

# FINAL REPORT COSALFA 39



Asunción, Paraguay - May 10-11, 2012



**Pan American  
Health  
Organization**

*Regional Office of the  
World Health Organization*

Veterinary Public Health  
Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center





## **FINAL REPORT**

**Asunción - Paraguay**

10-11 de May de 2012



Veterinary Public Health  
Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center

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## 39<sup>th</sup> REGULAR MEETING

### FINAL REPORT

#### 1. OPENING SESSION

The opening session was honored by the presence of Mr. Fernando Lugo, the Constitutional President of the Republic of Paraguay, who was accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, Mr. Enso Cardozo Jiménez; the PAHO/WHO Manager of the Area of Diseases Surveillance, Control, and Prevention, Dr. Marcos Espinal, who represented Dr. Mirta Roses Periago, Director of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO); Dr. Ottorino Cosivi, Director of the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PANAFTOSA-PAHO/WHO); Dr. Guilherme Henrique Figueiredo Marques, President of the 38th COSALVA and Director of the Animal Health Department of Brazil's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply; Dr. Félix Otazú, President of Paraguay's National Animal Health Quality and Health Service (SENACSA); and Dr. Germán Ruiz, President of the Paraguayan Rural Association (ARP).

The SENACSA Director extended a welcome to the participants, while the ARP President pointed out the social and economic cost of the occurrence of foot-and-mouth disease in the country, stressed the importance of the 39th COSALFA, and reiterated the commitment to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease. On behalf of the PAHO/WHO Director, Dr. Espinal extended special greetings to the Constitutional President of the Republic; thanked all those present for their participation in the Meeting, sketched the history of COSALFA and the achievements and challenges related to the eradication of the disease on the continent; and expressed his best wishes for the full success of this international encounter. The Minister of Agriculture extended a welcome to the delegates of the countries' public and private sectors and mentioned the emergency actions undertaken to control the foot-and-mouth outbreak in the San Pedro Department, the disease's repercussions on the international trade, the program of technical assistance extended to small-scale producers, and the review and strengthening of the public-private action aimed at the eradication of the disease in the country, in conformity with the PHEFA guidelines and the global eradication plan. He concluded by expressing his best wishes for the Meeting's success.

#### **Opening of the meeting. Election of the President and the Rapporteur**

Dr. Ottorino Cosivi, Ex Officio Secretary, and Dr. Guilherme Marques, President of COSALFA 38, started proceedings by asking for nominations for the meeting's President and Secretary. Dr. Félix

Otazú, SENACSA's President, and Dr. Omar Tejerina, the public delegate of Bolivia, were unanimously nominated President and Rapporteur of the 39th COSALFA, respectively.

### **Reading and approval of the agenda**

The agenda was submitted to consideration and was approved without any reservations. Document annexed.

## **2. REPORT BY THE *EX OFFICIO* SECRETARIAT**

Dr. Cosivi read the Ex Officio Secretariat Report of the 38th COSALFA, which addressed three fundamental issues: description of the foot-and-mouth disease situation in South America; the extent of compliance with the previous COSALFA resolutions; and information on other cooperation activities undertaken in coordination with other international agencies and organizations involved in the disease's eradication.

Document available at: <http://ww2.panaftosa.org.br/cosalfa39/>

### **Report's discussion and approval**

Responding to the President's call for an analysis of and comments on the report, the delegate of Guyana's public sector took the floor to express his concern over the fact that for years no coordinated prevention and control sanitary actions have been undertaken in the international Guyana-

Venezuela border. The Colombian public delegate shared this concern and asked for the definition of alternative solutions for a definitive settlement of this Venezuela problem. Dr. Cosivi then recalled PANAFTOSA's determination to enhance the efforts toward cooperation with Venezuela and its bordering countries, while Dr. Barcos called attention to the recent, fruitful OIE mission to Venezuela, and said that its respective report would be submitted to the countries' appreciation, as indicated on the Meeting's agenda.

The delegate of the Brazilian private sector also called attention to this recurrent problem and urged the governments of border-sharing countries to address this issue at the highest political level, a stance with which both the delegate of the Ecuadorean private sector and Bolivia's public delegate concurred. The delegate of Argentina's public sector expressed the view that the meetings of the Southern Agriculture and Livestock Council (CAS) are the proper forum for addressing this issue. PANAFTOSA was requested to send a letter to the highest-ranking authorities of the Republic of Venezuela, expressing, in light of PHEFA commitments, its concern over Venezuela's absence from the meeting and requesting reports on the foot-and-mouth disease situation and on the state of its national control program.

