



COMISION SUDAMERICANA PARA LA LUCHA CONTRA LA FIEBRE AFTOSA

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

XIV REGULAR MEETING

PAFMDC, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, 19-20 MARCH, 1987

FINAL REPORT

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

XIV REGULAR MEETING

PAFMDC, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 19-20, 1987

FINAL REPORT

The XIV Regular Meeting of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COSALFA) was held at the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on March 19 & 20, 1987. The Meeting was attended by representatives from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Observers were present from the United States of America and Canada, as well as from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the European Economic Community (EEC), the Panama-USA Commission for the Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COPFA), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the International Office of Epizootics (OIE), and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (Appendix I).

In accordance with the by-laws, the Meeting was chaired by the Argentine Delegate, Dr. Oscar Alejandro Bruni. He welcomed the representatives and observers and expressed his satisfaction for being present at a meeting where South America as a whole was on hand to analyze the foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) problems and situation.

The Director of the PAFMDC, Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga, acted as Secretary ex officio.

The Meeting agenda, based on the recommendations passed at COSALFA XIII, was proposed by the Secretary and approved without changes (Appendix II).

A. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY EX OFFICIO

The COSALFA Secretary ex-officio presented a report on the action carried out by the Secretariat since the XIII Regular Meeting and the start of this Meeting:

1. INSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF COSALFA

Guyana was the only COSALFA-member country that had not yet confirmed the signing of the act constituting COSALFA as a "Permanent Institutionalized Commission at the Subregional Level".

The Delegate from that country said that the Minister of Foreign Relations had recently signed and that the Ambassador was forwarding the communication to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil.

The Secretary received from the Paraguayan Delegate the notice that on November 28, 1986, the National Congress of Paraguay had ratified the COSALFA by-laws and act of institution. Thus Paraguay was the first country to ratify the institutionalization by legal act.

2. COMPLIANCE WITH THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT COSALFA XIII

2.1 Resolution I - Inclusion of the Animal-Health Services in the Countries' Economic Policy

The Secretary ex officio sent a document to the Ministers of Agriculture of the Member Countries manifesting his concern with the current situation of the animal-health services. He attached as an annex to the document, for their consideration and analysis and taking of the pertinent action, the recommendations of the "International Seminar on Financial and Economic Aspects of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication Programs in South America", held in Santiago, Chile, on March 17-19, 1986.

The Delegates were asked to report on the action taken to strengthen the services according to the seminar's recommendations.

2.2 Resolution II - Intensification of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Programs in the Andean Subregion

In response to the Commission's wishes, the PAFMDC carried through with prior consultation with the Ministries of Agriculture of the countries and organized a Seminar-Workshop on the Andean Subregional Project for Control and Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Seminar was held October 27-31, 1986, in Lima, Peru, with assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture - General Department of Agriculture and Livestock Raising - and the Cartagena Agreement Board (JUNAC). Veterinarians present from

Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela are responsible for the planning and epidemiology aspects of the animal-health services. Also present were observers from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the International Development Agency (IAD), IDB, World Bank, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Peru-Germany Agreement (GTZ), Ecuador-Germany Agreement, IICA, Institute for Research and Promotion of Agriculture (INIPA) and the embassies of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, France, Great Britain, Italy, New Zealand and Uruguay.

The meeting produced a document entitled "Program for the Campaign against Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Andean Subregion". The document contains a diagnosis of the FMD situation and of the control programs, and describes nine zone projects identified as priorities in the subregion. Also included is a draft of a plan of action for technical coordination and cooperation.

For purposes of follow-through, the Seminar report including the aforesaid document was forwarded to the Ministers of Agriculture, Animal-Health Services, participants and observers.

The report was especially sent to JUNAC, and a reply was received to the extent of an offer of "institutional support for conducting and consolidating the actions directed toward overcoming the FMD problem at the subregional level, within the framework of a project that can be coordinated by the PAFMDC or by another international agency that might be interested"; but the Board does not have any funds available to support the preparation of the projects.

Based on the preliminary document prepared during the Seminar, a short-term consultant and PAFMDC personnel prepared a broader document called "Andean Subregional Project of Technical Cooperation for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease". The Minister of Agriculture of Colombia will present the topic at the RIMSA V meeting.

The Secretary asked the Commission to review and analyze the document and issue its opinion.

The document will serve as a guide and orientation for preparing the zone projects of each of the countries.

2.3 Resolution III - COSALFA Committee for Continuing Education in Animal Health

As requested, the Committee was convened and met at the City of Paso de los Libres, Argentina, on July 22-24, 1986. The Committee comprised Representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the PAFMDC and IICA. Representatives from Paraguay and Uruguay were also present as observers.

After analyzing the favorable aspects and limiting factors concerning the organization of the School, the Committee issued recommendations about feasibility studies and the demand for training in animal health. It also asked that the PAFMDC, in cooperation with the IICA, conduct a course for University teachers of epidemiology, during which a short- and medium-range plan for continuing animal-health training would be drafted. The course is scheduled to be held during the middle part of the year.

Copies of the Minutes were sent to all the Commission members.

There are three proposals from universities interested in implementing the courses of the Latin American School of Animal Health. They are: Federal University of Minas Gerais, at Belo Horizonte, Brazil, and the University of Antioquia, at Medellin, Colombia.

The PAFMDC recently received a third proposal from the University of Zulia, Maracaibo, Venezuela, as the possible seat of a Center for Animal-Health Training. The PAFMDC also received a voluntary contribution of US\$ 5,000.00 from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Raising of Venezuela, in compliance with Resolution III of COSALFA XIII. The Secretary ex-officio proposes that the funds be utilized to conduct the feasibility study of the proposal submitted by the University of Zulia.

2.4 Resolution IV - International Seminar on Institutional and Administrative Analysis of the Animal-Health Services

The Seminar was held at the PAMFDC on March 16-18. The analysis of the conclusions and recommendations was included in the Meeting agenda.

With respect to the recommendations made by the preceding Seminar, about the technical cooperation rendered by the Center to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Paraguay, for the preparation of FMD control and eradication plans,

attention has been called to the aspects of modernization of the administrative function, institutional analysis, and the need to include the programs in the country's developmental policy.

With reference to the aspect of economic analysis, the development of the methodology has continued in accordance with the animal-health programs. The methodology has already been applied in projects like the Argentine Animal-Health Plan (PLANARSA) and Brazil's Animal-Health Plan, which have been submitted for funding to the IDB and the World Bank, respectively.

Regarding funding sources, several countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) are preparing or negotiating Projects for the Control and Eradication of FMD and other Animal Diseases. Colombia and the United States of America have negotiated the expansion of the FMD Control Program in the Atlantic Region. Procedures are also underway for the startup of the Subregional Project for FMD Eradication in the Rio de la Plata Basin, and a Technical Cooperation Project has been scheduled to start in 1987 with similar funding from Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. Brazil has allocated the funds and is waiting for replies from Argentina and Uruguay.

2.5 Resolution V - Research on Embryo Transfer

The PAFMDC requested authorization from the International Society of Embryo Transfer to translate and publish Section IV of the "Manual of the International Society of Embryo Transfer. A Guidebook for General Procedures".

This section refers to the handling of embryos collected for transfer and commercialization purposes. Copies were sent to the countries and distributed to the Delegates.

Regarding other sections of the Manual, the Society was advised of the Center's interest in further translations when the sections are available. Publication will depend on the availability of funds.

A compilation of the main publications on the topic was accomplished through the PAFMDC library and sent to various countries.

With regard to the Project for Research of Sanitary Aspects for Embryo Commercialization, the PAFMDC took part in the discussions of an experimental study on embryo transfer, FMD and Blue Tongue, to be conducted in Brazil and proposed by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA/APHIS) in conjunction with the Brazilian Biotechnology Company (EMBRABIO) and the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture. The agreement did not materialize.

A draft was drawn up on "Norms for Importation and Exportation of Bovine Embryos in the countries of South America", based on the OIE's Project for Regulations and the technical information available in the bibliography.

