazon or other regions of little livestock production as a result of expansion of the livestock-raising areas in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela.

Dr. Nathan Honigman, Adviser in Supervision of Programs of the Pan American Zoonoses Center, read out the reports on the surveillance of rabies and equine encephalitides in the Americas. He explained that there had been no major change in the rabies situation in the Region, but it was worth mentioning that for the first time there had been no human cases in Argentina. Belize, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba and Panama also continued without any human cases. Some cases had occurred, however, in Haiti and Honduras, after one and three years, respectively, in which no human case of the disease had been reported. He added that the fact that about 300,000 people were vaccinated each year conveyed the importance of rabies as a public health problem.

In regard to rabies in cats and dogs, he reported that the situation had changed very little.

He warned that in regard to rabies in cattle and other domestic animals, under-reporting had made it impossible to determine the number of cases with any certainty, or to analyze their effects on the livestock economy. The countries of North America were the ones that continued to be most affected by the disease among wild animals.

Cases of equine encephalitides were reported in three countries, although it could be assumed that the disease was more widespread.

In conclusion, he said that since the technology and the experience for controlling rabies were available, what was needed was a political decision to get the programs started. He warned the countries to be on the alert for cases of equine encephalitides, so as not to be taken unaware by an epizootic, like the one that had occurred between 1969 and 1972 with disastrous consequences for human and animal health.

The Representative of Brazil introduced two proposed resolutions, one on information systems for epidemiological surveillance in animal health and veterinary public health, and the other on interinstitutional coordination in animal health and veterinary public health.

Referring to operative paragraph 3 of the second proposed resolution of Brazil, the Representative of Cuba felt that the proposed Coordination Committee could not take on functions that properly belonged to the PAHO Executive Committee. Moreover, he did not agree that the Meetings of RIMSA should be held every two years.

The Representative of Brazil explained to the Representative of Cuba that the function of the proposed Committee would be to examine the programs and budgets of the Centers, and then submit them to the Directing Council of PAHO for consideration. The reason for the proposal to hold the RIMSA meetings every two years was that the PAHO budget was also prepared on a biennial basis.

The Representative of Canada introduced a proposed resolution congratulating the Government of Chile on having eradicated foot-and-mouth disease.

The Representatives of Argentina, Chile and Paraguay said that the financing mechanisms for the Centers should be considered before taking up the proposed resolutions on information systems and interinstitutional coordination presented by the Representative of Brazil.

The Representative of Peru introduced a proposed resolution on the proposed program and budget of the Pan American Zoonoses Center for 1982-1983.

The Representative of Chile asked the General Director of the International Office of Epizootics, Dr. Louis A. Blajan, to report on the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in England.

The General Director of IOE reported that the outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in France and Great Britain were of the virus O type, and had apparently originated in France and had spread to the island of Jersey and the Isle of Wight. Very strict measures had been taken to stop the virus from spreading.

The Representative of France said that the cattle in his country were vaccinated, but not pigs, and that it was the latter species that was affected. The situation had been controlled by the application of stringent health measures provided for by law, including the slaughter of affected animals and animals in contact with them.

The Representative of the United Kingdom said that the outbreaks on the island of Jersey and on the Isle of Wight had been controlled by slaughter of affected animals and by restrictions placed on both islands. The outbreak had spread no farther.

The Meeting then went on to consider Item 4 of the agenda.

Dr. Mário V. Fernandes presented Document RIMSA2/7: Proposal for a Five-Year Comprehensive Program for the Control and Eradication of Zoonoses and Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Latin American and the Caribbean, which had been prepared pursuant to Resolution XVIII of the XXVII Meeting of the Directing Council of PAHO, and in compliance with the recommendation of the External Evaluation Team of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers. He said that the purpose was to establish a basic frame of reference in which more dependable sources of long-term financing could be acquired for technical cooperation in animal health and veterinary public health, similar to the one sent up by WHO for the study of tropical diseases. If the proposal were approved, the Director of PASB would approach all possible sources of funding.

