



COMISION SUDAMERICANA PARA LA LUCHA CONTRA LA FIEBRE AFTOSA

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

XIII REGULAR MEETING

Santiago, Chile, March 20-21, 1986

FINAL REPORT

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The XIII Regular Meeting of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COSALFA) was held in Santiago, Chile, on March 20-21, 1986. The Meeting was attended by representatives from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Observers were on hand from those countries and from Guyana, Malaysia and the United States of America, as well as from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the European Economic Community (EEC), the Brazilian Biotechnology Company (EMBRABIO), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the International Office of Epizootics (OIE), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Pan American Zoonosis Center (CEPANZO) (Appendix I).

In accordance with COSALFA by-laws, the Meeting was to be chaired by the Representative from Argentina, but he proposed that Dr. Jorge Rafael Benavides Muñoz, Representative from the Host country, be elected as Chairman. The suggestion was unanimously approved.

The opening session was attended by the Minister of Agriculture of Chile, don Jorge Prado Aránguiz, by the Under-Secretary of Agriculture, Eng. and agronomist don Jaime de la Sotta Benavente, the Argentine Ambassador don José María Alvarez de Toledo, officials of the Chilean Government and representatives of International Agencies with offices in Chile.

Dr. Raúl Casas Olascaoga, Secretary ex-officio of COSALFA, pointed out that the XIII Regular Meeting had the double privilege of being held in the first Member Country to achieve the Commission's most coveted goal — the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease — and of inaugurating COSALFA's new legal status as a "Permanent Institutionalized Commission at the Sub-regional Level".

He considered that this landmark event in the subregional organization of the South American veterinary services merited a special acknowledgement at the Meeting. He also stressed that very promising results have been obtained in the struggle against the disease, and urged the representatives of the countries to redouble their efforts to create and improve conditions leading to eradication of foot-and-mouth disease.

Next, the Chilean Minister of Agriculture, don Jorge Prado Aránguiz, gave the opening address, welcoming the participants to Chile and to the Meeting. He then mentioned the progress made by the Commission in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, underscoring Chile's advantages in being a disease-free country and how that status helped in formulating governmental policies. He ended his address by expressing his hope that the discussions of the items on the agenda would be fruitful.

The agenda of the Meeting, based on the recommendations passed at COSALFA XII, 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 XII Regular Meeting.

He first mentioned that, in accordance with the COSALFA by-laws and its acceptance of the Chilean Government's kind offer to host the Meeting, the Secretariat had invited the Member Countries and numerous national, regional and international observers to the Meeting in lovely Santiago.

He then thanked the host Government for the invitation and the Member Countries' observers and representatives, as well as the observers from International Agencies, for their presence at the Meeting.

Next, the Secretary informed the session that the efforts to attain the institutionalization of COSALFA had met with success. On May 3, 1985, at the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Brazil, seven countries signed the document constituting COSALFA as a "Permanent Institutionalized Commission at the Subregional Level". Jointly with the by-laws of the Commission, that act was published on August 25, 1985, in the Official Record Nr. 162 of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela later signed the document. Whereas Guyana still has not signed, it attended the COSALFA XIII as an observer country without the right to vote.

1. COMPLIANCE WITH THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT COSALFA XII

1.1. Resolution I - Laboratory for the Diagnosis of Animal Viral Diseases having Clinical Similarity with Vesicular Diseases

The Secretariat of COSALFA has not received information about eventual measures taken by the Member Countries to comply with this Resolution.

However, after various contacts with Animal Health Authorities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) by the Coordinator of Veterinary Public Health (HPV), Dr. Mário V. Fernandes, and by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) Director, the PAFMDC drew up a short proposal of a "Joint FAO-PAHO/WHO Project for the Diagnosis and Reference of Animal Viruses at the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil". The proposal was forwarded to Dr. Y. Ozawa, Head of the FAO's Animal Health Service, on November 27, 1985. Based on that document the FAO prepared a proposal for a project for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) intitled "Technical Cooperation for Developing Countries in the Control of Animal Viral Diseases in Latin America". Translated copies of both documents are at the disposal of the Meeting.

1.2 Resolution II - International Seminar on Planning, Execution and Evaluation of Regional Actions for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

The International Seminar on Economic and Financial Aspects of the FMD Eradication Programs was held at this same site on March 17-19, 1986. The analysis of its conclusions is a specific item on the agenda of this Meeting.

In relation to compliance with the recommendations of the Seminar on Planning, Execution and Evaluation of Regional Actions for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, held in 1985, the Secretary has no information on the effect of Recommendation 1 referring to the participation of those responsible for the National Animal Health Services in the livestock development plans of their respective countries. It seems important to us that those personnel should bring COSALFA's concern in this regard to the attention of the upper-level authorities in their respective countries.

With respect to Recommendations 2 and 3 there has been important progress in at least three Member Countries (Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay). They are actively engaged in discussions with the National Agencies for Economic Planning to secure the funding required to undertake national programs intended to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease.

In order to comply with Recommendation 4 of that Seminar, the PAFMDC has made every possible effort to provide the technical cooperation required by Argentina and Brazil to formulate and implement their respective foot-and-mouth disease eradication programs. The Center likewise held the 7-week Course in Development of Animal Health Programs, with the participation of professional personnel from the countries of the Region. The PAFMDC is planning to hold another course in 1986.

1.3      Resolution III - Control of Emerging Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus Strains

The nine affected countries of the Region sent in vesicular specimens obtained in the field during 1985 for reference purposes. The majority did not show significant antigenic differences in relation to the strains used for vaccine production. However, samples of virus C Argentina/84 and A Sabana-Colombia/85 were highlighted. Those strains, as well as the strains of Indiana type vesicular stomatitis (subtype III) isolated in Brazil in 1983, were used by the Center in antigenic and immunogenic characterization studies. The Argentine and Colombian strains were used in studies for the selection of the most suitable strains for vaccine production.

In view of the foregoing, the Secretary felt that items 2 and 3 of this Resolution were satisfactorily fulfilled.

With respect to number 1, unfortunately the only episode caused by emerging virus strains during 1985 - the epidemic of virus A Sabana-Col/85- could not be controlled by restricting the transit of cattle, and the disease spread widely in central Colombia, yielding severe clinical consequences.

With regard to point 4, there have been no measures to achieve and maintain an antigen bank at the Center, except for the permanent fund planned within the Subregional Technical Cooperation Project for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Plata River Basin. The pilot plant at the PAFMDC currently produces six million vaccine doses annually. That production is distributed to priority programs and emergency situations. The Center also maintains a stock of monovalent vaccines to meet Chile's needs; that country makes an annual contribution to cover production and control costs.

