



## **ANIMAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT, 1999**

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## ACT NO. 11 OF 1999

### I ASSENT

*Salmin Amour*  
DR. SALMIN AMOUR  
PRESIDENT OF ZANZIBAR  
AND  
CHAIRMAN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

..... *12<sup>th</sup> October*, 2000

### AN ACT TO PROVIDING FOR ANIMAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ZANZIBAR AND OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

ENACTED by the House of Representatives of Zanzibar.

#### PART I PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

##### Short title. and comm- encement.

1. This Act may be cited as the Animal Resource Management Act, 1999 and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notice published in Gazette, appoint.

##### Interp-retation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

“The Minister” means the Minister responsible for Livestock matters;

“Commission” means Commission responsible for Livestock matters;

“Commissioner” unless otherwise required under this Act,



means the person responsible for Livestock in the service of the Government;

“Animal” means all living vertebrates and include animal specified in the First Schedule;

“Carcass” include the meat, bones, hide, skin, horns, wool, Offal or part of an animal;

“Cattle” unless otherwise required includes all bovines, camels, Sheep, goats and others;

“Disease” means any disease, malady or pest of animals which are contagious, infectious or transmissible;

“Fodder” means hay, grain or part thereof or any other substance commonly used for the food of animals;

“Experiment” means any experiment performed on an animal and calculated to give pain;

“Licensee” means a person licensed under section 43 of this Act;

“Dog” means any animal of the canine tribe;

“Street” include any way, road, lane, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, to which public have access;

“Gazette” means official Government Gazette;

“Inspector” means a person holding an appointment as a Veterinary Officer, an Assistant Veterinary Officer, Meat Inspector, Senior Veterinary Instructor or Junior Veterinary Instructor in the service of the Government, and any other person whom the Commissioner may appoint in writing to be an Inspector for the purpose of this Act;

“Litter” means straw or any other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;



“Milk” includes any raw milk and any milk product;

“Officer” means a Veterinary Officer, agricultural Officer and Assistant Veterinary Officer and Livestock Officer;

“Owner” in relation to an animal, includes any person having any right, title or interest in the animal or having the animal in his possession, custody or control;

“Quarantine station” means quarantine station established by the Minister under this Act;

“Stock” means cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, camels, donkey, swine, rabbits and poultry;

“Government” means Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar;

“Chief Secretary” means Principal Secretary of the Revolutionary Council;

“Meat Inspector” means Veterinary Officer, Assistant Veterinary Officer, Livestock Officer or Public Health Officer in the service of the Government;

“Chairman” means Chairman of Zanzibar Agricultural Research Council;

“Principal Secretary” means the Principal Secretary of the Ministry responsible for Livestock matters.

## **PART II** **ANIMAL DISEASES**

### **Schedules.**

3. The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, make any addition to or deletion from the lists of animals and diseases contained in the schedules to this Act.



separate  
animals.

4.(1) If the owner of any animal knows or has reason to suspect that the animal is affected with any disease specified in the Second Schedule, he shall keep the animal isolated from animals not so affected or suspected to be affected, and shall immediately report the affections or suspected affection to the Sheha of shehia in which the animal is or to the Officer.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Deaths  
Report.

5(1) If any animal dies, and the owner knows or has reason to suspect that it has died of a disease specified in the Third Schedule, he shall immediately report the death to the Sheha of shehia in which the animal is or to the officer and if he fails so to do he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) The carcass of any animal which has died of a disease specified in the Third Schedule shall be dealt with and destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Officer.

Notifi-  
cation.

6. It shall be the duty of the Regional Commissioner of a Region or District in which a disease is reported to exist by the Officer to cause, if so advised by such Officer, the owners of stock within the district, or within such area thereof as he may deem sufficient, to be notified of the existence of the disease.

Slaughter

7(1). The Officer may, with the consent of the owner, cause to be slaughtered any animal affected or suspected to be affected with any disease, or which has been in contact with a disease or has otherwise been exposed to the infection or contagion of a disease, if in the opinion of such officer, the slaughter of the animal is necessary to prevent or arrest the spread of a disease likely to be dangerous to animal or human health.

