



COMISION SUDAMERICANA PARA LA LUCHA CONTRA LA FIEBRE AFTOSA

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL
OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

XVII REGULAR MEETING

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22-23 March 1990

FINAL REPORT

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FINAL REPORT

The XVII Regular Meeting of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COSALFA) was held in the auditorium of the National Institute of Medical Assistance and Social Prevention (INAMPS), Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, on March 22-23, in response to the call to convocation issued by the Secretariat.

In accordance with the by-laws, the meeting was chaired by the Delegate from Bolivia, Dr. José Alexis Roca Simón, Director of the National Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rabies and Brucellosis Control Service (SENARB) of the Ministry of Rural Affairs.

Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga, Director of the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Center (PANAFTOSA) officiated as the ex-officio Secretary of the Meeting.

The meeting was attended by delegates from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay and Venezuela; observers from those countries and from the United States of America, France, Israel, México, and Suriname, as well as from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the European Economic Community (EEC), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA), the Cartagena Agreement Board (JUNAC), the International Office of Epizootics (IOE), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the Argentine Rural Society, the Argentine Federation for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication (FADEFA), the Livestock Raisers Federation of Beni-Pando (FEGABENI) of Bolivia, the National Holstein Association, and the National Milk Producers Association (ANALAC), of Colombia, the Rural Association of Uruguay, the Venezuelan Livestock Raisers Federation, the Chamber of the Veterinary Products Industry of Argentina (CAPROVE), the Public Health Special Service Foundation (SESP) of the Ministry of Health of Brazil, the World Veterinary Association, the Brazilian Association of Meat Exporters (ABIEC), the National Union of the Animal Defensive Products Industry (SINDAN) of Brazil, the Colombian Veterinary Products Company (VECOL) and the Veterinary Medicine Society of Uruguay.

A special presence was that of Engineer Pedro E. Bonino G., former Minister of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing of Uruguay, who attended as member of the Hemispheric Committee for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Annex I).

The entire meeting comprised an opening session, five plenary sessions and a closing session (Annex II).

The official opening of the meeting was held on the 19th of March with the participation of Dr. Waldick Mendes Bezerra, State Secretary of Agriculture of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Representatives of the Consulates of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru attended the opening session.

The Secretary's report on compliance with the resolutions of COSALFA XVI and other matters were taken up at the first session.

A. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY EX OFFICIO

1. Invitations to the XVII Regular Meeting of COSALFA

In accordance with the By-laws, the Secretary sent out invitations to the COSALFA delegates through letters directed to the Ministers of Agriculture, and to the Ambassadors of the COSALFA country members with headquarters in Brazil. 180 letters of invitation were also sent to observers from the American countries, from some European countries like France, and from international agencies like the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture (FAO), the IICA, OIRSA, EEC, the IDB, the World Bank, the JUNAC and the US Department of Agriculture. In response to the recommendations of both COSALFA and COHEFA (Hemispheric Committee for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease), special letters were directed to livestock producers, presidents of rural associations and livestock raisers of different South American countries, inviting them to send observers to the meeting.

The FAO, the European Commission on Foot-and-Mouth Disease and the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) replied that prior commitments obliged them to decline the invitation; the following countries also declined and requested that documents on the meeting be forwarded to them later: Aruba, Canada, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago.

2. Compliance with Resolutions passed at COSALFA XVI

2.1 Resolution I Homage to the memory of Dr. Pedro Acha

The Secretary forwarded to Mrs. Juanita Acha a copy of the Final Report of the XVI Regular Meeting, which contains this Resolution. Additionally, the PANAFTOSA published a special article in Bulletin No. 54, which is currently being distributed. In memory of Dr. Pedro Acha a special fund has been established to underwrite postgraduate studies for professionals in Veterinary Public Health.

2.2 Resolution II Hemispheric Action Plan for
Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication

Several activities were held during the period in review to consolidate the countries' political decision in favor of eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in South America.

The Second Meeting of COHEFA was held at the PAHO/WHO offices in Washington, D.C., on April 24, 1989. The respective report was forwarded to all the countries.

The Secretary of the Committee and of COSALFA presented a report summarizing the different actions carried out by the countries with PANAFTOSA cooperation and the guideline for the implementation of the plan and the bases for financing. This information is contained in the Secretary's Report that was sent to all the delegates.

The COHEFA Regulations and a guide for the application of the Plan of Action; drawn up by the Secretary's office, was approved during this meeting. It is recommended that the countries of the region strengthen the participation of the public sector, of the livestock producers and of the meat industry; likewise, it is deemed absolutely necessary to formalize the interaction and participation of diverse private and public sectors in the process of foot-and-mouth disease eradication through national commissions or committees. Also, approval was given to a document on Financing for the Plan of Action, asking the PAHO to seek outside resources from the EEC and other international financing organizations.

The countries of the Subregions Free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease were encouraged to implement the functioning of the Subregional Commission of FMD-Free Countries. The COHEFA was likewise requested to join with the Secretariat in defining the limits of the foot-and-mouth disease-free areas on the South American continent, and in adapting the criteria and orientations for their protection and expansion as proposed in the Plan of Action.

In response to the COHEFA recommendation, the Secretariat has cooperated with the countries' veterinary services in drafting an inventory of projects conducting activities related to the foot-and-mouth disease control programs, in order to assess their integration into the hemispheric eradication program.

The Secretary's office has likewise supported the countries in seeking sources of funding. A highlight in this regard was the PANAFTOSA Director's visit to the EEC to inform them in detail of the extent of the hemispheric program and obtain possible funding.

The countries of the Plata River Basin examined the project on "Correlation of the Foot-and-Mouth Vaccine Potency Control Techniques in the Plata Basin Countries". The project was drafted with PANAFTOSA coordination and submitted to the EEC by the Ministers of Agriculture of the three countries (Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay).

The EEC approved US\$394,000 in 1989 funds to finance the program; an agreement between the EEC and the PAHO will be signed for its execution.

The other project regards a financing request submitted to the EEC for the Andean Subregion project, as discussed in Resolution III.

To strengthen the border programs the countries received support and coordination assistance in holding border agreement meetings.

Of importance was the proposal for an Argentina-Chile border plan aiming to reduce significantly the risk of introducing foot-and-mouth disease in to Chile. Some specific action was taken in this regard. For the initial work related to setting up infrastructure, the agreement received a US\$20,000 subsidy from the PAHO Director, from extrabudgetary funds of the PANAFTOSA Center. Both countries also submitted to FAO a project for the integrated development of goat raising; the project will include animal health and production aspects receiving technical support from PANAFTOSA in the sanitary aspects of foot-and-mouth disease control and prevention.

The PANAFTOSA Center, moreover, continued to render technical assistance and encourage the design and reformulation of the national foot-and-mouth disease control and eradication programs of various countries.

According to the established guidelines, the intermediary goals and activities suggested for startup of the hemispheric program are as follows:

- 1) Identification of the domestic and international cooperation projects related to the livestock sector, existing in each of the South American countries, and integration of the livestock development programs' resources into the foot-and-mouth disease eradication component.
- 2) Creation of subregional and national committees and of regional and local commissions for foot-and-mouth disease eradication in each of the countries. In turn, the committee and commissions will contact the appropriate agencies to obtain the required funds.

3) Obtain a consensus of effort among the public and private components related to the sector with respect to the hemispheric plan, and ensure the participation of the private sector in the planning, execution, financing and evaluation of the national programs.

4) Update, modify or expand the national programs based on the technical and strategic orientations of the hemispheric program, and establish a schedule of activities in accordance with the goals of the six-year period.

5) Prepare and conduct the subregional plans of actions and the zonal projects contemplated for each subregion in the hemispheric plan.

As a final point, and within the framework of the hemispheric program, the VI Inter-American Meeting of Animal Health at the Inter-Ministerial Level (RIMS VI) was held in May, 1989. That meeting adopted the COSALFA and COHEFA II Resolutions and likewise issued important resolutions to facilitate the organizing of the commission of FMD-free countries.

