



**Considering:**

1. The recommendations of the 3<sup>rd</sup> GF-TADS Global Steering Committee (GSC3) and particularly recommendation number 8 related to the GF-TADs five-year strategic action plan to be developed,
2. That GF-TADs Africa five-year action plan should be in line with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP),
3. The current epidemiological situation of TADs and zoonoses in Africa as provided by OIE and AU-IBAR using reporting tools (WAHIS and ARIS), and recognizing the need to improve surveillance systems in order to address the gaps in the epidemiological knowledge of prioritized diseases in Africa,
4. The general consensus among participants that recommendations of the Steering Committee of the GF-TADs for Africa should target prioritized diseases such as Rabies, African Swine Fever (ASF) and Newcastle disease (ND),
5. The 2011 declaration of Rinderpest eradication at global level, the ongoing post eradication phase and the establishment of the FAO/OIE Rinderpest Joint Advisory committee,
6. The recommendations of the FAO/OIE Global Conference on Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Control held in Bangkok, Thailand in June 2012 especially those referring to the FMD Progressive Control Pathway (PCP), the regional specificities in Africa, the PVS Pathway and OIE official recognition of country control program and disease status,
7. The ongoing activities and progress made on Peste des Petits ruminants (PPR) control by AU-IBAR, OIE, FAO and other partners;
8. The need for concrete actions on the “One Health” approach, including better information sharing on TADs and zoonoses;
9. That donors require appropriate coordination mechanism and strong basis to justify the investment being made in the animal health sectors;
10. That Veterinary Services are global public good and that reinforcing their governance is crucial for animal health, food safety and food security; while ensuring safer trade in animals and animals products in Africa;
11. The IRCM initiative and progress made,
12. The need expressed by participants for a more inclusive membership within the GF-TADs, and
13. The uncertainties related to funding of GF-TADs Africa;

**The Steering Committee of the GF-TADs for Africa recommends that:**

1. The Regional GF-TADs for Africa 5-year Action plan drafted by the secretariat be reviewed by GF-TADs members, finalized and approved by OIE, FAO and AU-IBAR;
2. The framework of GF-TADs for Africa promotes the elaboration and cooperation on integrated regional strategies for high impact diseases and zoonoses (AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE);
3. AU-PANVAC and relevant partners ensure implementation of recommendations of OIE/FAO joint RP advisory committee,
4. AU-IBAR and partners continue advocacy for resources mobilization to address Rinderpest-like syndromes and trade sensitive diseases,
5. The OIE explores the feasibility to include a critical competency related to the Rinderpest post-eradication effort within the OIE PVS Evaluation tool,
6. The GF-TADs Working Group on FMD continue to promote the use of the Progressive Control Pathway (Action led by OIE and FAO),
7. Ongoing activities related to the assessment of economic impact of high impact diseases be promoted (Action led by FAO, AU-IBAR and OIE),
8. The PPR control strategy be enhanced taking into consideration latest scientific knowledge and regional and country programs (AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE, relevant partner's institutions),
9. AU-PANVAC provides required quality certification services for vaccines including PPR, ND and other priority TADs,
10. AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE to pursue the finalization of CBPP progressive control program and appropriate regional strategies and funds mobilization;
11. AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE to continue ongoing efforts in finalizing the development of the ASF control strategy including project formulation and resource mobilization by engaging other relevant partners,
12. Follow up on recommendations on first Global Conference on Rabies with increased commitment of RECs and national veterinary services in implementing control programs and trigger greater collaboration with public health authorities to ensure that funding be directed at controlling the disease at its animal source (especially in dog population),
13. African countries be encouraged to undertake the PVS Pathway and to take ownership of its outcomes in order to improve the good governance of their Veterinary Services and to ease access to funding both internally and externally using round tables (OIE, AU-IBAR, FAO),
14. The preparedness, prevention and control of TADs and zoonoses at RECs and country levels be strengthened through the Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism (IRCM) and the Good Emergency Management Practices (GEMP) (Action lead by AU-IBAR in close partnership with OIE and FAO),
15. IRCM activities be reported at GF-TADs Africa in support of GF-TADs efforts in Africa and serve as a mechanism for linkage with RECs and MS and the coordination of interventions.

Furthermore, the 7<sup>th</sup> SC GF-TADs Africa endorses the membership of AU-PANVAC and AU-PATTEC of the SC.

The SC thanks AU-IBAR for supporting and hosting the GF-TADs 7<sup>th</sup> SC.