



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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NAMIBIA

Enquiries: Dr J H Shaw

21 January, 2002

United States Department of Agriculture  
Marketing and Regulatory Programs

**Re: Export of beef and lamb from Namibia to the United States**

Dear Dr Alfonso Torres,

I refer to your letter dated 25 September 2001. Please find herewith the additional information requested.

***Factor 1. The authority, organisation and infrastructure of the veterinary services in the region.***

*The feeding of domestic animals with swill from foreign vessels is prohibited.*

- *Port health*

The disposal of garbage from ships is handled by Port Health which falls under the Ministry of Health and Social Services. At the main port at Walvis Bay, left over food and other waste from the vessels are incinerated. Medical waste as well as other hazardous waste goes to the hazardous dump while all other waste to the general

dump. Under new proposed legislation which is expected to come into effect in the year 2002, all waste will be sorted and dumped at the appropriate places.

- *Airports:*

In Windhoek where the main airports are situated, private contractors are responsible for handling waste from planes, buses and trains. Waste from the main airport is taken to a dump within the airport complex where it is burnt. Elsewhere the waste products are taken to a general dump where it is covered with soil. Windhoek also has a dump for hazardous waste.

A new bill entitled "Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill" for disposal of waste is in draft stage and is currently being discussed by all stakeholders. The aims of the new Bill are as follows:

- To promote sustainable development, to provide for the establishment of a corporate body to be known as the Pollution and Waste Management Agency;
- to prevent and regulate the discharge of pollutants to the air, water and land;
- to make provision for the establishment of an appropriate framework for integrated pollution prevention and control; to regulate noise, dust and odour pollution;
- to establish a system of waste planning and management; and
- to enable Namibia to comply with its obligations under international law in this regard.

It is expected that the Bill will be enacted into law sometime in the year 2002.

***Factor 2:Disease status.***

**Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Status**

There was no outbreak of FMD in Namibia during the year 2001 and no outbreak in the FMD-free zone since 1965. The last outbreak in the country was in August 2000 which occurred in the infected zone north of the veterinary cordon fence. The outbreak was successfully controlled through vaccination and movement controls. A total of 145 619 cattle were vaccinated with SAT1 and 2 in the first round and 22 773 in the area immediately around the infected focus were re-vaccinated. The outbreak was declared over on 31 March 2001 and all movement restrictions in the infected zone were lifted.

Prophylactic vaccination against FMD was carried out in mass vaccination campaigns in the buffer zone of Kavango and North Central districts during which 401 771 cattle were vaccinated with bivalent SAT 1 and 2.

- *Imports of meat from non- FMD free areas*

In the event of an actual outbreak, all imports are suspended until the exact location of the disease has been determined.

Deboned beef (excluding feet, head and viscera) is allowed into the FMD-free zone from areas of a lower status if the following criteria are met:

- a) the animals have undergone **21 days quarantine** under veterinary supervision and are slaughtered at **abattoirs approved for export** and have been subjected to **ante-mortem and post mortem inspection** for FMD with favourable results.
- b) comes from deboned carcasses from which major lymphatic glands have been removed.**
- c) Prior to deboning, carcasses have been subjected to *maturation* at a temperature of **+2 °C for a minimum period of 24 hours** following slaughter, and of which the *pH value of the meat was below 6.0* when tested in the middle of the longissimus dorsi.
- d) The meat is despatched to the free zone only after **21 days** post slaughter.

The meat is transported under cover of a movement permit issued by the state veterinarians. These conditions are the same and in some cases exceed the requirements of Article 2.1.1.21 and Article 2.1.1.23 of the OIE Animal Health Code for importation from zones where vaccination is practised.

- *FMD Status of wildlife*

The wildlife in both the buffer and free zones are believed to be free from FMD virus.

No wildlife other than rhino have been translocated from north of the VCF to south of the VCF since 1996 when sable antelope were brought from Mahangu to Etosha. All the sable antelope tested negative for FMD and they were quarantined for 6 weeks under veterinary supervision.

There has been no FMD serology done on wildlife south of the fence during the last three years. However, during a disease surveillance exercise done in 1995 to move the veterinary cordon fence further north to the 20<sup>th</sup> parallel, fifty four free-roaming buffalo in Bushmanland (Tsumkwe) area were tested for FMD with negative results. The animals are now confined in a fenced area in the Tsumkwe area.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Department of Natural Resource management keeps records of all game capture and translocation (see table below). Although no serology was done for animals captured and moved within the buffer and surveillance zone all activities were done under veterinary supervision and the animals were certified clinically free of disease before movement.

The movements of cloven-hoofed animals allowed from 1999 to 2001 are given below:

Year	Number and type of animals	From	Destination
1999	197 oryx	[REDACTED] (Buffer zone, BZ)	[REDACTED] (BZ)
	25 impala	[REDACTED] (Free zone, FZ)	[REDACTED] Caprivi (Infected zone, IZ)
	34 eland	[REDACTED] (FZ)	[REDACTED] (BZ)
	97 springbok, 33 wildebeest	[REDACTED] a (BZ)	[REDACTED] (Tsumkwe) (BZ)
	16 white rhino	[REDACTED] (FZ)	[REDACTED] (BZ)
2000	62 eland	[REDACTED] (FZ)	[REDACTED], Tsumkwe, (BZ)
	100 Springbok	[REDACTED] (BZ)	[REDACTED] (BZ)
	121 oryx, 9 giraffe	[REDACTED] a (BZ)	[REDACTED] (BZ)
2001	40 oryx, 12 hartebeest	[REDACTED] (FZ)	[REDACTED] (FZ)
	250 hartebeest	[REDACTED] (FZ)	[REDACTED] (BZ)
	28 wildebeest	[REDACTED] (FZ)	[REDACTED] Caprivi (IZ))
	43 impala	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] h (FZ)
	49 impala	[REDACTED] (IZ)	[REDACTED] (IZ)
	36 springbok	[REDACTED] (FZ)	[REDACTED] y (FZ)
	34 eland	[REDACTED] (FZ)	[REDACTED] (BZ)
	19 buffalo	[REDACTED] (IZ)	[REDACTED] (IZ)

### Factor 3: The status of adjacent regions with respect to the agent

The status of the regions adjacent to the FMD-free zone are best shown by maps 1 to 3 which show the zoning in Namibia, Botswana and South Africa respectively.

The FMD zoning and boundary fences in Namibia are shown in Map 1 and described in more detail under **Factor 11**. There has been no outbreak of FMD in the buffer zone since 1992 (Kavango) and no outbreak of the disease in any region south of the VCF since 1965.

The portion bordering Botswana's vaccination zone (Map 2) to the east, is separated by double game and stock-proof fences whilst the area bordering the OIE-recognised free zone is separated by a game and stock-proof fence.

The portions of zone bordering South Africa is a foot and mouth disease free zone which was not affected by the outbreaks in 2000 (Map 3).