2.3 Resolution III

Andean Subregional Program for the Eradication of Foot-and Mouth Disease.

Proceeding ahead with discussions initiated at COSALFA XVI -- when a project for a sanitary standard and an Andean Subregional Program for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease were drafted and approved by the Delegates of the subregion's countries--the Secretary and PANAFTOSA supported the countries in preparing documents on the Subregional Project for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control in the Andean Pact countries. The documents were forwarded to the Ministers of Agriculture of the respective countries, for their analysis and consideration.

Those documents served as the basis for approval of JUNAC Decision 255 by the Ministers of Agriculture who met with plenipotentiary credentials in Peru, in September 1989. They assigned priority to the subregional program and asked JUNAC to set up a technical commission with participants from each country. Moreover, they recommended that a national committee be set up in each country to coordinate the foot-and-mouth disease program. Aiming to implement the JUNAC recommendations, a meeting was held in October in Lima, at which the PANAFTOSA Director and the Directors of JUNAC agreed on a plan of action having the following main points:

1. Creation of the Andean Technical Committee and holding of the first meeting at the time of the XVII COSALFA Meeting scheduled for March 21, 1990, with the participation of all the JUNAC delegates and the PANAFTOSA Center.

2. Preparation of a proposal to be submitted to the EEC for possible financing of the zonal projects of the Andean Subregion. The JUNAC's authorities informed that this proposal was already sent to EEC.

3. Assistance to the countries for the organization of the national FMD-eradication committees, and for the revision, updating and technical and financial alignment of the national and zonal projects. As a result, the countries took important steps, such as:

In Bolivia, in response to a request from the IDB and the Bolivian government, the PAHO conducted a feasibility study of livestock development and meat exportation in the region of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and el Beni. The Center prepared the sanitary profile that was accepted in its entirety by the FAO Investment Center.

In Colombia, negotiations were completed to expand the area of the cooperation agreement between the ICA and the USDA for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease on the country's northern coast. In this regard the PANAFTOSA Director participated in the meeting to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the project. At that meeting, the Uraba area, which has been free of foot-and-mouth disease occurrence, and without vaccination, for two years, was declared a virus-free area.

At the meeting, FMD-free areas were discussed, based on the experience of the South American countries and on economic studies of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication programs.

In Ecuador, the Minister of Agriculture requested that the PANAFTOSA, jointly with the FAO and IICA, render technical cooperation in revising the foot-and-mouth disease control program, upgrading the FMD-vaccine production facilities and training technical personnel.

In Peru, the PANAFTOSA Center and the IICA coordinated technical and financial support to the National Health Institute of the Ministry of Health, in its efforts to normalize the production of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine at the laboratory of the Center of Inputs Production.

In Venezuela, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock appointed a working group that began to prepare the national foot-and-mouth disease eradication and control program.

2.4 Resolution IV Subregional program for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication in the Plata River Basin

The action within the framework of the project for Control and Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Plata River Basin Countries got underway in 1989.

The action and steps taken may be summarized as follows: several ministerial-level meetings to take political and strategic decisions related to the project; meeting of the Committee of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication in the Plata Basin, for analysis and approval of the plan of action, and to define the financing required for each country; appointment and installation of the project international coordinator; activities involving control of foci, education and communications, epidemiological surveillance and visits of personnel from the countries to pilot projects in Argentina and Chile; restructuring of the foot-and-mouth disease control and eradication strategy and the vaccination system in Uruguay; review of the national program in Argentina in order to draft a funding request to be formally submitted to the World Bank and to the IDB, for construction of laboratories, technology transfer, and standardization of vaccine-control methods.

On the miscellaneous matters agenda, the Delegates will analyze Paraguay's proposal for inclusion in the Plata Basin project, considering the advances attained by the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication program in that country.

A significant fact for the project in the Plata Basin is the approval of the IDB loan to Uruguay for development of the animal health project that includes the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and ticks. The project has commenced and in February formalized the technical cooperation aspects with the signing of an agreement between the PAHO -through the PANAFTOSA Center- and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing. Uruguay also inaugurated the new facilities of the Miguel Rubino Veterinary Research Laboratory.

Prior to the COSALFA Meeting, the VII Meeting of the Project Committee for Control and Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Plata Basin countries was held on March 21. The activities so far accomplished, the Plan of Action for 1990 and the financial aspects were analyzed.

2.5 Resolution V Program in the Amazon Region

The highlights during the year, with respect to this subregion, may be summarized as follows: a meeting of the animal health services working jointly under the Brazil/Guyana/Venezuela three-party Technical Agreement, held in Boavista, Brazil, in December 1989. The situation of FMD in that border region was analyzed, and recommendations were issued about the measures required to eliminate FMD in the Federal Territory of Roraima in Brazil and prevent its spreading to the free areas of Venezuela, and to Guyana, which is free of the FMD virus.

With reference to the recommendation on strengthening the foot-and-mouth disease eradication plan in the West-Central section of Brazil, which includes Mato Grosso do Sul, the federal and state veterinary services put forth a great effort to increase the control program's activities. In a joint project partially financed by the meatpacking industry, a significant vaccination coverage was attained. Epidemiological surveillance was also improved in terms of efficiency, as both weekly and monthly information, plus the collection of samples for laboratory diagnosis, were upgraded. Based on the test for detection of VIA antibodies, a joint program with the PANAFTOSA is conducting studies to determine the pockets or areas of greatest prevalence of the FMD virus in the Pantanal of Mato Grosso.

2.6 Resolution VI Latin American Animal Health School

The University of Zulia, in cooperation with the PAHO, continued giving courses in animal health. According to the information received recently, it will offer full-year courses this year to train personnel from the various countries in aspects of animal health. The PANAFTOSA Center has allocated three three-month grants which are at the disposal of the University for training of personnel from other countries.

To continue developing the methodological approach to animal health, while at the same time training personnel from different countries of South America, a new version of the International Course on the Development of Animal Health Programs was held from August through October, 1989. It was attended by 34 professionals from 17 Latin American countries and two from Mozambique, Africa. The objective was to transmit to the countries the methodological development for the full organization of the animal health programs and veterinary public health. Modules were developed to accomplish the proposed objective, and included: economic and social analysis of the forms of livestock production, epidemiology, applied statistical methods, computer use, strategic planning and sanitary administration.

Moreover, the Center has distributed to the countries the manuals covering oil-adjuvanted vaccine, epidemiology, administration, communications and quarantine that were developed through the PROASA project. The manuals contain all the material referring to training in these areas.

2.7 Resolution VII International Commerce in Semen, Embryos and Animals

During the year there were numerous inquiries from the countries about aspects related to the importing of semen from countries having exotic diseases, and from other countries. To

this end, PANAFTOSA and the Secretary of COSALFA sent to the countries specific information on importation of genetic material. The guidelines approved by COSALFA clearly state that -in both the country of origin and country of destination- laboratories should exist with the conditions required to conduct tests that would ensure the products to be free of infectious agents and of infectious agents exotic to our continent. Given the great number of inquiries, a letter was drafted and sent to all the delegate countries stressing the need to comply with the aspects mentioned above.

In view of the importance of the matter, the Brazilian delegation requested that the subject be included for further discussion on the agenda of this meeting.

The study requested by COSALFA in Resolution VII, regarding the sanitary norms and standards for unifying the criteria for importation of animals and breeding animals, has not yet been conducted. It is hoped that during the present year we can set up a working group with IOE technical personnel to conclude the guidelines.

It should be remembered that the guidelines contain all the aspects related to the commercialization of semen and embryos, whether from countries in this region or from countries having the risk of exotic diseases. Therefore, the sanitary norms about international commerce of animals have to be reviewed and unified. In this regard, the criteria established by the IOE fulfill the requirements of orienting the countries for the preparation of their standards for animal trade.