The Representative of Ecuador introduced a proposed resolution expressing the Meeting's thanks to the Government of Argentina for the new facilities acquired to house the Pan American Zoonoses Center.

The Representative of Suriname said that no case of rabies had been reported in dogs in his country.

The Representative of Argentina presented a proposed resolution on the financial status of the Pan American Zoonoses and Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centers.

The Representative of Colombia then submitted for consideration by the Meeting a proposed resolution on the program and budget of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center for 1982-1983.

The Representative of Paraguay introduced a proposed resolution on the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Representative of Jamaica submitted a proposed resolution on the role of animal health and veterinary public health in primary health care and in the achievement of the goal of health for all by the year 2000.

The Representatives of Mexico, Argentina and Barbados presented proposed resolutions entitled, respectively: Proposal for a Five-Year Comprehensive Program for the Control and Eradication of Zoonoses and Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Latin America and the Caribbean, Animal Health Policy and Strategies in the Americas for the Decade 1981-1990, and Emergency Animal Diseases Eradication Manual with Emphasis on Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Dr. Zdenek Matyas, Chief of Veterinary Public Health in the Division of Communicable Diseases of WHO, congratulated PAHO on the enormous effort it had made to develop, plan and implement animal health and veterinary public health programs in the Hemisphere, which had served WHO as a model for the development and strengthening of its veterinary public health programs in the various regions and, in particular, for the establishment of the Zoonoses Center for the Mediterranean in Athens, with UNDP funding. He said that, despite the zoonoses problem, veterinary public health activities had until recently been very limited in all the WHO regions, excepting the Region of the Americas. He said that a number of factors had contributed to the recent world-wide increase in problems related to such zoonoses as rabies, brucellosis, leptospirosis, hydatidosis, taeniasis and cysticercosis, mycotic zoonoses, salmonellosis and other food-transmitted diseases. Because of this, the Thirty-first World Health Assembly in 1978 had approved Resolution WHA31.48 on the prevention and control of zoonoses and diseases transmitted by products of animal origin, inviting the Member States to formulate and carry out national programs for the prevention and control of these diseases, and requesting the Director-General of WHO to promote the extension of the network of zoonoses centers to all regions in support of health programs.

The proposed resolutions presented were then put before the Meeting for discussion.

The Representative of Argentina agreed in principle with the proposed resolution on information systems for epidemiological surveillance, and asked whether the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center would be able to provide what it requested. The Representative of the United States of America wanted to know whether operative paragraph 4 of this proposed resolution did not conflict with Resolution XVIII of the XXVII Meeting of the Directing Council and the decision on the subject taken by the Working Group of the Executive Committee of PAHO, and he proposed an amendment to that proposed resolution.

The Director of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center described the Center's possibilities in this direction, and the Director of the Pan American Zoonoses Center said that since December 1980 the Center had not had the personnel needed to continue the epidemiological surveillance program.

Dr. Mário V. Fernandes explained that there was no conflict between operative paragraph 4 and the Directing Council's Resolution XVIII.

The proposed resolution on information systems for epidemiological surveillance was approved.

The following resolutions were also approved: Congratulations to the Government of Chile on its Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Proposed Program Budget of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center for 1982-1983, South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Study of Veterinary Manpower in the Americas, Extrabudgetary Fundraising to Promote Animal Health, and Emergency Animal Diseases Eradication Manual with Emphasis on Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Following adoption of the resolution on the program and budget of the Pan American Zoonoses Center for 1982-1983, the II Meeting expressed its gratitude to the Government of Brazil for its special contribution to the Pan American Zoonoses Center of US\$63,041 for 1981, and a like amount for 1982 and 1983.

The resolutions on the following topics were then adopted: Vote of Thanks to the Government of Argentina, Mechanisms for Obtaining Extrabudgetary Financing for the Centers, Role of Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health in Primary Health Care, Proposal for a Five-Year Comprehensive Program for the Control and Eradication of Zoonoses and Foot-and-Mouth Disease, and Animal Health Policy and Strategies.

