



National and Regional disease reporting SADC Region

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SADC Member states





Veterinary legislation - Animal disease reporting



Veterinary legislation should address the following elements:

1. Different lists of diseases based on:

- i. Emergency measures (importance, seriousness and impact of disease).
- ii. Established contingency plans
- iii. Measures for prevention, control or eradication of diseases.
- iv. Surveillance measures.

2. Specifications for mandatory control measure for certain diseases

3. Arrangement for declaration of animal diseases (including declaration on the ground of suspicion)

4. Immediate technical measures to address or deal with diseases (including suspected diseases)

5. Measure for official disease surveillance (Detection, Identification and Monitoring to facilitate the control of diseases or infections – compliance with OIE standards).

6. Conditions for confirmation of diseases (Samples and tests).

7. Precautionary measures (**maintaining efficient epidemiosurveillance networks for all animal diseases, control importation of animals/animal products**)

8. Conditions for restocking.





Some examples – animal disease reporting



Country	Primary legislation	Remarks
Lesotho	Stock Disease Act Proclamation 10 of 1896	
Malawi	Control and Diseases of Animals Act (Cap 66:02) of 1967	
Mozambique	Decree on Animal Health of 2009	
RSA	Animal Diseases Act, Act 35 of 1984	Animal Diseases Act 35 of 1984 Regulations
Swaziland	Animal Disease Act No 7 of 1965	
Namibia	Animal diseases and Parasites Act No: 13 of 1956	It is in the process of being repealed to be replaced by the Animal Health Act No1 of 2011





SADC MS - Issues in legislation



Test our legislation

1. Compliance with OIE guidelines
2. Definitions and statement on objectives of veterinary legislation
3. Statement of scope.
4. Guidelines on:
 - i) Animal diseases control (health)
 - ii) Public health (zoonotic diseases)
 - iv. Food safety
 - v. Animal welfare
5. Role of stakeholders and interventions by inspectors – (penal procedures in force in the State).
6. Penalties/fines for failing to comply to primary legislation/regulation
7. Communication



Conclusions

1. It is important to join forces to improve veterinary legislation (stakeholders, veterinary **services and the Veterinary Laboratories joining forces to control animal diseases at national and regional levels**).
2. Public and private sectors should work in partnership to beat disease - Government and industry working together to improve animal health. This should feature in legislation.
3. Stakeholders need to understand and accept roles and responsibilities (stakeholders - private and public sector responsibilities)
4. We need to invest in developing the capacity to enforce compliance to legislation.





Thank you for your attention