2.8 Resolution VIII System of Epidemiological Surveillance and Information

An assessment of the evaluation of the system will be taken up in the section on the epidemiological situation of the foot-and-mouth disease programs and the evaluation of the epidemiological surveillance and information system.

2.9 Resolution IX Production of oil-adjuvanted vaccine at the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center

In accordance with the recommendation issued through this Resolution, the Secretary advises that the Center maintained the level of production at approximately 7 to 8 million doses per year to meet the needs of demonstration projects and priority areas in several countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Additionally, a reserve stock for emergency purposes in Brazil and in Chile is maintained.

2.10 Resolution XInternational Seminar on Foot-and-Mouth Disease Endemic Areas and International Seminar on Ways to Integrate the Sectors Involved in the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication Programs

With respect to the Seminar's recommendations on Foot-and-Mouth Disease Endemic Areas, PANAFTOSA has continued to render technical cooperation to the countries in order to revise their control strategies to put greater emphasis on the primary endemic areas. The goals are to identify those areas and emphasize systematic vaccination campaigns with oil-adjuvanted vaccine, plus carry out studies to determine the places within the endemic areas, and lend technical cooperation to the countries so they can produce sufficient quantities of oil-adjuvanted vaccine which can then be utilized in the identified primary endemic areas.

In response to Recommendation 2, PANAFTOSA organized the International Seminar on Ways of Integrating the Sectors Involved in the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication Programs. The meeting was held prior to this COSALFA Meeting and discussed three fundamental matters: the methodological aspects to orient the countries on how to integrate the public and private sectors so that they participate in the foot-and-mouth disease eradication programs.

For the discussion of the forms of organization of the participation of different official and private sectors, in the foot-and-mouth disease control and eradication programs, two round tables were organized. One dealt with the forms of participation of the producers, and had the presence of representatives of rural organizations from different countries. The second round table involved representatives of the private and official biological-products industry, universities, veterinary groups and the official sector of the Ministries of Agriculture of the COSALFA member countries. A third discussion included the presentation of experiences of integration of different sectors in foot-and-mouth disease control and eradication programs.

3. Other Matters3.1 VII Meeting of the Inter-American Group of Animal-Health Cooperation in the Americas - GICSA

The meeting was coordinated by FAO in Santiago, Chile, on February 27-28, 1990. Its fundamental objective was to coordinate all the action of international agencies active in the field of animal health in the region. The different matters taken up were submitted in an integrated report that is distributed to the countries.

3.2 Meeting of the Animal Health Border Agreements

Some border agreements encountered certain difficulties in holding their meetings in 1989. The ex officio Secretary asked the Delegates to analyze and make use of the opportunity at this meeting to set the dates for the meetings in 1990. He stressed the need to review the border agreements in order to bring them up to a level compatible with the present-day advance of the foot-and-mouth disease control and eradication programs, and to make them more dynamic, in order for them to comply with the goal of solving problems that are emerging in the border areas.

3.3 Matters dealing with International Trade in animals and animal genetic material.

PANAFTOSA prepared a guide booklet on the commercialization of semen and embryos in the OIRSA countries. Two experts hired by PANAFTOSA visited the countries of Central America, Panama and Mexico, and discussed the standards that could be inserted in the guide booklets and serve to orient the countries in that subregion when they assess the possibility of importing semen and embryos from South America.

With regard to the countries' commitment to send their respective regulations on semen and embryos trade to the PANAFTOSA Center, the Secretary reports having received information only from Argentina, Colombia and Paraguay.

3.4 Visit of European Missions to the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Center

We had the opportunity to receive visitors from the EEC, and from the Veterinary Services of Rumania and Singapore. They familiarized themselves with the foot-and-mouth disease epidemiological situation -based on the continental epidemiological surveillance and information system- the work of the reference laboratory, and the present status of the control and eradication programs.

During the discussion of the report, the representative of the Livestock Raisers Federation congratulated the Director of PANAFTOSA on the excellent work being accomplished by the Center. He likewise emphasized the importance of the Pedro Acha Scholarship Fund, and suggested that additional sources of funds be sought to increase this type of grant which is a great encouragement for the Veterinary Public Health professionals.

The Delegates unanimously approved the Secretary's Report.

The second plenary session dealt with the following matters: Epidemiological Situation of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and of the Control Programs in South America in 1989, and the Evaluation of the Epidemiological Surveillance and Information

System for the Vesicular Diseases in South America, Mexico and Central America in 1989. The information, submitted in a document prepared by PANAFTOSA, is based on the reports sent in by the countries and on the continental epidemiological surveillance and information system coordinated by the Center. The document was distributed to the delegates during the meeting.

Explanatory comments about the topics submitted were made by all the delegates of the Commission, the PANAFTOSA Director, the observers from France, EEC, IICA and the representative of the Livestock Raisers' Federation of Venezuela. The two reports were approved.

In reply to a request by the delegates, a representative of the EEC discussed the situation of African Swine Fever in Europe.

The third plenary session took up the topic of "Implementation of the Hemispheric Plan for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication". Each delegate confirmed and expanded on the information presented by the Secretary on the action they have accomplished in organizing and implementing the plan in each country and in the subregional projects. The COHEFA recommendations on the organization of the coordinating commissions and the mobilization of internal and external resources were emphasized.

The fourth plenary session read and approved the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Ways of Integrating the Sectors involved in the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication Programs. They were incorporated as Annex III to this Report.

The following matters were discussed at the session on miscellaneous matters:

1. Paraguay's request to join the Project for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication in the countries of the Plata River Basin. The Commission accepted the proposal and recommended that the legal aspects be studied with the PAHO and the Ministries of Foreign Relations of the signatory countries for the necessary agreement modifications.

2. IOE/World Bank Project for Training in Administration, Planning and Economics. The IOE representative discussed the accomplishments of this training program, which will be extended to the Americas, Asia and Africa. The delegates approved a resolution recommending that the PAHO/PANAFTOSA join the project and that external funding be sought.

3. Israel Cooperation Program. The Israeli Representative spoke about the technical assistance programs sponsored by his country, in the area of economic studies.

4. Animal Health Training Program for South America (PROASA). The PAHO Veterinary Health Program Coordinator spoke about the accomplishments of this program from 1982-85, when it trained 772 personnel from 21 countries in the areas of quarantine, epidemiological surveillance, administration, communications and uses of oil-adjuvanted foot-and-mouth disease vaccine. One of the results was the preparation of manuals on these matters, now being distributed to the countries.

5. Mexico-United States Commission for the Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Other Exotic Animal Diseases. The Director discussed the support rendered by the Commission in the training of personnel from the countries, in aspects of exotic diseases and prevention programs.

6. Standards for the commercialization of semen and embryos from countries having a high risk of exotic diseases for the Americas. This topic was requested before by the Brazilian Delegate. Based on the guidelines approved by COSALFA, it was concluded that the interested importer countries should participate in commissions visiting the potential exporter countries to analyze the situation and compliance with the established requirements, and then make their decisions about whether to import such items from those countries. It was mentioned that Decision 195 restricts such imports for the countries in the Andean Subregion. The ex officio Secretary emphasized the need to have the P3 laboratories and technical personnel qualified to handle the methodology for examining the germoplasms imported from regions having diseases considered exotic for the Americas.

7. World Veterinary Medicine Congress. A member of the organizing committee submitted information on the XXIV Congress, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 18-23, 1991.

8. The Pan-American Veterinary Sciences Congress. The IICA Representative spoke about the Congress to be held in Habana, Cuba, in August 1990.

9. Selection of the topic of the Seminar to be held prior to the COSALFA XVIII. Proposals included social communication and sanitary education, cost-benefit studies and epidemiological surveillance system with emphasis on the prevention of exotic diseases. The latter topic was selected.