A discussion took place during consideration of the proposals on the financial status of the Pan American Zoonoses and Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centers and on interinstitutional coordination, during which the Meeting was addressed by the Representatives of Argentina, Brazil and the United States of America.

The Representative of Argentina presented a new proposal combining the content of those proposed resolutions.

The President suggested that the Director of PASB be asked to study the possibility of setting up a special fund with contributions from the Ministries of Agriculture, and the suggestion was seconded by the Representative of the United States of America.

Dr. Eusebio del Cid Peralta, Assistant Director of PASB, said that both proposed resolutions had political and constitutional implications and that, therefore, they should be studied further. In his judgement, the President's suggestion offered the best course. Moreover, it would be impossible to present the study requested in paragraph 5 of the resolution proposed by Argentina by 5 April.

Following further statements by the Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and the United States of America, the Representatives of Argentina and Brazil accepted the President's suggestion and, accordingly, it was decided to ask the Director of PASB, in cooperation with

IICA, to make a study on the establishment of a special fund for animal health for presentation to the next RIMSA Meeting when the document on the subject had been sent to the countries sufficiently in advance of it. This study should be based on the preambular and operative parts of the proposed resolutions (PR/1, Rev. 1 and PR/2) presented by the Representatives of Argentina and Brazil.

RESOLUTION I

INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE IN  
ANIMAL HEALTH AND VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Recognizing the vital importance of epidemiological surveillance and of data on health, population, and production and marketing in the livestock sector for animal health and veterinary public health programs;

Conscious of the need to coordinate the efforts in this field between national institutions and international technical cooperation agencies for a unified information and surveillance system;

Conscious that information on human cases of zoonoses and of diseases common to man and animals must be part of this system;

Considering Resolution VI of COSALFA VIII, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 12 and 13 March (COSALFA Final Report); and

Bearing in mind the advanced development and demonstrated effectiveness of the system of information and the epidemiological surveillance of vesicular diseases of animals in the Hemisphere developed by the countries' own programs, with the coordination and advice of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center of the Pan American Health Organization,

RESOLVES:

1. To request PAHO to coordinate with the other institutions that require information on animal health (IICA, FAO, IOE, etc.) the procedure to be followed and the technical and financial information needed for the comprehensive implementation of the information system.
2. To request PAHO to consider the possibility of extending the Vesicular Diseases Surveillance System to cover rabies, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, tuberculosis, brucellosis, hydatidosis and other parasitic zoonoses, and hog cholera and African swine fever, thereby converting it into the Regional Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health Surveillance and Information System, based in PANAFTOSA.

3. To instruct PAHO to prepare a proposal on the Regional Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health Surveillance and Information System for the Americas, to be implemented in 1982.
4. To request CEPANZO, during the transition period, to continue to compile and publish the surveillance bulletins on rabies, equine encephalitis, tuberculosis, hydatidosis, brucellosis and food toxemias.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION II

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE ON ITS ERADICATION  
OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Noting with satisfaction that the foot-and-mouth disease program carried out by the Government of Chile enabled it to declare its territory free of the disease on 16 January 1981; and

Mindful that the purpose of the foot-and-mouth disease campaign in the Hemisphere is to eradicate the disease from South America,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Government of Chile for having eradicated foot-and-mouth disease.
2. To urge the countries of South America affected by foot-and-mouth disease to accelerate the socioeconomic and epidemiological procedures proposed by PAHO for the gradual eradication of the disease from ecologically similar regions.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION III

PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN ZOOSES CENTER  
FOR 1982 AND 1983

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Considering that the proposed program and budget of the Pan American Zoonoses Center for 1982 and 1983 (Document RIMSA2/5) restricts the institution's operating capacity, and particularly the technical cooperation it provides to the countries;