The main diseases of wildlife which are of concern are rabies which affects a variety of species as well as malignant catarrhal fever (MCF) which sometimes spreads from wildebeest to cattle. To control MCF, wildebeest are kept in veterinary approved double-fenced camps to avoid contact with cattle. The separation by game-proof fences of wildlife in the adjacent regions from domestic animals and wildlife in the export zone minimises the risk of the FMD-free status of the export zone being compromised.

#### **Factor 4: The extent of an active disease control programme**

There is currently no serological surveillance for FMD.

#### **Factor 5: The vaccination status of the region:**

No cattle from north of the VCF are allowed south of the fence. Import requirements are that no animals from countries under any restrictions for FMD are allowed to enter the country. No vaccinated animals can be imported into the FMD-free zone. Imported cattle are permanently marked with a hot iron brand and not accepted for slaughter at export abattoirs. There are currently no vaccinated livestock in the region south of the VCF. (see factor 6 below)

#### ***Factor 6: The degree to which the region is separated from adjacent regions of higher risk through physical or other barriers***

The FMD-free zone borders Botswana to the east and South Africa to the east and south. Map 1 shows the boundary and fences in Namibia, Map 2 shows the zoning and border fences in Botswana and Map 3 shows the disease and fencing in South Africa.

The fences separating the free zone from the buffer zone are a game-proof as well as a stock fence 10 metres apart. The game fences are generally between 1.8 and 2.4 metres high and are recognised by the OIE. The stock fences on the side of the surveillance zone are about 1.3 metres.

In rare cases there is fence damage by elephants and kudu may jump over the fences. Warthogs also sometimes burrow under the fences but rarely travel far.

There is very little farming in the Namib desert and the desert does not have any free-roaming buffalo. The desert is thus not considered a risk to the FMD-free zone.

***Factor 7: The extent to which movement of animals and animal products is controlled from regions of higher risk, and the level of bio-security regarding such movements.***

All persons entering Namibia are required to declare animal and animal products in their possession to Customs officials. The customs officials are provided with lists of products and the conditions under which they can be imported. All animals and animal products can only be imported if they fulfil conditions on import permits issued by the Director of Veterinary Services. The Customs officials are also assisted by the Meat Board of Namibia whose interest in imported animals and products is the collection of levies.

Under the Animal Diseases and Parasites Act, the Director of Veterinary Services or the Minister may confiscate, detain or cause to be destroyed any animal, parasite or infectious thing which in his opinion was introduced into Namibia in contravention of the Act.

- *Volume of vehicle and passenger traffic*

All people entering Namibia are required to declare any animals and animal products in their possession. Customs officials decide which passengers or vehicles to search.

About 120 vehicles per month transporting commercial imports are inspected at the two main inland entry points.

- *Lines of communications*

The customs officials have direct telephone communication with the state veterinarian in the area where the entry point is located as well as with the veterinarian in charge of import control section. The main border posts are visited by veterinary officials to solve problems encountered and on scheduled regular visits for discussions with customs and Meat Board Officials.

- *Identification of animals*

There is currently no identification system for small stock but a suitable system is presently being investigated. Stockowners are however required to maintain registers of the number of animals they own.

- *Road blocks*

The thoroughfares in the VCF are permanently manned. Apart from these permanent check-points, road blocks may be set up to enforce movement controls. These are set up in areas where there is a specific disease outbreak which calls for movement

controls. Examples are during an FMD outbreak where movements from infected and control zones are monitored at road blocks.

The products confiscated depend on the disease of concern. In the case of FMD, all potentially risky materials as listed in Article 2.1.1.8 of the OIE Animal Health Code are restricted. Movement under cover of a veterinary permit may be considered if the product has been sterilised in compliance with the conditions in Appendix 3.6.2 of the OIE Animal Health Code. Such road-blocks are complimented by information bulletins over the radio to educate the public to refrain from moving potentially infectious animals and products.

### Movement permit controls

Veterinary officials and the police are authorised to ask for a movement permit from anyone moving animals from one place to another. Animals are not allowed to move to auctions or to leave auction pens unless they have a valid movement permit. Animal Health Inspectors officiate at all auctions to enforce this requirement.

- *Spot checks*

The spot checks refer to visits by the state veterinarian or Chief Animal Health Inspector to observe the operations at the border during which import documentation is checked for compliance with import requirements. Discussions are held with customs officials and the records kept by Meat Board officials checked. These checks are in addition to visits to entry points when veterinary officials are called to the border to solve problems or to clarify import requirements.

- *Movement of small stock to the south of the VCF*

Sheep and goats in the buffer zone are not vaccinated against FMD. These may be permitted to move south of the veterinary cordon fence after undergoing quarantine for 21 days at approved quarantine stations during which they are checked for clinical signs of disease. The animals are only allowed to move under cover of a movement permit. Most of the requests for such movements are for animals going to slaughter; otherwise the animals are restricted for a further 3 weeks at the destination.

- *Other Restrictions*

Regulations specify the products and the conditions under which specified products are allowed to move from north of the VCF to the south. This is strictly enforced at veterinary check-points at gates leading out of the buffer zone (Annex 1). Movement permits are issued for products permitted to move south.

Raw meat except that from approved abattoirs and under cover of a veterinary permit is not allowed south of the VCF (see factor 2 above). Hides and skins are allowed after quarantine for 30 days or are transported in sealed trucks to approved quarantine tanneries and are off-loaded under veterinary supervision.

- *Import into Namibia*

Livestock and livestock products are imported into the country through specified entry points. Imports are controlled through a permit system. The permits are issued on application controlled centrally by the head office. The import permits specify the conditions under which the animals or animal product may be imported. The conditions are based on OIE guidelines and designed to minimise accidental introduction of diseases particularly FMD through imports. Veterinary officials in the exporting country are required to certify compliance with the import requirements of livestock or products.

At the entry points, customs officials check for import permits and that the consignment was transported in sealed vehicles/containers. At the destination veterinary officials break the seals, check the permits and the imported consignment.

Most of the products are imported from South Africa or via South Africa. No animals or products are imported from FMD-affected countries. No vaccinated animals or products from vaccinated animals are allowed into the country. The requirement for import permits for animals and animal products from South Africa will be abandoned once it regains its FMD-free status.

The following table gives a summary of animals and products imported into Namibia over the last few years.

Year	Number of Livestock Imported				Meat (kg)		
	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Mutton	Beef	Pork
2001*	826	3522	928	1150	274206	324437	2791179
2000	1971	7015	875	4371	436354	798550	2206298
1999	772	5855	363	8752	180539	564721	1648887
1998	1172	5580	1437	4137	633810	1865442	1803338
1997	10083	22573	1717	20160	654726	5814631	2652608

\* up to November 2001

- *Quarantine and release of imported animals*

Namibia does not normally import cattle from FMD infected countries or zones. In exceptional cases, the veterinary authority would consider import under conditions which conform with the provisions of Article 2.1.1.11 of OIE International Animal Health Code (2000). Such animals would only be accepted after two negative serological and probang tests in the country of origin and two additional negative tests while in

quarantine in Namibia. No animals have been imported into the country under these conditions. The quarantine referred to in the letter is for diseases other than FMD. A copy of the import permit used for the importation of cattle is enclosed.