The following resolutions were approved at the session covering Conclusions and Recommendations:

Resolution I

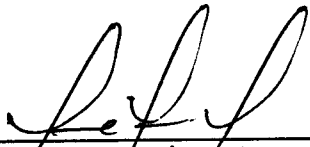
Plata Basin Subregional Project

Resolution II	Andean Subregional Project for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication
Resolution III	Amazon Area Subregional Project
Resolution IV	International Seminar on Ways to Integrate the Sectors Involved in the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication Programs
Resolution V	IOE Program for Training in Administration, Planning and Economics
Resolution VI	Epidemiological Surveillance and Information System
Resolution VII	Strategy in Free Areas
Resolution VIII	Importation of Semen and Embryos from Sanitary-Risk Countries


At the closing session final remarks were made by Dr. Silvino Carlos Horn, representing Brazil, Dr. Jose Alexis Roca Simon, Chairman of the Meeting, and Dr. Raul Casas Olascoaga, Director of the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center of the PAHO/WHO.

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

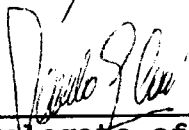
DONE in Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, this twenty-third day of March nineteen hundred and ninety.



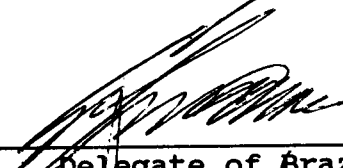
President



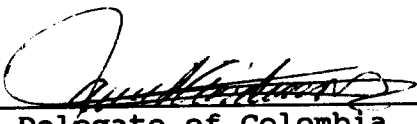
Secretary ex officio



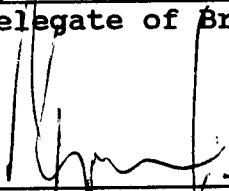
Delegate of Argentina



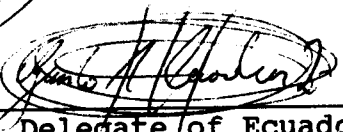
Delegate of Brazil



Delegate of Colombia



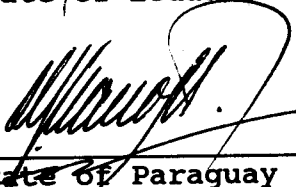
Delegate of Chile



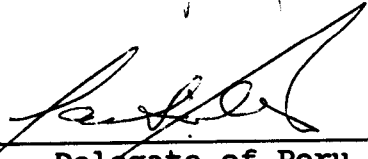
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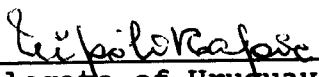
Delegate of Guyana



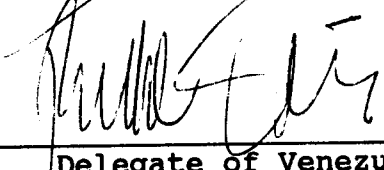
Delegate of Paraguay



Delegate of Peru



Delegate of Uruguay



Delegate of Venezuela

R E S O L U T I O N S

RESOLUTION I

PLATA BASIN SUBREGIONAL PROJECT

WHEREAS:

Important results have been achieved in the Plata River Basin, through the activities developed during 1989 in the sphere of the Agreement of International Technical Cooperation for the Control and Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, made by the Government of the Republic of Argentina, the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Government of the Republic of Uruguay and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO);

The disease has appeared with noticeable frequency in recent months in paraendemic areas of the region;

The project's basic goal of attaining the elimination of the clinical cases in the region before 1994 will require fuller compliance and acceleration of the rhythm of activities scheduled for the Agreement;

Technical personnel and producers have reached an effective, growing level of interaction in this area;

Important political changes have occurred recently in the three countries,

THE XVII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. That the international organizations, the rural producers and the officials of the Ministries of Agriculture take all measures necessary to obtain from their Finance Ministers the political support and funds needed so that the project can exactly and efficiently attain the established goals and objectives.
2. That the project receive the administrative continuity compatible with achievement of the goals within the time limits set.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 23, 1990)

RESOLUTION IIANDEAN SUBREGIONAL PROJECT
FOR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ERADICATION

WHEREAS:

The Subregional Program for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Andean Pact countries was adopted through Decision 255 at the 55th Period of Special Sessions of the Cartagena Agreement Commission;

The member countries have, through Decision 255, established the Andean Technical Committee to carry out the Program that held its founding meeting prior to COSALFA, and the respective National Technical Committees are currently being constituted;

A greater and better participation by the different private and public institutions linked to the execution of the Program is made feasible through the formation of the Technical Committee;

By recommendation of the Ministers of Agriculture of the Andean Group, and in view of the action conducted by the PAHO/WHO through the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, it has been recommended that the Cartagena Agreement Board proceed with negotiations for funding from the European Economic Community;

The efforts set forth above fall within the propositions and objectives of the Hemispheric Plan for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease,

THE XVII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To support and encourage, at the highest level, the negotiations developed by the Cartagena Agreement Board and the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, to obtain, from the European Economic Community and other International Cooperation Agencies, the funding required to carry out the Subregional Program of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control in the Andean Pact Countries.

2. To congratulate the Andean Pact signatories, the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center and the Cartagena Agreement Board for their progress in the political, financial and technical efforts developed on behalf of the Program.

COSALFA XVII
Res. II

3. To support the initiatives and efforts related to achieving greater participation by the producers' organizations, sectors and institutions involved in or related to the Program.

(Approved in the Plenary
Session on March 23, 1990)

RESOLUTION III

AMAZON AREA SUBREGIONAL PROJECT

WHEREAS:

The Governments of the countries have shown their interest in the harmonious development of the Amazon Macro-Region;

There are risks of expanding the primary endemic areas of foot-and-mouth disease, as a consequence of the entry of cattle from other areas into the newly opened areas of the Amazon Subregion;

The Hemispheric Program of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication has assumed the commitment to protect and expand the free areas; and

The Amazon Subregion, even with its low animal density, has still presented sporadic occurrences of foot-and-mouth disease,

THE XVII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To urge the national officials involved in programs encompassing the Amazon Subregion to the effect that all those programs attempt to prevent foot-and-mouth disease from spreading from the very often endemic non-Amazon areas, into the Amazon Subregion, which is considered sporadic or disease free.
2. To implement eradication programs in definite areas of the Amazon Subregion, areas which, because of the incidence of foot-and-mouth disease in recent years, pose a risk for other areas of the same country or neighboring countries.
3. To comply in this sense with previous COSALFA resolutions, by formalizing the foot-and-mouth eradication program in Roraima, Brazil, as a starting point for the foot-and-mouth disease eradication project in that area.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 23, 1990)

RESOLUTION IVINTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON WAYS TO INTEGRATE THE SECTORS
INVOLVED IN THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL AND
ERADICATION PROGRAMS

WHEREAS:

In response to the recommendations of the Hemispheric Committee for Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, the Pan-American Health Organization has promoted the active participation of the livestock producers on the Local, Regional and National Commissions and in the coordination of events of the COSALFA and COHEFA foot-and-mouth disease programs;

By request of the Commission, the PAHO/PANAFTOSA held the international seminar with the participation of livestock producers and representatives of various official and private sectors;

During the seminar there was a broad analysis of the methodological aspects, the suggestion of the producers and the different sectors, about ways of integration and the experiences that are being developed in various South American countries,

THE XVII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. That the XVII Meeting of COSALFA will adopt the seminar's recommendations.
2. That the COSALFA Secretariat, the delegates, producers and representatives of the sectors will widely disseminate the seminar's recommendations among the authorities of their countries and their entities related to the foot-and-mouth disease control and eradication programs.
3. To highlight the presence of the representatives of the livestock producers and urge them to continue participating actively in the foot-and-mouth disease control and eradication programs.
4. To request that the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center of the Pan-American Health Organization, organize and conduct an international seminar on epidemiological surveillance, with emphasis on the prevention of exotic diseases, to be held prior to COSALFA XVIII.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 23, 1990)

RESOLUTION VIOE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN ADMINISTRATION,
PLANNING AND ECONOMICS

WHEREAS:

The organization of the Veterinary Services presently requires a high degree of expertise, not only with respect to specific technical aspects, but also regarding a knowledge of economic evaluation and administrative management techniques, in order to optimize resources, cope with budgetary limits and achieve new forms of resources in the increasingly more complex activities confronted by the veterinary public health and animal health programs;

The International Office of Epizootics (IOE) has for several years developed activities oriented to training personnel in these economic and administrative aspects, especially through the seminars held in cooperation with the World Bank, for Africa in 1987, for Asia and Oceania in 1988, and for the Americas in 1989, together with the COINSA Meeting, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA);

The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), through the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center and the Pan-American Zoonoses Center, has conducted a transcendent training program that includes aspects of planning and other aspects of particular interest in the organization and execution of animal health programs, with emphasis on foot-and-mouth disease. Examples are the PROASA program held with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and conducted by the PAHO, and the animal-health program planning and development courses administered by the two Centers.