Cognizant that the Pan American Zoonoses Center plays a fundamental role in the promotion, support and coordination of animal health and veterinary public health programs in the Hemisphere; and

Mindful of the existence of special financial resources and mechanisms that could significantly support and strengthen the Center's activities,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Governing Bodies of PAHO that they approve the proposed program and budget of the Pan American Zoonoses Center for 1982 and 1983, as presented in Document RIMSA2/5.
2. To reiterate the request to the Member Governments and to their national and regional technical and financial aid agencies that they make the greatest possible efforts to help supplement the regular budget of the Center, so that it will be able to meet the countries' requests for technical cooperation in a satisfactory way.
3. To urge national and international technical and financial cooperation agencies to expand and intensify their work, either with the Center directly or through specific projects of national, regional or Hemispheric scope, and that PAHO coordinate these actions.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION IV

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Aware of the efforts made by the Government of Argentina to provide new headquarters for the Pan American Zoonoses Center; and

Considering that this purpose has been accomplished with the provision of adequate premises in which the Pan American Zoonoses Center will be able to operate more efficiently,

RESOLVES:

To thank the Government of Argentina for its unflagging interest and effort to acquire suitable premises for the Pan American Zoonoses Center, as a result of which, from 1981 on, it will have a new headquarters and be able to better provide the technical cooperation needed by the countries.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION V

PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN FOOT-AND-MOUTH  
DISEASE CENTER FOR 1982-1983

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Having examined the proposed program and budget of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center for 1982-1983 (Document RIMSA2/6);

Recognizing that the activities provided for in the regular budget are necessary for attainment of the goals of prevention, control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the Hemisphere;

Having seen Document RIMSA2/9, "Mechanisms for Obtaining Extra-budgetary Financing for the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers";

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the report of the External Evaluation Team of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers appointed by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; and

Aware that it is essential to develop the Center's capacity to the full in order to support the consolidation of the national foot-and-mouth disease programs, the ultimate goal of which is to eradicate the disease from the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Governing Bodies of PAHO that they approve the proposed program and budget of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center for 1982-1983, as presented in Document RIMSA2/6.
2. To thank the Government of Brazil for the support it continues to provide for the financing of the Center, under the agreement in effect since 1953 between the Government of Brazil and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and for its scheduled contribution of US\$265,146 for 1982 and \$265,146 for 1983.
3. To request the Government of Brazil to make every possible effort to consolidate and improve the Center's physical facilities, and to augment the funds for the maintenance of its headquarters.

4. To recommend to the Governments of the Member Countries and to the financing agencies that they make a special contribution toward the replacement and modernization of the equipment in the Center's reference laboratories.

5. To reiterate to the Governments of Member Countries which require special cooperation that they should provide financing for the execution of special projects of interest through the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, under arrangements patterned on the current agreements between PAHO and the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil; PAHO, the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil, and the Inter-American Development Bank; and PAHO and the Ministry of Agriculture of Venezuela.

6. To urge PAHO to coordinate the actions of the national and international technical and financial cooperation agencies with a view to expanding and intensifying their work, either directly with the Center or through the channels afforded by specific national, regional and Hemispheric projects.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION VI

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF  
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Having seen the report of the VIII Regular Meeting of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COSALFA), held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 12-13 March 1981; and

Having noted the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on Foot-and-Mouth Disease Immunization Programs in South America, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 9-11 March 1981, which were approved by COSALFA, and in particular the recommendation for the establishment of a foot-and-mouth disease vaccine bank,

RESOLVES:

1. To endorse the resolutions of the VIII Regular Meeting of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, bearing in mind the budgetary limitations of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center.
2. To request the Governments of the countries that they study the possibility of giving PAHO every possible cooperation, both technical and financial, in establishing a foot-and-mouth disease vaccine bank in the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center to deal with emergencies and to serve the national programs for the prevention, control and eradication of the disease in the Americas.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION VII