***Factor 8. Livestock demographics and marketing practices in the region.***

- There are 11 066 farms in the country of which 6541 are in the commercial farming areas and 4525 are in the communal sector.
- The livestock census figures in the regions are summarised in Table 1 and the distribution given in Maps 4, 5 and 6.
- *Game farms in the area*

There are 450 game farms registered with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and none of them have African buffalo which are considered the natural reservoirs. Only three farms have water buffalo which are kept enclosed in special fences to prevent them from mixing with domestic livestock. In addition, there are FMD-free African buffalo in the Waterberg Park Plateau.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism receives over 3000 application a year from farmers intending to exploit wildlife on their farms for meat and other products. Most of the meat and processed products are exported to South Africa under cover of a permit/health certificate and are processed at farms. Commercial consignments are processed at approved farm abattoirs under veterinary supervision. There is one export abattoir which handles game animals.

***Factor 9. The type and extent of disease surveillance in the region***

Namibia has a nation-wide computerised system for the collection of animal disease data and related farming issues (grazing, animal condition, vaccinations, treatment) which was set up in 1985 and has data from 1986 to the present. The system consists of a number of sub-systems handling detailed disease and herd health data from Veterinarians, disease and related data from Animal Health Inspectors, laboratory results and abattoir data; and uses different forms for data collection. Most of the data collected is geo-referenced allowing for mapping to be done.

*The professional sub-system* is used for data from Veterinarians using disease report forms (DRF) and herd health forms (HHF) and abattoir high incidence forms (SHIV) all of which capture the state veterinary district, farm name, number of animals affected and at risk, as well as the tentative diagnosis. The system is incident-based with data only being collected when Veterinarians are called out or after telephonic consultations (passive surveillance). Although coverage is low (about 2% of animals in the region),

accuracy is very high. The professional sub-system has provision for validation of diagnosis based on additional information or laboratory diagnosis.

#### *Animal Health Inspector Sub-system*

The system involves the use of two types of questionnaires which are completed by Animal Health Inspectors (AHI) after visiting a farm or community (active surveillance). The first one is a farm visit form (FVF) which is used to report on diseases and a variety of other issues (condition of animals, grazing etc.) on commercial farms south of the veterinary cordon fence. Visits to farms are done on a scheduled programme basis. Community visit forms (formerly crush-pen visit forms) are used in the northern communal areas and are used to collect similar data to that collected on FVFs. The system is not incident-based but collects historical data in summary form. Coverage is very good (80% of animals are inspected) but accuracy is fairly low because data is collected by laymen.

#### *The abattoir sub-system*

The sub-system operates at all export abattoirs manned by official veterinary staff which handles about 80% of the slaughter stock in the country. Data are collected on slaughter high incidence forms (SHIV) to report on diseases and other conditions showing a high incidence in a specific consignment. Accuracy is fairly good but coverage is limited to animals slaughtered at export abattoirs which kill 80% of the slaughter stock in Namibia. Together with the permit system this system allows for tracing back to be done for conditions of interest.

#### *Data Processing and Report generation*

All the data collected are sent to a central epidemiology unit for processing and report generation. The primary objectives of the Epidemiology Unit which co-ordinates the information system are to collect relevant data on the animal health status from all 13 regions of the country; collate, manage, analyse and report on data collected, to accurately reflect Namibia's animal health status, surveillance and disease control activities. Apart from the outputs aiding the decision making process at national level, the information generated is critical for market access for trade in livestock and livestock products.

There are several examples of reports and feedback to stakeholders produced by the epidemiology section which include the National Summary Report, Disease Listing, Animal Health Inspection Update, Epidemiology Update and the Annual Report. The unit also reports to the OIE on a monthly basis and is the current custodian of the SADC animal health database.

- *Vesicular disease investigations:*

Most of the investigations done for suspect vesicular disease follow reports of animals limping or having other symptoms suggestive of foot and mouth disease. About 10 investigations a year are made in the FMD–infected zone none of which except one in the last three years was positive for FMD.

- *Disease notifications:*

The professional sub-system recorded 2328 reports in 1999; 2795 records in the year 2000 and 2113 records between January and November 2001.

None of the reports except one was for foot and mouth disease.

- *Surveillance at abattoirs*

Export abattoirs are under direct supervision of government-paid veterinary officials. In addition to meat inspection and other public health issues, the official veterinarian is also responsible for certification for export.

On arrival at an export abattoir, the cattle are inspected for clinical signs of illness by veterinary staff. Movement permits and brands are also checked for. All animals also undergo an ante-mortem inspection during which they are specifically checked for signs or lesions suggestive of FMD. At post mortem, the feet and tongues are inspected for FMD lesions. There are currently two beef export abattoirs and one small-stock abattoir in the FMD-free zone. A new beef export abattoir is under construction.

All movements of animals are controlled through a permit system used in conjunction with a unique owner-specific branding system to trace the origin of animals brought for slaughter. Records are kept to enable trace-back when necessary.

Prior to deboning, all carcasses are subjected to maturation at a temperature of + 2°C for a period of 24 hours following slaughter during which the pH is allowed to drop to below 6.0 when measured in the middle of the *longissimus dorsi* muscles – a requirement for export to the European Union. This further reduces the risk of accidental export of potentially infected meat.

### *Investigation of suspect cases*

An FMD emergency preparedness plan gives guidance to the procedures and precautions to be taken when investigating a suspect case of FMD.

When farmers report cases of animals which are lame, have mouth or foot lesions and a history suggestive of FMD these are investigated by a veterinarian to establish what the problem is. Over the last 3 years, about 10 investigations a year are made in the FMD–infected zone none of which except one in the year 2000 was positive for FMD.

### ***Factor 10. Diagnostic laboratory capabilities***

- Because the local laboratory cannot handle FMD samples all suspect samples are send to the FMD reference laboratories at the Botswana Vaccine Institute or the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, Exotic Diseases section.

The tests done at the two laboratories are given below :

#### **a) Onderstepoort:**

1. Typing - Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)
2. Liquid-phase blocking ELISA
3. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), nucleotide sequencing
4. Virus isolation on primary pig kidney cells

#### **b) Botswana Vaccine Institute**

1. Virus isolation
2. Immunological methods:
  - \*ELISA
  - \*Complement Fixation Test (CFT)

- The laboratories utilised are both world-recognised reference laboratories. It is believed the standard of training of staff is up to international standards.