1.4      Resolution IV - Study of the Feasibility of Creating a Regional Animal Health School

The Secretariat sent the countries' Representatives on December 30, 1985, a copy of the correspondence with the Universidad de Antioquia, in Colombia, about the matter. This week we received from the University a document containing the proposal. This Secretariat also received the draft

of a joint Argentina-Brazil proposal for an animal health training program. Both delegations were asked to explain their proposal during the Meeting.

1.5     Resolution V     - Research into the Epidemiology of Vesicular Stomatitis

As a consequence of this Resolution, and in support of the recommendations emanating from the International Symposium held in Mexico City in September, 1984, the PAFMDC and specialists from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela have prepared Technical and Scientific Monograph Nr. 15 intitled "Epidemiological Study of Vesicular Stomatitis in South America". A research project to be conducted in cooperation with the Colombian Agriculture and Livestock Institute (ICA) in Colombia has been drafted, but the funding requested from the PAHO has not yet been secured.

Also, the Representatives present at the Meeting were requested to report, during the discussion of "Other Matters" on the agenda, on the progress of the research being conducted in the countries of the Region.

1.6     Resolution VI     - Epidemiological Information on Outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and African Swine Fever in Europe

COSALFA advised the International Office of Epizootics (OIE) of its concern.

1.7     Resolution VII     - Technical and Financial Cooperation for Subregional Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication Programs

In relation to the Plata Basin Subregion, informal conversations with members of international financial cooperation agencies have indicated that the idea of requesting through a joint project, non-repayable credits to strengthen the technical cooperation would be cumbersome and, in any case, time-consuming. On the other hand, it was suggested that the Subregional Project could obtain financing in relatively short time periods if the countries involved resolved to include this aspect as a specific subproject in each of the credit requests now in progress.

For this reason Argentina's National Animal Health Service (SENASA) decided to include within the Argentine Animal Health Plan (PLANARSA) a specific project for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the area of the three-country agreement with Brazil and Uruguay.

The PAFMDC drew up a working document on the "Subregional Project of Technical Cooperation for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication in the Plata Basin". Each of the three countries involved would ask the agency

from which it is requesting funds for the respective national program to include an allocation under the technical cooperation heading to finance the aforesaid project.

In order not to delay the startup of this activity, the possibility has been left open of subsequently including other countries of the Subregion, which would solicit financing from alternative sources.

Regarding the Andean Subregion, the PAFMDC has provided for technical cooperation resources to draw up a similar project; its execution would depend on the willingness of the Subregion's countries to put it into effect.

## 2. OTHER MATTERS

### 2.1 Epidemiological Surveillance Systems: Data Processing Aspects

The Secretary reported that during the year the PAFMDC was engaged in developing the software required for records organization, preparation of epidemiological reports and processing of data on disease occurrence, animal populations and transit, and administrative and economic aspects of the programs.

The software project is intended to provide these programs to the countries for their use in microcomputers and, at the same time, help to standardize the information processing procedures among the COSALFA Member Countries.

If the Representatives consider it necessary, he suggested that the matter be discussed during the Meeting under the heading "Other Matters".

### 2.2 The Member Countries' Reports to COSALFA

The Member Countries' annual reports to COSALFA have become one of the world's most extensive systems for periodical evaluation of the aspects of sanitary programs. Moreover, the annual report often comprises the most accurate and complete annual record in the countries themselves.

Lately, however, a tendency to regard the report merely as a routine document has been noticed.

The Secretary indicated that it was time to reformulate both the format and the content of the annual reports in order to render them more dynamic and useful for evaluating the programs' progress and enabling them to be gradually adapted to the computerized services. It was suggested that the Representatives take up this matter at the opportune moment.

### 2.3 International Office of Epizootics (OIE)

Dr. Décio de Araujo Lyra, in the Brazilian Delegation, represented the American countries at the meeting of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission of the OIE held in Paris from January 7 through 9, 1986.

The Secretary felt it was important for the COSALFA Member Countries to study carefully the recommendations made at that Meeting. He said the meeting's report had been distributed to the Countries attending the COSALFA Meeting.

On the other hand, he suggested that the COSALFA Member Countries analyze and agree upon their mutual positions in order to defend the Region's interests more fully at the coming General Session of the OIE and at the 17th Conference of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission.

He left this topic open for discussion under "Other Matters".

### 2.4 Technical Committee of the European Economic Community (EEC)

The research committee of the Permanent Technical Committee of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, of the FAO, held its last scientific session at the PAFMDC on October 15-18, 1985.

That was the first time the group met with research colleagues from the COSALFA Member Countries.

The meeting tallied up extremely positive results from the technical standpoint and, especially, with regard to matters of exchange between the two regions.

A summary report was distributed among the Representatives at COSALFA XIII.

### 2.5 Research

Some COSALFA Member Countries have expressed their priority interest in receiving the Center's cooperation in drawing up and carrying out research work related to foot-and-mouth disease.

One of the studies concerns the eventual residual virus in bovine embryos. This study could facilitate the exchange of bovine embryos free of sanitary risk, an exchange that has become increasingly more relevant.

Another aspect concerns the detection of eventual mineral oil residues in organs of cattle vaccinated with oil-adjuvanted vaccine. In



view of the precautions expressed by some European countries that import meat from South America, the development of research in this regard is of major importance.

The PAFMDC has offered its full cooperation in carrying out both of the aforementioned research projects. The topic was left open for discussion during the Meeting.

## 2.6 Miscellaneous Documents

The Secretary put the following documents, solicited by the Commission and prepared by the PAFMDC, at the disposal of the COSALFA Representatives:

- Bilateral border agreements between South American countries;
- Guidebook for the epidemiological characterization of the foot-and-mouth disease ecosystems; the final edition will be included in the manuals of the PROASA Project;
- Audiovisual presentation about oil-adjuvanted vaccine.

The Representative from Argentina congratulated the PAFMDC for its work and the cooperation rendered to the countries of the Region in the struggle against foot-and-mouth disease.

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

## B. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION AND SITUATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS IN SOUTH AMERICA, 1985

A consultant from the PAFMDC presented a summary of the document. He pointed out that the epidemiological situation has remained stable for the last 3 or 4 years, although there has been a slight increase in the number of episodes caused by vesicular diseases. A number of 5351 foci of vesicular diseases were recorded, morbidity was  $7.8 \times 10,000$  and lethality 2%. The recorded frequency of herds affected by foot-and-mouth disease (episodes with laboratory diagnosis) was 1189, an increase of 17% over the 1984 total. That frequency was similar to the frequencies recorded since 1982. With regard to the types of virus, the epidemic situation in Colombia caused a significant increase in the occurrence of virus type A (+116% over the 1984 total). Virus types O and C declined in general in South America, although Argentina reported a high record of C virus.