(2) If the consent of the owners of an animal to be slaughtered under the provisions of subsection (1) is refused or cannot be obtained without unreasonable delay, the animal may be slaughtered with the consent of the Sheha, Commissioner District Commissioner or a Regional Commissioner under the supervision of the officer.



**Carcass  
Disposal.**

8. When an animal has been slaughtered in pursuance of any provision of this Part, the carcass of the animal shall be property of the Government and shall be disposed of in such a manner as the Officer may direct.

**Branding.**

9(1). The Officer and Inspector may, subject to the general or special directions of the Commissioner, brand or mark any animal with such brands or marks as may be prescribed, for such purpose.

(2) The brands with which the Officer or Inspector may, subject to the general or special directions of the Commissioner, brand an animal under the provision of subsection (1) are those set out in the second column of the Fourth Schedule, and such brands shall be used in respect of the diseases set out in the first column of that Schedule for the purpose of denoting an animal which:-

- (a) has been inoculated against the disease in respect of which it is branded; or
- (b) has recovered from a natural infection of such disease.

(3) Any person, other than the Officer or Inspector acting in accordance with the directions of the Commissioner, who brands or marks any animal with any prescribed brand or mark or with any brand or mark calculated to cause it to be believed that the animal has been branded or marked by the Officer or Inspector under the provisions of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) Any person who, except by the direction of the Officer or Inspector, defaces, renders illegible or alters any brand or mark impressed on an animal under the provisions of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

**Directions  
for disposal  
of carcases  
etc., of  
diseased  
animals.**

10(1). Where any animal has died of a disease, any Officer, Inspector or Medical Officer of Health may give directions relating to the burial, destruction or disposal of the carcass and any litter, dung or fodder associated with the carcass; and any person who fails to comply with any such direction shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who disposes of or deal with a carcass in contravention of any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence.



**Inoculation.**

11(1) The Officer, or Inspector may direct that any animal be inoculated, sprayed, dipped, washed or otherwise destroyed, or be isolated or given any other treatment which he may reasonably consider necessary to prevent the spread of disease; and any person who fails to comply with any such direction shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Where the Officer or Inspector directs, under the power conferred upon him by section 12 of this Act, that any animal be inoculated, dipped or otherwise disinfected, he may also direct any person in charge of the animal to bring the animal to such place and at such time as he may specify for the purpose of inoculation, dipping or other disinfection (as the case may be), and any such person who fails to comply with such direction shall be guilty of an offence.

**Tests.**

12. The Officer or Inspector may, for the purpose of detecting or diagnosing disease, take blood or lymph smears or any other relevant specimen, or cause them to be taken, from any animal, or apply such other tests as he may reasonably consider necessary.

**Prohibition of sales etc.**

13. The Officer may, with the approval of the Commissioner, for the purpose of preventing the spread of any disease, prohibit in any place which he may specify all or any of the following:

- (a) the holding of any exhibition of stock,
- (b) the sales of stock in open markets,
- (c) the sale of stock in private sale yards,
- (d) the slaughter of animal for food,
- (e) the sale of meat,
- (f) the sale of carcasses.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with any such prohibition shall be guilty of an offence.

**Power of examination etc.**

14. The Officer or Inspector may examine any animal, carcass, litter, dung or fodder on any land or in any building, ship, vessel, aircraft or vehicle, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such animal, carcass, litter, dung or fodder is capable of transmitting disease, and may take or cause to be taken from any land, building, ship, vessel or other material for the carrying out of such tests as he may reasonably consider necessary for detecting or diagnosing disease.



**Entry.**

15(1). The Officer, or Inspector may at all reasonable times enter any land, building, ship, vessel, aircraft or vehicle for the purpose of exercising any power or performing any duty conferred upon him by this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

(2) A District Commissioner, the Officer, Inspector, Sheha or Police Officer may at all reasonable times enter any land, building, ship or vehicle for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act, or of any regulation made or direction given thereunder, have been or are being complied with.

**Inspections**

16. The owner of any animal, carcass, litter, dung or fodder shall produce the same for inspection when so required by the Officer, or Inspector, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence.