The local laboratory can handle samples for bacteriology, food hygiene, virology pathology, serology, parasitology and toxicology. The total number of analyses done in the last few years are given below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total number of analyses</b>
1998	550
1999	580
2000	650

## ***Factor 11. Policies and Infrastructure for animal disease control in the region- i.e emergency response capacity***

### *Background*

The Directorate of Veterinary Services aims to maintain and promote optimal animal health, production and reproduction in order to ensure that Namibian livestock and livestock products enjoy secure access to local and foreign markets. The Directorate has a major responsibility in the areas of animal disease surveillance, disease control and prevention and animal health-related extension as well as veterinary public health.

Local legislation (the Animal Diseases and Parasites Act, no 13/1956) earmarks all OIE List A diseases, as well as others of local importance, as Notifiable Diseases. It is in respect of these diseases that the Directorate has its most important tasks. The government pays for the surveillance, prevention through vaccination and control of major diseases of economic importance such as foot and mouth disease.

The country is divided into 15 state veterinary districts and 4 abattoirs manned by graduate veterinarians, technical staff and support staff. The Directorate currently employs 596 people in various capacities. The infrastructure consists of offices, quarantine stations and fences. The cadres involved in disease surveillance are mobile and have access to telephone and fax facilities. The single unified structure of the official veterinary services with a direct chain of command from the Director to each field veterinarian, allows for easy co-ordination of operations.

### *Disease Control Zones in Namibia*

Disease control and strategy is based on a zoning system primarily regarding foot and mouth disease status. Disease prevention is through a system of movement controls and preventative vaccination against the major diseases. Livestock movement in all zones is controlled through individual producer identification (through brands) and a permit system.

The different zones are described below and their location shown in map1.

**Infected zone** - so called because of the high risk of FMD outbreaks due to the presence of free-roaming buffalo. FMD vaccinations are carried out bi-annually. The boundary with the buffer zone consists of the Okavango river and a game-proof fence bordering the Muhango game reserve. Movement of cloven-hoofed animals to the buffer zone is only allowed after negative serology and a 3-week period of quarantine.

**Buffer zone** - this zone is free of free-roaming buffalo and borders the infected zone and areas bordering neighbouring countries considered as high risk. The southern boundary of this zone is formed by a game and stock-proof double fenced corridor (veterinary cordon fence). Annual FMD vaccinations and regular inspections are carried out. Movement of cloven-hoofed animals and their product into the free zone is not permitted except in the exceptional cases described above.

**Surveillance zone** - this is a buffalo free zone in the FMD-free area which is at least 2 farms deep south of the cordon fence. There are intensive livestock inspections and no FMD vaccination is permitted. Movement from this zone is permitted for direct slaughter at quarantine abattoirs or after 3 weeks quarantine for movement to the free zone.

**Free Zone** - this is an area south of the surveillance zone where no FMD vaccinations are permitted and is free of African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) except for the FMD-free buffalo in the Waterberg Park Plateau. Because of the strict controls in other zones, relatively free marketing is allowed. The FMD-free zone is recognised by the OIE.

- *Quarantine of farms under suspicion*

In principle a farm which is suspected of having any of the notifiable diseases is put under quarantine pending the results of further investigations by a veterinarian. What this involves is that the farmer is not allowed to move animals from the farm without express authority of a state veterinarian and that he/she must keep all records and carry out whatever measures as instructed. In the last three years one farm which was linked to movements to a feedlot in South Africa where FMD subsequently broke out was put in quarantine in the year 2000 whilst investigations were carried out. The results of the investigations were negative and it turned out from investigation in South Africa that the source of infection was the Kruger National Park and not animals from Namibia as initially assumed.

Many farms are placed under quarantine (movement restriction) for not complying with official vaccinations or inspections.

- *Notification of disease outbreaks*

The international community can be notified of suspicions or confirmation of disease within 24 hours.

- *Cessation of export following an outbreak*

All exports are loaded under veterinary supervision and the export certificates completed for each consignment. Once FMD is suspected all animal movements are suspended and exports stopped immediately until further investigation have been

carried out. All state veterinary offices are informed of the developments by telephone or fax.

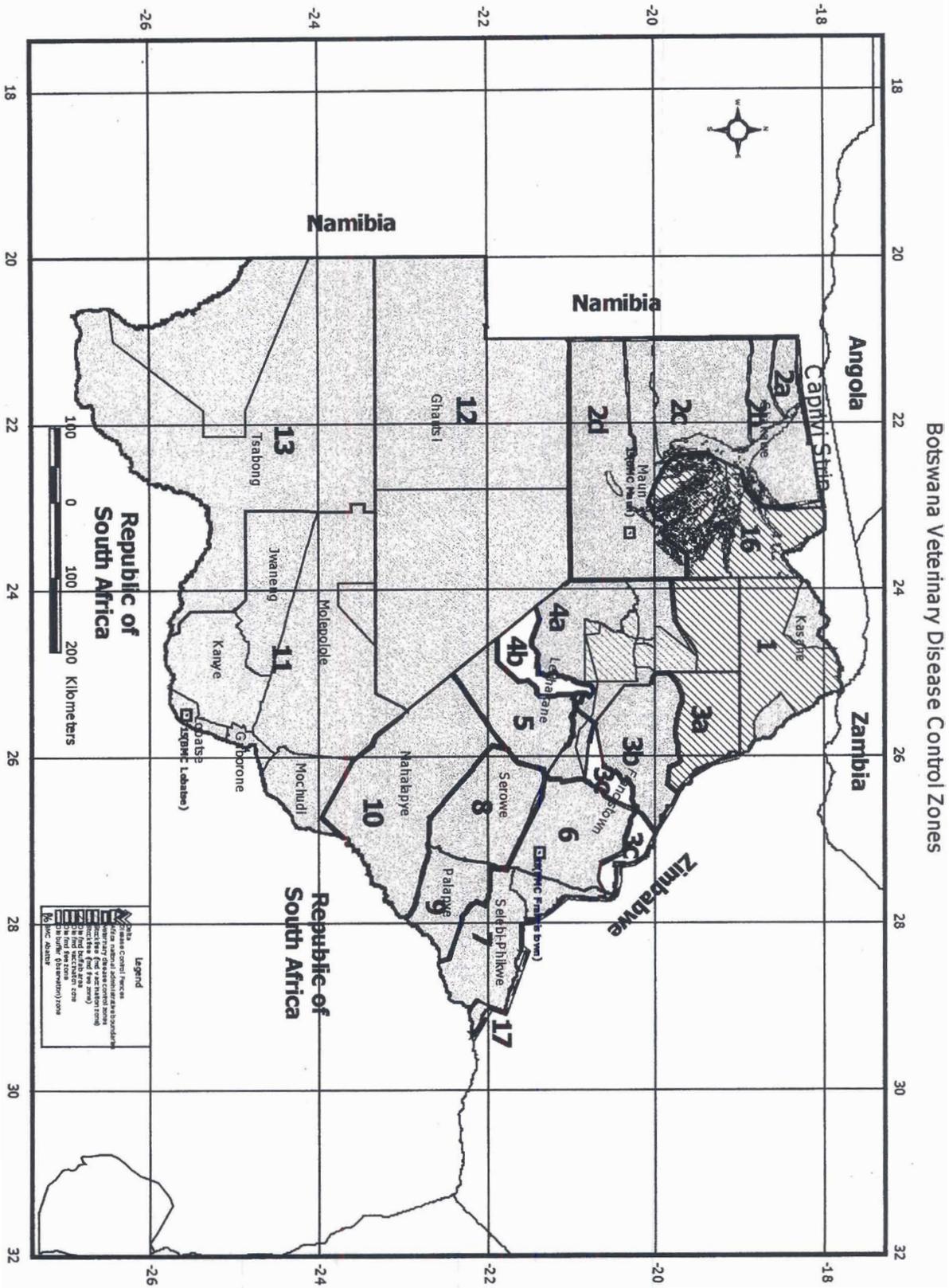
**Contact person:** The primary contact person will be Dr Cleopas Bamhare, Directorate of Veterinary Services, P Bag 12022. Windhoek. Namibia.  
Telephone: + 264 -61- 2087505 Fax + 264- 61 -208779. E-mail:  
bamharec@mawrd.gov.na