After these manifestations, the report was unanimously approved.



### **3. SANITARY SITUATION OF THE NATIONAL FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ERADICATION PROGRAMS**

Dr. Naranjo, PANAFTOSA's Consultant on Epidemiology, offered a summary of the situation of the foot-and-mouth disease programs and the disease's situation in South America. He pointed out that in 2011 a total of 85 percent of the bovine and bubaline population were located in countries free of the disease, with or without vaccination. He also reviewed the historical performance of the indicators for foot-and-mouth disease and vesicular stomatitis morbimortality, the occurrence of mistakable diseases, and the human, material, and financial resources dedicated to the foot-and-mouth disease control programs, among other issues. It was made clear that, according to OIE's definition, Paraguay's current sanitary status is that of an infected country.

#### **Complementation by the countries**

The country delegates shared additional information on prevention and control activities carried out under the national programs.

Dr. Feltes, SENACSA's public delegate, presented a detailed report on the second foot-and-mouth disease focus that occurred in the San Pedro Department. He said that the focus has been brought under control, that the emergency situation has been lifted, and that the country has received missions from the Southern Cone Permanent Veterinary Committee (CVP) and from sanitary services of the Southern Cone countries. He added that a nationwide vaccination plan is under implementation, but that at the end of its first stage the plan's execution was affected by severe winter, flooding, and associated logistic problems. According to expectations, the stages of overall vaccination of the herd and revaccination of calves, seroepidemiologic sampling, and updating of the country's production and epidemiologic risk characterization will be concluded.

Dr. Vargas, from AGROCALIDAD Ecuador, adduced complementary information on the situation of the eradication program, which has been assigned priority status and provided with resources by the national government up to 2015. He pointed out that the program consists of four technical components: zoning, surveillance, vaccination, and control of animal movements. According to him, 90 percent of the implementation of the diagnostic laboratory has been accomplished. He underlined that the 109 foot-and-mouth disease outbreak recorded in 2009 have been restricted to four herds in 2011, and that an PANAFTOSA – APHIS/USDA – ICA – FAO Interagency Cooperation Committee has been established and is in operation. At a concern expressed by Dr. Marques, Dr. Vargas replied that foot-and-mouth disease eradication is a long-term political commitment, and that work is being done to improve the properties register.

#### **RReport on PANAFTOSA's Technical Cooperation on Foot-and-Mouth Disease in 2011**

##### **Reference Laboratory**

With reference to PANAFTOSA's institutional development, Dr. Allende, PANAFTOSA Consultant, presented a report on laboratory restructuring at two units: the foot-and-mouth disease and vesicular stomatitis reference diagnostic laboratory and the production laboratory.

Reference diagnostic is performed at PANAFTOSA's deconcentrated unit in Pedro Leopoldo, Minas Gerais, Brazil, where samples received from the countries are processed, while the foot-and-mouth vaccine control is done at the laboratories of Porto Alegre (MAPA-LANAGRO/RS) and Recife (MAPA-LANAGRO/PE), in Brazil.

She made reference to the in-house training activities in the form of modules pertaining to vaccine quality control, samples processing, and application of diagnostic techniques. She also stressed the cooperation extended to different countries, including Venezuela, where the laboratories of the National Institute of Agricultural Research-INA have been assisted.

Dr. Allende shared the results of the isolation and typification of virus O1 of three epithelial samples from affected herds in Ecuador and from affected herds in Paraguay in 2011 and 2012.

### **Production Laboratory**

Dr. Waldemir de Castro provided information on the list and volume of reference reactants produced and delivered to the countries, the readapting of the facilities, the incorporation of new professionals, and the acquisition of equipment needed for the kits production platforms, with cooperation from Brazilian National Beef Cattle Concil (CNPIC).

### **Technical Aspects - Dr. Gideon Bruckner, President of the OIE Scientific Commission**

Dr. Bruckner offered a summary of the OIE/FAO/PANAFTOSA/CAN Experts Mission to countries of the Andean Region – Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela – which took place 8-20 January 2012, to learn about the management of the foot-and-mouth disease control programs and situation in those countries, particularly in international border areas, and to identify technical cooperation possibilities. He observed that the maintenance of free zones without vaccination must be necessarily based on the Code, the Manual, and on the chapters and specific requirements established by OIE, as well as on subregional and national regulations, in addition to international market requirements and consumers' perceptions and preferences. He also referred to the specifications of Chapter 8.5 of the Code: free zones with vaccination; and the high surveillance zones-ZAV agreements in free areas with vaccination. He remarked that the Southern Cone ZAV has significantly contributed to the disease's control in South America, a model that is not necessarily valid for and applicable to Andean countries, where a different situation prevails. He insisted that there are free areas with or without vaccination, but also deterrence or compartmentalization zones that allow the rest of the country to go on marketing animals.