The active strains were subtypes O<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>24</sub> and A Sabana/85 in Colombia; A<sub>79</sub> and A<sub>24</sub> in Brazil; A<sub>24</sub> in Ecuador and Peru; A<sub>32</sub> in Venezuela; and virus type C<sub>3</sub> in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Vesicular stomatitis increased more than expected in South America, but declined in Mexico and MesoAmerica. Since 1978 there has been a downtrend in the number of weeks reporting the disease and the number of herds affected.

Changes continue to occur in the trends of foot-and-mouth disease and vesicular stomatitis, as the former declines and the latter increases.

With reference to the situation of the foot-and-mouth disease control programs, he mentioned that the economic crisis continues to affect them. But he also indicated that the basic activities of surveillance, control of foci and vaccine control have been sustained.

The number of working units remains the same as in 1984. Each unit covers an average of 5088 kms, encompassing an average of 1978 herds and 91,420 head of cattle.

In 1985 the programs covered 90% of the herds and 78% of the bovine population.

445 million doses of vaccine were made available. Although the same levels of vaccination coverage were maintained in 1985, some countries modified their vaccination strategy. It is therefore more accurate to use the ratio of vaccine produced/number of bovines as the means of assessing the situation. The ratio was therefore 2.3 doses per bovine under the program, varying from 0.36 (Ecuador) to 3.38 (Argentina).

It was determined that the programs expended approximately US\$ 10.25 per herd and US\$ 0.25 per cattle.

He added that there is a certain lack of accurate information about financial resources applied, which hampers an adequate homogenization among the countries. Nor do they indicate the sources of funding.

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

A consultant from the PAFMDC presented a summary of the main aspects in this area during 1985.

The frequency with which the Center received the weekly reports from the countries was satisfactory, but some countries were excessively late in forwarding their reports.

Regarding the collection of samples for laboratory diagnosis, material was taken from one out of every two episodes detected. Virus was isolated in 60% of those cases. The improvement in Colombia's system, compared to previous levels, deserves mention.

As the main general observation, he remarked on the varying delays in the forwarding of information to the PAFMDC (which could indicate problems within the National Animal Health Services).

With reference to epidemic situations, he said it was important for the weekly report to include, from then on, the number of foci and diagnoses per grid square, and reiterated the need to report monthly on the subtypes of viruses active in each country.

Finally, he underscored the need for increased fusion between field and laboratory, thereby facilitating continuity in the studies of foci.

He then mentioned that, in accordance with previous requests, the Center has made available material on analysis of the risk of vesicular disease occurrence by grid square, and by country.

The Representatives made the following comments in their discussion of the reports:

#### ARGENTINA

- The need to control all the valences of the vaccines utilized.
- The challenge tests using European vaccine against virus type C<sub>84</sub>, which yielded very satisfactory results and reopened the possibility of exporting entrails to the EEC countries.
- The detection in 1986 of five Indiana-type vesicular stomatitis foci in Buenos Aires. Only field equines were affected.

#### BOLIVIA

- Mentioned the recent occurrence of foci of FMD in the department of Santa Cruz, in cattle coming from Beni.
- Mentioned the decision to implement Stage II of SENARB, which will cover 92% of the cattle population (departaments of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Beni, Pando, Tarija and Chuquisaca).
- In reply to an inquiry from the Secretary ex-officio, he said that the control activities in the Highland area (Altiplano) are under the responsibility of the Livestock Bureau and will be included in Phase III of the Plan.

### GUYANA

- Will attempt to continue forwarding samples for the VIA tests and thereby continue to monitor the area bordering Brazil.

### BRAZIL

- Priority has been given to the campaign in the primary endemic areas of the Pantanal in Mato Grosso, Rio Grande do Sul, and the states of Bahia and Espirito Santo.

- Review of the epidemiological characterization in order to delimit the different epidemiological areas more accurately.

- Continue expanding the control activities, including the north-eastern part of the country.

### ECUADOR

- The pilot plan in Santo Domingo de los Colorados yielded favorable results with the use of oil-adjuvanted vaccine.

- Special measures were put into effect along the border area to prevent the introduction of virus type A Sabana-Col/85.

- The Secretary ex-officio indicated that problems continue to exist with regard to quality of aqueous vaccine (aluminum hydroxide), because the Ministry of Agriculture exercises no quality control.

### PERU

- The presence of an outbreak on the border with Bolivia in Yunguio (department of Puno); it was controlled with vaccination and quarantine measures.

- The Secretary ex-officio remarked that vaccine quality control is a problem affecting Peru, much the same as in Ecuador.

### PARAGUAY

- Explained that the vaccination coverage calculation should include the vaccine remaining from the preceding year.

- Mentioned the success achieved with the use of a million doses of oil-adjuvanted vaccine supplied by the PAFMDC.

### URUGUAY

- Reported that the low frequency of FMD occurrence has continued, and the decision to cut vaccination of adult animals to two stages (but continuing to vaccinate young animals in three stages) has caused no problems.

### VENEZUELA

- Start-up of construction of a laboratory to produce FMD vaccine.
- Implementation of measures along the Colombia border area to prevent the entry of virus A Sabana-Col/85.
- Suggested the desirability of evaluating the information system in each country and modifying the annual report forms to include information on the regional control strategies.

### CHILE

- Emphasis has been placed on controlling the high summer grazing lands and on the joint control of the border areas.
- Characterization of the high summer grazing lands has been continued in order to define the major risk ones and thereby optimize the deployment of resources.

### COLOMBIA

- Described the area affected by the virus A Sabana-Col/85 and the measures taken to control the epidemic outbreak.
- The outbreak affected only the central section of the country and is currently subsiding.
- A control and eradication project has been revised for submission for foreign funding.

### IICA

- Suggested that in Peru and Ecuador emphasis be put on the desirability of the agriculture sector to be responsible for the quality control of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine.

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

A PAFMDC consultant summarized the document on this topic. Based on the information forwarded by the countries to the COSALFA Secretary ex-officio, the document is enclosed as Appendix III.

The representatives and observers made the following comments on this subject:

VENEZUELA

- An epidemiological characterization of the hog-raising sector was conducted.

- Held that the system of evaluating the accomplishment of goals should be more flexible, in view of the fact that results are achieved in the long term.