Yours sincerely

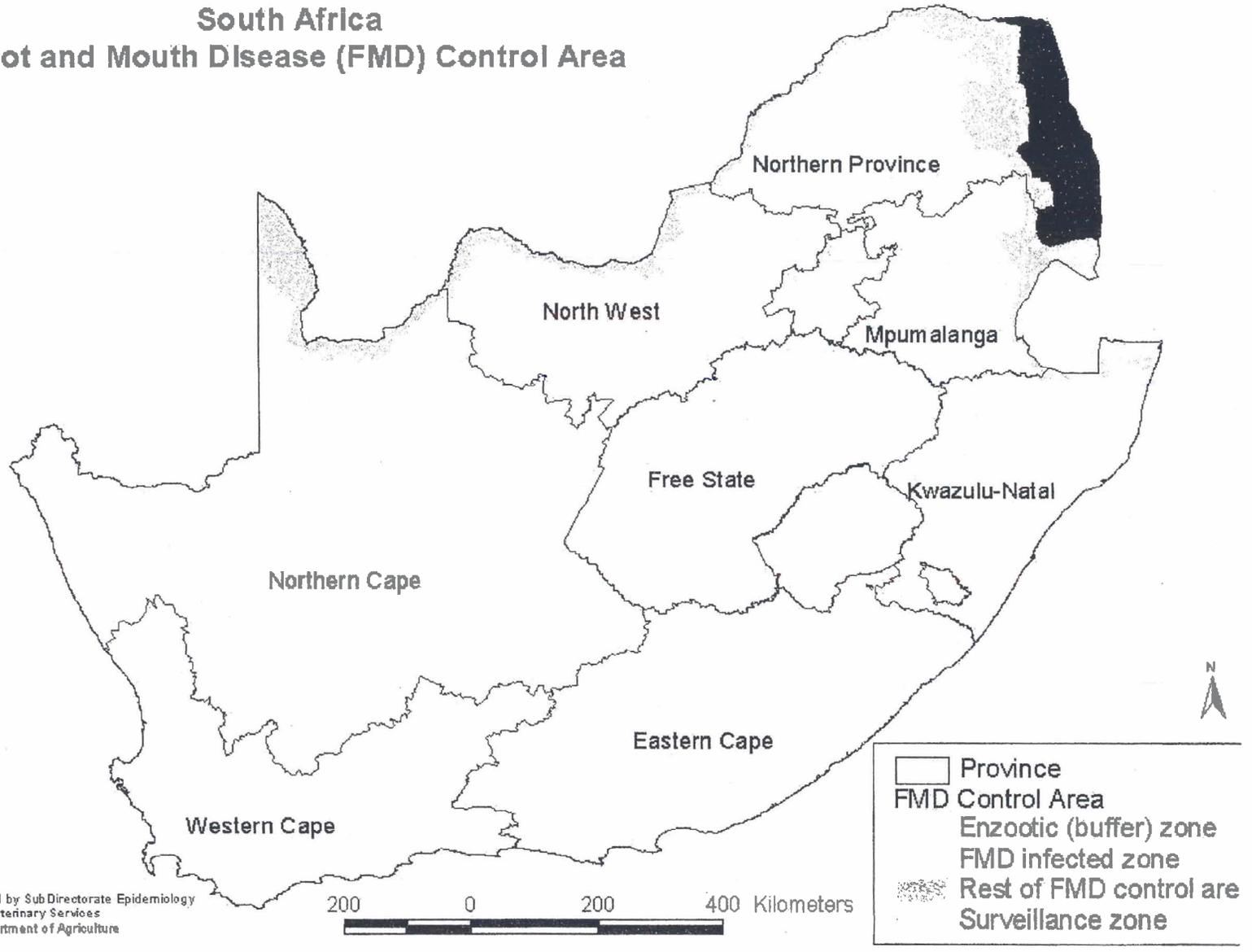
J Shaw  
Director of Veterinary Services