Dr. Bruckner further reported on the Mission to Venezuela to incorporate the country into the proposal on support to the "hot" spots in the Andean Region. He also reported that he met in the region with encouraging political determination; major achievements, such as those related to the decline in the number of cases in Venezuela and in Ecuador; financial support and cooperation among countries; the high visibility of veterinary services; and the modern international border posts, all of which point to the viability of the final eradication phase. He urged the South American delegates to proceed further with the global initiative as a strategy of complementation between regions and countries. He added that the global initiative is based on inter-regional cooperation, but also on the disease's control in endemic countries; and, in brief, that this has to do with the progressive foot-and-mouth disease control program.

Dr. Marques thanked Dr. Bruckner for his attendance and presentation, and mentioned the letter that he, in his capacity as President of COSALFA 38, had sent Dr. Vallat, pointing out various concerns about the global initiative, including the following: coordination of the global plan by GEFTAFT, the progressive control program (PCP), and the lack of participation of PHEFA and its institutional apparatus in the formulation of the global strategy.

Dr. Muzio stressed that prior to and during the Asuncion World Conference and the Consultative Seminar on the Global Initiative, questions were raised about the lack of a consistent plan that could effectively address the occurrence of the disease in countries of Africa, Eurasia, and the Middle East. He added that the forthcoming OIE Conference in Bangkok should provide the opportunity for reviewing and adjusting the global plan, given its implications for the security of the Americas Region.

To this, Dr. Bruckner replied that the PCP is an instrument provided by the OIE Code, which is not compulsory, but may be useful for evaluating programs; however, he did not think that it could be useful for the Americas Region. He believes that a strong representation of the countries of the Americas will attend the Bangkok meeting. He added that the European Union countries are applying the OIE standards; if not, appeal could be made to WHO, to the Phyto- and Zoosanitary Commission. Dr. Barcos, from OIE's regional office, suggested that these concerns might be raised at OIE's forthcoming assembly next May.

Dr. Barrero, from FAO-Chile, explained that the application of the PCP strategy in the Andean Region is not intended to replace the PHEFA strategy; it serves as an instrument for diagnostic and the definition of cooperation actions.

### **Presentation of PANAFTOSA's Biennial Technical Cooperation Plan**

Dr. Cosivi presented and submitted the Biennial Plan to the assembly's consideration, in light of the institutional mandates associated with PHEFA, the diagnostic and situation of the problems to be addressed, and the objectives, expected results, indicators, means of verification, and budgets. He explained the budgetary structure and the estimated budget, which totals US\$22,358,839.00, of which US\$9,502.639.00 are funded by contributions from the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply (MAPA).

Responding to a question raised by Dr. Marques about the expected funding of the total budget, Dr. Cosivi said that it depended on allocations from Brazil, other countries, and donors of the region.

### **EPHEFA and its contribution to and participation in the OIE/FAO initiative for global control of foot-and-mouth disease**

Dr. Marques and other delegates reasserted their concern over the lack of a response from OIE to the questions raised about the global initiative, an issue to be addressed at the forthcoming OIE conference in Paris.

The public delegates of Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Colombia endorsed Dr. Muzio's suggestion of looking for an opportunity, either at the OIE Regional Conference for the Americas or at the world assembly to be held soon in Paris, to request a response to the consultation addressed to OIE by the President of COSALFA 38 on 23 March 2012 about the concerns over the Global Plan's

organization, technical fundamentals, and management and over the role that should fall on PANAFTOSA in this connection. These delegates also found that it would be desirable to have a meeting with FAO's Director on that occasion.

Dr. Cosivi and Dr. Naranjo added that in principle PANAFTOSA sees the need for implementing the global initiative, in view of what it can contribute itself to the improvement of the technical focus, given [the initiative's] existing frailties, and to the definition of better forms of governance, grounded on the historic experience PANAFTOSA has accumulated through PHEFA's execution.

Participants asked the Secretary to draft a resolution on this issue.

### **Mechanism for monitoring compliance with commitments under PHEFA**

Dr. Naranjo reported on the setting-up of the 2011-2020 PHEFA follow-up group; the meeting held at PANAFTOSA; the availability of a reference guide for updating national eradication plans; the description of biennial actions to be undertaken; and the definition of indicators and of follow-up and evaluation mechanisms. He added that the manner of introducing this evaluation under PHEFA is yet to be defined.