ARGENTINA

- Mentioned that during the Seminar held prior to COSALFA XIII mechanisms were studied to affect the policy-making levels of the countries, a step that is necessary for carrying out the control and eradication programs.

O.I.E.

- Suggests more intensified effort in the Andean Area countries.

CHAIRMAN

- Commented that it seems easier to obtain support in the Southern Cone countries, due to their livestock-raising traditions, and that he shares the OIE Representative's view that greater support to the Andean Area countries is needed. He mentioned the need to increase the rational use of available resources.

DIRECTOR OF THE PAFMDC

- He indicated that the main problem is the lack of policy decision-making by the countries in support of the conducting of the programs.

- Summarized the cooperation that has been rendered to the Andean Area countries, such as: Stage II of the Bolivian SENARB Plan; Peru's Eradication Plan; Ecuador's Stage II Feasibility Study; the National Plan

and Atlantic Coast Plan in Colombia; and the Vaccine Production Laboratory in Venezuela.

- Considering the resolutions passed at COSALFA XII and RIMSA IV, those countries will have to proceed to implement them just as has been done by the Plata Basin countries. The PAFMDC will lend all the necessary cooperation, which has been included in the 1986 plans.

#### BRAZIL

- The Plata Basin Three-Country Plan will be included in the National FMD Eradication and Control Plan.

- Considering the delays in obtaining foreign funding, Brazil suggests setting up a COSALFA committee to orient and supervise the intensification of the activities of the Three-Country Plan.

#### IDB

- Presented a summary of the procedures for the submission of projects and indicated that a project outline was enough to start a request for funding.

- With respect to the Plata Basin Subregional Project the IDB suggested that the action be implemented so as to prevent appreciable differences in the development of the activities by each of the three countries.

- Said that the Bank is still receptive to requests for funding for specific animal health projects.

#### E. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL AND ERADICATION PROGRAMS IN SOUTH AMERICA

The Commission approved the Seminar's recommendations.

The OIE Representative said that this topic was included under "Organization of the Veterinary Services" on the agenda of the 54th General Session of the OIE, to be held in Paris, France, May 26-30, 1986. He suggested submitting the Seminar's recommendations, which he considered of great importance and pertinence.

F. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

1) - Latin American Animal Health School

The Representative from Colombia presented an enlarged proposal from the Universidad de Antioquia, stating the available infrastructure and the experience of the Public Health School that has been in operation there for several years.

This proposal is officially backed by the Colombian Ministry of Agriculture.

The Representative from Brazil submitted a proposal to set up specialized animal health courses in conjunction with Argentina, utilizing veterinary schools in both countries that have the infrastructure and experience in the field.

He indicated that national technical assistance entities could offer scholarships, but COSALFA would have to seek mechanisms to coordinate the endeavors.

The Secretary of the Commission suggested forming a committee among the proponent countries: Argentina, Brazil and Colombia, in order to work together with the PAFMDC/PAHO and the IICA to conduct a feasibility study and act as a coordinating body.

He brought up the commitment made in the preceding meeting, that each country would contribute US\$ 5,000.00 for the committee's activities.

The Representatives from Argentina, Paraguay and Venezuela expressed their agreement with this proposal and with the necessity of institutionalizing this type of course.

The IICA Representative said that his Institution has an Agriculture Education Program which includes veterinary aspects. He offered the IICA's participation in the committee's activities.

The IDB Representative explained the existing mechanisms for soliciting outside funds. The first operates through the presentation of an educational project, and the second through a project of non-repayable technical cooperation, similar to the PROASA Project.

Dr. Santiago Urcelay, professor at the University of Chile, mentioned that it was important for the official Animal Health Services to define their specific educational and training requirements, in order to fuse the University into the training process. He stressed the importance of having the funding required to ensure the continuity of such training programs.



2) - Development of Computer Methods for the Animal Health Epidemiological Surveillance and Information Systems

A PAFMDC consultant presented a summary of the development of the microcomputer programs in the Animal Health Epidemiological Surveillance and Information Systems. The process includes the structure of the records section and the issuance of other reports.

This methodology will be utilized in training courses at the PAFMDC, for use by the countries.

3) - Research on Vesicular Stomatitis

The Argentine Representative mentioned the cases of stomatitis caused by the Indiana virus in his country, and stressed the need to have more research about that disease.

The Representatives from Colombia and Venezuela reported on the research underway in those countries on epidemiology and vaccines.

The Colombian Representative suggested that the PAFMDC produce a guidebook to orient the research work recommended by COSALFA.

4) - Implementation of the COSALFA XII and RIMSA IV Resolutions on Subregional Programs in the Andean Area

In order for the countries to comply with these Resolutions, the Secretariat suggested forming a committee to draw up resolutions determining the activities to be conducted. The motion was accepted by all the countries of the Region.

5) - Information for Preparing the Annual Reports on the Situation of the Programs in South America

A consultant from the PAFMDC asked the Member Countries' Representatives to make an effort to improve the information, especially with reference to costs, resources, sources of funding and vaccination coverages.

6) - OIE Meetings

The Brazilian Representative discussed the 54th General Session of the OIE, to be held in May of this year. He underscored the importance of COSALFA's participation in that event where matters of interest to the Region will be taken up, such as: import requirements and meat products, mainly in relation to the use of anabolics, and structural aspects and organizational problems detected in the Animal Health Services. He said it would be of utmost importance for COSALFA to attend the General Session

and present the recommendations passed at the Seminar. He also talked about the World Conference on Foot-and-Mouth Disease, to be held in October; the topics discussed will include FMD epidemiology and the ecosystems approach.

Various representatives agreed that it would be important for COSALFA to be represented at the meetings.

Dr. Mário V. Fernandes, coordinator of the PAHO's Public Veterinary Health Programs, said that the PAFMDC Director is authorized to participate in the World Conference on Foot-and-Mouth Disease, and he will be present at the 54th General Session in May.

The IICA Representative reported that a Forum will be held in Montevideo to discuss the aspects related to the regulations on the use of anabolic products.

7) - Research

a) Oil-Adjuvanted Vaccines

The Representative from Brazil said that in view of the EEC's concern about possible mineral oil residues in tissues, research should be conducted to determine if any problem does in fact exist.

The EEC Representative said that to date there are no official restrictions in this regard.

b) Embryo Transfer

The Representative from Argentina mentioned the need to undertake research into the risks of foot-and-mouth disease virus transmission, in order to clarify the sanitary aspects for the commercialization of embryos, a possibility regarded as a very important technological advance.