The Secretariat also requested copies of the regulations in force in Holland for the importation of semen and embryos from Israel.

The PAFMDC received information on the International Seminar on Embryo Transfer that will be held in Montreal on August 19, 1987, during the World Veterinary Congress.

2.6 Resolution VI - Vesicular Stomatitis

To date the PAFMDC has compiled bibliographic information on epidemiological research and has been in contact with groups working on research projects, such as the Veterinary Research Laboratory (LIMV) and the Animal Health Division of the Colombian Agricultural and Livestock Institute (ICA) of Colombia, the Department of Veterinary Sciences of the University of Wisconsin and the Virology Laboratory of the Veterinary School of the University of Costa Rica. It is expected that during the course of this year a technical group will be formed to prepare the methodological guidelines for research on the epidemiology of vesicular stomatitis.

3. OTHER MATTERS

3.1 Vth Inter-American Animal-Health Meeting at the Ministerial Level (RIMSA V)

As the Delegates are aware, the RIMSA V meeting is scheduled for April 26-30, 1987, in Washington, DC. Among the most important matters on the agenda are the "Analysis of the Project of the Budget for Programs of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers for 1988-1989 and 1990-1991"; and the panel on the "Proposal for Eradication of FMD in South America" which will be developed in three sections: the impact of foot-and-mouth disease in America; the political commitment in the subregional FMD eradication projects and international cooperation; and the plan for regional eradication action.

At all the sessions important topics will be submitted. The PAFMDC/PAHO prepared their basic documents based on the COSALFA document entitled "Policy and Strategies for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in South America in the Ten-Year Period 1981-1990" and on the control and eradication projects developed by the countries.

The following documents were distributed for the Commission's appreciation:

- Technical bases for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the Americas;
- Economic and social impact of foot-and-mouth disease;
- Eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the Rio de la Plata Basin;
- Andean subregional project of technical cooperation for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease.

3.2 Subregional Technical Cooperation Project for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication in the Rio de la Plata Basin

The Fifth Meeting of the Anti-FMD Technical Commission of the countries of the Rio de la Plata Basin was held in the city of Paso de los Libres, Argentina, on July 24, with the presence of: the Minister of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing of Uruguay; the Subsecretary of Livestock Raising of the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing of Argentina; and the National Secretary of the National Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock Defense, and the Secretary of Agriculture of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The political decision was taken to conduct the FMD eradication program with the coordination of PAFMDC/PAHO through a technical cooperation project signed by the countries.

The meeting produced an agreement of commitment signed by the governments of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Rio de la Plata Basin. The first stage of the agreement includes the provinces of Entre Rios, Corrientes and Misiones in Argentina, the state of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil, and all of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay. The agreement also includes recommendations on priorities in the assignment of resources for the Region, cooperation from the PAFMDC/PAHO, and creation of a fund to finance the gradual implementation of the project.

Due to these agreements meetings were held to discuss and analyze the projects at the cattle shows in Palermo, Buenos Aires, Argentina, at Prado in Montevideo, Uruguay, and at Esteio, in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The Ministers of Agriculture of the three countries, the Secretary of Agriculture of Rio Grande do Sul, the animal-health services authorities, the PAFMDC/PAHO, and local cattlement participated in the discussions. Finally a meeting was called to install the Rio de la Plata Committee for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The meeting to install the Committee was held on November 11th in Porto Alegre, Brazil. On hand were the Subsecretary of Livestock Raising of Argentina, the Uruguayan Director of Veterinary Services, and the Secretary of Animal Sanitation Defense of Brazil. The PAFMDC Director acted as Secretary of the meeting. The Committee defined the working methodology and analyzed the project document. Independently of the legal procedures regarding the signing of the agreement, the Committee decided to initiate steps to implement the project, and drew up a preliminary schedule. The countries committed themselves to allocating funds for the initial expenses while overall project financing is sought.

The PAFMDC prepared the proposal of the internal regulations of the Committee to be analyzed by a special session of the Committee during the Meeting.

Regarding possible funding sources, the Secretariat extraofficially submitted the project to the consideration of EEC representatives. They expressed the opinion that the project is within the funding objectives established by the European Economic Community.

The Delegates were asked their opinion about official submission of the project to the EEC and to other financing agencies that might be interested in funding the project.

3.3 17th Conference of the OIE Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission

As Director of the PAFMDC/PAHO and Secretary ex-officio of the COSALFA, Dr Raúl Casas Olascoaga took part in the Conference and was moderator of the session that discussed the "Epidemiological Situation of Foot-and-Mouth Disease during the 1982-1986 Period". A report was submitted on the epidemiological situation and the situation of the FMD prevention, control and eradication programs in the Americas.

Dr. Félix J. Rosenberg, PAFMDC epidemiologist, was asked by the OIE to moderate the topic "Control Strategies Based on Epidemiological Systems and Animal Production". Information was presented on the control strategies that are being included in the control and eradication programs of the South American countries that base their action on the characterization of the forms of production and the identification of the disease's ecosystems.

3.4 Situation of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Europe

Because of Brazil's need to import meat from Europe, the PAFMDC, through the epidemiological surveillance and information system, provided timely information on the sanitary situation in Europe, especially about Italy where, in 1984-1986, there were epidemic outbreaks caused by FMD virus type A and several outbreaks of O and C viruses.

Through the National Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock Defense (SNAD) and the Secretary of Animal Sanitary Defense (SDSA), the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture adopted several preventive sanitary measures. To date, no sanitary emergency has occurred as a result of the meat importation.

3.5 Meeting of the FAO Permanent Technical Committee of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

The PAFMDC Director and Dr. Albino Alonso Fernández, head of the PAFMDC/PAHO Reference Laboratory, participated in the session held in Madrid, Spain, October 14-17, 1986. Two papers were presented on the serological, immunological and epidemiological aspects of virus strains C Argentina/84-85 and A Sabana-Colombia/85.

The Permanent Technical Committee's main recommendations pertained to FMD immunity in young animals.

3.6 EEC Decisions

The following EEC Decisions were received by Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga during his visit to EEC personnel Drs. J.P. Bourjac, John Guthrie Watson and H.J. Bendixen:

(86/448/EEC) - Some protective measures against FMD in Italy.

(86/194/EEC) - Relative to the sanitary conditions and the sanitary certification required for the importation of fresh meats from Argentina.

3.7 Biosafety Norms for Laboratories that Handle Foot-and-Mouth Disease Viruses

The Secretary requested from Dr. P. Stouraitis, Secretary of the European Commission for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control, a copy of the document entitled "Minimum Norms for Laboratories that Work with in vivo and in vitro FMD Virus" with

reference to European laboratories. The Secretary's office translated the document into Spanish for distribution to the Delegates, as an informative document and to take into consideration in the biosafety measures in South American laboratories.

3.8 Meeting of the OIE Commission on Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Paris, France, January, 1987

Jointly with Dr. Décio de Araújo Lyra, Brazilian government expert, Delegate to the OIE for the Americas, and participant in the Meeting, the PAFMDC drew up a preliminary report on the situation of the FMD control programs in South America in 1986.

Likewise, for submission at the meeting, the PAFMDC and Dr. Décio de Araújo Lyra revised the "Recommendations for the International Circulation of Biological Products Containing Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus" in line with a document distributed by the OIE based on a preliminary consultation with the countries.

3.9 Miscellaneous Documents

The PAFMDC issued and distributed the reports of the Seminars held in Santiago, Chile, on "Economic and Financial Aspects of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication Programs in South America" and in Lima, Peru, on the "Andean Subregional Project for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication".

3.10 Bilateral Agreement Meetings

The Secretary's office prepared a summary of the activities carried out in 1986, to assist in reviewing the commitments, and the dates of the meetings that will be held in 1987.

During the discussion of the summary report all the Delegates congratulated the Secretary for the work developed and the useful information in the report.

The Delegates from Argentina and Uruguay informed the Meeting that based on the political decision to develop the eradication project in the Rio de la Plata Basin, their countries, like Brazil, had allocated US\$50,000.00 (fifty thousand dollars) to get activities started. The official communications about the funding will be dispatched shortly.