**Power to carry out requirement.**

17(1) The Officer or Inspector may direct that any building, yard, vehicle, vessel, aircraft or in which any animal has been kept or carried shall be swept clean or disinfected, and any person who, being owner, occupier or person in charge of such building, yard, vehicle, vessel or aircraft fails to comply with such direction shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) If any person is required by the provisions of this act or any regulation made or direction given thereunder to do any act or thing but fails to comply with such requirement, the Officer or Inspector may cause the same to be done, and the cost thereof shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Government by such person.

**Inspectors Identification.**

18. Every Inspector, shall, when exercising any power conferred by this Act, be in possession of a certificate, signed by the Commissioner, that he is Inspector under the provisions of this Act, and shall, if so required by any person who is the owner of any animal or thing, or the occupier of any land or building, or in charge of any ship, vehicle, vessel or aircraft in relation to which the power is being exercised, produce the certificate for inspection by such person.

**Compensation.**

19(1) Save as provided in subsection (2) of this section, no compensation shall be payable to any person for any Act authorised by or under the provision of this Act or any regulation made thereunder, unless in any particular case the Minister shall in his discretion otherwise direct.



(2) Subject to the provisions of section 21, compensation shall be payable out of general revenue to the owner for an animal slaughtered under the provision of section 8 in accordance with the following provisions:-

- (a) the amount of the compensation to be paid shall be consider the market value of the animal and nature of that animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the amount shall not exceed:
  - (i) in the case of horse, mule, donkey, camel or head of bovine animals, shs.120,000 ;
  - (ii) in the case of a sheep, goat or pig, shs.20,000 ;
  - (iii) in the case of any other animal shs.5,000 ;
- (b) the amount of the compensation shall, subject to the limits specified in this subsection, be assessed by the Officer and an appeal shall be from such an assessment to a Primary Court Magistrate whose decision thereon shall be final;
- (c) In assessing the value of an animal for the purposes of this sub-section, the effects of any disease with which the animal was affected at the time of its slaughter shall not be taken into consideration except in the case of an animal detained in a quarantine station under the provisions of subsections (4) of section 31.

No compensation for  
slaughter in  
certain cases.

20. No compensation shall be paid under the provision subsection (2) of section 20 for the slaughter of any animal;



- (a) if the person to whom the compensation would be payable has been convicted of any offence under this Act in respect of that animal within the six months preceding the date of slaughter, unless in any particular case the Minister, shall otherwise direct or,
- (b) if the animal has been imported into Zanzibar or landed or removed from any ship, aircraft or any enclosure referred to in subsection (2) of section 28 in contravention of any provision of this Act or any Regulations made thereunder.

**Infected areas.**

21(1) Any Officer if satisfied that a disease specified in Second Schedule exists within any area, may, with the approval of the Principal Secretary by notice posted at the office of every District Commissioner, Regional Commissioner and Sheha within the area, or announced in the public media, declare such area to be infected area for the purposes of this Part with effect from the date specified in the notice.

(2) Every notice issued under the provisions of this section shall specify the situation limits of the infected area and the disease in respect of which the area is so declared and the Officer by whom the notice issued shall, as soon as may be, cause a copy of the notice to be published in the Gazette.

(3) When any area has been declared an infected area under the provisions of section 22 of the Act, the Officer or Inspector may prohibit the slaughter, save with the permission of such Officer or an Inspector, of such animals as he may specify, and any person who slaughters any animal in contravention of such prohibition shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) An area which has been declared to be an infected area shall cease to be infected area upon the publication in the Gazette of a notice by the Commissioner revoking such declaration.