Dr. Paul Suttmöller of EMBRABIO commented on the research he is doing, and on the Symposium of the International Embryo Transfer Association that will be held during the coming World Congress of Veterinary Doctors in Montreal, Canada.

c) Use of Electric Shock in Meat to Eliminate Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus

The EEC Representative presented a summary of the studies underway concerning the elimination of FMD virus in meats.

8) - Posthumous Homage to Dr. Artigas Figares

In memory of Dr. Artigas Figares, veterinary doctor in the Veterinary Services of Uruguay and field head of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Department (DILFA), the Commission held a minute of silent reflection.

Dr. P.G. Joseph, representing Malaysia, complimented the participants on behalf of his country, expressed his satisfaction at attending the Meeting, and thanked the PAHO for inviting him.

H. RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were approved:

Resolution I - Inclusion of the Animal Health Services in the countries' economic policies.

Resolution II - Intensification of the foot-and-mouth disease control programs in the Andean Subregion.

Resolution III - Formation of a COSALFA Committee for continuing education in animal health.

Resolution IV - International Seminar on Economic and Financial Aspects of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication Programs in South America.

Resolution V - Research on embryo transfer.

Resolution VI - Vesicular stomatitis.

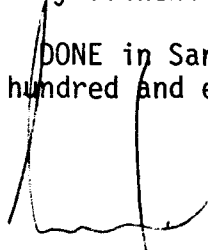
Resolution VII - Appreciation to the Government of Chile.

As the final act the Secretary ex-officio read the Final Report of the Meeting, which was approved.

The Meeting was closed at 17:00 hs on March 21, 1986.

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

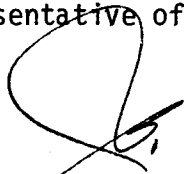
DONE in Santiago de Chile, this twenty-first day of March nineteen hundred and eighty six.



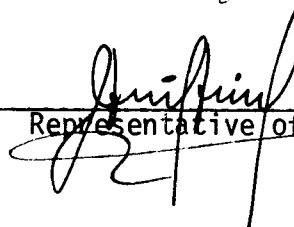
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President  
Representative of Chile



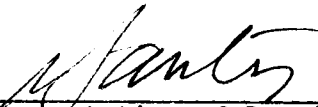
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Secretary ex officio  
Director of PAFMDC



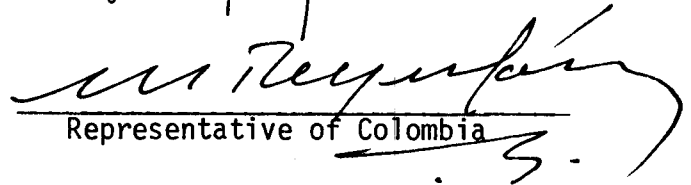
\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Argentina



\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Bolivia



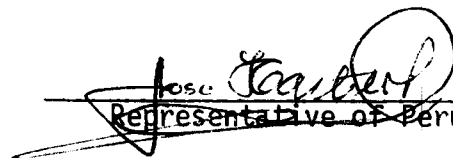
\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Brazil



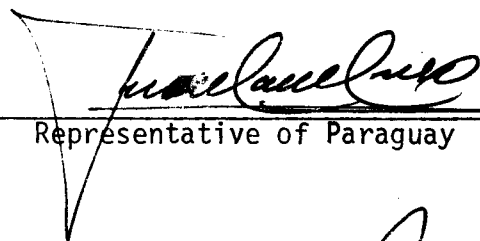
\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Colombia



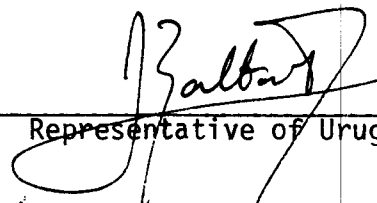
\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Ecuador



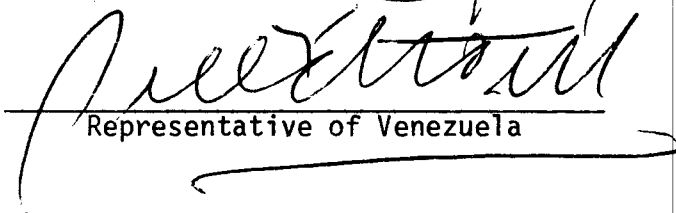
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\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Paraguay



\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Uruguay



\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Venezuela

R E S O L U T I O N S

RESOLUTION I

INCLUSION OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES IN  
THE COUNTRIES' ECONOMIC POLICY

WHEREAS:

The conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Financial and Economic Aspects of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication Programs reflect its particularly deep concern with the hierarchical status attributed to the Animal Health Services in some of the Member Countries, and with the stagnation of their programs;

THE XIII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To request that the Chairman and the Secretary ex-officio, on behalf of the Commission, make the upper levels of the Member Governments aware of its concern in this regard, and of the possible solutions suggested by the Seminar; and
2. To request that the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) be favorably disposed to cover expenses eventually incurred in complying with this resolution.

(Approved in the plenary  
session on March 21, 1986)

RESOLUTION II

INTENSIFICATION OF THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE  
CONTROL PROGRAMS IN THE ANDEAN SUBREGION

WHEREAS:

Anti-foot-and-mouth disease policies and strategies have been established for the current decade including, among others, plans to consolidate the control programs and to maintain and expand the areas free of the disease;

It is necessary to improve the coordination and integration of the strategies which, to a lesser or greater degree, have been put into effect against foot-and-mouth disease in each and all of the countries composing the Andean Subregion; and

The Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is willing to maintain and augment its collaboration to the countries of the area in drafting an Andean Subregional Project, in compliance with Resolution VII of COSALFA XII, and RIMSA IV;

THE XIII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To request that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) promote, coordinate and organize, as soon as possible, a seminar-workshop for the countries of the Andean Subregion, with the participation, among others, of personnel from the upper technical and administrative levels of institutions and programs engaged in the struggle against foot-and-mouth disease. The objectives of the event would be to establish the bases for an Andean Subregional Project of Protection and Expansion of Foot-and-Mouth Disease-Free Areas, and to review and update strategies, goals and objectives of the national programs, as well as the criteria for epidemiological characterization.
2. To solicit that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, as Secretariat ex-officio of COSALFA, continue to take action to secure the support of the governmental policy-making levels in each Member Country.

(Approved at the plenary  
session on March 21, 1986)

RESOLUTION III

COSALFA COMMITTEE FOR CONTINUING  
EDUCATION IN ANIMAL HEALTH

WHEREAS:

COSALFA XII set forth Resolution IV and the delegates from Argentina, Brazil and Colombia made specific proposals related to it.