The Argentine Delegate said that due to the economic situation it will be necessary to review and make some changes in the cooperation project. This had already been discussed with Uruguay's Minister of Livestock Raising, Agriculture and Fishing.

The Brazilian Delegate reaffirmed that Ministry of Agriculture's firm commitment to carry out the Rio de la Plata Basin project.

The Delegate from Paraguay congratulated the three countries on their decision to conduct the project. He also informed that Paraguay is planning to join the project in the second stage of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication Plan.

The Delegates from Bolivia, Colombia and Peru commented that the decision of the Plata Basin countries serves as an incentive and orientation for the Andean countries.

The Secretary indicated that the epidemiological surveillance and information system for the hog cholera-like swine diseases got underway in 1986 in conjunction with the IICA.

The Chairman emphasized the participation of the representatives of Paraguay's cattlemen and indicated that the producers had given their firm support at the meetings to study the Plata River Basin, held at Palermo, El Prado and Esteio.

The Chairman submitted the Secretary's report to the consideration of the Meeting. It was unanimously approved.

B. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION AND SITUATION OF THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS IN SOUTH AMERICA, 1986

A PAFMDC consultant presented a summary of the document prepared from the reports sent in by the countries and from data taken from the PAFMDC-Coordinated Continental Epidemiological Surveillance System.

The total of 4552 episodes in herds and of 1164 herds with confirmed FMD diagnosis does not differ significantly from the numbers observed over the past three years.

With regard to geographic distribution, the Humid Pampa in Argentina (virus type C), the central region of Colombia (viruses A and O), and northeastern Brazil (viruses A and O) continued to report high numbers. Virus type C foci increased in Uruguay, but the frequency was very low in comparison to previous periods. Southern Brazil continued to report very low numbers of foci.

Virus type A was predominant (38%), followed by types O and C, each accounting for 31%.

Bovine morbidity was $7.1 \times 10,000$, lethality 1.5%, and internal morbidity in affected herds was 11%. These numbers are similar to those reported in recent years.

The overall tendency of FMD is to decline. Virus types A and O indicate a similar tendency, but type C shows an upward trend.

Other regions of America continue free of FMD (North and Central America, and the Caribbean).

Vesicular stomatitis showed a drop in relation to the 1985 levels in South America; the Indiana type increased by 41% while the New Jersey type declined by 46%. These statistics refer to Colombia and Peru, where the two types of virus were reported. Some cases of Indiana II were reported in Argentina and of Indiana III in Brazil.

The recorded frequency of vesicular stomatitis was up over the 1985 levels in Mexico and countries of Central America. The predominant virus was the New Jersey type.

Analysis of the historical series indicated the areas or grid square with the highest frequency by region and each country. It was explained that methods of analyzing clusters have enabled analysts to calculate the expected appearance of the disease by grid squares or areas. This information is very useful in orienting control strategies.

Program coverage levels were similar to those of previous years. Geographic coverage was 61%, bovine herd coverage 73%, and bovine population coverage 76%.

Vaccination coverage, expressed by the dose/cattle ratio, was 2.08 applied, and fluctuated between 0.20 in Peru to 2.50 in Argentina. 463.7 million doses of vaccine were submitted to control; 427 million were approved. The PAFMDC distributed 6.5 million doses of oil-adjuvanted FMD vaccine to the countries.

There were 2112 working units comprising 13,311 personnel, of which 26% are veterinarians. The total of public funding reached US\$63,052,044 which yielded US\$17.25 spent per herd of cattle and US\$0.33 on each head of cattle.

The report includes detailed indicators of the aspects of the programs.

The animal health border agreements were very active during the year in review.

C. EVALUATION OF THE CONTINENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE OF VESICULAR DISEASES

A consultant from the PAFMDC presented a summary of the ongoing evaluation of the system. It is contained in the document "Situation of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Programs. South America, 1986".

With respect to the South American countries' weekly epidemiological report, the receiving level was adequate but some of the countries were late in forwarding the report.

Concerning the monthly report, the Center received less reports and noticed that the time limits were often missed. Some countries forwarded their reports up to two months late.

Concerning virus identification, in only one out of every three cases was the virus identified. Collection of samples for laboratory diagnosis was limited to approximately half the number of herds affected.

During the year in review communications continued to be sent alerting disease-free countries when foci occurred in areas bordering Chile, Panama and Guyana. Alert telexes were also dispatched whenever foci appeared in new grid squares or areas.

Important recommendations include making greater use of the information, communicating the laboratory diagnosis by grid squares, increasing the collection of field samples, and sending to the PAFMDC monthly information on the active virus subtypes.

The Delegates made the following comments during the discussion of the reports.

ARGENTINA

The presented analysis of the grid squares with the major risk of appearance coincides with studies conducted in Argentina. It is considered to be very useful in orienting the control and eradication strategies. The Delegate therefore requests the results of the studies conducted by the PAFMDC for utilization in planning the activities of the FMD program.

He believes that there is a lack of information for COSALFA and among countries.

The National Animal Health Service (SENASA) prepared a special report on the action developed to prevent the spread of FMD into Chile. The report was distributed to the Delegates.

He emphasized the possible influence of contraband animals in carrying the disease into Chile, favored by the lower price of meat in Argentina.

The PAFMDC Director said that communications were sent to Chile since October, 1986, advising of the occurrence of foci in the province of Mendoza, affecting cattle and goats along the border area. The PAFMDC sent the following telex:

"Dr. Jorge R. Benavides M., Director Div. Prot. Livestock SAG, Santiago.
AFT-2476 Ref. outbreaks FMD Argentine province Mendoza we consider very high risk of spreading to Chile summer mountain pastures in view of: (a) appearance months of Sept and Oct anticipates viral activity present during mobilization in mountain pastures; b) population most affected was goat regularly mobilized to pastures by small and medium herders; (c) FMD in goats shows light clinical manifestations and therefore probable subclinical or nondetected foci; (d) rather broad spreading of disease indicates high risk to population. We therefore suggest extreme preventive measures including suspending use of summer pastures in Chile near risk zone. PANAFTOSA
Rio de Janeiro, 10 December 86"

The PAFMDC Director also said that telephone contact was made with the SENASA Director, Dr. Oscar A. Bruni, to request the taking of urgent measures in the province of Mendoza, in the area bordering Chile. He added that the PAFMDC and the COSALFA Secretary have immediately transmitted the information received from the countries and that within each country a continuous effort must be made to improve epidemiological surveillance.

The Argentine Delegate said that the situation was assessed at the 5th Argentina-Chile Regional Border Commission meeting held in February, 1987. The measures applied included ring vaccination of cattle in the foci detected.

He regretted that Argentina had not received any report from Chile about the occurrence of foci in that country. The authorities became aware of the situation through an article in the newspaper, and they had to send a telex to Chile requesting information about the occurrence.

He mentioned that a meeting was being held involving the foreign offices of the two countries, with the participation of

the Under Secretary of Livestock Raising and SENASA personnel, to analyze the situation and coordinate the corresponding actions.

BOLIVIA

The National Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rabies and Brucellosis Service (SENARB) covers the departamentos of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz and a small area in Beni.

The most serious outbreak occurred in Santa Cruz and affected cattle and pigs. Virus types A₂₄ and O₁ were identified.

Cattle coming in from Beni are considered the possible source of the outbreaks. Therefore efforts will continue to expand the control project that SENARB is developing in the Trinidad area of that departamento.

The Animal Health Service of the Ministry of Rural and Agricultural Affairs conducts control activities in other sectors of Beni and in other departamentos.

BRAZIL

The situation continues exceptionally low. The major problem was observed in the northeastern region, due to the introduction of animals after a long drought period. Three types of virus were identified in that region (A,O,C).

The southern region of the country maintains a very low frequency of foci.

Emphasized the use of oil-adjuvanted vaccine produced especially by official laboratories.

An agreement has been signed with the University of Minas Gerais to train personnel in aspects of animal health.

Brazil continued active participation in the bilateral agreement meetings.