MECHANISMS FOR OBTAINING EXTRABUDGETARY FINANCING FOR THE  
PAN AMERICAN FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND ZONOSSES CENTERS

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Having examined with satisfaction the information and proposals presented by PAHO in Document RIMSA2/9, "Mechanisms for Obtaining Extrabudgetary Financing for the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers"; and

Considering that building up and consolidating the technical cooperation provided by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers is of great importance to the progress of the countries' animal health and veterinary public health sectors,

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest to the Ministries of Agriculture that they supplement with resources of their own the special cooperation which they currently require from the Centers under specific agreements with PAHO.
2. To urge the Member Countries to cooperate with PAHO in finding more dependable formulas and mechanisms for financing the technical cooperation activities of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers.
3. To recommend to the national and international technical and financial aid agencies that they give favorable consideration to requests they may receive in this regard.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION VIII

STUDY OF VETERINARY MANPOWER IN THE AMERICAS

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Having noted that PAHO is engaged in a study of veterinary manpower in the Region (Document RIMSA2/8, Animal Health Policy and Strategies in the Americas for the Decade 1981-1990);

Mindful of the importance of up-to-date information on manpower needs for the activities and programs of the animal health and veterinary public health services; and

Recognizing that the information available in the Hemisphere is inadequate, disparate and insufficient for effective implementation of Hemisphere-wide policies and strategies for animal health and veterinary public health,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank PAHO for undertaking its study of veterinary manpower in the Americas, and to request that it be completed as soon as possible.
2. To suggest that the study cover the supply, demand and training of professionals and technicians required for the animal health and veterinary public health sectors.
3. To urge the countries to cooperate to the fullest, through their Ministries of Agriculture, of Education and of Health, schools of veterinary medicine, and veterinarian associations, toward the efficient and timely completion of the study.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION IX

ROLE OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE  
AND IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE GOAL OF HEALTH FOR ALL BY THE YEAR 2000

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Considering that the zoonoses and foot-and-mouth disease represent an important human and animal health problem not only in the Americas but in all the regions of the world;

Bearing in mind that the activities in animal health and veterinary public health have significant implications for human health and socio-economic development;

Taking into consideration the Alma Ata Declaration in which it is stated that economic development is necessary to achieve most social goals and that social development is necessary to achieve most economic goals; and

Aware of the significance of primary health care in the achievement of the goal of health for all by the year 2000, and of the importance that PAHO/WHO is giving to animal health and veterinary public health programs in achieving this goal,

RESOLVES:

1. To further promote and strengthen intersectoral collaboration between agriculture and health in developing control programs for zoonoses and foot-and-mouth disease control.
2. To further promote and strengthen the application of primary health care principles in animal health and veterinary public health programs, in particular the use of appropriate technology, technical cooperation among countries, and community participation.

3. To request PAHO/WHO to review without delay the specific role and contributions of animal health and veterinary public health to primary health care and to the achievement of the goal of health for all by the year 2000, taking into account Document RIMSA2/8.

4. To urge the Member Governments to take into consideration the results of the above review in their overall national plans for social and economic development.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION X

EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDRAISING TO PROMOTE ANIMAL HEALTH

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Being aware of the need to develop regular and dependable extrabudgetary support for the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers; and

Having reviewed the proposal for a Five-Year Comprehensive Program for the Control and Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses in Latin America and the Caribbean,

RESOLVES:

1. To endorse the proposals presented by the Secretariat of PAHO in Documents RIMSA2/7 and RIMSA2/9.
2. To urge the Secretariat to begin work immediately to use the proposal in discussions with international banks and other potential sources of extrabudgetary support.
3. To urge all Member Governments, through the Ministries of Agriculture, to review the proposal and to consider making their own extrabudgetary contributions to make possible the successful implementation of the proposal.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION XI

PROPOSAL FOR A FIVE-YEAR COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL  
AND ERADICATION OF ZOOSES AND FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Reaffirming the significance of the effects of zoonoses and foot-and-mouth disease on the general welfare of human beings, and particularly on food production in the Hemisphere; and

