CONSIDERING

The impact of transboundary animal diseases on public health, the agricultural sector, trade and the livelihoods of small breeders worldwide,

The importance of strengthening Veterinary Services that comply with international standards, for ensuring efficient animal disease prevention and control, including those of wildlife,

The necessity to develop public-private partnerships in the prevention and control of animal diseases,

The need for countries to sustain their motivation in convincing Governments and donors to provide resources (financial and human) to Veterinary Services for the prevention and control of animal diseases,

The frequent emergence and re-emergence of serious international animal health crises,

The political support to be provided to initiatives, structures and mechanisms at international level such as the the Alive Platform, the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary animal diseases (GF-TADs) and its Regional Steering Committee for Africa, and the Global Early Warning System (GLEWS) Platform managed by the FAO, OIE and the WHO,

The support to be provided by the international community in the prevention and control of animal diseases including zoonoses to African OIE Member Countries,

The EC/SADC Contribution Agreement to the OIE Sub-Regional Office on the Promotion of Regional Integration within the SADC countries Livestock Sector (PRINT Programme),

The necessity to upgrade veterinary diagnostic laboratories in the region,

The importance of regional networks as tools to improve surveillance, early detection and timely diagnosis, transparency of animal disease information, rapid response to outbreaks as well as the potential use of the network approach in providing data for studies related to socio-economic surveys applicable to livestock systems,

The importance of integrating in the global context the control of relevant animal health events as well as public health approaches and programmes regarding the control of zoonoses,

The role of livestock trade notably that carried out illegally and the importance of small livestock owners in the epidemiology of important transboundary animal diseases,

The importance of systems of compensation/providing incentives within the framework of compulsory sanitary stamping out of animals in order to optimise transparency in national zoosanitary situations,
RECOMMENDATIONS THAT:

THE SEMINAR ON GOOD GOVERNANCE

1. National Veterinary Services (VS) be strengthened preferably after an evaluation made on a tool.

2. For countries having the need of a VS evaluation, such as OIE and FAO as well as donors, propose and reinforce their contributions.

3. International organizations such as OIE and FAO as well as donors express the need of an appropriate support.

4. Member countries continue their commitment towards the fight against and control of diseases.

5. The fundamental role of disease surveillance be addressed in an holistic approach taking into account the social, economic, and cultural context as well as the global challenges arising.

6. Africa swine fever, Rift Valley fever, and highly pathogenic avian influenza and other priority diseases.

STUDIES ON PREVENTIVE AND CONTROL MEASURES BE INCREMENTED.
International standards and guidelines,

1. Member Countries review and update all relevant sanitary legislations in accordance with OIE and Fukushima.

2. OIE/WHO Animal Health Policy, Veterinary Medicine and Veterinary Services (World Animal Health Policy) and the OIE Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in order to meet the requirements set out in the OIE PVS.

3. Member Countries implement all the activities in order to meet the objectives set out in the OIE FAO Regional Animal Health Plan for southern Africa.

4. The new OIE PVS is developed with the support of the OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations.

5. Member Countries provide their commitment towards the OIE/WHO Regional Plan for southern Africa.

6. Member Countries review the list of OIE member countries that are sharing the OIE membership in accordance with the list of OIE member countries that are sharing the OIE membership.

7. OFA/FAO Regional Plan for southern Africa.

8. Member Countries implement the activities in order to meet the objectives set out in the OIE PVS.


10. The public-private partnerships develop further in order to create systems of animal health and disease surveillance.

11. Member Countries review the PVS and monitor the implementation of food processing plans more closely involved.

12. More diseases involved.

13. Member Countries review their organization and functions of veterinary services.

14. Member Countries review the system of veterinary control, reporting, and surveillance.

15. Member Countries promote their commitment towards the OIE membership in accordance with the OIE PVS.

16. OIE/WHO Regional Plan for southern Africa.

17. International standards and guidelines.

18. More diseases involved.
Control through strict biosecurity measures complying with OIE standards, with contributing factors to recognize important animal diseases that may be brought under control, contributes to achieving the goals outlined in the Code of Conduct and harmonization in order to facilitate international trade.

Industry perspectives sometimes incompletely or not in line with new processes adopted by the scientific community are sometimes incompletely or not in line with new processes adopted by the scientific community. Published science-based OIE standards, which include risk analysis and provide a more systematic use of published science, have been developed in order to provide a scientific basis to resolve trade disputes on a scientific basis.

Then the OIE already has a voluntary dispute settlement mechanism to resolve trade disputes on a voluntary basis.

The OIE standards are science-based and are developed by leading scientific experts and adopted by the recognition of the need to standardize the processes used to manufacture any animal products, including those derived from animal products such as meat, milk, and honey. The OIE standards developed by the OIE and contained in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code deal with trade implications for foot and mouth disease, African swine fever, and other diseases.

The OIE, in 1994, the founding countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO), gave the OIE a "role in advising regional and international trade of livestock and livestock products.

Recommendation 2

Seminar on Good Governance for Veterinary Services

February, Los Angeles, 16-18 January 2008

Considering
and animal products.

countries to meet the reliability of veterinary certificates on animal husbandry and disease control.

Verifiers must be able to verify that the exporter's facilities are in accordance with the requirements of the importing country.

The OIE continues to enhance development and implementation of veterinary and animal health policies.

5. Countries be encouraged to develop and apply the concepts of zoning and compartmentalization.

4. The OIE reference laboratories be encouraged to carry out more research on the risk assessment of animal diseases.

3. The OIE continuously develops standards on animal health and animal welfare.

2. The OIE publish guidelines on the use of commodities and animal health products.

1. The OIE continues to develop standards based on veterinary risk assessments in order to enable effective risk management.

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT:

THE SEMINAR ON GOOD GOVERNANCE