Dr. Naranjo answered in the affirmative Dr. Barcos question as to whether this guide on national programs is consistent with the criteria established by OIE for the presentation of national programs.

Dr. Muzio suggested that the follow-up group should visit the countries to evaluate their national programs, but said that additional financial and human resources should be identified in complementation of those provided by PANAFTOSA and those which are available in the countries.

Dr. Marques supported Dr. Muzio regarding the need for resources, which are increasingly limited at PANAFTOSA, for the implementation of the PHEFA follow-up plan approved at the meeting, including its estimated US\$13 million budget, of which Brazil contributes 50 percent, while the remaining 50 percent should come from contributions from the countries.

The Secretariat was asked to draft a resolution on this issue, which should include a consultation to the countries as to their agreement to the indicators proposed for determining the contribution amounts.

## **4. REPORT ON THE PRE-COSALFA INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR**

Dr. Hugo Idoyaga, a SENACSA official, proceeded to read the Seminar Report, which was approved, with the suggestion that a paragraph be added on the formalization of land tenure and animal possession by small-scale producers, and that the paragraph on the surveillance of wild animals be eliminated.

## Report on regional activities

APHIS/USDA	Dr. Peter Fernández and Dr. César Orosco, as representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, presented a report on activities in support of eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease in several South American countries, including Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Paraguay in connection with aspects of PHEFA, GIEFA, and national programs. Emphasis was laid on the participation of the U.S. private sector in PHEFA, as a result of the Conference on the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, held in Houston.
CAN	Dr. Rosa Guerrero, offered a summary of the cooperation activities undertaken under the Andean Project for Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, in conformity with CAN Decisions 735 and 735 and Resolution 1332.
CVP	Dr. Junior Mascarenhas, the Secretary, presented a report on the CVP/PANAFTOSA missions and actions in connection with PAMA and with Bolivia's national eradication program. He highlighted the two missions to Paraguay to support SENACSA at the time of the foot-and-mouth disease emergency. He also reported that the mechanism for systematic diagnostic of the veterinary services was presented at the CAS regular meeting.
FAO	<p>Dr. D. Barrero, delivered a presentation on the Initiative for Progressive Global Control (PGC) of foot-and-mouth disease. She explained that PGC should be seen as a FAO/OIE work instrument, which has been used for the follow-up of national control programs in the Andean Subregion. She also presented in detail the different cooperation actions directed at Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.</p> <p>Dr. Marques and Dr. Jamil raised questions about the PGC in the Andean countries, given the scarce FAO resources to cover all the cooperation actions mentioned. They also asked about the results of the application of the PGC in other countries and continents and about how it could be applied to the Andean countries, which have programs aligned with PHEFA.</p> <p>Dr. Naranjo took the floor to point out the dangers implicit in the PGC for assessment of the progress achieved by the national programs, which are the valuation criteria (1-5) as well as those used for the definition and assignment of responsibilities when a retrocession of this progressive situation is observed, and who deserves credit for both the positive and negative consequences of the PGC.</p> <p>The Peruvian and Ecuadorean delegates indicated that they are aligned with the PHEFA and not with the PGC; and that the PGC/FAO actions in Ecuador are aimed at providing support to small-scale producers.</p> <p>After several comments and Dr. Guerrero's explanation, it was concluded that two Andean projects had been implemented with financial resources from Spain and Italy, aimed at the strengthening of the veterinary services under the foot-and-mouth disease control programs aligned with PHEFA, into which FAO had incorporated the PGC instrument.</p>
GIEFA	<p>Dr. Jamil, who had been delegated by Dr. Bradshaw, President of GIEFA, sketched a summary history of the establishment of GIEFA, associated with the Houston, U.S. Conference held in March 2004, to support the countries in the implementation of their national programs, in conformity with PHEFA. The cooperation actions attached priority to the control of foot-and-mouth disease in endemic areas first, then in international border areas, and in free areas or areas of unknown risk, according to the definition at that time in Brazil.</p> <p>Support actions were directed at Bolivia and Ecuador, at the investigation of foot-and-mouth disease episodes, and at the evaluation of control strategies in free zones.</p>
IICA	Dr. R. Molins, who represented the IICA Director, reported that IICA continues to cooperate with the foot-and-mouth disease programs of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Venezuela, and that the hemispheric cooperation strategy contemplated for the coming years is the strengthening of the veterinary services in alliance with the CVP and CAN, the application of risk analysis, the communication of risks, and cost/benefit studies

## 5. OTHER MATTERS

### PAHO/WHO Elections

Dr. Cosivi, at a request from Dr. Marques, explained the election process for the designation of PAHO/WHO director. He announced that there were five candidates and that it will be incumbent on the Ministers of Health, to elect next August the new Director, whose term will begin in February 2013.