Map 2



**South Africa  
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Control Area**

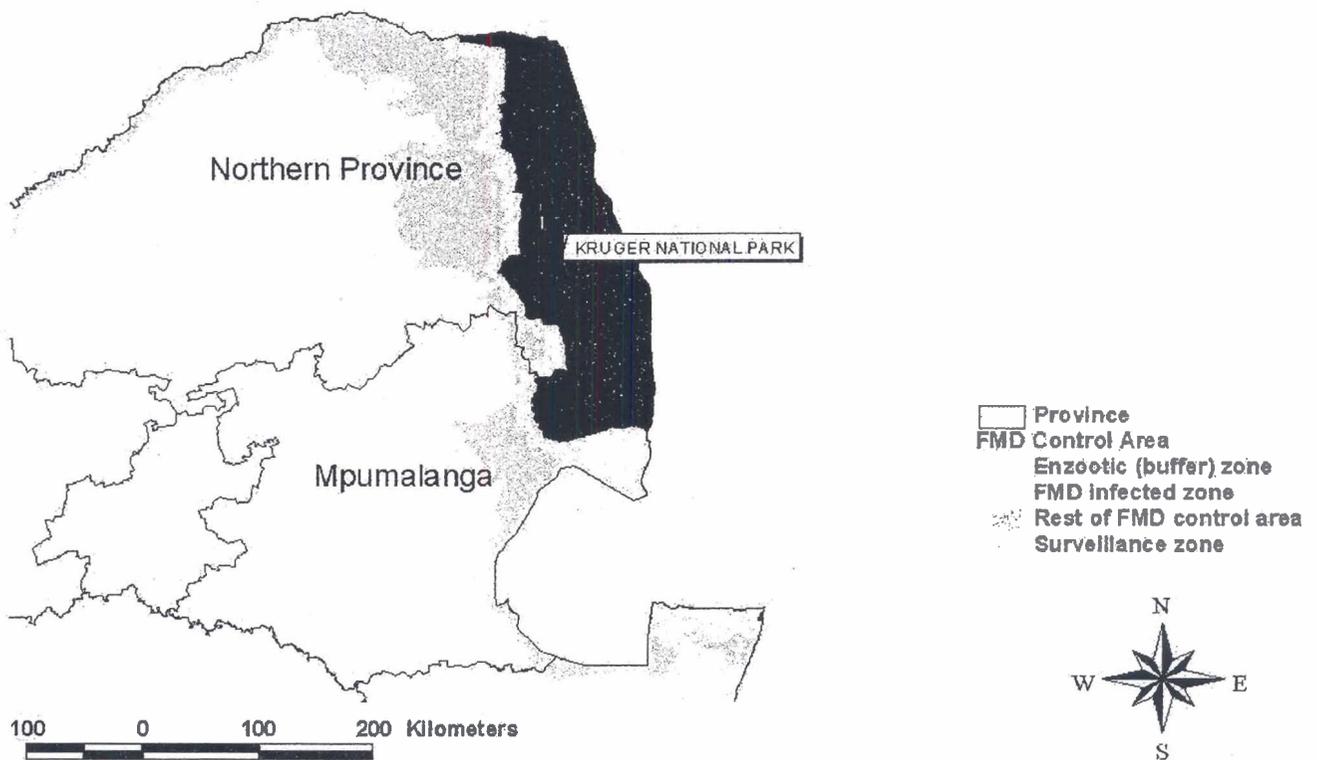


Map 3a

Map Produced by Sub Directorate Epidemiology  
Directorate Veterinary Services  
National Department of Agriculture  
South Africa

