



COMISION SUDAMERICANA PARA LA LUCHA CONTRA LA FIEBRE AFTOSA

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

XV REGULAR MEETING

Goiania, Goiás, Brazil, 24-25 March, 1988

FINAL REPORT

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The XV Regular Meeting of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COSALFA) was held at Goiania, Goias, Brazil, on March 24 and 25, 1988. The meeting was attended by representatives from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Observers were present from these countries, Cuba and the United States, as well as from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the European Economic Community (EEC), the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation (IICA), the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (Appendix I).

Chile and Paraguay presented credentials as representatives issued by their Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

Opening ceremonies for the Meeting and the International Seminar on the Importance of Biotechnology in Livestock Development were held on March 21 at the Umuarama Hotel Convention Center. Participants included Dr. Henrique Hercilio Santillo, Governor of the state of Goias, Dr. Iris Rezende Machado, Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Pedro Paulo Pinto Assumpção, Coordinator of International and Agricultural Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. João Joarez Bernardes, Secretary of Agriculture and Supply for Goias, Dr. José Magno Pato, Federal Agricultural Delegate for Goias, Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga, Secretary ex officio of COSALFA, Dr. Sizelizio Simões, President of the Goias Agricultural and Livestock-raising Society, Dr. Antenor Amorim, President of the Goias Zebu-raisers Association, Dr. Joe R. Held, Coordinator of the PAHO Veterinary Public Health Program, and Dr. Thomas Yuill, Coordinator of the Disease Control Center at the University of Wisconsin, USA. Also participating were state and municipal authorities, as well as representatives of livestock raisers.

Dr. Raúl Casas called attention to the invitation extended by the Minister of Agriculture and Goias authorities to the International Seminar on the Importance of Biotechnology in Livestock Development and to the XV Regular COSALFA Meeting in Goiania, a city forming part of the Brazilian western-central region, constituting an ecological reserve of worldwide importance and whose livestock production is constantly expanding.

The Seminar offers us a marvelous opportunity to discuss advances in new biotechnology that will have an extraordinary impact on nature, mankind and society, and that serve as a powerful instrument for creating great hopes of solving human and animal health problems and of increasing livestock and agricultural production.

A tribute was offered in memory of Prof. Robert Hanson of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Casas pointed out that the Seminar includes world-renown scientists who will provide valuable information for orienting and strengthening technological-development programs in our countries. Requirements call for basic research and technology based on the availability of a critical mass of highly-trained scientists and technicians with sufficient and continuous financial resources and who are guided by policies that define national needs and priorities.

He emphasized the need for the integration of Latin America and the Caribbean together with developed countries that form the vanguard of state-of-the-art technologies in order to reduce the technology gap.

The XV Meeting of COSALFA will evaluate the status of programs for the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), as well as dealing with a subject of major importance: the obligation that each country has to carry out all actions necessary to eradicate FMD in South America, according to resolutions adopted by the V Inter-American Meeting, at the Ministerial Level, on Animal Health (RIMSA V).

In his welcoming address, the Governor called attention to the importance of these events for the state of Goias, which, ever since it was created, has given priority to agriculture and livestock development and has attained highly-significant production goals.

In his opening address, the Minister of Agriculture stressed the importance of the meeting to COSALFA members in the search for solutions to problems affecting the agro-livestock industry. He also commented on government policy in the field of biotechnology, which is oriented by means of the National Agro-livestock Biotechnology Commission representing official and

private sectors, as well as the priority assigned to programs for controlling and eradicating FMD, for which an Animal Disease-Control Project is being organized, partially funded by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and which will be implemented during 1988-1993. He also spoke of the priority assigned by the government to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication Project in the Rio de la Plata Basin Subregion, for which a Technical Cooperation Agreement has been signed between Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and the PAHO. Finally, he emphasized the importance of the PAHO's Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) as an agency for technical cooperation among countries in the Region.

At a preliminary meeting of COSALFA members and the Secretary ex officio held on March 24, 1988, the Bolivian Delegate, Dr. Alfonso Villagómez Vidal, designated by by-laws to occupy the Presidency at the Meeting, proposed that this post be occupied by the Brazilian Delegate, Dr. Silvino Carlos Horn, because his country is host to the meeting. The proposal was accepted. Dr. Horn praised the regularity of Commission meetings since its creation and predicted that its deliberations would be successful.

Acting as Secretary ex officio was the PAFMDC Director, Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga.

The program for the Meeting, proposed by the Secretariat as recommended by COSALFA XIV (Appendix II), was approved without changes.

A. REPORT BY THE SECRETARIAT EX OFFICIO

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

1. Institutional Status of COSALFA

Guyana is the only COSALFA member country that has not yet signed the act constituting COSALFA as a "Permanent Institutionalized Commission at the Subregional Level."

The Secretariat points out that Paraguay ratified the COSALFA By-laws and Act of Institution by legal act of the National Congress, and urged that the other member countries study the possibility of taking similar action.

2. Compliance with Resolutions passed at COSALFA XIV

2.1 Resolution I. - Regional Program for the Eradication of FMD in South America

At RIMSA-V held in Washington D.C. in April 1967, there was a panel discussion on the "Eradication of FMD in South America." It included an analysis and discussion of subjects regarding the impact of FMD in the Americas, political commitments in subregional FMD-eradication projects, international cooperation, and the regional eradication plan.

As a result, Resolution XIII was approved, which deals with specific recommendations for the Hemispheric Program for the Eradication of FMD under PAHO and COSALFA coordination.

As a priority for the consolidation and effectiveness of the hemispheric program, the above resolution requested that the PAHO Director form a Hemispheric Committee for the Eradication of FMD and that the PAHO, through PAFMDC, act as Secretariat ex officio with support from COSALFA.

This Committee should consist of ministerial representatives from the following subregions: Southern Cone Basin, Andes, Amazon, Central America, Caribbean and North America. The Committee will include a Minister/Secretary of Agriculture and a representative of cattleraisers, as indicated by the countries in each of the five subregions. An invitation will also be extended to representatives of international agencies such as the PAHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the IICA, the International Regional Organization for Animal Health and Agriculture (OIRSA), the International Office of Epizootics (OIE) and COSALFA.

Committee objectives are to promote the development of technical programming and undertake political-financial activities, providing high-level support in the search for sources of financing for subregional eradication programs.