The OIE regional meetings for Africa, Asia and the Americas (1988-1989), respectively, emphasized the urgent priority of strengthening the veterinary services in their methodologies of administrative management, planning and economic analysis, focusing on practical programs for the countries by region and through specialized seminars,

THE XVII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To support the training programs in administration, management and economics that the IOE is planning for the training of veterinary personnel on various levels and positions as required by the characteristics of each region.

2. To promote joint IOE-PAHO/WHO coordination at the regional level in America, making use of the structure and experience in the areas of training of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonosis Centers, and the implementation of activities in compliance with the aforesaid training program.

3. To urge the IOE and the PAHO to combine their efforts in pursuing funding to conduct these activities, through contacts with international financing agencies preferably by means of soft loans. Particular the following agencies may be considered: Ibero-American Institute of Cooperation (ICI), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), World Bank (WB/EDI) and European Economic Community (EEC).

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 23, 1990)

RESOLUTION VI

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

WHEREAS:

The Hemispheric Committee for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COHEFA) has set its goals;

The programs of the countries of the region have made progress;

The harmonious interaction among the countries involved in the foot-and-mouth disease control efforts is of utmost importance;

At this meeting, the assessment of the continental system and the discussions developed about the situation of the surveillance system in each country have revealed the presence of problems,

THE XVII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. That the countries dedicate all possible attention to maintaining and strengthening the sensitivity of the system throughout their territories, and to record, prepare, analyze and utilize the information appropriately, as well as ensure that it is disseminated in a timely manner.
2. That priority be given to using the epidemiological information at the local level, as a procedure for improving the efficacy and timeliness of the measures taken.
3. That the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center continue being the lead international technical cooperation entity in orienting the development and evolution of this system.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 23, 1990)

RESOLUTION VII

STRATEGY IN FREE AREAS

WHEREAS:

The present situation of development of the national foot-and-mouth disease programs requires the accomplishment of sustained, forceful results that facilitate obtaining official support with respect to support and funding and active community participation, and which enable those results to be extended to other areas;

The Hemispheric Program for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication recognizes that attaining, maintaining and expanding free zones is a basic strategic component in the fight against foot-and-mouth disease,

THE XVII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To urge the countries to have their national programs identify and give priority to regions where these strategies can be realized as quickly as possible, as a way to show the society that this plan is feasible from the technical, administrative, socio-economic and political standpoints.
2. To request that the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, within its technical cooperation efforts, give priority attention to the development of regional projects that procure results compatible with the progress of the Hemispheric Plan in the short term.
3. That these projects seek to be included within the context of the specific socio-economic problems of the selected regions.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 23, 1990)

RESOLUTION VIIIIMPORTATION OF SEMEN AND EMBRYOS FROM COUNTRIES
HAVING SANITARY RISKS

WHEREAS:

The procedural guidelines governing the importation of genetic material from areas having exotic diseases were approved through Resolution VII, adopted by the XVI COSALFA Meeting held in Cartagena, Colombia;

Livestock raisers in several of the South American countries are interested in importing semen and embryos from countries of other continents which may harbor sanitary risks leading to the introduction of exotic diseases,

THE XVII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To recommend the formation of evaluatory missions composed of technical personnel indicated by the governments of the interested countries, with the technical support of the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, to visit and inspect the animal health defense systems of the potential exporter countries, with the purpose of preparing a document to systematize those procedures and make them viable.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 23, 1990)

ANNEX I - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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

XVII REGULAR MEETING

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 22-23, 1990

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES

Argentina

Dr. Bernardo Cané
Director General del Servicio Nacional
de Sanidad Animal (SENASA)
Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca
Paseo Colón 922, 1er. piso
Buenos Aires

Bolivia

Dr. José Alexis Roca Simón
Director Nacional
Servicio Nacional de Control de la Fiebre Aftosa,
Rabia y Brucelosis (SENARB)
Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos y Agropecuarios
Casilla de Correo 160
Cochabamba

Brazil

Dr. Silvino Carlos Horn
Secretario de Defesa Sanitaria Animal
Secretaria de Defesa Sanitaria Animal (SDSA)
Ministerio da Agricultura, Anexo Sala 305
Esplanada dos Ministerios Bl. D. ala A
70043 Brasília, D.F.

Colombia

Dr. Jaime Cárdenas
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario
Ministerio de Agricultura
Calle 37 No. 8-43 of. 405
Bogotá

Chile

Dr. Jorge Rafael Benavides Muñoz
Director, División de Protección Pecuaria
Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero
Avda. Bulnes 140, 7o. piso
Santiago

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES (cont.)Ecuador

Dr. Guido Cuadros Zambrano
Director del Programa Nacional de Sanidad Animal
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Avenida Eloy Alvaro esq. Av. Amazonas
Quito

Guyana

Dr. Mark Pierre
Technical Manager
Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
Ministry of Agriculture
P.O. Box 1001
Georgetown

Paraguay

Dr. Miguel Angel Cano Melgarejo
Presidente y Jefe Administrativo
Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal (SENACSA)
Casilla de Correo 1110
Asunción

Peru

Dr. Marco Arbulu Heysen
Director de Sanidad Pecuaria
Ministerio de Agricultura
Avda- Salaverry s/n
Lima

Uruguay

Dr. Hipólito Tapié Rey
Director General de Servicios Veterinarios
Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca
Colonia 892, piso 2
Montevideo

Venezuela

Dr. Rafael Fuentes Marins
Director de Sanidad Animal
Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
Torre Norte - Centro Simón Bolívar
Caracas

Ex-officio Secretary

Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga, Director
Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa

OBSERVERSArgentina

Dr. Edgardo Churruarín
 Director de Ganadería
 Gobierno de Entre Ríos
 Provincia de Entre Ríos

Ing. Daniel Welschen
 Secretario Ministerial Asuntos Agrarios
 Gobierno de Entre Ríos
 Provincia Entre Ríos

Dr. Enrique Frick
 Presidente
 Subcomision de Fiebre Aftosa
 Camara Argentina de la Industria de
 Productos Veterinarios (CAPROVE)
 H. Yrigoyen 850, p. 1 of. 124-132
 1377 Buenos Aires

Dr. Arturo Nottebohm
 Presidente
 Fundacion Argentina de Erradicacion
 de la Fiebre Aftosa (FADEFA)
 Cangallo 315
 Buenos Aires

Dr. Luciano Miguens
 Director Sociedad Rural Argentina
 Florida 460
 1005 Buenos Aires

Dr. Carlos Layus
 Embajada de Argentina en Brasil
 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

Bolivia

Dr. Gonzalo Suárez
 Director Programas Pecuarios
 Ministerio Asuntos Campesinos y Agropecuarios
 La Paz

Dr. José Alexis Roca S.
 Director Nacional
 Servicio Nacional Control Fiebre Aftosa, Rabia y
 Brucelosis (SENARB)
 Ministerio Asuntos Campesinos y Agropecuarios
 La Paz

Bolivia (cont.)

Dr. Miguel Absalon Melgar Vaca
Vicepresidente
Federacion Ganaderos Beni
Ed. Fegabeni
La Paz

Sra. Moira Paz-Estenssoro
Consul General de Bolivia
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

Brazil

Dr. Joselio de Andrade Moura
Medico Veterinario
Vicepresidente
Asociacao Mundial de Veterinaria
SCS Edificio Ceara 14 and
Brasilia, D.F.