Dr. Marques asked PANAFTOSA's Director to extend the information on the electoral process to the countries, to impress upon the Ministers of Agriculture and of Health the need to strengthen cooperation from PAHO/WHO and the allocation of its resources for PANAFTOSA's maintenance.

### Amendment of COSALFA Bylaws and seat of COSALFA 40

Panama's Animal Health Director recalled that the COSALFA held in Chile in 2002 submitted on behalf of Panama and that country's offer to be COSALFA's host country. He said that at that opportunity, with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture's top authorities and of the Livestock Raisers Organizations, he ratified the request that PANAMA be considered as the seat of the next COSALFA, whose impact will reflect on, among other things, the promotion of prevention of the disease's occurrence in the Central American and Caribbean region. He further added that the Government of the Republic of Panama had formally expressed to the South American Commission, through Note DSA-381-12 addressed to the Ex Officio Secretariat, its wish to become a full member of COSALFA. As the processing of PANAMA's application required, in the Secretariat's view, Bylaws amendments, the representative of the Ecuadorean Official Sector requested the amendment of Article Nine of COSALFA's Bylaws, to substitute the word "South American" for the expression "American." The request was unanimously approved and the Secretary was asked to adopt this change in one or more than one draft resolution and to proceed to make the pertinent change in the Bylaws.

The attending country delegates from both the public and the private sector unanimously agreed to accept PANAMA as a COSALFA full member and to accept PANAMA as the host country of the next COSALFA meeting. They requested the Secretariat to draft pertinent resolutions and to inscribe PANAMA in the Bylaws as a COSALFA member.

### Presentation, discussion, and approval of resolutions

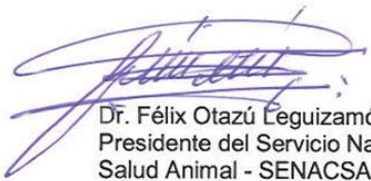
There followed the discussion and approval of resolutions, which are annexed hereto.



## 6. CLOSURE

The 39<sup>th</sup> COSALFA President and Ex Officio Secretary proceeded to close the meeting, after pointing out its success and referring to the work commitments implicit in each resolution, and thanking SENACSA and Paraguay's livestock raisers associations for the excellent organization of the international events, and their hospitality, as well as wishing participants a safe return home.

IN WITNESS WHERE OF, the Chairman of the Meeting Dr. Félix Otazú Leguizamón, President of "Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal" – SENACSA, the Director of the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center - PANAFTOSA-PAHO/WHO, Secretary ex officio of COSALFA, Dr. Ottorino Cosivi and the Delegates of the public and private sectors of the member countries, have signed the present list of participants at the 39<sup>th</sup> COSALFA Ordinary Meeting, held in Asunción, Paraguay on 10 and 11 May 2012.



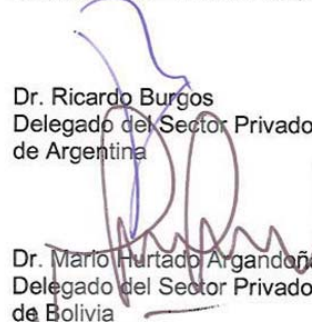
Dr. Félix Otazú Leguizamón  
Presidente del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y  
Salud Animal - SENACSA



Dr. Ottorino Cosivi  
Secretario Ex Officio  
Director del Centro Panamericano de  
Fiebre Aftosa – PANAFTOSA-OPS/OMS



Dr. Marcelo Sérgio Miguez  
Delegado del Sector Público  
de Argentina



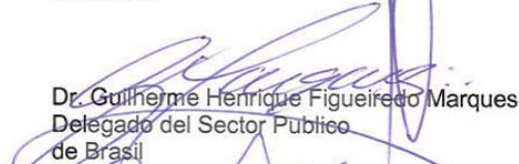
Dr. Ricardo Burgos  
Delegado del Sector Privado  
de Argentina



Dr. Omar Gustavo Tejerina Vertiz  
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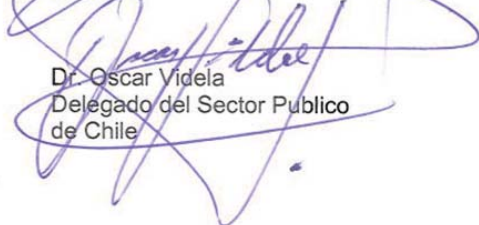
Dr. Mario Hurtado Argandoña  
Delegado del Sector Privado  
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Dr. Guilherme Henrique Figueiredo Marques  
Delegado del Sector Público  
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Dr. Antenor Nogueira  
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*Dwight Walrond*