Negotiations with the World Bank have advanced regarding financing of the Animal Health Project.

COLOMBIA

There was a decline in foci of the epidemic occasioned by the virus A Sabana-Col/85 that had affected the central region of the country. That region is characterized by its high concentration of dairy animals and by intensive

commercialization of cattle for slaughter and consumption in Bogota.

Emphasized that almost 100% of the vaccine batches were submitted to control.

A special control project was initiated in the savannah around Bogota. It involves the active participation of committees of cattlemen who take charge of applying the vaccine and controlling mobilization. One sector of that project is utilizing oil-adjuvanted vaccine produced in Colombia.

The epidemiological surveillance and information system has been upgraded and, through analysis of the data, the control and eradication actions are being directed.

The border agreements have maintained good communications with Brazil, Ecuador and Venezuela.

There continue to be no outbreaks reported in area 2 of the ICA-USDA project in the northwestern region, and vaccinations are administered in only two of the nine municipalities under program.

CHILE

Regretted to report the presence of an outbreak in the mountain summer pastures in the VII Region, caused by the introduction of diseased animals from Argentina.

Commented that after eradication of the outbreak in Trapa Trapa, in 1984, at a total cost of US\$1,500,000.00, Chile had been accepted to export to the EEC and was in the process of being accepted by Japan and Canada. In January the USA acknowledged Chile as a disease-free nation.

After achieving eradication, Chile maintained a program of prevention of FMD and other exotic diseases. The program was organized with assistance from the PAFMDC and relies on a prevention surveillance system that has led to the identification of the mountain pastures (veranadas) as the major risk areas for introduction of the disease.

With that information preventive measures are maintained in those risk areas. The costs are high because of the climatic and geographic conditions.

He indicated that there have been difficulties in the exchange of information with Argentina, and regarding the holding of the meetings of the Technical Commission and of the Regional Commissions which analyze the situation and the bilateral action to prevent the spreading of FMD.

With regard to the current outbreak, the first information came from Argentina about the occurrence of foci in the border area of Mendoza province, but not all the foci were reported. On the other hand, since SENASA/Argentina did not have veterinarians in the area during recent months, it was not possible to obtain enough information about the magnitude of the problem.

The present outbreak has shown three foci in Botacura; 4496 animals are affected, 29,400 are in the affected area, and it is expected that the population under risk totals 216,850 head of cattle.

The sacrificing of animals has begun. It is calculated that approximately 5000 animals will necessarily have to be eliminated.

Tracing conducted in the focal, perifocal and threatened area have to date indicated that there were no diseased animals in the rest of the country.

The major problem is the pressure from the cattlemen who want to move their herds down from the mountain pastures into the central valley before the normal winter period.

He emphasized that there is no reciprocity between the countries with respect to prevention of FMD.

ECUADOR

The report to COSALFA XIV was delivered on time to the PAHO Representatives.

The major risk for the appearance of outbreaks is the mobilization of animals coming from the coastal area of extensive raising and breeding.

Foci were reported in the southern region along the Peruvian border; special measures were required because the area has only sporadic occurrence of the disease. This occurrence was promptly communicated to Peru.

The immunization project using oil-adjuvanted vaccine supplied by the PAFMDC is still in progress. Evaluations have shown that the vaccine provided excellent antibody levels and a decline in the foci in that region and in the areas of influence.

GUYANA

There have been no outbreaks of FMD or any other disease reported since 1978.

A prevention program is maintained in the area bordering Brazil.

The three-country technical agreement with Brazil and Venezuela continues cooperative activities in the respective border areas.

Guyana will maintain communications with the PAFMDC and with the countries with which it has border agreements.

PARAGUAY

A very low number of foci were reported. Only virus type O₁ was diagnosed. Attack and morbidity rates were low.

Production of oil-adjuvanted FMD vaccine was started; the country utilizes a million doses of that type of vaccine supplied by the PAFMDC annually.

PERU

There were no foci of FMD during the first ten months of the year in review. But in November and December foci were observed in the north and in Lima, related to the foci that occurred in southern Ecuador.

Indicated that the major risk of introduction are in the areas bordering Bolivia and Ecuador, and that a collective effort is required if the control and eradication programs are to be successful.

URUGUAY

The number of foci increased in the area bordering Argentina, caused by virus type C. Nevertheless, the affected herds and morbidity rates remain very low.

As possible cause he indicated the influence of low immunity in young animals, and the tick-control activities, since one herd of cattle submitted to a deticking bath yielded 28 foci.

The disease was observed in both cattle and sheep.

He indicated that the information system in operation in the area bordering Brazil functions very well and is extremely useful in the taking of preventive measures in case of the occurrence of foci.

VENEZUELA

The number of vesicular foci was very low.

During the year an intensive program was begun to train personnel in aspects of epidemiology as the basis for a revision and reorientation of the epidemiological surveillance and information system.

Although the use of attenuated live-virus vaccine continued, the use of PAFMDC-supplied oil-adjuvanted vaccine was intensified. In 1985 2.5 million doses of bivalent OA vaccine were used, as well as inactivated vaccine imported from Colombia.

With support from the Technological Development Program (PRODETEC) financed by the IDB, construction began on the laboratory to produce oil-adjuvanted inactivated FMD vaccine.

A private national laboratory started production of oil-adjuvanted FMD vaccine for pigs.

PAFMDC

The Director of the PAFMDC and a consultant explained the functioning of the Continental Epidemiological Surveillance and Information System which, through the weekly and monthly reports and the telexed or phoned alert notices, quickly and dynamically informs the countries of the occurrence of the disease and the risk situations.

The major shortcomings of the system reside in the countries' delays in forwarding the monthly communications.

IDB REPRESENTATIVE

Referred to the activities accomplished by the countries with the Bank's participation, and the advances achieved from projects that were structured at a time when information and indicators as up-to-date and useful as those presented at this Meeting were not available.

As advances he mentioned the setting up of the infrastructure of the animal-health services, the equipment, the upgrading of the inputs utilized, the training and the work of the consultants.

As shortcomings he pointed out the programs' overall administrative and financial weakness, the lack of interinstitutional coordination, and the lack of maintenance and replacement of the transportation pool which restricts the action developed by the programs.

He also spoke of the success of the Animal-Health Training Program for Latin America (PROASA), sponsored and financed by the PAHO/IDB, which made possible the training of a high number of personnel in various disciplines within the services. Also accomplished was the production of materials on epidemiology, administration, quarantines, and communication and education in animal health. And the manuals that are in the final stages of editing and printing and will be of great use in expanding the training activities.

In closing he emphasized the need to structure integral livestock production projects wherein animal health is a fundamental component. Such projects will have greater possibility and condition to receive funding, and likewise better meet the countries' needs in the current period of economic crisis.

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY AND STRATEGIES FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN SOUTH AMERICA IN TEN-YEAR PERIOD 1981-1990

A PAFMDC consultant informed the meeting that the evaluatory report had not been drawn up because the countries had not provided enough detailed information about their advances. Thus each delegate would have to inform the meeting about the actions accomplished:

ARGENTINA

With reference to PLANARSA, the Ministry of Economics decided in October, 1986, that the strategy was not a priority for the moment and asked to put it on hold for a year.

A sanitary diagnosis was made and the following priority plans were defined:

1. Establish a buffer zone of 100 kilometers north of the free area limits, including 400,000 animals in the province of Mendoza, La Pampa and Buenos Aires.

2. The Federation Plan in the province of Entre Rios, was initiated in October, currently covers 150,000 animals and will be increased to 300,000. Oil-adjuvanted vaccine is utilized.

3. The Salado Basin Plan will get underway in October in the partido of Ayacucho, covering approximately 600,000 animals with oil-adjuvanted vaccine, every six months in cattle. Aluminum hydroxide vaccine will be used in sheep. The plan will gradually be expanded until it covers the entire "Cuenca del Salado" and its population of approximately 7 million cattle and sheep.

4. Due to the problem with Chile, a border plan is being designed to include the cooperation of the national guard that controls eight check-point stations controlling the movement of livestock to and from the summer mountain pastures.

