





ANIMAL DISEASES CONTROL ACT MOZAMBIQUE



TOPICS

- **HISTORY OF LIVESTOCK VETERINARY LEGISLATION IN MOZAMBIQUE**
- **SCOPE OF THE LEGISLATION**
- **STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATION**
- **OMISSIONS**
- **COMPLEMENTARY LEGISLATION**
- **CONSULTING INSTITUTIONS**
- **ENFORCEMENT**
- **CHALLENGES**
- **ACHIEVEMENTS**



HISTORY OF VETERINARY LEGISLATION IN MOZAMBIQUE (Animal Health)

First Regulation of livestock Health 1908
(Regulamento da Sanidade pecuária)

Revised in 1968, 1975, 2004 and 2009 today is named
Animal Health regulation



SCOPE OF THE LEGISLATION

- ✓ States the rules for a good and adequate epidemiological surveillance.
- ✓ States the rules for control of animal disease.



STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATION

Decree 26/2009 approved by the Counsel of Ministers of Mozambique entitled *Animal Health regulation*

STRUCTURE OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH REGULATION



1. Purpose, Objectives and Definitions.
2. Import, movement and transit of animals, their products, byproducts, spoils, fodder, vegetables, vehicles and containers for the transportation of animals or products.
3. provisions applicable for health protection.
 - Registration of animals;
 - Registration of the changes in the structure of the herd;
 - Concentration of animals;

STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATION



- Vaccinations and other compulsory sanitary programs
 - Dipping baths
 - Fences, gates, grilles and corridors of treatment.
 - quarantine
 - Local slaughter, slaughter, and inspection of meat animals
 - Improvement of facilities, venues, transport, materials and spoils
4. Measures on notifiable diseases
- communication
 - Infected areas and suspect areas



STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATION

- Control and eradication of notifiable diseases

5. Wildlife

6. Compensation payments

7. Supervision

OMISSIONS



1. Animal - does not include aquatic animals except amphibians;
2. The list of notifiable diseases, does not include diseases of aquatic animals;
3. It does not include aspects related to hygiene in harvesting and processing of semen and other biological products as well as the quality of animals for this purpose;
4. Does not incorporate aspects related to hygiene and precautions in identification, blood sampling and vaccination;
5. Does not incorporate aspects related to animal welfare in transport, farms and private veterinary clinics.

COMPLEMENTARY LEGISLATION



1. Regulation of Meat Inspection (Regulamento de Inspeção de Carnes – 1973)
2. Regulation of slaughter houses - Legislative Diploma (Regulamento de Matadouros e Casas de matança - Diploma Legislativo – 1973)
3. Regulation of Poultry Slaughter houses and other farmyard animals - decree (Regulamento de Matadouros de Aves e outros Animais de Capoeira – portaria – 1966)
4. Regulation of Livestock Identification and Marking (Regulamento de Identificação e Marcação de Gado – 2005)
5. 1-Nov-11 Ordem dos Medicos Veterinarios de Moçambique (07/ 2011) MINAG-DNSV

CONSULTING INSTITUTIONS



- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Industry and trade
- Ministry of Tourism (National Directorate of Conservation Areas)
- Instituto Nacional de Normalização e Qualidade (INNOQ)
- Universidade Eduardo Mondlane



CHALLENGES

- Create Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs).
- Create internal regulations for the omissions.
 1. Produce a livestock law;
 2. Registration of veterinary Medicines act;
 3. Transport of animal and animal products Act.



ENFORCEMENT

To ensure the implementation and enforcement of veterinary regulations throughout the country, there is a National Directorate of Veterinary Services, represented by the provincial livestock services, and the economic activities offices in all districts

CHALLENGES



- Create awareness and sensitivity of the collaborating institutions and communities about the importance of compliance with the regulations, for the good of public health, animal welfare and towards the country's economy.
- Create sufficient infrastructure and properly equipped to meet the needs for services;
- Allocate livestock technicians and/or veterinarians in order to cover all sectors of importance in veterinary activity;
- Need of technical expertise;
- Improve coordination between the sectors that deal with the veterinary services and activities.

ACHIEVEMENTS



- Restarted cattle marking and identification;
- Private sector and conservational areas are aware of the importance and need of fences;
- Awareness for the risk of mixing domestic herds with wildlife;
- Private sector awaking and starting to work towards improving the quality of livestock infrastructure.

OBRIGADA