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**de Guyana**

**Delegado del Sector Privado**  
**de Guyana**

*Primo Ricardo Feltes Bagnoli*

**Dr. Primo Ricardo Feltes Bagnoli**  
**Delegado del Sector Publico**  
**de Paraguay**

*German Ruiz Aveiro*

**Dr. German Ruiz Aveiro**  
**Delegado del Sector Privado**  
**de Paraguay**

*Glen Frederick Halze Hodgson*

**Dr. Glen Frederick Halze Hodgson**  
**Delegado del Sector Publico**  
**de Perú**

**Delegado del Sector Privado**  
**de Perú**

*Francisco Muzio*

**Dr. Francisco Muzio**  
**Delegado del Sector Publico**  
**de Uruguay**

*Leopoldo Amorin*

**Dr. Leopoldo Amorin**  
**Delegado del Sector Privado**  
**de Uruguay**

**Delegado del Sector Publico**  
**de Venezuela**

**Delegado del Sector Privado**  
**de Venezuela**



# **39<sup>a</sup> COSALFA**

Asunción - Paraguay  
May 10-11, 2012

## **RESOLUTIONS**



## RESOLUTION I

### Venezuela's Participation in COSALFA

COSALFA's 39<sup>TH</sup> REGULA MEETING,

Whereas:

- Venezuela's noncompliance with the requirement to submit timely and systematically data on the occurrence and distribution of vesicular diseases and reports on intervention measures adopted in that country to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease; and
- The absence of participants from Venezuela's public and private sectors at COSALFA meetings in recent years.

RESOLVES:

1. To register its deep concern over Venezuela's failure to participate in the 39th COSALFA and over the lack of knowledge about the actual situation of the disease and of the prevention and control programs in that country;
2. To ask the COSALFA Chair to send an official communication to the highest-ranking political and technical authorities of that country, indicating that the absence of national authorities in COSALFA discussions entails adverse consequences for the entire Continent.
3. To urge Venezuela to expressly state its position in respect of compliance with the commitments undertaken under COSALFA and the Hemispheric Program for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PHEFA).

(Approved at the plenary session of 11 May 2012)

## RESOLUTION II

### OIE/FAO Global Initiative for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

COSALFA's 39<sup>TH</sup> REGULA MEETING,

Whereas:

- The OIE, in conjunction with FAO, is leading the global initiative to control foot-and-mouth disease;
- The COSALFA members consider the global initiative as a pressing need in view of the risk posed by the disease's situation worldwide;
- The COSALFA members consider that the experience, knowledge, and degree of progress achieved in the region in the eradication process is a vital contribution to the global initiative;
- The region has adopted the PHEFA Action Plan as the political and technical framework to guide the countries' actions toward the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease by 2020; and
- FAO has implemented technical cooperation actions for the strengthening of the national eradication programs in the Andean Region, making use for this of the progressive control instrument to identify cooperation needs, which might cause confusion as to the strategy to be implemented by the countries.

RESOLVES:

1. To urge again OIE to take into account the considerations and comments sent by COSALFA 38's President by letter of 26 March 2012. Document attached as Annex 2.
2. To express its interest in rendering decisive support to the global initiative to control the disease, and to contribute with all the technical knowledge, instruments developed, and experience acquired toward the global control initiative.
3. To express its decision whereby the application of the global initiative in the region be based on the PHEFA, both as regards its governance (COHEFA-COSALFA) and its technical implementation and follow-up framework.

(Approved at the plenary session of 11 May 2012)

## RESOLUTION III

### PHEFA Management and Follow-up Group

COSALFA's 39<sup>TH</sup> REGULA MEETING,

Whereas:

- PANAFTOSA, in conjunction with a group of specialists from the countries and in compliance with the 38th COSALFA's Resolution IV has drafted a PHEFA Follow-up Plan proposal; and
- Said proposal draft is nearly finished and in this connection a summary of the methodology, functioning, and information requirements of the Follow-up Plan has been presented.

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the information provided to the delegates on the methodological aspects and on the functioning of the PHEFA Follow-up Plan.
2. To urge the countries to organize and provide the PHEFA Management and Follow-up Group, whenever required, with the necessary data and information.
3. To urge the countries to designate as soon as possible the national focal points of coordination with the PHEFA Management and Follow-up Group.