**Special provision applying to infected areas.**

22(1) Without prejudice to the other provisions of this Act, the following additional provisions shall apply to every area declared an infected area under section 21 :-

- (a) no animal carcass, milk, fodder, litter or dung shall be moved into or out of such area without the permission in writing of the Officer or Inspector, and any such officer or an inspector may seize and detain any animal, and may destroy, bury or otherwise deal with any animal, milk, fodder, litter or dung, which has been moved in contravention of the provisions of this paragraph;
- (b) no animal in such area shall be herded within fifty meters of a public road or footpath;
- (c) The Officer may direct the owner of any animal within such area to remove such animal within such period as the officer may specify from any area to such other place as he may specify, and may give any other directions for regulating the movements of animals within the area;
- (d) The Officer may give directions for the burial, destruction or disposal of any carcasses, milk, fodder, litter or dung, or of any utensils or other things used in connection with animals, within the area;
- (e) the carcass of every animal which has died from the disease in respect of which the area was declared as infected area shall, in the absence of any directions given in that behalf by the Officer, or Inspector, forthwith be buried at a depth of not less than one and a half meters below the surface of the ground.



(2) Any person who negligently allows an animal to escape from or into an infected area shall be deemed for the purpose of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) to have moved the animal from or into, as the case may be, such area.

(3) Any person who contravenes any provision of this Section or any directions given thereunder shall be guilty of an offence.

**Disinfecting areas .**

23(1) The Minister may, by order, declare any area within the Zanzibar to be a compulsory dipping or spraying area for the purpose of this Act, and may, by regulation, prescribe:

- (a) the measures to be taken for in relation to the dipping of cattle by the owners of cattle within such area, and the control and maintenance of private cattle dipping tanks, and
- (b) the measures to be taken by owners of cattle outside such area in order to prevent the spread of disease to, from or within such area.

(2) The owner of any cattle entering an area declared under the provisions of section 24 of the Act to be a compulsory dipping area shall, while his cattle remain in that area, present all such cattle for dipping or spraying at such hours and on such dates or at such intervals as the Officer may generally or specially direct:

Provided that any such officer may, by reason of bad weather, drought or the condition of any cattle or for other sufficient reason, temporarily exempted, in writing, the owner of any cattle from the requirements of this paragraph or of any direction given thereunder:

Provided further that cattle entering and leaving any such area within twenty-four hours shall be exempt from the requirements of this subsection.

(3) The owner of any cattle in a compulsory dipping area shall permit any Officer or Inspector to inspect and count such cattle, and shall produce the same for inspection or enumeration, at any time when so directed by such officer or an Inspector.



(4) The owner or person in charge of a private cattle dipping tank in any compulsory dipping area shall at all times maintain the dipping fluid used in the tank at such strength, and shall ensure that it is of such quality, as an Officer or Inspector shall direct.

(5) Any person who fails to comply with any requirement of this section or of any direction given thereunder shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) The Minister may, by order, declare any area within Zanzibar to be a compulsory disinfection area for the purposes of this Act and may, by regulation prescribe:

- (a) the measures to be taken by owners of the cattle within such area for or in relation to the spraying or disinfecting by any other means which may be prescribed for such cattle, and
- (b) the measures to be taken by owners of the cattle outside such area in order to prevent the spread of disease to, from or within such area.

(7) Regulation may be made under this section generally with respect to all compulsory dipping or disinfection areas or specially in respect of any particular compulsory dipping or disinfection area.

**Restriction on import-ation of animals.**

24(1) No animal, shall be imported into Zanzibar without the permission of the Commissioner.

(2) The Commissioner may, in his discretion, grant or refuse permission for the importation of any such animal, or grant permission subject to such conditions as he may think fit.

(3) Any person who imports any animal without the permission of the Commissioner, or in contravention of any condition subject to which such permission was granted, shall be guilty of an offence.

**Landing of imported animals.**

25(1) No animal imported into Zanzibar by sea shall be landed elsewhere than at a prescribed port or landing place.



(2) Every animal imported into Zanzibar shall, on being removed from the ship, vessel or aircraft in which it has been imported, be placed in such enclosure as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, and shall not be removed from that enclosure except by and in accordance with the directions of the Officer.

(3) No animal imported into Unguja Island by sea shall be landed:

- (a) in the case of cattle, sheep, goats, camels, horses, mules, pigs, donkeys and captive wild animals, elsewhere than at Kisakasaka quarantine station port;
- (b) in the case of any other animal elsewhere than at Malindi Wharf or Mkokotoni port.