The first meeting of the Committee is scheduled for the first half of July at PAHO headquarters in Washington. A formal announcement of the meeting by the PAHO director is forthcoming.

Tentative programming for the meeting includes the following:

- a) the establishing of rules for Committee operations;
- b) an analysis of subregional programs, including alternatives for their financing;

- c) a decision regarding the identification of possible sources of financing and an agreement as to measures for obtaining these funds.

In preparation for the Committee meeting, the PAHO, through the Center, has concentrated its efforts on obtaining formal approval and the start-up of the project to eradicate FMD in the Plata Basin subregion, and on preparing the subregional project for controlling this disease in Andean-Pact countries, working in collaboration with these countries.

In regard to the Plata Basin project, the second meeting of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control and Eradication Committee was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in June 1987. It involved the final revision and approval of the project and the definition of the terms for signing a technical-cooperation agreement among Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and the PAHO.

The agreement was signed in Porto Alegre, Brazil, on June 24, 1987. In attendance were the Argentine Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock Raising and Fishing, Eng. Ernesto J. Figueras, the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Iris Rezende Machado, the Uruguayan Minister of Livestock Raising, Agriculture and Fishing, Eng. Pedro Bonino Garmendia, and the PAFMDC Director, Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga, representing the PAHO Director, with the Governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Dr. Pedro Simón, acting as witness.

In addition, during the meeting of the CAIRNS Group member countries held in Bariloche, Argentina, there was a meeting of the four parties to the agreement, each equally represented, at which the agreement was ratified and changes to the text were decided upon in order to make the Spanish and Portuguese versions identical and to incorporate two subclauses, one authorizing the Control and Eradication Committee to review and approve the budget annually, and the other designating the PAHO as the depositary of the agreement.

Each country has agreed to provide the necessary funds for carrying out the technical cooperation as stated, with estimates of the total cost being \$US 1,580,796 for a five-year period, as well as to implement activities pertaining to its area by means of its respective national programs. The objective is to rapidly initiate activities involving the FMD control and eradication plan in the subregion as part of the overall plan for subregional agreements that has been formalized by the Presidents of the three countries in question.

Elsewhere, a work group consisting of the three countries and PAFMDC, meeting first at Rivera, Uruguay, between November 30 and December 4, 1987, and afterwards at the Center headquarters, prepared and updated the project action plan to be

presented to the Control and Eradication Committee, COSALFA, and the Hemispheric Committee. This plan, as a working document, was sent to Delegates for their inspection, discussion and approval as part of hemispheric planning activities at this meeting.

Mention should be made of the fact that the PAHO Director has assigned special financial resources for work-group meetings and for the preparation of documents from the Plata-Basin and Andean-Pact subregions.

2.2 Resolution II. - Andean Subregional Project for the Eradication of FMD

In view of this resolution and as part of the Hemispheric Plan for Eradication FMD, the Center, in collaboration with the countries, has prepared a programmed document and a plan of action for the next five years --the "Subregional Project for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Andean-Pact Countries"-- for consideration by COSALFA XV and subsequent presentation to the Hemispheric Committee.

In order to carry out this work, the Center sent a guide to the countries as orientation for obtaining basic information; a workshop was then held at its headquarters in January, with invitations extended to national professionals designated by animal health authorities in each country of the Subregion, so that together with a group of Center consultants a working document for the Subregion could be prepared.

This document was sent to COSALFA Delegates for their inspection, discussion and possible approval in the agenda item of Hemispheric Plan actions.

The document points up the need to identify and evaluate socio-economic limiting factors that affect anti-FMD projects in the countries of the Subregion. It also emphasizes that its various subprojects form part of and reinforce national projects being developed in these countries.

2.3 Resolution III. - Argentina-Chile Project in the Andes Mountains

The Argentina-Chile Commission met twice. The IX Regular Meeting was held in Santiago, Chile, on December 9, 1987, with a study of activities agreed upon, the sanitary situation in both countries, and a proposal for preparing the Argentina-Chile Subregional Plan. It was agreed that action would begin prior to the approval and signing of the document, primarily the monitoring of livestock by serological testing to detect virus infection associated antibodies (VIA) during summer-pasturing ascent and descent, and the vaccinating of 100 percent of the animals on the Argentina side. Chile prohibited summer pasturing in high-risk areas.

The V Extraordinary Meeting was held in Buenos Aires on March 3-4, 1988, and dealt specifically with this recommendation. As a result, approval was given to the subregional border project, whose text was distributed among the Delegates and presented by the delegations from these two countries.

A PAFMDC representative participated in both meetings, with the consent of the two countries.

The subregional project is based on a proposal prepared by the Center, supported by epidemiological studies carried out by both countries with the collaboration of the Center.

On March 23 a meeting was held at which action for the upcoming months was mapped out, as well as the objective and commitment by both countries and the Center to assign priority to the project and give it their maximum attention.

2.4 Resolution IV. - International Seminar on the Institutional and Administrative Analysis of Animal-Health Projects in Latin America

In view of this recommendation, the PAFMDC organized and gave a Course on Animal-Health Development Programs, with 32 professionals from 17 Latin American countries taking part.

The goal of the course was to provide a conceptual and methodological tool for veterinarians working in animal health in Latin America.

A highlight of the course work was the methodology for strategic planning so as to analyze more precisely the socio-economic limitations that affect the implementation of animal-health projects.

Participating in the course was a group of professors from the School of Veterinary Sciences at the Federal University of Minas Gerais (FUMG), Brazil. The purpose was to discuss course methodology and content with a view toward their possible incorporation into the curriculum of this School, thereby responding to training needs in Brazil and other countries. Based on this orientation, a number of animal-health courses were given at FUMG to veterinarians working in public service in Brazil.

In Venezuela, the University of Zulia is giving a number of courses on epidemiology, with the collaboration of PAHO.

Along the same lines, PAHO, with the participation of PAFMDC, promoted and carried out a seminar on strategic planning and management, which was held in Villa de Leyva, Colombia, in

November of 1987. Taking part in the seminar were professionals from Andean Pact animal-health and public-health services, as well as country PAHO veterinary consultants in this region.

From March 21-23, the Center held the Seminar on the Importance of Biotechnology in Livestock Development, in collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and the International Center for the Control of Animal Diseases at the University of Wisconsin. Conclusions and recommendations will be studied as an agenda item during this meeting.