Dr. Elvio Carlos Moreira
Profesor Adjunto/Coordenador
Centro Epidemiologia Economica Veterinaria
Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais
Belo Horizonte, MG

Dr. Rodrigo Alvares Monteiro
Director Geral
Departamento Inspecao e Defesa Agropecuaria do Matto
Grosso do Sul - IAGRO
Rua Arlindo de Andrade, 145
79100 Campo Grande, MS

Dra. Cristina Schneider
Fundacao SESP
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Dr. Carlos Rodrigues Lima
Chefe SERSA RJ
Ministerio da Agricultura
Av. Presidente Wilson 164 4o. and
Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Dr. José Diocleciano Peixoto
Medico Veterinario
SERSA RJ
Ministerio da Agricultura
Av. Presidente Wilson 164 4o. and
Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

Brazil (Cont.)

Dr. Evandro Horta Costa
Medico Veterinario
Ministerio de Agricultura
Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Dr. Heráclito Schtavo
Médico Veterinario
Prefeitura da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro
Centro de Controle de Zoonoses
Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Dr. Fanfa Fagundes Barboza
Diretor Depto. de Producao Animal/
Secretaria Agricultura e Abastecimento
Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul

Dr. Claudinei Martins
Medico Veterinario
Secretaria de Agricultura/CIDASC
Florianopolis, Santa Catarina

Dr. Roni Barbosa
Coordenador Defesa Agropecuaria
Secretaria da Agricultura SC
Florianopolis, SC

Dr. Edson Henrique Veran
Superintendente Estadual de Saúde e Melhoramento Animal
SERSA/SC
Rua Lacerda Coutinho 06
8800 Florianópolis, SC

Dr. Roberto Apollaro
Gerente de Desenvolvimento MKT
Sindicato Nacional Industria Defensivos Animais (SINDAN)
Paulina, Sao Paulo, SP

Dr. Joao Batista Lunardi
Associacao Brasileira Industria Exportadora Carnes (ABIEC)
Av. Brig. Faria Lima 1476,
01452 Sao Paulo, SP

Colombia

Dr. Pedro León Velazquez
Gerente General
Laboratorio VECOL
Avenida El Dorado No. 82-93
Bogotá

Colombia (Cont.)

Dr. Camilo Quintana Mallarino
Ganadero
Carrera 9 No. 80-15 of. 602
Bogota

Chile

Sra. Ximena Verdugo
Consul General de Chile
Consulado General de Chile
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

Ecuador

Sra. Silvia Banner
Consulado General de Ecuador
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

France

Dr. Jean Blancou
Chef du Departement Santé et Protection Animales du
Centre National d'-Etudes Veterinaires et Alimentaires
CNEVA
Paris

Israel

Dr. Reuven Katatin
Representante Servicios Veterinarios de Israel
Embajada de Israel
Arroyo 916
1007 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Paraguay

Dr. Vicente Luis Acuña
Jefe Division de Epidemiologia
Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal
SENACSA
Ruta Marichal Estigarribia Km 10 1/2
San Lorenzo

Perú

Dr. Miguel Palomino
Cónsul General del Perú
Consulado General del Perú
Avda. Rui Barbosa 314/201
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

Peru (Cont.)

Dr. Juan José Calle
Consul Adjunto
Consulado General del Peru
Av. Rui Barbosa 314 /201
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

Suriname

Dr. George Ma Ajong
Direction Slaughter Houses
Gouvernement Cl.
Paramaribo

Uruguay

Ing. Ag. Pedro E. Bonino
Ellauri 581 apt. 501
Montevideo

Dr. Pablo Yamandú Valdés
Director Asociacion Rural del Uruguay
Av. Uruguay 864
Montevideo

Dr. Francisco Muzio
Asesor Dirección General de Servicios Veterinarios
Secretario Sociedad Medicina Veterinaria
Cerro Largo 1895
Montevideo

Venezuela

Dr. Tony D'Elia B.
Presidente
Federacion Nacional de Ganaderos
FEDENAGA
Edificio Casa de Italia
Avda. Las Industrias Piso 7
Caracas 1010

APHIS/USDA

Dr. Percy Hawkes
Assistant Regional Director
South America Region
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Embassy
Santiago, Chile

IDB

Dr. Enrique E. Torres
Inter-American Development Bank
1300 New York Ave. N.W.
20577 Washington, D.C.

Dr. Clive Woodham
Inter-American Development Bank
Andes 1365, piso 13
Montevideo, Uruguay

EEC

Dr. John G. Watson
Veterinary Inspection Service
Commission of the European Communities
(EEC)
Rue de la Loi 200
1049 Brussels, Belgium

Dr. Javier Alcazar Sirvent
Veterinary Inspection Service
Commission of the European Communities
(EEC)
Rue de la Loi 200
1049 Brussels, Belgium

CPA/MEXICO/USDA

Dr. Angel Omar Flores H.
Director Mexico US Commission for
the Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and other
Exotic Animal Diseases
Colonia Polanco 11560
Mexico, D.F.

IICA

Dr. Héctor Campos Lopez
Director de Salud Animal
IICA
Apartado 55
San Jose, Costa Rica

Dr. Michael Bedoya
Coordinador de Salud Animal y Vegetal
IICA
SHIS-QI-05 - Bloco D
Brasilia, D.F., Brasil

JUNAC

Ing. Carlos Vergara S.
Funcionario Depto. Agropecuario
Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena
Av. Aramburu y Paseo de la República
San Isidro, Lima, Peru

IOE

Dr. Emilio Juan Gimeno
The International Office of Epizootics
12 Rue de Prony
Paris, Francia

PAHO/WHO

Dr. Primo Arambulo III
Coordinator
Veterinary Public Health HPV
Pan-American Health Organization
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Elmer Escobar
Director
Centro Panamericano de Zoonosis
(CEPANZO)
Casilla 3092 Correo Central
1000 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Roberto Bobenrieth
Consultant PAHO/WHO
Caixa Postal 04-0229
Brasilia, D.F., Brasil

Dr. Hugo Tamayo
Consultant PAHO/WHO
Apartado Postal 8982
Quito, Ecuador

Dr. Alberto Sato Sato
Consultant PAHO/WHO
Los Cedros 269 San Isidro
Lima, Peru

Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center

Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga, Director
Secretary ex officio

Dr. Vicente Astudillo, Coordinator, Field Services

Dr. Jaime Estupiñán, Epidemiologist

Dr. Albino Alonso Fernández, Chief, Diagnostic & Reference
Laboratory

Dr. Eduardo Alvarez, Epidemiologist

Dr. Julio Mesquita, Researcher

Dr. Ubiratan Mendes Serrao, Veterinary Doctor

Dr. Claudio de Moraes Andrade, Consultant

Dr. Aluisio B. Sathler, Veterinary Doctor

Dra. Maria Julia Salim Pereira, Veterinary Doctor

Lic. Antonio Mendes da Silva, Statistician

Dr. José Fernando Dora, Project Coordinator
Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication in the Plata
Basin

ANNEX II. PROGRAM

XVII REGULAR MEETING

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 22-23, 1990

PROGRAMThursday 22

- 09:00 Opening Session
- 09:20 A. Report of the Secretary
- 10:00 Discussion of the Report
- 10:30 Break
- 10:45 Epidemiological Situation of Foot-and Mouth
Disease and of the Control Programs in
South America, 1989
- 11:30 C. Evaluation of the Continental Information
System for Epidemiological Surveillance of
Vesicular Diseases
- 12:30 Break
- 14:00-17:30 D. Implementation of the Hemispheric Plan for
Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in
South America

Friday 23

- 09:00 E. Recommendations of the International
Seminar on " Ways to Integrate the Sectors
Involved in the Foot-and-Mouth Disease
Eradication Programs"
- 09:30 F. Other matters
- 10:30 Break
- 10:45 Other matters (cont.)
- 12:15 Break
- 14:00-16:00 G. Resolutions
- Final Report
- Closure

**ANNEX III - RECOMENDATIONS OF THE "INTERNATIONAL
SEMINAR ON WAYS TO INTEGRATE THE SECTORS
INVOLVED IN THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE
ERADICATION PROGRAMS"**

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON WAYS
TO INTEGRATE THE SECTORS INVOLVED IN THE
FOOT-AND MOUTH DISEASE ERADICATION PROGRAMS

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 19-21, 1990

CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the papers presented and the results of the discussions of the working groups, the International Seminar on Ways to Integrate the Sectors Involved in the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication Programs, held on March 19-21, 1990, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (see attached program), issued the following considerations and recommendations:

I. INTEGRATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

CONSIDERATIONS:

Interaction between producers and official technical levels

The development of an animal health plan and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease obeys interests, particularly economic ones, but has chances for success only if it receives the corresponding technical support and the participation of the producers.