THE XIII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To thank the delegations from Argentina, Brazil and Colombia for their concern about this matter;
2. To set up a COSALFA Committee with the assignment of drawing up the projects for continuing animal health education based on the proposals submitted;
3. To request that the delegations from Argentina, Brazil and Colombia, the COSALFA Secretary ex-officio, and the Animal Health Program of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) be members of the intended Committee;
4. To instruct the COSALFA Committee for Continuing Education in Animal Health, as part of its work, to study and evaluate the possible courses that should be institutionalized in the Region, as well as the demand of the National Animal Health Services in this field. In this regard, the Member Countries agree to send the required information to the Committee, through the Secretariat ex-officio, before May 15, 1986;
5. To suggest that the Committee hold its first meeting during the first half of the current year.
6. Reiterate its request that the COSALFA Member Countries make the voluntary contribution discussed and approved during COSALFA XII in order to facilitate the organizing and work of the Committee.

(Approved at the plenary  
session on March 21, 1986)



RESOLUTION IV

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL  
ASPECTS OF THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL  
AND ERADICATION PROGRAMS IN SOUTH AMERICA

WHEREAS:

The International Seminar on Economic and Financial Aspects of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication Programs in South America was held in Santiago, Chile, on March 17-19, 1986;

THE XIII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To express its appreciation to the Pan American foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) for organizing and conducting the Seminar;
2. To urge the Member Countries and the Secretariat ex-officio to make every effort to put into practice the recommendations made at the Seminary; and
3. To request that, prior to the XIV Regular Meeting of COSALFA, the PAFMDC organize and conduct a Seminar on the Institutional and Administrative Analysis of the Animal Health Services.

(Approved at the plenary  
session on March 21, 1986)

RESOLUTION V

RESEARCH ON EMBRYO TRANSFER

WHEREAS:

Growing importance has been demonstrated by the embryo transfer technique as a method for fast improvement of genetic potential;

Certain countries of the Americas have genetic lines with a marked productive and competitive ability, and the international exchange of embryos with such lines would be of interest to the Latin American live-stock economies;

The limiting factor for some countries would be the animal health situation, especially foot-and-mouth disease; and

Research has shown that embryos with their pellucid zone intact and previous treatment could be clean of viruses from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR), leukosis, blue tongue, foot-and-mouth disease and other infectious agents;

THE XIII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To request that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center of the Pan American Health Organization (PAFMDC/PAHO):

1. To compile and distribute bibliographical information on the transfer of embryos, in order to update and inform the Member Countries;
2. Cooperate with the Member Countries in coordinating and conducting research and setting procedures to follow in order to minimize the risk of transmitting the FMD virus through embryo transfer; and
3. Prepare for COSALFA XIV a preliminary study of sanitary regulations, including the requirements related to FMD, in order to establish the national and international certification necessary for the commercialization of embryos.

(Approved at the plenary  
session on March 21, 1986)

RESOLUTION VI

VESICULAR STOMATITIS

WHEREAS:

Resolution V of COSALFA XII recommended that the Member Countries cooperate with the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center of the Pan American Health Organization (PAFMDC/PAHO) in research on vesicular stomatitis; and

The PAFMDC/PAHO has produced a descriptive study based on data taken from the Continental System of Epidemiological Surveillance and Information;

THE XIII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To request that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center of the Pan American Health Organization (PAFMDC/PAHO) draw up guidelines for the vesicular stomatitis research methodology, in order to orient the countries and facilitate the subsequent analysis of the results produced.

(Approved at the plenary  
session on March 21, 1986)

RESOLUTION VII

APPRECIATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE

WHEREAS:

The effort expended by the Government of Chile through its Ministry of Agriculture, and especially through the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG), provided all the conditions required for satisfactorily conducting the XIII Regular Meeting of COSALFA, and extended all necessary attention to the many different delegations that attended the event;

THE XIII REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To acknowledge its appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Chile for the friendly and cordial attention extended to the participants, and for efficiently organizing the aforesaid international event.

(Approved at the plenary  
session on March 21, 1986)

## APPENDIX I - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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

XIII ORDINARY MEETING

Santiago, Chile, 20-21 March, 1986

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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## APPENDIX II - PROGRAM

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

XIII ORDINARY MEETING

Santiago, Chile, 20-21 March, 1986

PROGRAM

March 20, Thursday

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 Program in South America, 1985
11:30	C. Evaluation of the Continental Vesicular Disease Information and Epidemiological Surveillance System
12:30 p.m.	Lunch
02:00	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

March 21, Friday

09:00 a.m.	E. Recommendations of the International Seminar on Economical and Financial Aspects of the Programs for the Control and Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in South America
10:00	Coffee break
10:30	F. Other matters
12:15 p.m.	Lunch
02:00	G. Resolutions Final Report
04:00	Closure

APPENDIX III - III PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ACTION PROPOSED IN THE  
DOCUMENT "POLICY AND STRATEGIES FOR THE CONTROL OF  
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN SOUTH AMERICA IN THE  
TEN-YEAR PERIOD 1981-1990"



THIRD PROGRESS REPORT ON THE EXECUTION OF ACTION  
SET FORTH IN THE DOCUMENT ENTITLED  
"POLICY AND STRATEGIES FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE  
IN SOUTH AMERICA IN THE TEN-YEAR PERIOD 1981-1990"

March 15, 1986

1. OPERATIONAL ASPECTS

With the exception of Brazil, which has extended the livestock characterization studies to the northeastern region, there has been no significant progress with respect to the information in last year's report.

Of the countries that had already accomplished characterization profile suitable for delimiting the operational regions, Uruguay has completed the serological survey on the northwest border, and the state of Rio Grande do Sul is processing sera for the area along their common border. Argentina has developed complementary serological studies in the region south of the Colorado River, but not in endemic areas.

A land survey was also conducted in Argentina to achieve better characterization of the production forms predominating in the eastern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires.

In view of the time that has elapsed since the FMD program in Brazil conducted the operational and strategic regionalization phase, the Brazilian sanitary services are preparing to update the work during the current year.

2. NATIONAL PLANS OF ACTION

Except from three of the member countries — Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuela — this Secretary ex-officio has received the evaluation reports referred to herein on time.

In brief, the situation of the national programs is as follows:

2.1 ARGENTINA

The Argentine Animal Health Plan (PLANARSA) was completed, approved by the Argentine Economy authorities, and submitted to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for consideration of partial funding.

The Bank's study mission is scheduled to undertake negotiations with Argentina in April 1986. It is expected that the respective contract will be signed in the second half of the current year. SENASA has meanwhile initiated preparatory activities intended to speed up implementation of the Plan as quickly as possible.