2.5 Resolution V. - Hog Cholera Epidemiological Surveillance and Information System (Swine-Fever Syndromes)

In a coordinated effort between the IICA and PAFMDC/PAHO, there has been success in incorporating most of the countries into the continental information system, utilizing the infrastructure of the epidemiological surveillance and information system for vesicular diseases. Data from these countries is being published in the weekly bulletin, based on grid maps and supplemented by monthly reports with geographical sites and laboratory diagnoses.

3. Other Matters

3.1 Emergency Situations

- Outbreak of FMD in Chile. The Secretariat praised the excellent work by Chilean veterinary services in eradicating the epidemic outbreak of virus O that had occurred, mainly in Region VII, and which made it necessary to slaughter some 31,000 animals at a cost of approximately \$US 9 million. The last case diagnosed was reported in August. We wish to congratulate Dr. Jorge Benavides and the personnel from the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) for their outstanding efforts, which once again has led to the eradication of FMD in Chile.

- Epidemic outbreak of FMD in Argentina, Uruguay and the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. It is also important to point out the effectiveness of measures taken by these three countries in controlling this outbreak, caused by a variant with characteristics of the A-81 strain, which spread very rapidly. The plan of action established with the cooperation of the PAFMDC allowed for the reduction in the number of foci within a short while and prevented the spread of the disease to other areas of these countries and the continent.

3.2 Seminar on the Epidemiology of Vesicular Stomatitis and the Bases of its Control

The seminar was held by the Colombian Agro-Livestock

Institute (ICA) in Paipa, Colombia, with the cooperation of the PAHO. Participating were personnel involved in research and disease-control projects at the Institute, a scientist from the University of Costa Rica, and PAFMDC experts.

The objective was to review and analyze priority areas for epidemiological research that can serve as a basis for applying measures for controlling this disease.

A copy of the report was distributed to the Delegates.

3.3 Epidemiological Surveillance and Information System for Vesicular Diseases

Problems have been noted during this past year, especially regarding the promptness of communications sent to the Center, which in turn reflect deficiencies in national systems. This matter is given a detailed analysis in the evaluation of the information system, though the Secretariat also points out the need to correct these problems; otherwise, the efficiency of one of the best instruments for ensuring the effectiveness of anti-FMD projects could be reduced.

By the same token, it is necessary to mention that the PAFMDC has now begun advising countries in regard to the establishment of computerized systems, using Paraguay as a pilot project. The Center is developing the software to be utilized.

As a projection of the system, the Center will continue to advise those countries in the FMD-free area --Cuba and Mexico-- concerning the development and establishment of integral systems for epidemiological surveillance and information involving animal health and production.

3.4 Sanitary Aspects for the Commercialization of Animals, Semen, Embryos and Products of Animal Origin Among Countries in the Region or Imported from other Continents

The Secretariat has been informed of certain problems that have occurred in the commercialization of animals and products of animal origin, as well as of the interest that some countries have shown in importing genetic material in order to improve their livestock.

There will have to be a study of this matter and an agreement that ensures commercialization with sufficient sanitary safeguards and that avoids the risk of introducing infectious agents into countries in the region.

With the authorization of the Society of Embryo Transfer, a translation was made of Sections I, II and III of this Society's Manual. Copies were distributed to the Delegates.

In regard to the project "Norms for the Importation and Exportation of Bovine Embryos in the Countries of South America" the Center received observations and commentaries from Paraguay, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

The Paraguayan document was based on discussions and recommendations from a seminar held prior to the meeting involving the Brazil-Paraguay-Argentina border agreements. An Uruguayan observer was also present.

3.5 Meetings of Joint Committees on Bilateral Agreements

The Secretariat considers it an opportune moment for countries to check their meetings calendars. A tentative schedule has been prepared utilizing notices received by the PAFMDC.

3.6 Meeting of the OIE Commission on Foot-and-Mouth Disease

As in previous years, the Center provided Dr. Décio de Araújo Lyra, delegate for the Americas, with a preliminary report on the epidemiological situation and control projects for FMD. Unfortunately, he was not able to attend due to family reasons.

Dr. Lyra gave the Secretariat a revised version of the document "Recommendations for the International Circulation of Biological Products Containing Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus," and another document "Concerning the Authority of Regional Reference Laboratories," which were studied at this year's meeting. Both documents were placed at the disposal of the Delegates.

B. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION AND SITUATION OF FMD CONTROL PROGRAMS IN SOUTH AMERICA, 1987

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

In 1987, the recorded rate of bovine herds affected by vesicular diseases in South America was 1 per 1000, with a bovine morbidity rate of 8.4 per 10,000 and lethality of less than one percent. Until 1981, these indicators had undergone a notable decline. As of 1982, they leveled off at approximately 1 per 1000 herds affected, 7 to 9 per 10,000 diseased cattle and 1 percent lethality.

From a geographical standpoint, two significant events were reported in 1987. One was the introduction of type O FMD into Chile through cattle smuggling in the Andes Mountains, from Argentina. The disease was eradicated by slaughtering diseased animals and their contacts.

The other significant epidemiological event was an epidemic of A-81 Argentina-87 virus that affected Argentina, Uruguay and the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, with the problem being less severe in the latter area. This epidemic wave was controlled by immobilizing livestock, with the suspension of auctions and fairs in affected areas, the establishing of wide-spread quarantines, and moving up vaccination cycles by administering vaccine with a wider antigenic spectrum for virus A in order to exert a greater neutralizing pressure on activity by this type of virus in the field. These measures tended to limit the magnitude of the problem during 1987 and prevent its spread to the 1988 livestock-raising cycle in this region.

Control projects now underway cover 77 percent of the bovine population with activities involving epidemiological surveillance, vaccination, foci control and animal-movement control. In order to carry out these activities, services have the use of an infrastructure with 1,871 field operation units, some 13,000 people, including professionals and assistants, approximately 3,000 automotive vehicles and somewhat more than \$US 60 million in public funds.

In Central America, the rate of herds affected by vesicular stomatitis was slightly higher than for the year before.

Delegates from Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay expressed their concern over the paralysis noted in the epidemiological situation of programs, stressing the importance of the epidemiological surveillance and information system, especially in the exchange of information at the national-border level.

Delegates from Brazil and Uruguay reported on animal-health projects their countries are implementing with international financing and which will help to remedy this standstill.