The action taken will be executed with greater effectiveness and facilities, and will attain its goals more quickly, when the interaction between the producers and the technical levels occur in an intensive, broad, timely and harmonious fashion, with clearcut responsibilities, obligations and well-defined scopes of action.

Responsibility of the State

A plan will be feasible when economic, financial, technical and political viability exist. Some responsibilities are solely of the State, and are untransferable, such as setting standards and inspection. The evaluation of results should be conducted with the joint participation of the producers.

Social Objectives

Due to their broad and complex interactions and repercussions, these programs transcend the interest of the sectors apparently most directly involved, because their importance lie in the goal of producing and offering a larger quantity of foodstuffs. In this way, they contribute to improving the peoples' levels of life and wellbeing.

Value of regional interests

The national plans, which set the overall policies and goals, should be prepared with a view to the regional problems, characteristics and interests, to stimulate and expand the responsibility of the diverse regional and local participants.

The goal of expanding the participation of all the sectors of the society, in all places, requires a work plan designed with due flexibility and which, without losing sight of the objectives and purposes, contemplates decentralization and, as a consequence, the appropriate regionalization. Local development of the plans facilitates participation by the producers.

RECOMENDATIONS:

1. Continue promoting and conducting regional, national and international meetings, with the participation of the livestock producers, to exchange information on the foot-and-mouth disease prevention, control and eradication programs, particularly the COHEFA, the COSALFA and the subregional and bilateral agreements.

2. Emphasize the importance of institutionalizing the honorary commissions for the control of foot-and-mouth disease, composed of private and official technical personnel and producers with functions, responsibilities and methodologies defined according to the ecosystems.

3. That the agencies responsible for the foot-and-mouth disease control and eradication programs promote the dissemination of information on the programs at the local, regional and national levels, in order to obtain the participation of the producers.

4. Utilize the diplomatic mechanisms (Ministry of Foreign Relations), the international agencies (PAHO/PANAFTOSA, IICA, FAO, JUNAC) and the regional commissions and committees (RIMSA, COHEFA, COSALFA and Regional Agreements) to inform the countries about the need to maintain the political decision to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease.

II. PARTICIPATION AND INTEGRATION OF DIFFERENT OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE SECTORS

CONSIDERATIONS:

The veterinary services programs, in the majority of the countries of the region, suffer at the moment the restrictions and constraints resulting from the impacts of:

- the financial and economic crisis common to almost all the countries, which seriously restricts the budgetary resources for this type of service;

- the inflationary situations which end up annulling much of the effort in many cases;

- the diseases like foot-and-mouth disease which, although technically and epidemiologically known, can be fought and eradicated only with a high degree of on-going economic effort, firm political decision and enthusiastic participation from the various involved sectors;

At the present moment new approaches must be sought in the organization of the sanitary programs, to integrate all the related sectors and favor attainment of the following objectives of general interest:

- profitability for the livestock-raisers and the related livestock-derived industries, with a view to improving the overall rural development and that of the community in general;

- operating efficiency of the sanitary actions, as a result of the integration of resources from the different involved sectors of the official, entrepreneurial and technical-professional areas;

- transfer of technology suitable to the economic and social context of each country, thus seeking, through animal health activity, to attain increased production and improvement of human health.

The obligations and responsibilities of the involved sectors must be defined:

The Official Sector

The official sector must orient its overall and infrastructural resources to encompass the following aspects, on a priority basis and as efficaciously as possible:

- preparation of sanitary policies within a participatory framework with the other sectors;

- preparation of technical, legal and regulatory support;

- on-going supervision monitoring and control of the performance of the programs' operations;

- develop evaluatory systems that control, correct and provide feedback on the programs;

- control technical aspects related to the programs' international operations as well as the supervision of the quality of the biological products utilized in the sanitary actions.

The Entrepreneurial Sector

- The Livestock-Producing Sector

This sector is definitely the most critical segment of the whole system, for it suffers the direct impact of the disease, the losses and ravages it causes, and is the sector directly responsible for the ownership of the renewable animal resource.

Therefore, this sector ought to become an essential leading factor in the system, with all the rights and all the responsibilities required by these programs when they are accepted and acknowledged as necessary, as is the fight against foot-and-mouth disease.

In this regard, the livestock producers should participate in some viable manner, according to the structure of the countries, in the administration of the programs within the decision-making central levels. The producers should also participate executively in the local offices or zonal operating groups, where they should provide not only their experience, but also the orientation and surveillance of the work conducted in the field and in the operational technical bodies.

- Other Entrepreneurial Sectors Related to the Program

The interaction of entrepreneurial groups linked to the industrialization and commerce of livestock production becomes essential for their influence on operations related to sanitary control and for the financial and economic influence exerted by their actions on the system's cost/benefit results. These entrepreneurial lines are identified with: the meatpackers; the meat and meat byproducts processing industry; the dairy products industry; the veterinary pharmaceutical industry; the companies engaged in buying and selling live animals; and the animal transport companies.

In all these instances their support to the program should be commensurate with the benefits that they represent within the sector.

In this regard their cooperation should address:

- technical and operational aspects, such as providing information about sanitary observations and results of the program;

financial support aspects that ought to be compatible with their return to the supportive activity in the short and medium term;

- other examples are: operational funding in support of the program; special remuneration for achievements in sanitary quality; and structural changes in the industry itself to upgrade and improve the commercialization aspects; etc.

The Technical and Professional Sector

In the last ten years the number of veterinary doctors has increased more than 100% in the region. This growth has provided the countries with a qualified source of manpower. It has high technical reliability and is easy to integrate into the system within the regulatory framework that the State should define.

The regulatory framework should determine the technical conditions, the operational responsibilities within the programs, and the ways to optimize their action in the field, plus the ethical commitments they have toward the livestock producer who engages them, the rest of the system and their own profession.

The participation of the professional association plays a role of utmost importance in overseeing the ethical aspects to protect the system and support the fulfillment of the functions delegated by the State.

The universities should be integrated into the sanitary program. With a high practical sense they should coordinate jointly with the State, the producers and the private entrepreneurial sector, being dedicated mainly to the training of human resources, research in epidemiological aspects, operational planning and economic evaluation as demanded by the sanitary program in its various stages of practical implementation.

The Need to Evaluate the System

The complexity of integrating such diverse sectors, which sometimes have competitive interests, renders essential the creation of an efficient mechanism to monitor and control the overall program and evaluate its performance. The State should exercise the main responsibility, with the active participation and comprehension of the rest of the system.

The evaluation should encompass not only the operational control, but also the interpretation of the best use of the resources. This could mean the inclusion of other programs integrated or interacting with the foot-and-mouth disease control program when such inclusion is recommendable or demonstratable with regard to the economic and financial analysis of the system.