Map 3b

## South Africa Foot and Mouth Disease Control Area

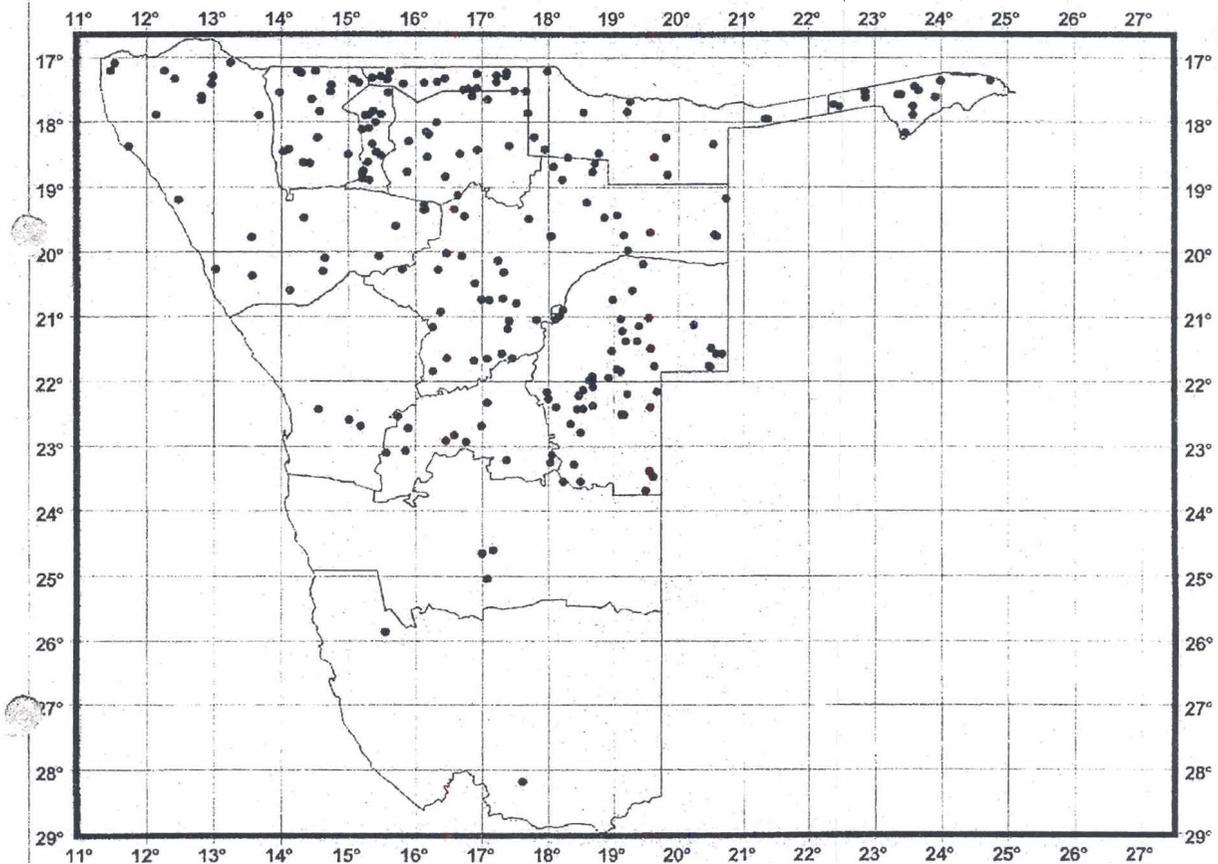


Map 4

Annex 2

# NAMIBIA CATTLE POPULATION

## DECEMBER 1999





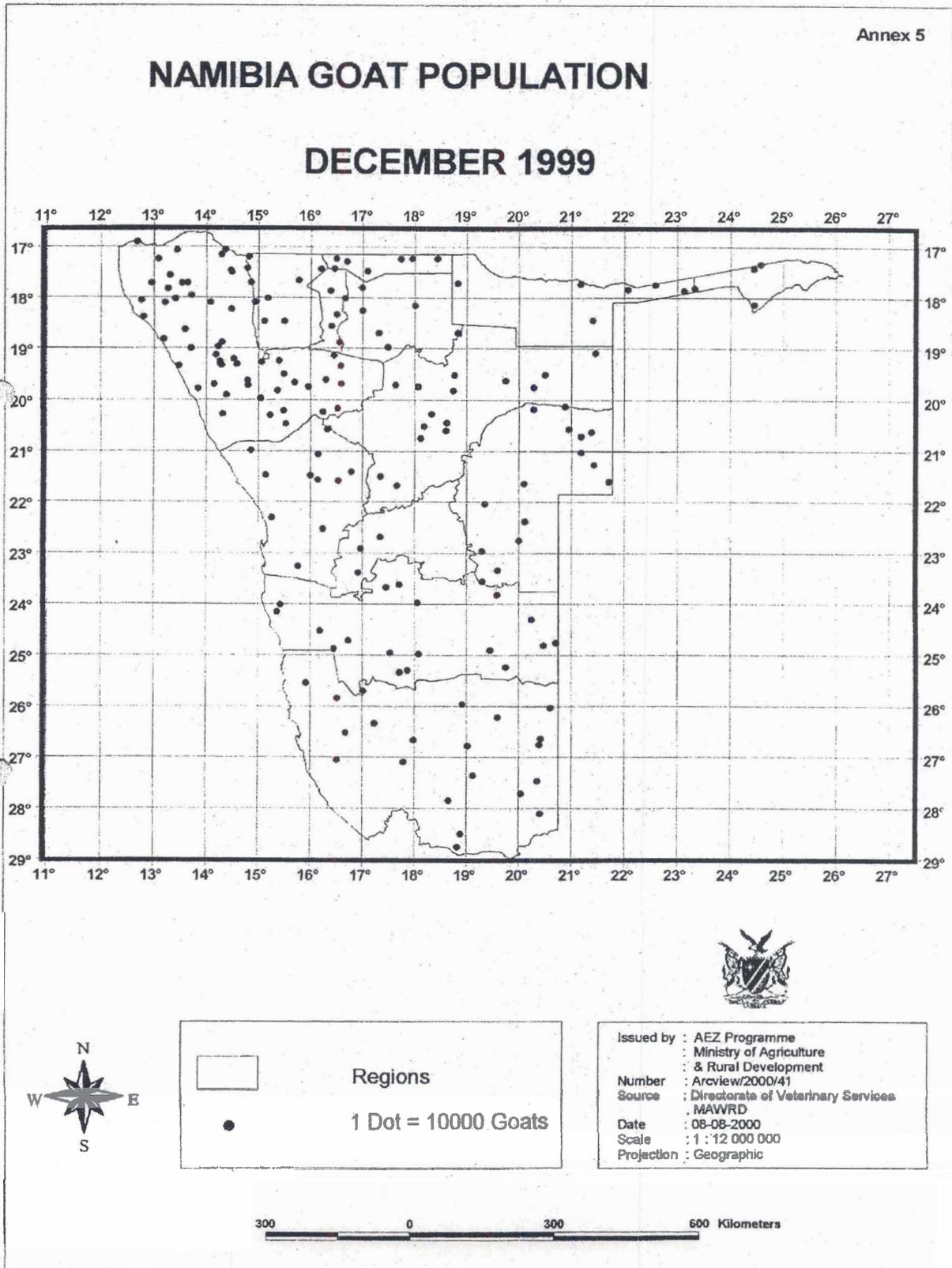
Regions

1 Dot = 10000 Cattle

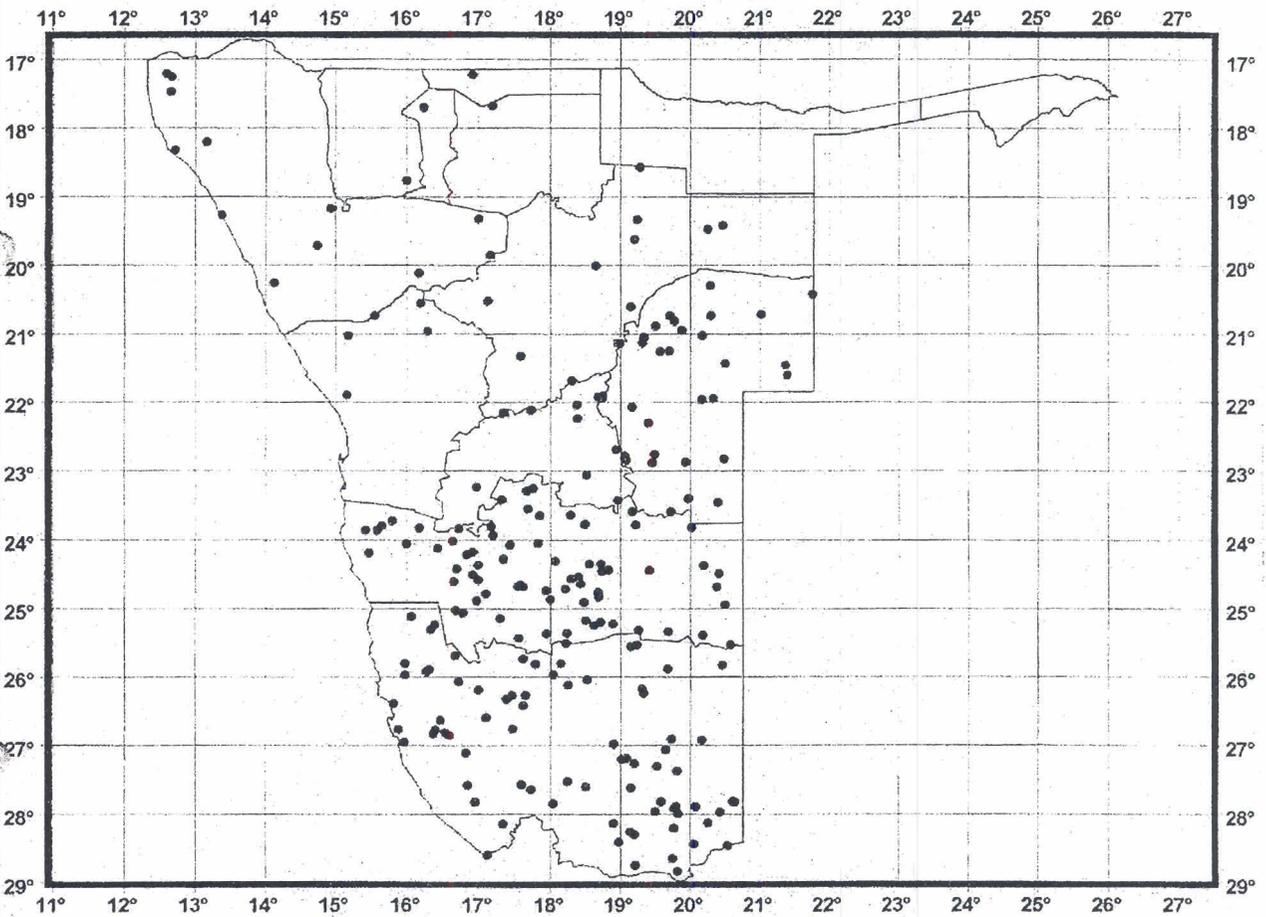
Issued by : AEZ Programme  
: Ministry of Agriculture  
: & Rural Development  
Number : Arcview/2000/3#  
Source : Directorate of Veterinary Services  
: MAWRD  
Date : 08-08-2000  
Scale : 1 : 12 000 000  
Projection : Geographic



Map 5



# NAMIBIA SHEEP POPULATION DECEMBER 1999





Regions

1 Dot = 10000 Sheep

Issued by : AEZ Programme  
: Ministry of Agriculture  
: & Rural Development  
Number : Arcview/2000/39  
Source : Directorate of Veterinary Services  
: MAWRD  
Date : 08-08-2000  
Scale : 1 : 12 000 000  
Projection : Geographic







REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tel: (061) 2029111  
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To: All Veterinary Service Official  
The General Public  
Whom it may concern

The Director  
Veterinary Services  
Private Bag 12022, Windhök

**ADDENDUM TO THE DECLARATION IN RESPECT OF ANIMAL AND INFECTIOUS THINGS**

**1. The following animals/infectious things may not under any circumstance be allowed to move southwards through the Cordon Fence.**

a) All cloven hoofed animals

Exceptions: sheep and goats accompanied by a Veterinary red cross permit having an approved veterinary quarantine facility as origin.

b) Raw meat of animals (Ref. to 3 (j) and 3 (m) ), except from approved abattoirs. Veterinary permit required for each consignment.

c) Large quantities of raw/fresh milk for commercial purposes (Ref. to 2 (i) and 3 (n) ).