A structural analysis has been made and plans are underway to create an autarchical structure to facilitate the Service's management. Self-funding has been available since last three months ago.

BOLIVIA

A five-year project for Santa Cruz and Beni has been designed with the support of the Federation of Cattlemen.

The IDB has completed its observations of Stage I and is preparing its decision on Stage II. A control program on the border with Peru will be included.

Activities continued to be developed through the agreements with Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

BRAZIL

Negotiations concerning the animal health project continued with the World Bank. In addition to FMD, it includes swine diseases, fowl and mineral deficiencies, and strengthening of laboratories, mainly biosafety. The project with the Bank is expected to be signed in July 1987.

The project includes the specific funds for the Plata Basin activities.

He suggests that COSALFA broaden its action to animal health in order to make its action more effective with regard to funding agencies.

COLOMBIA

Work is continuing on completing the epidemiological characterization of the forms of production that served as the basis for the Stage II project submitted in 1982 but regarded as unfeasible by the authorities.

The appearance of the epidemic outbreak on the plains around Bogota motivated the cattleraisers to speed up the emergency plan in the region through livestock owners committees. Livestock raisers in other regions are developing an interest in the plan.

Revision is underway of a plan focusing on the Atlantic coast area, taking as a reference the expansion of the ICA/USDA project from the current 1,400,000 cattle to approximately 5,000,000. The geographic area runs from the Panamanian border to the left bank of the Magdalena River.

Based on the epidemiological characterization, areas are being studied to define the proper strategy to follow. In the Amazon region of Caqueta a study was conducted using VIA antibodies. Since the results were not significant, a strategy is being implanted without vaccination but with intensive surveillance.

Priority continues to be given to the areas on the Ecuador and Venezuela borders.

The program is expected to be strengthened with the use of oil-adjuvanted vaccine now being produced in Colombia.

In general all the animal-health activities will be strengthened.

CHILE

Because the major risk of FMD introduction is found in the high summer pastures, during the 1986/87 season when there were foci in the mountainous zone around Malargue in the province of Mendoza, Argentina, the higher-risk pastures in regions VI, VII and the northern part of VIII were declared off limits and their use prohibited.

Present strategy calls for eliminating diseased and contact animals. The strategy to be followed in the immediate future will depend on the spreading of the outbreak that occurred in the VII Region.

ECUADOR

Work continues on the characterization of the forms of production and the FMD ecosystems.

Emphasis continues on the bilateral agreements with Peru and Colombia.

The use of oil-adjuvanted vaccine supplied by the PAFMDC for application in the Sierra Norte, Chimborazo and Bolivar areas has been expanded.

Serological samplings for immunity evaluation are being performed.

PARAGUAY

The preparation of the National Plan was initiated with a project for eradication in the Eastern Region. The first stage will take five years. The document is in the final phase, lacking only the economic analysis.

The training program based on the PROASA project continued. Courses in animal production and administration are planned.

The basis of the immunization strategy is the use of oil-adjuvanted vaccine produced in Paraguay and provided by the PAFMDC.

PERU

Due to the dependency on imports of animal origin products such as occurred in 1986 when 70,000 tons of meat and 300,000 tons of milk were imported, priority is on carrying out a livestock development program to foment production and productivity.

With respect to FMD, the emphasis will continue on internal and external quarantine.

Eradication will depend on the coordinated action involving the neighboring countries.

URUGUAY

A project for eradication of FMD and ticks was drafted and submitted to the IDB and the Plata Basin Fund (FONPLATA) as part of the Plata Basin Plan.

Biosafety in laboratories has been stressed in order to reduce the risk of outbreaks from that cause.

Animal health aspects were included in the milk shed project that covers aspects of electricity and roads.

VENEZUELA

Efforts continued to perfecting the characterization of the forms of bovine and pig production.

Restructuring of the epidemiological surveillance and information system got underway.

The use of oil-adjuvanted vaccine was increased.

Work is in progress on building the oil-adjuvanted vaccine production laboratory, under the PRODETEC project.

Emphasis will be put on the zone projects identified in the Andean Subregional Project for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication.

Activities continue under the bilateral agreements with Brazil and Colombia.

PAFMDC

A PAFMDC consultant summarized the situation by saying that the operationalization goals have been satisfactorily met. As a result, all the countries have their epidemiological characterization of the forms of production and the ecosystems, and have prepared the projects to obtain funding for the programs.

Likewise, the subregional programs have been structured as planned, and significant progress has been attained in reaching the goals in the Plata Basin.

It is generally observed that the programs of the countries have experienced a setback, because of the unavailability of the funding required to conduct the activities proposed in the document.

Worthy of mention is the success attained in the projects to demonstrate the use of oil-adjuvanted vaccine.

With regard to the situation in Chile, another PAFMDC consultant observed that it will be difficult and expensive for the procedures in use to provide reasonable assurance of preventing the disease's reintroduction into the country. He therefore proposed that Argentina and Chile set up a subregional project in the mountainous region between the provinces of San Juan and Neuquén in Argentina, in order to block the virus from entering that region. In this way Chile can protect its free status and Argentina will have a clean region that, albeit not a priority, would contribute to the development of the program in that country.

RIMSA V MEETING

The Coordinator of the Veterinary Public Health Program of the PAHO/WHO said that based on the strategies established by COSALFA and given the current standstill situation of the FMD programs, it has been decided that during RIMSA V a panel will

be conducted on the topic of FMD eradication in South America. The topics that will be presented in each session are summarized as follows:

1. Impact of foot-and-mouth disease in the Americas.

- Historical development of the foot-and-mouth disease programs and PAHO technical cooperation in the Americas.
- Countries free of foot-and-mouth disease, benefits and perspectives.
- The situation of foot-and-mouth disease in South America and the technical and scientific bases for the eradication of the disease.
- Economic and social impact of foot-and-mouth disease.
- The producer sector and the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease.

2. The political commitment in the Subregional Projects for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication and International Cooperation.

- The OAS and the problem of foot-and-mouth disease.
- The Rio de la Plata Basin Project.
- Andean Subregion.
- Amazon Region.
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).
- World Bank.

3. Regional Eradication Plan.

- The countries free of foot-and-mouth disease: benefits and perspectives.
- The continental strategy for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in South America and summary of the topics discussed.
- Commentary on the plan of action for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in South America.

The topics will be discussed and assessed by high-level personnel from the countries and international agencies. It is hoped that the result will be a continental plan of action that will help to resolve the needs expressed by the countries.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON
ADMINISTRATIVE-INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE
ANIMAL-HEALTH SERVICES IN SOUTH AMERICA

The Commission adopted the recommendations made by the Seminar with the changes and text attached to this report.

The OIE Representative commented that the topic and recommendations are very timely for a similar topic that will be discussed at the Annual OIE Meeting. He suggested that they be submitted by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission.

He explained that the recommendations of the previous seminar about economic and financial aspects were presented by the Chairman of COSALFA XII and were gratefully appreciated by the Meeting.

Dr. Pedro N. Acha, of IICA, said that the OIE will start offering courses in administration for the different regions. The first one scheduled will be a 3-day course for African personnel, financed by the World Bank. He mentioned that the World Bank offers various courses in administration, and the opportunity should be used to train animal health services personnel. He considers this training fundamental to facilitate communication and discussion with economic, political and administrative sectors.

The theme of the next international seminar to be held in March, 1988, prior to COSALFA was then analyzed. It was unanimously decided to request that the PAFMDC discuss the topic "Importance of biotechnology in the countries' livestock development".

Dr. Acha of the IICA spoke about several events in which this topic was discussed, and about the importance of keeping up to date since this area is developing and evolving quickly. The Delegate from Colombia suggested the creation of a bank of information on biotechnology, through the coordinated action of the IICA and the PAHO.

F. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

1. Forwarding of reports on the situation of the programs

The Secretary asked the countries to comply strictly with the date set for sending in their reports, so that the COSALFA report could be prepared in a timely fashion. The 15th of February was set as the cutoff date for the reports to be received at the PAFMDC.