(4) No animal imported into the Unguja Island by air shall be landed elsewhere than at the airport at Kisauni, Zanzibar.

(5) No animal brought to Pemba Island by sea shall be landed elsewhere than at one of the prescribed ports of Wete, Chake Chake, and Mkoani.

(6) Animal brought by air to Pemba shall be landed at Karume airport.

(7) Any person who, without the permission of the Commissioners any animal at any place in contravention of this section shall guilty of an offence.

**Certification  
for  
importation.**

26(1) No animal shall be imported into Zanzibar unless the Commissioner shall first have issued in respect of such animals a permit in Form 4 in the Fifth Schedule.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, all animals imported into Zanzibar shall be accompanied by a health certificate from the Country of exportation which shall be produced to a Veterinary Officer within seven days of importation, showing that such animals have fulfilled the conditions stipulated in the Import Permit issued under this Act.



(3) Every permit issued under this section shall be signed by a Veterinary Surgeon or other qualified person approved of in that behalf by the Commissioner and shall contain full particulars of the conditions so required to be met of each animal to which it applies, before such animal is allowed entry.

(4) All animals in respect of which the certificate prescribed by this section has not been produced, shall be detained, in case of slaughter animals, in a quarantine station or in any enclosure prescribed by the Commissioner in case of dogs, cats, rabbits, birds or any other animals, until such time as the Commissioner may prescribe: Provided that any animal which has been so detained under the provisions of this sub-section for one month or more and for which no satisfactory certificate has been produced may be slaughtered if the Commissioner sees fit so to order and no liability shall attach to the Commissioner in respect thereof.

(5) Any person who contravenes any provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence.

27(1) The provision of section 26 shall apply in relation to an animal landed from a ship or aircraft in which it has been brought from any place within Zanzibar as they apply to an animal imported into Zanzibar.

(2) No animal to which this Act applies shall be moved from Unguja to Pemba or from Pemba to Unguja unless the Officer shall first have issued in respect of such animal a permit in Form 3 in the Sixth Schedule.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of section 28 and 29 of this Act, the Officer may, in his discretion, grant or refuse such permit as aforesaid, and may grant a permit subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary and as shall be specified in the permit; such permit shall be valid only for such period as may be specified therein.

(4) Any person who moves an animal in contravention of the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of this section, or of any condition specified in a permit issued in respect of the animal, or after the validity of such permit has expired, shall be guilty of an offence.

**Application of  
section 26 to  
animals  
moved within  
Zanzibar.**



(5) This section shall not apply to domestic fowls, ducks, geese, pigeons, guinea-fowls and turkeys when their total number does not exceed ten (10).

**Imported animal .**

28(1) Notwithstanding that permission for the importation of an animal may have been granted under section 25, if it appears to the Officer, that;

- (a) no valid and sufficient certificate of health by a proper authority in the country from which the animal, or
- (b) whether or not such certificate as aforesaid has been so issued, the animal is affected or suspected of being affected with, or has been exposed to the infection of, any disease, the Officer may:
  - (i) If the animal has not been landed from the ship, vessel or aircraft in which it was imported, prohibit the landing of the animal; or
  - (ii) If the animal has been removed from such ship, vessel or aircraft to an enclosure as provided in subsection (2) of section 26, either direct the owner to remove the animal from Zanzibar within such time as the officer may specify, or may cause it to be slaughtered or killed without any compensation;

and, in the event of an animal being landed in contravention of a prohibition issued under paragraph (a) of this sub section, or not being removed from Zanzibar in accordance with a direction issued under paragraph (b) of this section, the Officer may cause the animal to be slaughtered or killed without any compensation.



**Exportation of animals.**

(29) No animal shall be exported to any place outside Zanzibar unless the Officer shall first have issued in respect of such animal a certificate of health and a permit, in Form 1 and Form 2, respectively, prescribed in the Sixth Schedule.

(2) The Officer may, in his discretion, grant or refuse a permit for the exportation of any animal; such permit shall be valid only for such period as may be specified therein.