A Center consultant commented that this unchanging situation of FMD can only be reversed by employing national and subregional strategies, based on current epidemiological knowledge of the disease.

The IICA representative, Dr. Héctor Campos López, spoke on the importance of subregional strategy and the creation of free areas for encouraging support of programs by the government and cattleraisers.

The Chilean Delegate commented that the status of a disease-free country has represented a major advance and has made it possible to obtain government and community support to establish a prevention program and to eliminate the outbreaks that have occurred.

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

A Center consultant presented a summary of indicators regarding the operation of the system, emphasizing the following points:

In 1987, epidemiological surveillance and information systems for vesicular diseases related to international communication, attained an adequate level of reception for the weekly flow of information. Nevertheless, the average delay in this type of communication was the highest in the past eight years, which reduces the effectiveness of this form of epidemiological report on vesicular diseases.

Monthly reports continue to pose problems that reflect how infrequently epidemiological data is used. Information regarding the appearance of virus types by grid squares should be obtained. However, there are still long delays.

Annual information and data sent for the report to COSALFA suffer from significant errors that have been repeated during recent years, which diminishes this report. There are out-of-date population figures, as well as mistakes in basic data for determining vaccination coverage. The irregularity of administrative data on programs does not allow studies to be developed regarding the progressive behavior of problems, in the case of field-unit data as well as data on human, material and financial resources.

The IICA consultant in Brazil, Dr. Michael Bedoya, reported on changes in the epidemiological surveillance and information system that is now operating in cooperation with the PAFMDC. He mentioned that in spite of being recently installed, it has managed to reach an acceptable level of operation due to the fact that it utilizes the infrastructure of the epidemiological surveillance and information system for vesicular diseases that the PAFMDC coordinates. He said that an annual evaluation report has been prepared, to be discussed with the Delegates.

The President commented on the importance and usefulness of the system and the need to encourage employees in charge of epidemiology units.

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY AND STRATEGIES FOR THE CONTROL OF FMD IN SOUTH AMERICA DURING THE TEN-YEAR PERIOD 1981-1990

National Delegates reported on activities carried out in 1987 as follows:

ARGENTINA

Development continued on the project involving the vaccination plan in the Ayacucho district of the Salado Basin in the province of Buenos Aires. Seven-hundred thousand doses of vaccine were used, purchased by the government and administered by official personnel. As of this year, owners will have to buy the vaccine, though it will continue to be administered by the government.

A similar project was initiated in the northern buffer zone.

The Entre Ríos Federation Plan, currently covering 150,000 animals, is being revised based on the Salado Basin project and will be expanded to 450,000.

Meetings were held involving the Argentina-Chile agreement, and the bases of a border-area project were defined.

The production of oil-adjuvant vaccine remains low. Only one laboratory is producing it, with a six-month expiration date. There are six registered laboratories, with two having vaccines which have been approved at the 90-day challenge tests. Projects are being prepared in areas where this type of vaccine will be utilized, but they will only be implemented when the vaccine is available.

BOLIVIA

The National Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rabies and Brucellosis Service (SENARB) continues to carry out the anti-FMD program in the departments of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

The Beni area continues to be expanded with the support of cattleraisers. These projects utilize oil-adjuvant vaccine supplied by the PAFMDC. Closer coordination has been established with the sanitary program pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs for epidemiological surveillance in other areas.

BRAZIL

The implementation of the animal-health project was initiated, partially financed by the IBRD. With operations beginning in October, it includes subprojects for bovine, poultry and swine diseases, a laboratory network, quarantine stations and the prevention of exotic diseases. Total cost is \$US 108 million, with \$US 57 million covered by Brazil and \$US 51 million financed by the IBRD.

Inasmuch as FMD is concerned, new areas in the western-central and northeastern part of the country will be incorporated. The program in currently-established areas will be reinforced in accordance with regionalization by ecosystems.

An intensive training program was carried out with the collaboration of the Minas Gerais School of Veterinary Sciences.

Quick action was taken to control an epidemic outbreak that occurred in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, caused by a virus A-81 characteristics.

Oil-adjuvant vaccine continued to be utilized in Rio Grande do Sul, the Federal District and the Territory of Roraima. This vaccine is produced at the LARA-Campinas Laboratory, the Desidério Finamor Veterinary Research Institute (IPVDF), PAFMDC and some private laboratories.

CHILE

The elimination of the FMD outbreak caused by virus O₁ took nine months. The strategy of slaughtering animals was utilized in spite of strong pressure from cattleraisers, as well as professionals, to use vaccine.

Cattleraisers took an active part in this operation, and there was full support from the government.

The problem was limited to Region VII, but there were cases in other regions owing to animals marketed at fairs, though they were rapidly eliminated.

According to epidemiological studies carried out, it is believed that the disease was introduced in February.

The success of the operation was based on a strict eradication program using quarantines, epidemiological tracking, inspection of fairs and of animal movement, elimination of animals with reimbursement, and sanitary communication.

In order to ensure that the disease has been eliminated, a rigorous epidemiological surveillance program has been

developed, which includes the carrying out of 194,000 serologic tests (VIA).

As a preventive measure, summer pasturing in risk zones was suspended.

A total of 31,000 animals were slaughtered, with the program costing \$US 9 million.

COLOMBIA

The expansion of the Atlantic Coast program was initiated, which extends from area 3 of the ICA-USDA project to the left bank of the Magdalena River and includes a population of approximately seven million cattle. Differentiated strategies were employed according to the ecosystem.

The special plan for the Bogota plains was continued, utilizing the method of administration working together with cattleraisers. Results are very good and have contributed to eliminating foci of virus A Sabana/85. Oil-adjuvant vaccine is being used in part of this area.

A similar plan is being organized in the mountain lowlands that supply Bogota with cattle for slaughtering. In the area pertaining to the Ecuador-Colombia bilateral agreement, the goal of 70 percent coverage using oil-adjuvant vaccine produced in the country was met.

The Colombian Veterinary Products Company (VECOL) began producing small batches of oil-adjuvant vaccine that is being used in projects involving the coast, Bogota plains and Ecuador-Colombia agreement.

A private laboratory built a plant that will shortly begin manufacturing oil-adjuvant and saponin-hydroxide-adjuvant vaccines.