The Role of the International Agencies

In their cooperation with each country, seeking both regional and subregional integration, the International Agencies play a transcendent role with respect to the following aspects, among others:

- promote technical support in the program's diverse goals and actions;
- orient the operating conditions that seek the efficient integration of sectors;
- promote the search and obtaining of financial supports for fulfillment of the program;
- promote cooperation among the developing countries and their relations with the industrialized countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, with the enormous economic consequences that are implied for the society as a whole, requires the broadest and strongest political commitment on the part of the respective governments, as well as the active awareness in all sectors of the community about the role that each of them ought to play in this mutual effort.
2. Because of the technical development of the present-day financial and economic conditions, and with a view to the best use of the available resources, the countries should seek a comprehensive change in the organization of the sanitary programs. This is particularly true for the foot-and-mouth disease programs, and the effort should seek to integrate the diverse official and private sectors into an effective coordination of resources. Responsibilities should be defined and concrete, and exercised according to the countries' conditions and specific capabilities. In this sense, the state should cover essentially the goal-setting and planning aspects of the programs, the technical standards, and the monitoring and evaluation aspects.
3. The livestock raisers and producers should participate in central and regional level administration activities, making specific contributions to benefit the system, but fundamentally aiming to improve their own production and participate in the evaluatory aspects of the system.
4. The financial and operational control of the investments should be monitored and encouraged to pursue a greater efficiency, by livestock-producing sector.
5. The entrepreneurial sectors linked to the meat and meatpacking industry, dairy products, biological and

pharmaceutical veterinary products, commercialization of cattle and meats, livestock haulers, etc., should participate in the programs and promote their cooperation by means of economic resources contributed within their sectors, pursuing maximum productive efficiency

6. The economic and cost/benefit studies should serve to assess the efficiency of the present systems and fundamentally aim to integrate them with all the sectors of the community and with other sanitary programs, all in pursuit of appropriate economic and technical criteria in the use of the resources.

III. METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS FOR THE INTEGRATION OF DIFFERENT SECTORS INVOLVED IN THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL AND ERADICATION PROGRAMS

CONSIDERATIONS:

The countries seek innovative responses to the difficult administrative and financial situation now confronting the animal health services -that render support to the foot-and-mouth disease programs in the South American countries- all of which are undergoing a review of the schemes of veterinary assistance.

The exclusive and paternalistic vertical model of the official services has proved insufficient to provide coverage with equality, efficacy and efficiency to the growing demand of the animal health problems, increased by the countries' political decision to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease from the Americas.

The community, a source of diverse perspectives, expectations, attitudes and capability to mobilize itself, has -due to its pluralistic makeup- been very passive and institutionally tolerant. Its partial participation has been the consequence of exogenous stimuli provoked by the services, with specific purposes of support and cooperation for some leading sanitary activities stimulated mainly through educational and administrative techniques.

RECOMENDATIONS:

1. Change the organizational models of the animal health veterinary assistance on which the foot-and-mouth disease programs are nowadays sustained, in order to decentralize the decision-making process. This will facilitate the participation of the community in more suitable formal spaces.

2. Develop a situational analysis that leads to an identification of the diverse social segments related to the animal health problem -their interests, their viewpoints and their outlooks about that problem, the conflicts, the networks of solidarity and alliances existing among them, as well as the power structures existing in each locality or region.

3. Sustain community participation in the animal health problem and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, based on endogenous mechanisms linked to the development of a high degree of community awareness, self-organization and capacity to mobilize its own community resources. These should be the result of deliberative processes, of dialog, discussion and agreement on goals, assumption of responsibilities and obligations, of mutual evaluation of the participation of all the sectors through the degree of fulfillment of the commitments and responsibilities.

4. Develop mechanisms that enable this process of community participation to generate a broader knowledge of the reality and a selftraining of all the social segments, for the strengthening of the participatory process.

SEMINAR ON WAYS TO INTEGRATE THE SECTORS INVOLVED
IN THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ERADICATION PROGRAMS

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 19-21, 1990

PROGRAM

MONDAY 19

- 08:30 Registration
- 09:00 Opening Session
Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga, Director
Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center
- Dr. Walmick Bezerra, Secretario de Agricultura y
Abastecimiento del Estado de Rio de Janeiro
- 09:45 Methodology of integration of sectors of the society
related to livestock in the planning, resources
allocation and execution and evaluation of programs
for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease.
Dr. Vicente Astudillo, Centro Panamericano de Fiebre
Aftosa/OPS
- 10:30 Break
- 10:45 Dr. Hugo Tamayo, Consultant PAHO/WHO Ecuador.
- 11:30 Discussions
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 Panel: Forms of integration of livestock producers
to be considered in the foot-and-mouth disease
eradication programs.
- President: Prof. Luis Fernando Cirne
Lima
Livestock producer
Brasil
- Rapporteur: Dr. Pablo Yamandú Valdés,
Rural Association of Uruguay
- Speakers Dr. Luciano Miguens,
Director of the Rural Society
of Argentina
- Dr. Arturo Nothebohn,
Argentine Federation for
Foot-and-Mouth Disease
Eradication

MONDAY 19 (Cont.)**Speakers**

Dr. Miguel A. Melgar,
Livestock Raisers Federation
of Beni-Pando Bolivia

Dr. Ary Marimon,
President
Agriculture Federation Rio
Grande do Sul (FARSUL),
Brazil

Mr. Erny Knorts,
Confederation of Agriculture
Workers (CONTAG), Brazil

Dr. Jorge Benavides,
Director Animal Health
SAG, Chile

Dr. Camilo Quintana,
National Holstein Association
and National Milk Producers
Association, Colombia

Dr. Tony D'Elia,
Venezuela Livestock Raisers
Federation

Ing. Agr. Pedro Bonino,
Former Minister of Livestock,
Agriculture and Fishery
Uruguay

- 15:30 Coffee break
15:45 Continuation panel

TUESDAY 20

Presentation of cases of the participation of official and private sectors in the national, regional and local programs for control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and other diseases.

- 08:30 Foot-and-Mouth Disease control Program in the Sabana, Bogota, Colombia
Dr. Jaime Cárdenas, ICA.

TUESDAY (Cont.)

- 09:15 Foot-and-mouth disease control and eradication program in Federacion and Ayacucho, Argentina.
Dr. Bernardo Cané, General Administrator, SENASA, Argentina.
Dr. Edgardo Churruarín, SELSA, Entre Ríos, Argentina.
- 10:00 Foot-and-mouth disease control program in Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.
Dr. Rodrigo Alves Monteiro, Director, IAGRO, Brazil.
Dr. Antonio dos Santos Gonçalves, ABIEC, Brazil
- 10:45 Coffee Break
- 11:00 Discussion.
- 12:30 Lunch.
- 14:00 Panel: Forms of integration of different official and private sectors in the foot-and-mouth disease eradication programs.
- President: Ing. Pedro Bonino, ex
Minister of Livestock,
Agriculture and Fishery,
Uruguay
- Rapporteur: Dr. Emilio Gimeno, IOE and
University of La Plata, La
Plata, Argentina
- Speakers Dr. Joselio de Andrade Moura,
Vice-President World
Veterinary Association,
Brazil
- Dr. Enrique Frick, President
Foot-and-Mouth Commission,
CAPROVE, Argentina
- Dr. Rafael Fuentes Marin,
Director of Animal Health,
Ministry of Agriculture,
Venezuela.

TUESDAY (Cont.)

Ing. Daniel Martins Welschen,
Ministerial Secretary of
Agriculture, Province of
Entre Rios, Argentina

Dr. Ary Marimon Faria,
President FARSUL, Rio Grande
do Sul, Brazil

Dr. Elvio Moreira, Professor
Universidade Federal de Minas
Gerais, Brazil

Dr. Francisco Muzio,
Veterinary Medicine Society,
Uruguay

Dr. Roberto Apollaro, SINDAN,
Brazil

15:30 Coffee break
5:45 Continuation panel

WEDNESDAY 21

08:30 Working groups.
12:30 Lunch.
14:00 Conclusions and recommendations.
16:00 Closing Ceremony