## 2.2 BOLIVIA

This Secretariat ex officio has no information on the progress of the negotiations regarding approval of the Plan for stage two of the FMD control campaign.

## 2.3 BRAZIL

The project for stage two of the FMD Control plan is currently undergoing review. Depending on the negotiations with the World Bank, the Project could get underway in 1987.

Action tending to eliminate clinical activity in the State of Rio Grande do Sul continued with state funding.

## 2.4 COLOMBIA

No significant progress has been made in developing the Project for the Control of FMD.

## 2.5 CHILE

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Prevention Plan is being conducted as scheduled, but adjusted to the experience of the reintroduction of the disease in 1984.

## 2.6 ECUADOR

Negotiations ceased with international financial assistance agencies regarding the implementation of stage two of the Plan to Control Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Brucellosis and Hog Cholera.

Ecuador is preparing to undertake action with less ambitious goals than those envisaged in the Plan, but without external funding.

The Pilot Plan in the endemic zone of Santo Domingo de los Colorados proceeded with satisfactory results.

2.7 GUYANA

The FMD prevention program supported by the mutual sanitary agreement with Brazil and Venezuela is still in progress.

2.8 PARAGUAY

With internal funding, the National Animal Health Service (SENACSA) continued developing the activities set forth in the 1984-88 Program. Systematic action has not yet begun in the endemic area of the Western Region.

2.9 PERU

The country is seeking possible sources of up to US\$ 10 million to fund the implementation of the National Plan, whose goal is to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease by 1990.

2.10 URUGUAY

A project to eradicate FMD in two phases has been submitted to the Inter-American Development Bank for partial funding. This program could get underway in 1987.

2.11 VENEZUELA

With financial backing from the IDB, construction proceeded on a laboratory intended to produce oil-adjuvanted FMD vaccine as a part of the PRODETEC project. No progress was reported on the FMD-Control program.

3. SUBREGIONAL PLANS

3.1 The Three-Country Area Bordering Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay

As per the schedule, the Animal Health Services of the three countries, with the additional participation of Paraguay, drafted a joint plan of action to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease.

As reported in the preceding chapter, the three countries are negotiating for outside funding to implement their national plans.

A technical assistance project, to be carried out by the PAFMDC, has been prepared to coordinate the programs involving the three nations. Financing for the project is specifically provided for in each of the national plans.

### 3.2 Other Subregional Programs

No progress worthy of mention was reported during the year in the other areas whose endemicity ranks them as areas of priority concern.

## 4. EVALUATIVE COMMENTS

Three years have passed since COSALFA established the policy and strategic guidelines for control of foot-and-mouth disease in the region. The 1980-1990 period will close in five years.

Regardless of the time elapsed between the planning and implementation phases, the first three years have witnessed the serious, quick capability to respond by the countries comprising one of the areas characterized as of critical importance in accomplishing the goals set for the ten-year period. We are referring to the endemic region encompassing the area that influences the livestock industry in Rio Grande do Sul, Uruguay and the Argentine Mesopotamia, where more than 30 million cattle and 30 million sheep are raised.

Although it will be difficult to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in this subregion before 1990, the action developed to date indicates at least a strong probability that the clinical signs of the disease will have been eliminated over the course of the next five years.

In the remaining areas considered critical for the persistence of FMD in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, the goal of reducing or eliminating their influence on livestock dependent on those areas can be reached if the existing plans are translated into concrete field actions in the short term.

Unfortunately in the other priority areas of South America, the first diagnostic and programming activities were not only unable to modify the national policies and strategies, but also suffered significant setbacks. This is particularly true in most of the Andean areas where the epidemiological situation of FMD has worsened. Unless a decision is quickly made to restructure the plans to create free zones, we believe that the close of the decade will find the subregion's livestock industry facing sanitary conditions entirely unjustifiable in the light of the control methods and means available today.

APPENDIX IV - RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE "INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON  
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH  
DISEASE CONTROL AND ERADICATION PROGRAMS IN  
SOUTH AMERICA" HELD IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, ON MARCH  
20-21, 1986

## RECOMMENDATION I

### INCLUSION OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES IN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

#### WHEREAS:

The level of institutionalization of the animal health services in several of the countries of the region has been losing its priority, thereby causing stagnation and setbacks in the programs;

Due importance has not been attributed to the animal health programs' role in livestock development plans, as a major element in the governments' efforts to overcome the economic and financial crises; this situation has been observed in the animal-product exporting countries as well as in those for which the livestock industry is a basic source of food self-sufficiency;

Each country should study and determine more precisely the most appropriate structure for including the animal health services in order to ensure the suitable accomplishment of the economic and social goals assigned to it; and

COSALFA has attained a high institutional level in its representation of each of the member countries;

#### THE SEMINAR THEREFORE RECOMMENDS:

1. To insist on the recommendations of points 1 and 2 of the International Seminar on Planning, Execution and Evaluation of Regional Actions for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication;
2. That COSALFA seek mechanisms to bring its concern in this regard to the attention of the upper levels of the member governments; and
3. That the authorities of the animal health services strive to make the various political, livestock-raising, academic and scientific spheres aware of the importance of animal-health problems, and their possible solutions, as mechanisms enabling the services to reach a greater level of participation in national decision-making.

## RECOMMENDATION II

### INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES

#### WHEREAS:

The structures existing in the majority of the countries have derived from institutions created many years ago and are therefore currently inadequate for the modern administration of the public function; and

The economic and financial crisis in the Public Sector of the countries of the Region affects the functioning of that Sector;

#### THE SEMINAR THEREFORE RECOMMENDS:

1. That the countries and the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center put priority on the development and application of methods of institutional analysis of the national animal health services, with particular attention to the following points:
  - a) - The creation of a structure specifically for administrative and technical rationalization including planning and evaluation, epidemiology, computerized data gathering and processing, training and upgrading of personnel, social communication, analysis of the economic impact caused by animal health problems, etc;
  - b) - The integration and suitable equipping and ranking, according to their objectives, of the units that comprise the animal health services (laboratory, field, research, administration, etc.);
  - c) - The selection, evaluation and ranking of the animal health services personnel;
  - d) - The inclusion of other professional disciplines in the operations of the services (economists, computer information specialists, statisticians, sociologists, etc.);
  - e) - The personnel and functional relationships within the service.
2. Make every effort to integrate and coordinate all the various institutions in each country that are concerned with or engaged in animal-health activities, to delimit their respective specific

fields of action and assign their responsibilities within the context of national programs in order to avoid duplication of efforts and costs;

3. That, within the national coverage of the programs, consideration be given to the state, regional or provincial institutional organization in accordance with the local sanitary priorities; and
4. Request that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center/PAHO organize a seminar on the institutional and administrative analysis of the national animal health services.