ECUADOR

Based on the good results obtained in the project for using oil-adjuvant vaccine in Santo Domingo de los Colorados, the project was extended to the Andean areas. At the present time, 600,000 doses of oil-adjuvant vaccine are being utilized, supplied by the PAFMDC.

In order to optimize resources, coordinated activities with other projects are being developed, such as one involving the German Technical Cooperation Mission (GTZ).

Intensified activities in the area of the Ecuador-Colombia bilateral agreement were continued.

GUYANA

There have been no FMD outbreaks reported in the country since 1978. There is an ongoing prevention program based on border stations for controlling the entry of animals and animal products.

The Delegate pointed out that last year the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the Ambassador in Brazil had been sent authorization to sign the Act for the Institutionalizing of the Commission.

PARAGUAY

Based on data from the PAFMDC alert regarding the epidemic outbreak of virus A 81/87, a prevention plan was created utilizing quarantine, barred entry to animals, and epidemiological surveillance, with there being no foci caused by this virus.

Projects based on oil-adjuvant vaccine continued to be developed in Neembucú, with 100,000 animals, and Alto Paraná, with 150,000.

A private laboratory produced oil-adjuvant vaccine, which passed quality-control testing in cattle. Three batches of 300,000 doses each were marketed.

One-hundred thousand doses were imported from the PAFMDC for use in projects and the western region.

Preparation for the "Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Eastern Region" project were finalized, which will possibly be financed with domestic resources.

A serological study was designed for organizing a disease-free area in the western region, which currently has a clean status.

A government law increased the revenue sources for the National Animal Health Service (SENACSA).

Of particular interest is the active participation of livestock raisers who form part of SENACSA management and who participate as observers at COSALFA.

With cooperation from the Center, microcomputers began to be utilized in the Epidemiological Surveillance and Information System.

PERU

Serological studies are being carried out in various departments in the south in order to confirm their clean status.

Import regulations are being changed in order to prevent the introduction of viruses via animals and meat.

Saponin-hydroxide-adjuvant vaccine is being replaced with oil-adjuvant vaccine produced in the country. The goal for 1988 is to use only oil-adjuvant vaccine.

Special attention is being given to border agreements with Ecuador and Bolivia.

In view of extensive livestock development along the border with Brazil and the possibility of building a highway to connect this jungle region and the Pacific, the Ministry of Agriculture has officially proposed the signing of an animal-health border agreement with Brazil, with PAHO participation. The Director-General of Livestock Raising has formally requested the participation of the COSALFA Secretary ex officio so that during COSALFA XV there can be a study of the need for establishing a Cooperation Agreement between the Peruvian and Brazilian governments, to include the PAHO as an active third party, for the prevention and control of FMD along the border of both countries.

The Livestock-Raising Division was created in the Ministry of Agriculture, on which the Animal-Health Program depends.

URUGUAY

Special operations were developed for controlling an epidemic outbreak caused by virus A 81/87, based on animal movement control, epidemiological surveillance, the moving up of vaccination cycles, simultaneous administration of monovalent A 81/87 vaccine and the subsequent inclusion of the homologous strain in the vaccine. Of particular interest is that the project for using oil-adjuvant vaccine in the milk-production basin had very satisfactory results, with no foci being noted during the epidemic.

Two private laboratories are currently producing oil-adjuvant vaccine.

The project for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Ticks with the IDB was approved and will be an integral part of the plan for the control and eradication of FMD in the Plata Basin.

A donation from Nationalist China has made it possible to equip laboratories and provide funds to the vehicle and computer service.

VENEZUELA

Agreements with international agencies led to the development of an intense training program and the country is being provided with laboratories for producing vaccine.

With PAHO cooperation, 400 veterinarians received epidemiological training. The equipping of the pilot plant at the Institute of Veterinary Research (IIV) for producing anti-FMD vaccine was completed. The construction and equipping of the national laboratory for producing oil-adjuvant anti-FMD vaccine was begun, with PAFMDC/PAHO consultancy.

With collaboration from livestock raisers, a number of regional diagnostic laboratories are being equipped and maintained.

Oil-adjuvant vaccine is mainly being used in the country's eastern region. One million doses were imported from the PAFMDC.

A private laboratory produced 300,000 doses of oil-adjuvant vaccine for swine.

E. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE ERADICATION OF FMD IN SOUTH AMERICA (RESOLUTION XIII, (RIMSA V))

A consultant from the Center presented the documents "Project for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Plata Basin Subregion" and "Subregional Project for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Andean-Pact Countries." Both were prepared with the participation of technicians from the countries involved and were sent to the respective authorities for their consideration and analysis by COSALFA; if approved, they will be sent to the Hemispheric Committee for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

In the case of the Plata Basin Project, this is more than just a new document, being an updating of the one already prepared and approved by the countries at RIMSA V, incorporating a revised version of the annual operating plan for a five-year period.

The Subregional Project for Andean-Pact Countries comprises eight subprojects: the Atlantic coast of Colombia, the Maracaibo Lake basin, the preservation and expansion of clean areas in Peru, the Bolivian border with Peru, the Ecuadorean border with Peru, the Colombian-Ecuadorean border, Beni-Bolivia and the Colombian-Venezuelan lowlands.

In preparing these subprojects, emphasis was placed on the analysis of the situation and the feasibility of the subprojects from a technical, socio-economic, financial, institutional and political standpoint. It was also pointed out that the selected subprojects do not exclude the undertaking of other actions or programs in other areas of the countries involved; quite to the contrary, they are intended to be integrated into and strengthen those actions currently being carried out by national services and programs. Along these lines, it was mentioned that a study should be made of the addition of another area subproject that includes the Ecuadorean coast, an area presumed to be endemic and with well-defined economic and epidemiological relations with the rest of the country and with neighboring countries.

Both subregional projects envision technical cooperation in coordination with and through the PAFMDC; in the case of the Plata Basin, a Technical Cooperation Agreement has been signed between the three countries and the Center. Planning for the Andean Subregion involves the formation of a COSALFA Andean Subregional Committee for coordinating technical operations, with the PAFMDC being in charge of handling the technical cooperation for this Subregional Project.

The Colombian Delegate stated that these documents are important in order to establish a conceptual framework for orienting control and eradication programs.

The Ecuadorean Delegate reaffirmed that in his country it would be necessary to consider the inclusion of a project for the coastal region.