**2. The following may be allowed to cross the Cordon Fence from north to south with a veterinary permit:**

a) Poultry and birds only if more then ten per vehicle (Ref. to 3 (o) ).

b) Hair, bristle, wool, horns, bone, semen, blood, manure and skin of animals.

c) Grass, hay, straw, lucern, plants and plant material.

d) Ivory

e) Sedges, palm branches, vegetable runners and leaves.

f) Sheeps and goats originating from an approved veterinary quarantine facility.

g) Animals without cloven hooves - zebra, elephants, etc.

h) Bone and bone meal.

i) Raw/fresh milk for domestic use only more than 25 liters (Ref. to 1 (c) and 3 (n) ).

**3. The following may be allowed to cross the Cordon Fence from the north to south without a veterinary permit:**

a) Dogs and cats.

b) Horses, donkeys and mules.

c) Wood carvings, mats, baskets, curios, pottery.

d) Rolls of tobacco, buchu leaves and powder, firewood.

e) Fish, reptiles, frogs and worms.

f) Vegetables, fruit and wild fruit without leaves and runner free from manure and blood.

g) Potplants

h) Seed of plants including maize, mahango and other cereal - loose or in containers, also bags, provided they are free from manure and blood.

i) Leafy vegetables such as cabbage, spinach, lettuce, celery shallots etc, if free of manure and blood.

j) Feathers, eggs and raw (uncooked) meat of poultry and birds.

k) Used or unused jute bags, lariats (rieme), ropes and meat cloths free of manure and blood.

l) Curds, whey and sour milk.

m) Travel rations (padkos) ref. to 1 (b).

n) Raw/fresh milk for domestic purposes if less than 25 litres (Ref. to 1 (c) and 2 (i) ).

o) Poultry and birds if less than ten per vehicle (Ref. to 2(a) ).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
11

Telephone: +264-61-2087111  
Fax: +264-61-2087779

DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES  
Private Bag 12022  
Windhoek  
Namibia  
Ref. no.: V 13/1/3/2 /2

Permit no.: BO.....

**VETERINARY PERMIT FOR THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE**  
(Issued in terms of the Animal Diseases and Parasites Act, 1956, as amended)

With reference to Permit No ..... dated ..... issued  
in your favour by the Registrar, Livestock Improvement Act, 1977 authority is hereby granted to:

Name: .....

Address:.....

to introduce into NAMIBIA ..... cattle

from: ..... through port of entry .....  
(country)

**subject to the following conditions:**

1. The animal(s) must be accompanied by this permit
2. The certificate overleaf must be completed and signed by a Veterinarian authorised thereto by the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country.
3. The animal(s) may not be landed at any place or brought into contact with other animals or be exposed to infection whilst en route to Namibia.
4. The State Veterinarian ..... telephone: ..... must be advised timeously of the probable date of arrival of the animals and the animals may not be landed without his permission.
5. All equipment i.e halters, ropes grooming and other utensils, cleaning instruments etc. must be disinfected to the satisfaction of the State Veterinarian before being landed.
6. The animal(s) must undergo the following periods of quarantine when required:  
(a) In country of origin ..... days (b) minimum period in Namibia ..... days
7. Quarantine, tests and treatment when required, will be at the risk and expense of the owner. Booking of Quarantine facilities in Namibia to be confirmed before Shipment.
8. This permit is valid until ..... and for one consignment only.

### VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE

I, ..... a veterinarian authorised thereto by the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country hereby certify the following:

1. Description/Identification of animals to be exported: .....  
.....  
.....

- 2. The animals described above originate from:
  - (a) An area which is not under restriction of the Veterinary Administration for the removal of cattle to any part of this country;
  - (b) premises at least 100 kilometres removed from any place where vesicular stomatitis or foot-and- mouth disease has occurred within the preceding 12 months;
  - (c) herds which are healthy and free from Johnne’s disease, Rabies, Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, have no history of Enzootic Bovine Leucosis and are clinically free from Leptospirosis; Campylobacteriosis, Trichomoniasis and Bovine Viral Diarrhoea.

- 3. The country of origin is free from BSE OR in the case of a country with a *low incidence* of BSE:
  - 3.1. the disease is compulsorily notifiable;
  - 3.2. affected cattle are slaughtered and completely destroyed;
  - 3.3. suspect heifers or cows close to calving are isolated and the animal/s to be imported are not the calves of BSE suspect or confirmed females;
  - 3.4. efficient and continuous surveillance and monitoring of the disease is carried out in accordance with OIE Animal Health Code, Article 3.2.13.1;
  - 3.5. the feeding of ruminant origin protein has been banned and effectively enforced.

- 4. The individual animals:
  - (a) were examined by an official veterinarian of the country of export not more than 21 days before departure;
  - (b) were found clinically healthy and free from external parasites during this examination;
  - (c) have not been exposed to infection to which they are susceptible within 30 days before exportation;
  - (d) have been vaccinated against Leptospirosis;
  - (e) have passed with negative results;
    - (i) The intradermal tuberculin test with both mammalian and avian tuberculin between 30 and 60 days prior to export. DATE OF TEST.....
    - (ii) the serum virus neutralisation test for the presence of antibodies against infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis virus group; OR the herd must be clinically free from IBR/IPV and the animals to be exported vaccinated against IBR/IPV with an inactivated vaccine approved by the exporting country;
    - (iii) the agar gel immunodiffusion test for Enzootic Bovine Leukosis on a blood sample within 6 weeks prior to exportation;
    - (iv) the complement fixation test for Johnne’s disease;
    - (v) the complement fixation test for brucellosis within 6 weeks prior to export.

NOTE: Females under the age of 3 years which have been inoculated with strain 19 Brucella abortus bovis vaccine when between the ages of 3 and 8 months will be accepted without prior testing.

DATE OF BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION.....

- 5. The place where the animals are held pending export is approved of by the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country.
- 6. All bedding, fodder or other feedstuffs for the animals emanate from sources approved of by the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country.
- 7. The animals are being exported through a port approved of by the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country.
- 8. Special conditions: .....

Done at: ..... date: .....