### RECOMMENDATION III

#### OPERATING ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ANIMAL-HEALTH PROGRAMS

##### WHEREAS:

The economic and financial crisis in most of the countries has occasioned important cuts in the public budgets, without distinguishing specific sectors;

Those budgetary cuts have not only hindered the growth of the programs but also, in many cases have affected the filling of existing personnel vacancies and the replacement of material assets such as vehicles and field and laboratory equipment;

The gradual, progressive and emergency character of the animal health programs requires structural continuity and a harmonious administrative flexibility; and

Over the years distortions have occurred in the location and distribution of the Services' human, material and financial resources;

##### THE SEMINAR THEREFORE RECOMMENDS:

1. To express its concern to the COSALFA member countries, encouraging them to ensure availability of the minimum resources essential to maintaining the animal health accomplishments so far attained and to reaching the goals of eradicating foot-and-mouth disease;
2. That methods of administrative rationalization be developed to achieve a rational distribution of all available resources, and that contractual alternatives be studied, including the responsibilities of private practitioners;
3. That the national animal-health services assign salaries commensurate with the exclusive dedication required of the programs' professional staff, assistant and administrative personnel;
4. That mechanisms for promoting and ranking the personnel be considered and implemented;
5. That the Services attention be drawn to the irreplaceable importance of having modern automotive vehicles suitable for the programs' needs.

## RECOMMENDATION IV

### ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

#### WHEREAS:

The current situation of economic and financial hardships afflicting the countries of the continent has enhanced the competition among the animal-health services for resources provided by the national budget and other sources;

#### THE SEMINAR THEREFORE RECOMMENDS:

1. That the animal-health services improve the methodology for formulating, presenting and evaluating the specific programs with regard to their effects on the rest of the economy;
2. That, in order to ensure the permanence of the accomplishments made by those programs, the structures of the services leading to such advances be maintained and improved;
3. That the methodologies currently in use be improved in order to render the programs' actions capable of being measured periodically to determine their progress;
3. That, in order to sustain the afore-mentioned points, the animal-health services must incorporate multidisciplinary teams.

## RECOMMENDATION V

### FOREIGN TRADE IN MEATS

#### WHEREAS:

The differences existing between meat and meat products from FMD-affected and FMD-free areas, the complexity of the foreign markets, and the existence of various sanitary and other types of trade barriers, should all be analyzed in a dynamic context to estimate with accuracy the effect of removing the barrier imposed by foot-and-mouth disease;

The meat-production figures in the last 10 years show a dynamic increase in fowl (61%) and pig (28%) meat production, as compared to a relatively stagnant beef production;

This phenomenon is a consequence of imbalances in the implementation of the domestic policies of sectorial promotion, and in the technological advances in each case, in the areas of commercial efficiency, product presentation and, at the consumer level, the handling of matters related to animal and human health;

Experience in recent years with regard to the expansion of the market for mutton, as a consequence of the rise in oil prices, revealed the inability — due to the FMD problem — to penetrate such markets, some of which, like Iran and the USSR, are of substantial importance for unboned carcasses; and

The existence of internal sanitary barriers in the region restricts and will continue to restrict trade and transfer of genetic potential, through the exchange of products and breeder stock;

#### THE SEMINAR THEREFORE RECOMMENDS:

1. That information regarding the above be generated and processed when the partial eradication programs are evaluated;
2. That in the case of countries not having an exporting tradition, and in order to optimize the potential of programs having the feasibility to export, the projects should include the required programming of the industrial and commercial infrastructure that enable that potential to be developed.

This recommendation is valid not only for meat products, but also for dairy products.

3. In the case of countries whose exporting tradition is related to the FMD-affected area, one must consider the problem of eventual idle industrial capacity resulting from the reconversion of equipment utilized in the meat-products industry or in traditionally complex processes lacking scale economies. This phenomenon derives from the fact that the demands and complexity of the countries that import meat from FMD-affected areas have led the different producing countries to install complex industries giving priority to the need to secure the market in detriment to the criteria of efficiency; and
4. That the eradication programs be more fully integrated with the overall problems of livestock-industry policy, thus providing a factor of relevance and greater potential for the success of the eradication programs themselves. This point should be considered in the plan of the discussion regarding the strategy professing that the eradication programs can not be isolated or partial, but should rather encompass the region in its entirety.

## RECOMMENDATION VI

### SOURCES OF FINANCING

#### WHEREAS:

The countries of the Region have assumed a commitment in relation to their campaigns against foot-and-mouth disease during the current decade; and

There is a need to increase the budget of the animal health services in order to strengthen the FMD prevention, control and eradication programs, despite the cuts in public spending currently widespread in the countries of the Region;

#### THE SEMINAR THEREFORE RECOMMENDS:

1. That the countries seek mechanisms to utilize the resources generated by the animal health services themselves, in order to finance partially or fully the consolidation of goals attained and the expansion of their programs;
2. That the animal health services periodically investigate the possible available sources of financing, such as public and private national sources, and bilateral sources, such as eventual agreements of cooperation between countries, or subregional agreements (FONPLATA, Cartagena Agreement, etc.);
3. That the drafting of regional projects follow the program guidelines of the international financial assistance agencies, in order to speed up eventual requests for loans from those agencies;
4. That the international financial assistance agencies make known and promote among the countries of the region the sources of funding available for these types of programs; and
5. That the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center continue and intensify its support to the countries in the preparation of funding requests submitted to the various available financing sources, and likewise aid in rendering the various political levels of the Region's countries more aware of the programs' benefits.

## RECOMMENDATION VII

### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND TO THE PAHO

#### WHEREAS:

The Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center has put forth great effort in organizing and conducting the International Seminar on Economic and Financial Aspects of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication Programs, thereby responding positively to the request made by COSALFA XII; and

The Government of Chile, through its Ministry of Agriculture and Agriculture and Livestock Service, has shown not only its efficiency but also the cordiality with which it carried out all the tasks inherent in holding the International Seminar on Economic and Financial Aspects;

#### THE SEMINAR THEREFORE RECOMMENDS:

1. Once again expresses its gratitude to the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center for its permanent continuous technical cooperation and support to the countries of the Region, and especially for its role in holding the Internacional Seminar on Economic and Financial Aspects of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication Programs in South America; and
2. Requests that the Secretary ex-officio, on behalf of all the participating delegations, express their gratitude to the Chilean Government for the magnificent way in which Chile undertook the holding of this event.