Dr. Parisio Pineda, the IDB representative, reported that the Bank is continuing with the same policy of financing animal-health projects, but they must form an integral part of livestock-development programs. He mentioned that there has been a reduction in available funds, but that negotiations are now underway with the countries, which will allow for additional funds possibly by 1989. He congratulated COSALFA and PAFMDC for their continuing progress.

F. RECOMMENDATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE IMPORTANCE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

The Commission studied and revised recommendations by the Seminar, then adopted them as Commission resolutions.

The Commission approved Argentina's proposal that the PAFMDC be asked to organize a seminar on endemic areas: their identification, classification and treatment.

G. OTHER MATTERS

1. World Zoonosis Congress

The Secretariat ex officio reported on this event, to be held in Porto Alegre, Brazil, from October 15-21, 1989.

2. Certificate for the Exporting Semen from Israel

After calling attention to the matter, the Secretary ex officio provided the Delegates with information concerning the model veterinary-health certificate for exporting bovine semen from Israel, which had been sent by Dr. A. Shimshony, the Israeli Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Health, via his country's embassy in Argentina. Israel has been negotiating the exporting of semen with Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

Referring to this matter, he said that even when the quality of Israeli veterinary services and the importance of the genetic material available are taken into account, there are still limitations that must be considered for allowing semen into this part of the continent. These include the presence of exotic diseases in countries that border on Israel and the lack of a sufficient safety-laboratory infrastructure for testing in South American countries. It is therefore necessary to have an imported-semen processing system similar to the highly successful type that has been used for years in the United States. The model certificate in question was analyzed by a work group, with their comments studied by the Secretary ex officio.

The President asked the delegates for commentary on this matter, which is one of great importance to their countries. Several delegates stated that they will follow COSALFA recommendations regarding the issue.

Dr. R. Katin, Veterinary Services Representative for the Israeli Embassy in Argentina, expressed his appreciation for having been invited to participate in the Commission, saying that his country's livestock has been developed with assistance from a number of countries and that they consider it important to transmit this experience to other countries. He also pointed

out that the livestock population in his country is small, which allows for a rigorous control of sanitary aspects, though he considers the comments made by COSALFA to be important in regard to the risk implied by exotic diseases.

Dr. R. Casas Olascoaga, PAFMDC Director, reported that research is being carried out on infected embryos in order to become familiar with the risk of transmitting infectious disease from animals (rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, blue tongue) in the United States, which will provide data for establishing criteria.

Several delegates considered the subject to be of maximum importance, and it was resolved to request the PAFMDC/PAHO to prepare norms for orienting countries upon the introduction of genetic material (semen and embryos).

Dr. Katain asked for information regarding the criteria for bovine embryos.

H. RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were approved:

- Resolution I - Areas of biotechnological research and application in the field of animal health.
- Resolution II - New biotechnology and embryo transplants.
- Resolution III - The application of biotechnology in foot-and-mouth disease control and the role of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center.
- Resolution IV - The Plata Basin Project.
- Resolution V - Regional subproject for Andean-Pact countries.
- Resolution VI - International seminar on primary endemic areas: identification, classification and treatment.
- Resolution VII - Preparation of a guide to import procedures for genetic material from areas with exotic diseases.

- Resolution VIII - Revision of legal-project document on international commercialization of bovine embryos.
- Resolution IX - Vesicular stomatitis.
- Resolution X - Congratulatory message to Chilean Government.
- Resolution XI - Tribute to late Prof. Robert P. Hanson.
- Resolution XII - Expression of gratitude to Federative Republic of Brazil.

COSALFA was closed at 16:00 hours on March 25, 1988. Final remarks were made by the President, Dr. Silvino Carlos Horn, Dr. João Joarez Bernardes and Dr. José Magno Pato. Referring to the active and sincere participation of delegates and observers, they highlighted the importance of the Meeting and the approved resolutions, which will contribute to strengthening animal-health programs in South America.

RESOLUTION I

AREAS OF BIOTECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION
IN THE FIELD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

WHEREAS:

The advance of new biotechnology offers a wide perspective for national development in the field of livestock raising and animal health;

Its development and application to the livestock sector must form part of, and be coherent with, current national policy in the field of biotechnology;

There must be a permanent evaluation of the realities and perspectives of biotechnology in the field of livestock raising;

It is indispensable to have solid scientific knowledge and sufficient ability to produce and evaluate appropriate and effective technologies, thereby avoiding the waste of money, time and human and physical resources in dealing with or adopting unproven or ineffective technologies;

It is necessary to have improved and permanent coordination and integration, both nationally and internationally,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To urge each country's Ministry of Agriculture to create and/or incorporate, where none exists, a National Commission for coordinating the use and development of biotechnology in the field of livestock raising and animal health.

2. That Ministries of Agriculture should promote the development of biotechnology at the highest level taking care that such be done under the following conditions:

- a) the integration of participating sectors --researchers, adaptors and appliers of the technology and its users;
- b) intersectorial coordination;

c) multidisciplinary work, and

d) orientation of its development for solving the country's problems with the highest priority in the field of livestock raising and animal health.

3. That Ministries of Agriculture should promote and/or carry out an analysis of the situation involving the development and availability of biotechnology that can be utilized in production and animal health, which, in turn, will serve as a basis for policies and projects in this field and be used for planning human-resource training, infrastructure development and requests for financial resources.

4. That international agencies, which contribute to technical development in this field, pay heed to national concerns, offering support and promoting coordination and integration while avoiding the duplication of efforts.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

RESOLUTION II

NEW BIOTECHNOLOGY AND EMBRYO TRANSPLANTS

WHEREAS:

New methods of biotechnology related to embryo transfer are undergoing rapid development;

These advances can be used in individual herds as well as in livestock raising in general;

Procedures described in the Manual of the International Society of Embryo Transfer, based on the Commission on Norms for the Zoosanitary Code of the International Office of Epizootics (OIE) for the handling and washing of bovine embryos, enable the transfer of embryos to be the safest form for international trade in genetic material;

The adoption or increase in the use of embryo-transfer techniques in South American countries could serve to increase each country's livestock productivity, without neglecting other handling practices;

Many countries have import and export regulations that are not in agreement with scientific advances inasmuch as the elimination of risks is concerned, such as in the case of embryos with and intact zona pellucida and that have been properly washed and treated,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To call for the revision and adaptation of current legislation for the importation and exportation of bovine embryos in order for it to be applicable and effective.
2. That semen used for embryo production must proceed from lots approved by the Ministry of Agriculture based on guidelines from the Commission on Norms for the OIE Zoosanitary Code.