Considering that, in the present shortage of resources, the project PAHO has proposed for a five-year comprehensive program for the control and eradication of zoonoses and foot-and-mouth disease in Latin America and the Caribbean is particularly opportune, since it combines the elements needed for the effective control of diseases of high social and economic impact,

RESOLVES:

1. To state its concurrence with the objectives, activities and guidelines established for implementation of the project of the Five-Year Comprehensive Program for the Control and Eradication of Zoonoses and Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Latin America and the Caribbean.
2. To request PAHO to investigate on an urgent basis the financing available in the various international, regional and national sources of credit for management and implementation of the Program.
3. To urge the Member Countries to lend their support to PAHO so that it may successfully complete this undertaking.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION XII

ANIMAL HEALTH POLICY AND STRATEGIES IN THE AMERICAS FOR  
THE DECADE 1981-1990

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Having received with satisfaction Document RIMSA2/8 on Animal Health Policy and Strategies in the Americas for the Decade 1981-1990, presented by the PAHO Secretariat;

Conscious of the importance of coordinating animal health activities with the goals of health for all by the year 2000 and particularly with primary health care, in accordance with the objectives inherent in animal production and productivity; and

Recognizing the need to orient the activities of the Ministries of Agriculture in this field in line with these concepts, based on inter-sectoral and interinstitutional coordination, both internally as well as on the level of the regional technical cooperation agencies,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank PAHO for presenting the paper on Animal Health Policy and Strategies in the Americas for the Decade 1981-1990.
2. To urge the Member Countries to examine the document with care and to forward their observations on it to the PAHO Secretariat in good time.
3. To request the Director of PAHO to revise the document in light of the countries' replies, and to submit it to the Governing Bodies of the Organization.
4. To request the Governing Bodies of PAHO to consider convening a meeting of the countries and the international and regional technical cooperation and financial aid agencies for the purpose of drawing up a Ten-Year Animal Health Plan in the Americas.

(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

RESOLUTION XIII

EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASES ERADICATION MANUAL WITH  
EMPHASIS ON FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

THE II INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Having noted the document "Emergency Animal Diseases Eradication Manual for the Caribbean with Emphasis on Foot-and-Mouth Disease," recently prepared by the Representatives of Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, and IICA, under the auspices of PAHO, through the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center; and

Mindful that the manual is of utmost importance in the planning of resources and activities for the prevention and eradication of outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and other exotic animal diseases,

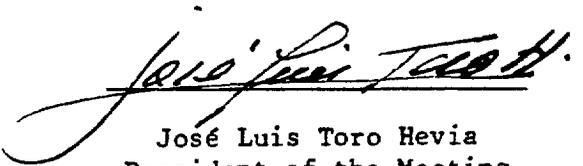
RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Governments of Belize, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, and IICA and PAHO, for the excellent work done.
2. To request PAHO to publish and distribute the manual in English and Spanish.
3. To recommend to the countries free of foot-and-mouth disease that they adapt the manual to their own characteristics and needs.
4. To request the cooperation of the countries, PAHO and IICA in testing the manual periodically in simulated field exercise of eradications of foot-and-mouth disease and other diseases.

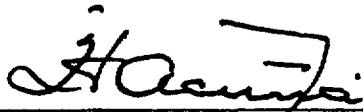
(Approved at the third plenary session,  
31 March 1981)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the President of the Meeting and the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Secretary ex officio, sign the present Final Report in the English and the Spanish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

DONE in Washington, D.C., United States of America, this thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and eighty one. The Secretary shall deposit the original texts in the archives of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and shall send copies thereof to the Governments of the Organization.



José Luis Toro Hevia  
President of the Meeting  
Representative of Chile



Héctor R. Acuña  
Secretary ex officio of the Meeting  
Director of the  
Pan American Sanitary Bureau