2. Credentials for participation of the COSALFA Delegates

Whereas COSALFA has been institutionalized as a Permanent Commission, the Delegates should obtain their respective credentials from their country's government.

3. Preliminary documents of RIMSA V

The Secretary asked the Delegates to review the documents and utilize them in advising the Ministers and other participants of the delegation attending RIMSA V.

4. Preliminary project for regulations governing the importing and exporting of bovine embryos for the South American countries

The Secretary reported that a draft of regulations was drawn up by request of the COSALFA, based on OIE norms and other technical publications. He asked that the draft be reviewed and, within 60 days, the countries should send to the PAFMDC their remarks and suggestions for preparing a proposal that will serve as the reference for preparation of each country's regulations. The proposed reference work will be submitted for final analysis at COSALFA XV.

5. Latin American Animal Health School

The Secretary reminded the Delegates of the commitment assumed at COSALFA XII to contribute US\$ 5,000.00 voluntarily to finance the feasibility studies regarding the organization of the School.

To date only Venezuela has confirmed its deposit of the US\$5,000.00. Colombia assumed the cost of sending a professor who participated in the Committee that met at Paso de los Libres, Argentina.

6. Hog Cholera Information System

Dr. Michael Bedoya, of the IICA, explained the origin and reasons behind the Hog Cholera Epidemiological Surveillance and Information System that is being developed with the cooperation of the PAFMDC/PAHO.

That system is utilizing the IICA infrastructure for the gathering of information from the countries, and the methodology of the Continental Vesicular Diseases Epidemiological Surveillance and Information System developed and coordinated by PAFMDC/PAHO.

A weekly report is currently being issued, based on grid maps, showing the suspected cases of hog cholera.

Beginning in 1987 the monthly reports will be included with laboratory diagnoses confirming the cases of hog cholera.

All the countries except Argentina, Chile and Mexico are sending in the weekly reports. Argentina and Chile have expressed their intention to join the system after some aspects are clarified.

Dr. Vicente Astudillo of the PAFMDC indicated that the success of the system depends on the organization of the disease-control programs and on the training of all the personnel, just as was done with vesicular diseases.

In the case of Brazil a demonstration area will be set up in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. He also explained that several countries are using the vesicular system for other diseases such as cholera and cattle rabies, among others.

The Argentine Delegate commented that the Direction of Swine Sanitation was set up and the headquarters was decentralized to the country's major swine production area.

The Chilean Delegate explained that his country has for several years maintained a hog cholera eradication program and that the system of diagnosis and attention to foci has been improved.

The Venezuelan Delegate reported that a weekly and bi-weekly report has existed in Venezuela since 1975 on the national level, and that that system is used to inform JUNAC and the IICA.

The Delegate from Uruguay stressed the need for the system and the importance of proceeding with coordinated programs. He mentioned as an example the hog cholera outbreaks that have recently affected Uruguay and Brazil.

7. OIE

Dr. Emilio Juan Gimeno, President of the OIE, and Dr. Décio de Araújo Lyra, Representative of the OIE Foot-and-Mouth Commission for the Americas, called attention to their suggestion that COSALFA, through the PAFMDC, analyze and submit its position on two matters that will be discussed at the annual meeting: (a) modification of the recommendation on the handling of exotic virus strains. The proposal under study aims to render the strain use and handling norms more flexible; (b) the naming of a consultant to improve the information systems.

The OIE President and Representative underscored the need to participate in those meetings where important matters for the Region are discussed and defined.

Dr. Lyra explained that only Brazil and Mexico replied to the information on the first topic, sent out by the OIE to the countries.

The countries' Delegates promised to send immediately to the PAFMDC/PAHO their observations about the recommendations for the international circulation of biological products containing FMD viruses, so that the Secretary's office, together with the OIE Representative, is able to prepare COSALFA's position with regard to that matter.

The Director of the PAFMDC said that the Center has cooperated with the Representative of the OIE Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission for the Americas in the preparation of documents on the FMD epidemiological situation in the Americas, which are presented in the OIE Commission, and in the analysis of the recommendations for the international circulation of biological products containing FMD virus.

Dr. Lyra indicated that the PAFMDC's commitment as Reference Center should be made clear to the OIE.

The PAFMDC Director mentioned that the FAO proposed the PAFMDC as the Regional Reference Laboratory for Foot-and-Mouth Disease and similar diseases, for the region of South and Central America.

Dr. Acha of the IICA suggested that this matter be clarified during the next meeting of the OIE Commission for the Americas, which will be held in Washington, DC, on a date to coincide with RIMSA V.

8. Study of VIA antibodies conducted in Argentina

The Chairman talked about the study of VIA antibodies prevalence, conducted in his country and contained in a technical paper that was handed out to the Delegates.

G. RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were approved:

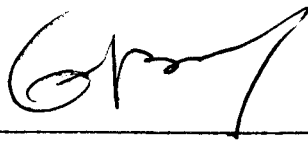
- | | |
|----------------|--|
| RESOLUTION I | - Regional program for foot-and-mouth disease eradication in South America. |
| RESOLUTION II | - Andean subregional program of foot-and-mouth disease eradication. |
| RESOLUTION III | - Argentina-Chile border program in the Andes Mountains. |
| RESOLUTION IV | - International seminar on administrative-institutional analyses of the animal-health services in South America. |
| RESOLUTION V | - Hog cholera epidemiological surveillance and information system. |

At the closing of the Meeting the Chairman expressed his satisfaction at the success achieved, and promised to work intensively with the Secretary ex officio to fulfill the commitments and agreements assumed.

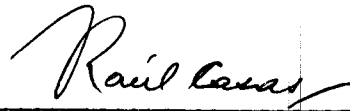
The Meeting was closed at 18:00 hours on March 20, 1987.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Chairman of the Meeting, Argentina Delegate; the Director of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, Secretary ex officio; and the Delegates of the Member Countries, sign the present Final Report in the Spanish and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

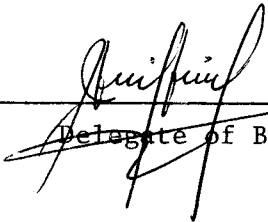
DONE in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, this twentieth day of March nineteen hundred and eighty seven.



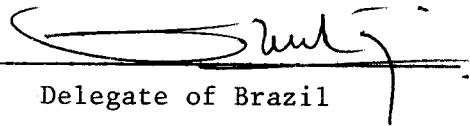
President
Delegate of Argentina



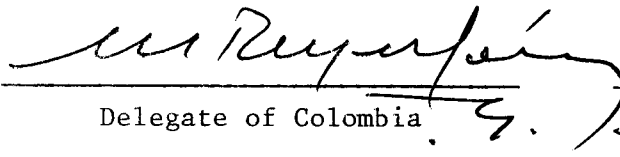
Secretary ex officio
Director of PAFMDC



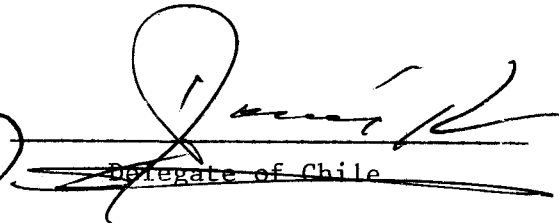
Delegate of Bolivia




Delegate of Brazil



Delegate of Colombia



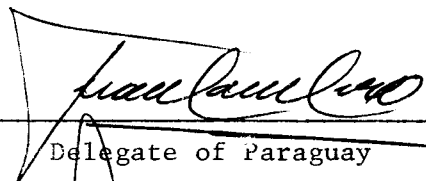
Delegate of Chile



Delegate of Ecuador



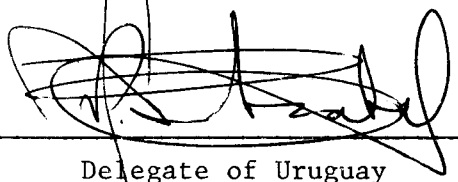
Delegate of Guyana



Delegate of Paraguay



Delegate of Peru



Delegate of Uruguay



Delegate of Venezuela

R E S O L U T I O N S

RESOLUTION I

REGIONAL PROGRAM FOR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE
ERADICATION IN SOUTH AMERICA

WHEREAS:

The organization of the fight against foot-and-mouth disease has been able to structure animal health services in the countries of South America, and their success in the control of that disease and others has been significant;

Despite those advances, the animal health services have reached a standstill in the results obtained and a hierarchical limit in the positions they occupy in the countries;

That standstill may be attributed to the financial and economic crisis currently affecting the countries, without the animal health services consequently being able to adapt technologically and institutionally to confront the crisis;

The governments of the Member Countries regard the regional economic integration as one of the principal strategies for a structural solution to the crisis;

The Fifth Inter-American Meeting, at the Ministerial Level, on Animal Health (RIMSA V) will give priority attention to the proposal for a Regional Program for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication, and

The eradication of foot-and-mouth disease finds its justification inasmuch as the losses to production and the private and public costs for its control, if avoided, could be used to resolve serious sanitary, production and commercial problems that hinder the accomplishing of reasonable livestock development goals,

THE XIV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To recommend that the regional eradication of foot-and-mouth disease be structured as the initial operational component of a broad hemispheric agreement intended to achieve the livestock development that can contribute to the economic and social strengthening of Latin America.

(Approved in the Plenary
session on March 20, 1987)

RESOLUTION II

ANDEAN SUBREGIONAL PROGRAM OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE
ERADICATION

WHEREAS:

In view of the results of the Seminar-Workshop on the Andean Subregional Project for Control and Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, held in Lima, Peru, on October 27-31, 1986; and

The matter is of utmost importance in the context of the economic and social development of the countries of the Andean Subregion,

THE XIV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To recommend that the countries of the Andean Subregion assign the pertinent priority to the development of the zone projects for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and livestock development, in accordance with the guidelines established in the "Andean Subregional Project of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication".

(Approved in the Plenary
session on March 20, 1987)

RESOLUTION III

ARGENTINA-CHILE BORDER PROGRAM IN THE ANDES MOUNTAINS

WHEREAS:

Chile has twice lost its status as a country free of foot-and-mouth disease (1984 and 1987), due to the entry of infected cattle crossing the border from Argentina,

THE XIV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To propose that both countries develop an integrated program in the Andes Mountains, within the frame work of their Bilateral Agreement, in order to protect Chile from the re-entry of foot-and-mouth disease and likewise serve as a basis for control action in that region of Argentina.

(Approved in the Plenary
session on March 20, 1987).

RESOLUTION IV

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATIVE-INSTITUTIONAL
ANALYSIS OF ANIMAL HEALTH PROGRAMS IN SOUTH AMERICA

WHEREAS:

The International Seminar on Administrative-Institutional Analysis of Animal Health Programs in South America was held at the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center/Pan American Health Organization (PAFMDC/PAHO) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on March 16-18, 1987,

THE XIV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) for organizing and conducting the Seminar.

2. To request the Member Countries and the Secretary ex-officio expend all possible effort to put into practice the recommendations emanating from the Seminar.

3. To request that the PAFMDC/PAHO, prior to COSALFA XV, organize and develop an International Seminar on the Importance of Biotechnology in Livestock Development.

(Approved in the Plenary
session on March 20, 1987).

RESOLUTION V

HOG CHOLERA EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND
INFORMATION SYSTEM (HOG CHOLERA-LIKE SYNDROMES)

WHEREAS:

Pig-raising is of significant economic and social importance on the continent, and its development is limited by the physical and economic losses caused by hog cholera;

The swine fevers have a great capacity for spreading;

The introduction of African swine fever in recent years onto the continent brought drastic economic repercussions in the countries affected, compounded by the difficulties of distinguishing it clinically and anatomopathologically from hog cholera and other hog cholera-like diseases in pigs; and

Agreements of regional integration exist among the countries and among international agencies,

THE XIV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To encourage the countries to organize national systems for surveillance and information on swine fevers, utilizing the structure and functioning of the vesicular diseases surveillance and information systems that the countries have developed with the cooperation of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

2. To stimulate the countries of the continent to participate in the continental system of hog cholera epidemiological surveillance.

3. To request that the PAHO and the Inter-American Institute of Cooperation for Agriculture (IICA) intensify their support for the development of the hog cholera epidemiological surveillance system.

(Approved in the Plenary
session on March 20, 1987).

APPENDIX I - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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

XIV REGULAR MEETING

PAFMDC, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 19-20, 1987

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES

ARGENTINA	Dr. Oscar Alejandro Bruni General Director Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Animal (SENASA) Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca Paseo Colón 922 - 1er. piso 1305 Buenos Aires
BOLIVIA	Dr. José Amilcar Arias Guardia National Executive Director Servicio Nacional de Control de la Fiebre Aftosa, Rabia y Brucelosis (SENARB) Casilla de Correo 160 Quillacollo Km 12 Cochabamba
BRAZIL	Dr. Guilherme de Carvalho Celebrini Animal Health Defense Secretary Secretaria de Defesa Sanitária Animal (SDSA/MA) Ministerio de Agricultura/Anexo Leste 3o. and Esplanada dos Ministérios 70043 Brasília, D.F.
COLOMBIA	Dr. Miguel Reyes G. Animal Health Director Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA) Ministerio de Agricultura Calle 37, No. 8-43, 8o. piso Bogotá
CHILE	Dr. Renato González Rosas In charge of Exotic Diseases Programs Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG) Av. Bulnes 140 - 7o. piso Santiago

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES (con't)

ECUADOR	Dr. Francisco Martínez M. Director National Animal Health Program Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería Av. Eloy Alfaro y Av. Amazonas Quito
GUYANA	Dr. Lennox Applewhaite Production Manager Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Veterinary and Livestock Science Division Ministry of Agriculture P. O. Box 1001 Georgetown
PARAGUAY	Dr. Juan Pablo Romero President of Directing Council and Administrative Chief Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal (SENACSA) Km 10 1/2, Ruta Mariscal Estigarribia San Lorenzo
PERU	Dr. Rigoberto Sierra Salcedo General Director of Agriculture and Livestock Ministerio de Agricultura Av. Salavarry s/n Lima
URUGUAY	Dr. Pedro Luis Bartzàbal General Director of Veterinary Services Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca Colonia 892 - 2o. piso Montevideo
VENEZUELA	Dr. Marcos Herrera Casaubon Animal Health Director Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría Torre Este, Piso 11, Parque Central Caracas
SECRETARIAT EX OFFICIO	Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga Secretary ex officio Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center Caixa Postal 589 20001 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

OBSERVERS

ARGENTINA

Dr. Alberto E. Pecker
General Director
Servicio de Luchas Sanitarias (SELSA)
Paseo Colón 922 - 1er. piso
1305 Buenos Aires

Dr. Alejandro Marengo
FMD Program Chief
Servicio de Luchas Sanitarias (SELSA)
Paseo Colón 922 - 1er. piso
1305 Buenos Aires

BRAZIL

Dr. José Conceição Ferreira Sobrinho
Director
Divisao de Profilaxia e Combate às Doenças
(DICOMD)
Secretaria de Defesa Sanitária Animal (SDSA)
Ministério da Agricultura - Anexo Leste 3o.
Esplanada dos Ministérios
70043 Brasília, D.F.

Dr. Jorge Gomes Lobato
Director
Divisao de Vigilancia Zoosanitária (DIVIZO)
Secretaria de Defesa Sanitária Animal (SDSA)
Ministério da Agricultura - Anexo Leste
Sala 330
Esplanada dos Ministérios - Bloco 3
70043 Brasília, D.F.