COSALFA XV
Res. II

3. That any firm producing embryos for export must be registered and certified by the Ministry of Agriculture of the exporting country.

4. To study the possibility of establishing in the exporting country a bank for frozen serum from potential donors of genetic material for export.

5. That, within the context of animal-health programs, countries should standardize sanitary regulations regarding the movement of genetic material.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

RESOLUTION III

THE APPLICATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN FOOT-AND-MOUTH
DISEASE CONTROL AND THE ROLE OF THE
PAN AMERICAN FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CENTER

WHEREAS:

Consideration is given to the scope and implications of RIMSA-V Resolution XIII in regard to the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in South America;

There is a need to make use of advantages, whenever such exist, that could result from the application of new biotechnology to solving problems of vesicular diseases,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. That the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) give priority to those aspects by which biotechnology can produce results in the shortest period of time based on demands posed by the goal of a regional eradication of the disease.
2. That the PAFMDC organize, maintain and place at the disposal of each country a technical and scientific databank dealing with biotechnological advances and achievements, assigning priority to data concerning vesicular diseases and subsequently to other aspects of animal health and production, according to its possibilities.
3. That the PAFMDC continue and expand joint projects with laboratories in each country, promoting and coordinating actions leading to the exchange of experiences and the development of human resources.
4. That the PAFMDC continue to serve as a Reference Center, providing services and transferring technology in those areas where biotechnology contributes to solving critical problems such as diagnosis, vaccine control, the production of reagents and personnel training.

COSALFA XV
Res. III

5. To request that the PAFMDC, as quickly as possible, place at the disposal of each country information concerning laws for the handling and use of products generated by new biotechnology.

6. To urge the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and other national and international agencies for technical and financial cooperation to support the development and incorporation of new biotechnology in those areas that can significantly contribute to eradicating foot-and-mouth disease in the region.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

RESOLUTION IV

THE PLATA BASIN PROJECT

WHEREAS:

At RIMSA-V, the Ministers of Agriculture resolved to request that countries in the Region agree to carry out all actions necessary to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease, and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and COSALFA were entrusted with the preparation of suitable mechanisms for implementing such actions;

The Presidents of the Republics of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, in the Montevideo Act of May 26, 1987, considered foot-and-mouth disease to be a barrier to livestock raising in the Region that must be eliminated;

Political, economic and health authorities in these three countries have implemented this policy decision by means of control programs intended to eradicate the disease in the Plata Basin;

The Ministers of Agriculture of the Republics of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, together with PAHO management represented by the Director of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) signed a technical-cooperation agreement in July of 1987 to develop the Subregional Project for the Control and Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Plata Basin,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To provide full support to the Subregional Project for the Control and Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Plata Basin, prepared by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) with the collaboration of the countries involved, and to request that the PAFMDC Director bring it to the attention of the Hemispheric Eradication Committee in order to obtain resources and so that it may be implemented.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

RESOLUTION V

REGIONAL SUBPROJECT FOR ANDEAN-PACT COUNTRIES

WHEREAS:

Foot-and-mouth disease in the Andean Subregion continues to have significant socio-economic implications for the countries in this area;

At RIMSA-V, the Ministers of Agriculture resolved to request that countries in the Region agree to carry out all actions necessary to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease, and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and COSALFA were entrusted with the preparation of suitable mechanisms for implementing such actions;

The PAFMDC, in collaboration with these countries, has prepared a Subregional Project for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Andean-Pact countries,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To incorporate the above-mentioned document and request that the Director of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) bring it to attention of the Hemispheric Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication Committee in order to obtain resources and so that it may be implemented.
2. To request that the PAFMDC, together with Ecuadorean animal-health authorities, draw up a zone subproject directed toward operation along the Ecuadorean coast and that after it is analyzed it be incorporated as part of the Subregional Project.
3. To give animal health authorities in these countries until April 30 to provide the PAFMDC with their observations and information that could contribute to improving the above-mentioned document.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

COSALFA XV
Res. VI

RESOLUTION VI

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON PRIMARY ENDEMIC AREAS:
IDENTIFICATION, CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT

WHEREAS:

Primary endemic areas constitute a basic nucleus for originating foot-and-mouth disease on the continent, there being where the control and eradication of the disease is of critical nature;

Documents that have been prepared on this subject are very generic, creating only a general framework, it is therefore essential to have a specific analysis of this matter and to establish well-defined working norms to be applied in each country,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To request that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), prior COSALFA XVI, organize and carry out an International Seminar on Primary Endemic Areas: Identification, Classification and Treatment.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

RESOLUTION VII

PREPARATION OF A GUIDE TO IMPORT PROCEDURES
FOR GENETIC MATERIAL FROM AREAS WITH EXOTIC DISEASES

WHEREAS:

Countries on other continents are interested in exporting genetic material to COSALFA member countries;

There is a desire by sectors of the livestock-raising industry in COSALFA member countries to import genetic material;

Israel has presented a formal document in reference to the possible exportation of semen to certain COSALFA member countries;

Importations proceeding from areas affected by rinderpest and exotic foot-and-mouth disease viruses could endanger animal health on the American continent,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To request that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) prepare a guide for the purpose of creating and establishing regulations and procedures for facilitating the importation of genetic material, thereby eliminating the risk in such operations. This guide must contain norms and procedures, as well as references to the need for skilled personnel and physical installations (laboratories, quarantine areas, etc.).