(Approved at the plenary session of 11 May 2012)

## RESOLUTION IV

### PANAFTOSA's 2012-2013 Biennial Operating Plan for Technical Cooperation

COSALFA's 39<sup>TH</sup> REGULA MEETING,

Whereas:

- During the Meeting the 2012-2013 Biennial Operating Plan for PANAFTOSA's Technical Cooperation was submitted to the consideration of the countries in connection with PHEFA (<http://ww2.panaftosa.org.br/cosalfa39>);
- Said Plan has available funds contributed by PAHO and by Brazil, the host country, but requires complementary funds totaling US\$12,800,000 for achieving the targets established by the Biennial Operating Plan;
- The countries have agreed that the full financing of PANAFTOSA's technical cooperation actions under PHEFA and the latter's follow-up are essential to the development and achievement of its targets; and
- The lack of resources to fully implement the Biennial Plan seriously compromises the achievements and the targets already achieved by PHEFA.

RESOLVES:

1. To approve, unanimously and without reservations, the 2012-2013 Biennial Operating Plan for PANAFTOSA's Technical Cooperation (Document hereto annexed).
2. To acknowledge that the public and private sectors of the countries commit themselves to provide the requisite resources called for in the budget presented for the Biennial Operating Plan so that PANAFTOSA's technical cooperation actions and PHEFA's follow-up may be carried out.
3. To assure that the suggested criteria for estimating the contributions shall be proposed to the countries no later than 30 May 2012 by COSALFA's technical secretary.
4. To urge the countries, in case they can commit their contribution, to inform PANAFTOSA, no later than 30 May 2012, of their agreement to the suggested criteria and disbursement schedule.
5. To have PANAFTOSA inform the countries about the mechanisms that will permit PAHO/WHO to receive funds (Trust Fund, Technical Cooperation Terms, Agreement, and others).

(Approved at the plenary session of 11 May 2012)

## RESOLUTION V

### Paraguay's Sanitary Emergency Situation

COSALFA's 39<sup>TH</sup> REGULA MEETING,

Whereas:

- The occurrence of foot-and-mouth disease outbreak was recorded in September 2011 and January 2012;
- The actions undertaken by SENACSA, the Paraguayan Sanitary Authority, to address the sanitary emergency situations associated with the occurrence of the outbreak;
- The technical cooperation missions carried out by PANAFTOSA and CVP between September 2011 and March 2012 and the recommendations included in their reports; and
- SENACSA's official reports on the suspension of the emergency.

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge SENACSA's efforts to resolve the sanitary emergency and the eradication of the disease in the country, supported by the government's and the private sector's political will, and to urge the national sanitary authority to continue with the actions recommended by PANAFTOSA and the CVP, which are required for overcoming the sanitary condition.

(Approved at the plenary session of 11 May 2012)

## **RESOLUTION VI**

### **Amendment to the Bylaws**

COSALFA's 39<sup>TH</sup> REGULA MEETING,

Whereas:

- Universal geography acknowledges the existence of five continents, as follows: the American, the African, the Asian, the European, and the Oceanic;
- At the time it was being considered, Article Nine of COSALFA's Bylaws had the imprecise expression "South American Continent;" and
- A correction of this is needed, as is the adoption of the precise expression.

RESOLVES:

1. To amend Article Nine of COSALFA'S Bylaws on the basis of the capacity granted it by Art. 12, para. 1, replacing the expression "South American" by the term "American."

(Approved at the plenary session of 11 May 2012)



## RESOLUTION VII

### Admission of the Republic of Panama as a COSALFA member

COSALFA's 39<sup>TH</sup> REGULA MEETING,

Whereas:

- COSALFA's Ex Oficio Secretariat received a formal request from the Government of the Republic of Panama in the form of Note DSA-381-12 of 2 May 2012, issued by the Office of the Head of the official veterinary services (Document 3 hereto annexed);
- The Republic of Panama shares its Eastern border with the Republic of Colombia, with which it has signed a Bilateral Technical Cooperation Agreement;
- It is known that the Republic of Panama has actively and consistently participated in the COSALFA Meetings;
- It is of vital importance as regards the Hemispheric Program for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease to maintain the status of free zones without vaccination;
- Responding to the Republic of Panama's request to be accepted as a new COSALFA member, a request formally endorsed by the delegate of the Republic of Ecuador before COSALFA's full house, once submitted to vote and unanimously accepted by the members attending the meeting, and in compliance with the provisions of Art. nine of COSALFA's Bylaws.

RESOLVES:

1. To accept the Republic of Panama as a new member of COSALFA, with all the rights and duties implied in such membership.
2. To appraise the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Panama of the country's acceptance as a new member of COSALFA, for ratification and processing of this document, an act which will ensure legal status, with its pertinent effects.