Dr. Marino Coelho Valetim
Chief of the
Serviço de Defesa Sanitária Animal
no Rio de Janeiro (DFA/RJ)
Av. Rio Branco, 174 - 8o. andar
20400 Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Dr. Evandro Horta Costa
Veterinary Doctor
Grupo Executivo de Combate à Febre Aftosa
(GECOFA)
Ministério da Agricultura
Av. Feliciano Sodré, 43
Niterói, RJ

Dr. José Freire de Faria
Veterinary Doctor
Serviço de Defesa Sanitária Animal no
Rio de Janeiro (DFA/RJ)
Av. Rio Branco, 174 - 8o. andar
20400 Rio de Janeiro

OBSERVERS (con't)

CANADA

Dr. Angus Mickle
Director, Training and Resource Management
Veterinary Inspection Directorate
Food and Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
930 Carling Ave., Rm 4111
Sir John Carling Blds.
Ottawa, Ontario

UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

Dr. John H. Wyss
Assistant Director
International Programs, Veterinary Services
Room 871 - FB 6505 Belcrest Road
Hyattville, Maryland 20782

PARAGUAY

Dr. Raúl Prieto Busto
Directing Council Member
MAG Representative
Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal (SENACSA)
Km 10 1/2, Ruta Mariscal Estigarribia
San Lorenzo

Dr. Miguel Angel Cano Melgarejo
Directing Council Member
Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal (SENACSA)
Km 10 1/2, Ruta Mariscal Estigarribia
San Lorenzo

Sr. César Zotti
Directing Council Member
Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal (SENACSA)
Km 10 1/2, Ruta Mariscal Estigarribia
San Lorenzo

Sr. Rigoberto Severo Caballero M.
Directing Council Director
Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal (SENACSA)
Km 10 1/2, Ruta Mariscal Estigarribia
San Lorenzo

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

IDB

Dr. Abraham Arce
Senior Specialist
Animal Health and Livestock Development
Projects
Inter-American Development Bank
Sección PAF/LIV
1300 New York Ave.
Washington, D.C., 20577 - U.S.A.

Dr. Clive B. Woodham
Sectorial Specialist - Animal Health
Inter-American Development Bank
Andes 1365 Pl3
Montevideo - URUGUAY

EEC

Dr. John Guthrie Watson
Principal Administrator (Veterinarian)
Commission of the European Communities
Rue de la Loi 200
1049 Brussels - BELGIUM

Dr. Javier Alcázar S.
Chief of the Livestock Service
(Comunidad Autónoma de Murcia)
Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca
Pza. Juan XXIII s/n
Murcia - ESPANA

COPFA

Dr. Jaime Medrano V.
Executive Director
Panama-USA Commission for the Prevention
of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
Apartado Postal 327
Zona 1 - Panama - PANAMA

EMBRABIO

Dr. Paul Sutmoller
Animal Health Consultant
Empresa Brasileira de Biotecnologia Ltda.
Av. Atlantica, 1782 - Apto. 806
22021 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, BRAZIL

IICA

Dr. Harry C. Mussman
Director of the
Plant and Animal Health Program
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation
on Agriculture (IICA)
Apartado Postal 55
2200 Coronado - San José - COSTA RICA

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (con't)

IICA

Dr. Pedro N. Acha
Coordinator of International Relations
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation
on Agriculture (IICA)
1889 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20006 . U.S.A.

Dr. Germán Gómez G.
Animal Health Specialist
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation
on Agriculture (IICA)
Andes 1365
Montevideo - URUGUAY

Dr. Michael Bedoya
Animal Health Specialist
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation
on Agriculture (IICA)
Caixa Postal 09-1070
71600 Brasília, D.F. - BRAZIL

OIE

Dr. Emilio Juan Gimeno
President of the OIE Committee
International Office of Epizootics
12, rue de Prony
75017 Paris - FRANCE

Dr. Décio de Araújo Lyra
Member of the OIE Commission for the Americas
Laboratório Nacional de Referencia Animal
(LANARA/SNAD/MA)
Ministério da Agricultura-Anexo-Sala 403
Esplanada dos Ministérios - Ala
70043 Brasília - D.F. - BRAZIL

PAHO/WHO

Dr. Mário V. Fernandes
Program Coordinator
Veterinary Public Health
Pan American Health Organization
525 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037 - U.S.A.

PAHO/PAFMDC

Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga
Director

Dr. Hans Bahnemann
Chief, Laboratory Services

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (con't)

PAHO/PAFMDC

Dr. Vicente M. Astudillo
Biostatistician

Dr. Félix J. Rosenberg
Epidemiologist

Dr. Jaime Estupiñán A.
Epidemiologist

Dr. Ubiratán Mendes Serrao
Consultant

Dr. Albino Alonso Fernández
Serologist

Dr. Adán Young Torres
Administrative Officer

Dr. Paulo Augé de Mello
Research Officer

Dr. Horacio Barahona
Virologist

Dr. Magnus Stael Sondahl
Research Officer

Dr. Julio Mesquita
Research Officer

Dr. Víctor Emmanoel V. Saraiva
Technical Officer (MA-BR)

Dr. Juan Dogliotti
Technical Officer

Sr. Antonio José Mendes da Silva
Statistical Technician

APPENDIX II - PROGRAM

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

XIV REGULAR MEETING

PAFMDC, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 19-20 March, 1987

PROGRAM

Thursday 19

09:00 a.m.	Inaugural Session
09:20	A. Report of the Secretariat ex officio
10:00	Discussion of the Report
10:30	Coffee Break
10:45	B. Epidemiological Situation and Status of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Programs in South America, 1986
11:30	C. Evaluation of the Continental Vesicular Disease Information and Epidemiological Surveillance System
12:30	Lunch
02:00 p.m.	D. Implementation of the Policy and Strategies for the Control of Foot- and-Mouth Disease in South America in the Ten-Year Period 1981-1990
04:30	Closing Session

Friday, 20

09:00 a.m.	E. Recommendations of the International Seminar on Administrative-Institu- tional Analysis of the Animal Health Services in South America
10:30	F. Other Matters
12:15 p.m.	Lunch
02:00	G. Resolutions
	Final Report
04:00	Closure

APPENDIX III - RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY COSALFA XIV.
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATIVE-
INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE ANIMAL
HEALTH SERVICES IN SOUTH AMERICA

RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY COSALFA XIV

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATIVE-INSTITUTIONAL
ANALYSIS OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES IN SOUTH AMERICA

WHEREAS:

The organization of the struggle against foot-and-mouth disease has been able to structure animal health services in the countries of South America;

Those services have attained important progress in the control of foot-and-mouth disease and other diseases within their scope;

Despite those accomplishments, the animal health services have reached a standstill in the results obtained, as well as a hierarchical limit in the decisionmaking, directive, executive and budgetary positions they occupy;

That standstill may be attributed to the financial and economic crisis currently affecting the countries, without the animal health services consequently being able to adapt technologically and institutionally to confront the crisis;

The governments of the Member Countries regard regional economic integration as one of the principal strategies for a structural solution to the crisis; and

The debates, conferences, talks and analyses developed during the Seminar dealt with critical aspects of the role of the animal health institutions in this panorama,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

1. Training

1.1 That the International Agencies of Technical and Financial Cooperation conduct an intensive course on management for the directors of the animal health services, which is to include planning for the development of the organizations.

1.2 That the National Animal Health Services conduct a program of administrative training for all levels of development of those services' personnel. In this regard it is suggested that each country utilize the resources for training in public administration, preparation of agricultural and livestock projects, etc., already existing in the respective countries.

- 1.3 Reiteration of the COSALFA XII recommendation regarding the creation of a Latin American Animal Health School, so that, within a reasonable time, the PAHO and the IICA may submit to the countries a feasibility project including possible sources of funding.

2. Integration and participation

- 2.1 That the animal health programs be identified and considered as an integral part of the country's development.
- 2.2 A single organizational structure be established to integrate all the activities of livestock development, animal health, diagnosis, reference, quality control of inputs, inspection, research and all other activities related to or concerned with the development of the animal production and industry.
- 2.3 That the national services integrate all their personnel into the planning activities in accordance with the participative planning strategy.
- 2.4 That the official veterinary services seek the participation of the diverse sectors of the community related to or concerned with their purposes (livestock organizations, universities, professional associations, processing and input industry, etc.), in order to achieve their technical and social objectives.

3. Evaluation

- 3.1 That permanent actions of institutional evaluation of the national animal health services be conducted, including the present and future needs for the development of the sector.