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

RESOLUTION VIII

REVISION OF LEGAL-PROJECT DOCUMENT ON
INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIALIZATION OF BOVINE EMBRYOS

WHEREAS:

New advances in research indicate the absence of risk of transmitting various contagious diseases by means of bovine embryos,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. That the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) should revise and adapt the legislation project that was distributed at COSALFA XIV, taking into consideration such scientific advances.
2. That the results of this study should be distributed to member countries as soon as possible.
3. That each country should send its suggestions and comments to the PAFMDC within ninety (90) days following the dispatching of said document, so that the PAFMDC may opportunely draw up a proposal to be considered at the next COSALFA meeting.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

COSALFA XV
Res. IX

RESOLUTION IX

VESICULAR STOMATITIS

WHEREAS:

Vesicular stomatitis is a disease affecting cattle, horses and swine in several North American, Central American and South American countries;

The disease has occurred with increasing frequency during recent years;

Current knowledge of its pathogenicity and epidemiology as well as means of control are insufficient,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

1. To request that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC), in collaboration with affected countries, intensify its research and cooperation, especially in the field of epidemiology, in the search for solutions to problems represented by the disease.
2. To recommend that each country pay closer attention to this disease in order to become better familiarized with it.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

COSALFA XV
Res. X

RESOLUTION X

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO CHILEAN GOVERNMENT

WHEREAS:

Chile confronted the problem represented by the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into the country in 1987 in an effective manner;

Measures applied by its livestock-protection services were successful, which has allowed the country to once again declare itself free of the disease,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To congratulate the Chilean Government and its veterinary services for its successful efforts in eradicating the epidemic outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease that occurred in 1987.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

COSALFA XV
Res. XI

RESOLUTION XI

TRIBUTE TO LATE PROF. ROBERT P. HANSON

WHEREAS:

The distinguished professor Robert P. Hanson, an enthusiastic promoter of the International Seminar on the Importance of Biotechnology in Livestock Development, passed away before it was held;

During his professional career, professor Hanson was a tireless researcher and a master of veterinary science,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY RESOLVES:

To request that Dr. Raúl Casas Olascoaga, director of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC) act on behalf of participants at the Seminar in sending the wife and relatives of Dr. Hanson and the University of Wisconsin a special message expressing our deepest sympathies and esteem.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

COSALFA XV
Res. XII

RESOLUTION XII

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE
TO FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

WHEREAS:

The International Seminar on the Importance of Biotechnology in Livestock Development, held prior to the Regular Meeting of the Commission, was a success;

The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil furnished extraordinary support to the XV Regular Meeting,

THE XV REGULAR MEETING OF COSALFA HEREBY UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVES:

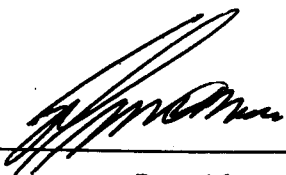
1. To thank the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Federal Agricultural Bureau of Goias, the Secretariat of Agriculture and all other entities that lent their support to carrying out the XV Regular Meeting of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

2. To thank the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center of the Pan American Health Organization, and the University of Wisconsin for the organization and carrying out of the event, as well as local authorities and entities for their excellent logistic support and the assistance provided to participants.

(Approved in the Plenary Session
on March 25, 1988)

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

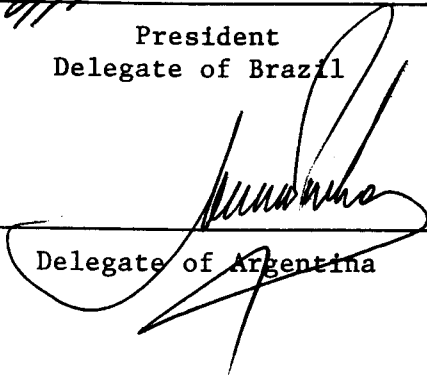
DONE in Goiania, Goiás, Brazil, this twenty-fifth day of March nineteen hundred and eighty eight.



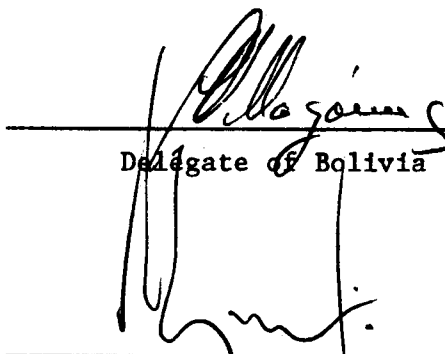
President
Delegate of Brazil



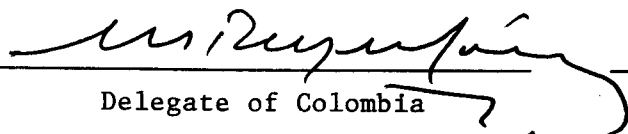
Secretary ex officio
Director of PAFMDC



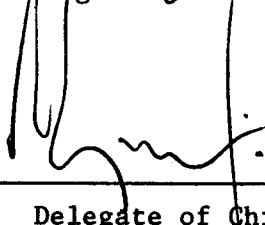
Delegate of Argentina



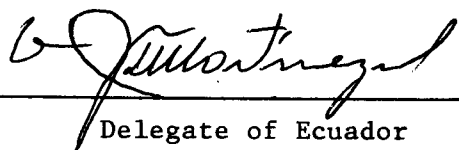
Delegate of Bolivia



Delegate of Colombia



Delegate of Chile



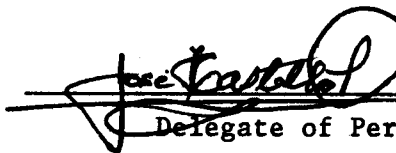
Delegate of Ecuador



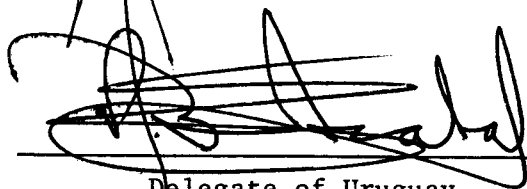
Delegate of Guyana



Delegate of Paraguay



Delegate of Peru



Delegate of Uruguay



Delegate of Venezuela

APPENDIX I - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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

XV REGULAR MEETING

Goiania, Goiás, Brazil, March 24-25, 1988

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APPENDIX II - PROGRAM

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

XV REGULAR MEETING

Goiania, Goiás, Brazil, 24-25 March, 1988

PROGRAM

Thursday 24

- 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
Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Programs
in South America, 1987
- 11:30 C. Evaluation of the Continental Vesicular
Disease Information System for Epidemiological
Surveillance
- 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 Decade 1981-1990
- 03:00 E. Implementation of the Regional Program for
Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in
South American Countries (Resolution XIII,
RIMSA V)
- 04:30 Closing Session

Friday 25

- 09:00 a.m. F. Recommendations of the International Seminar
on the Importance of the Biotechnology in
Livestock Development
- 10:30 Coffee Break
- 10:45 G. Other Matters
- 12:15 p.m. Lunch
- 02:00 H. Resolutions
Final Report
- 04:00 Closure