(Approved at the plenary session of 11 May 2012)

## RESOLUTION VIII

### Expression of appreciation to COSALFA 39's host country

COSALFA's 39<sup>TH</sup> REGULA MEETING,

Whereas:

- The political relevance and the excellent conditions ensured by the official authorities and by the representatives of Paraguay's private sector, the dedication and personal attention displayed by the National Quality and Animal Health Service (SENACSA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock for the holding of the 39th Regular Meeting of COSALFA and the Pre-COSALFA International Seminar

RESOLVES:

1. To express appreciation to Mr. Fernando Lugo, Constitutional President of the Republic of Paraguay, for the honor and special distinction that his attendance conferred on the 39th COSALFA.
2. To express appreciation to Mr. Enzo Cardozo, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, for the political support extended to the 39th COSALFA and for the publicly ratified commitment to the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the country.
3. To express appreciation to Dr. Félix Otazú, Director, on behalf of SENACSA's technical and administrative team, and to the livestock raisers sector, represented by the Paraguayan Rural Association (ARP), for the hospitality and warmth continuously dispensed during the international Seminar and COSALFA Meeting.

(Approved at the plenary session of 11 May 2012)

## RESOLUTION IX

### Designation of the Seat of COSALFA 40

COSALFA's 39<sup>TH</sup> REGULA MEETING,

Whereas:

- The formal request of the sanitary authorities of the Republic of Panama through an official communication of 20 December 2011 to be the seat of the 40th Regular Meeting of COSALFA (Document 4 hereto annexed);
- The Republic of Panama's acceptance as a new COSALFA member with all the rights and duties implied in such membership;
- The expressions of support and agreement of the delegations on the occasion of consolidation of COSALFA's strategic role in PHEFA's continental reach.

RESOLVES:

1. To express appreciation and accept the Republic of Panama as the seat of the 40th Meeting of COSALFA, to be held preferentially in March of next year.

(Approved at the plenary session of 11 May 2012)



# 39ª COSALFA

Asunción - Paraguay

May 10-11, 2012

## ANNEXS



**SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE**

**39ª REUNIÓN ORDINARIA**

Asunción - Paraguay, May 10-11, 2012

**AGENDA**

**THURSDAY, May 10**

08:30 - 09:00	Registration
09:00 - 10:00	Opening of the meeting
10:00 - 10:15	Election of the president and the rapporteur
10:15 - 10:30	Reading and approval of the minutes
10:30 - 11:00	Secretariat's Report
11:00 - 11:30	Discussion and approval of the report
11:30 - 11:45	Break
11:45 - 13:15	Sanitary situation of the National Programs for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease PANAFTOSA's Report Complementation by the countries - Ecuador – Javier Vargas - Paraguay – Primo Feltes
13:15 - 14:30	Lunch
14:30 - 15:30	Report on PANAFTOSA's Technical Cooperation on Foot-and-Mouth Disease in 2011 Reference Laboratory – Rossana Allende Production Laboratory – Waldemir de Castro Silveira
15:30 - 15:45	Discussion
15:45 - 16:00	Break
16:00 - 16:30	Presentation of PANAFTOSA's Biennial Technical Cooperation Plan
16:30 - 17:30	Technical Aspects - Dr. Gideon Bruckner, President, OIE's Scientific Commission
17:30 - 18:00	Discussion
18:00	Closure

**FRIDAY, May 11**

08:30 - 09:00	PHEFA and its contribution to and participation in the OIE/FAO foot-and-mouth disease global control
09:00 - 09:30	Discussion
09:30 - 10:00	Mechanism for monitoring compliance with commitments under PHEFA
10:00 - 10:30	Discussion
10:30 - 11:00	Report on Pre-COSALFA International Seminar
11:00 - 11:30	Discussion
11:30 - 11:45	Break
11:45 - 13:30	Report on regional activities APHIS – CAN – CVP – FAO – GIEFA – IICA
13:30 - 14:00	Discussion
14:00 - 15:00	Lunch
15:00 - 15:30	Report on regional activities – Cont. APHIS – CAN – CVP – FAO – GIEFA – IICA
15:30 - 15:45	Discussion
15:45 - 16:30	Other matters raised by the Delegates Presentation by the Panamanian delegation on Panama's admission as full member of COSALFA, and on that country's offer to host COSALFA 40 in 2013.
16:30 - 16:45	Discussion
17:00 - 18:00	Break
18:00 - 21:00	Presentation, discussion, and approval of resolutions.
21:00 – 21:30	Closure

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