(3) Any person who exports an animal in contravention of this regulation or after the validity of the permit issued in respect of the animal has expired shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) The provisions of this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the requirements of any other law controlling exportation from Zanzibar.

**Quarantine stations.**

(30) The Minister may establish quarantine stations for animals at such places as he may think fit.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 26, every animal imported into Zanzibar shall be detained in a quarantine station.

(3) Any animal landed from a ship, vessel or aircraft in which has been brought from a place within Zanzibar may, if the Officer so requires, be detained in a quarantine.

(4) Every animal which is found to have entered a quarantine station otherwise than under the provisions of subsection (2) or subsection (3) shall be detained in the quarantine station.

(5) An animal may be detained in a quarantine station for such period, and while so detained may be given such disinfection or other treatment, as the Officer may direct.



(6) Any person who removes an animal from a quarantine station without permission of the Officer as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence.

**Feeding  
Charges.**

31(1). For the keeping, feeding and treatment of any animal detained in a quarantine station there shall be levied such charges as may be prescribed, payable at such times and in such manner (whether in advance or otherwise) as may be prescribed; and in default of payment of the charges due in respect of any animal the Officer may, if he thinks fit, cause the animal to be sold, and the proceeds of sale shall be disposed as follows:-

- (a) sum equal to the amount of the unpaid charges and the costs of the sale, and the balance shall be paid to the person by whom the charges were due; or
- (b) If the proceeds of sale are equal to or less than the amount of the unpaid charges and the costs of sales, the whole of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into general revenue.

(2) If an animal in respect of which any prescribed charges are due is not sold as provided in subsection (1), or if the proceeds of the sale of the animal are less than amount of the unpaid charges and the costs of the sale exceed the proceeds of the sale, as the case may be, shall be recoverable by suit as a debt due to the Government.

**Failure to  
remove  
animals  
under  
Quarantine  
in time.**

32. If any animal detained in a quarantine station is not removed therefrom within twenty-four hours after the expire of the required period, the following additional charges shall be levied and payable on demand for each day or part thereof that the animal remains in the quarantine station after the expire of the said twenty-four hours;:-

- (a) three thousand shillings during the first seven days; and
- (b) five thousand shillings after the first seven days.



Slaughter of  
disease  
animals.

33(1) Any animal detained in a quarantine station may be slaughtered by the order of the Officer if, in his opinion, the animal is in such condition from disease, sickness, feebleness or injury that its slaughter is desirable.

(2) An animal died in the quarantine station shall not be compensated.

Veterinary  
charges.

34(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and (3), there shall be paid for the examination and treatment or for both the examination and treatment of any animal by the Officer or any Animal Health Officer whichever of the fees shown in Schedule VII is appropriate to the case.

(2) Subject to the provision of subsection (1) the cost of the drug administered shall be paid in addition to the fee if the drugs used is government property.

(3) No payment under subsection (1) or subsection (2) shall be required to be made where the Officer is satisfied that immediate treatment of the animal is necessary to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

(4) In the event that an hospitalized animal died while at hospital, the cost of burial of that animal shall be borne by the owner of the animal.

(5) Any Officer or Animal Health Officer may sue for and recover any fees or other sum due and payable under this Act.

(6) In this case "treatment" means the full course of treatment necessary in each case.

(7) For the dipping of cattle in a Government dipping tank to which this section applies the following fees shall be paid by the owner of the cattle:-

(a) for every animal under one year old .... 150/=

(b) for every animal of one year or over .... 250/=



in respect of the dipping of such animal during every period of dipping and in default of payment any Officer may sue for and recover from the owner of such animal the amount in respect of which default has been made.

(8) This regulation shall apply to such Government dipping tanks as may be specified by the Commissioner in a notice published in the Gazette.

(9) Government owned stock shall be sold as per prices shown in Schedule VII as appropriate.

(10) All fees or other sums received or recovered under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the public revenue of Zanzibar.

**Prohibition of importation of carcasses.**

35(1) Whenever the Minister is satisfied that for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of any disease in Zanzibar it is necessary to prohibit or restrict the importation of eggs, milk or any carcass or part thereof, he may, by notice published in the Gazette, prohibit such importation or restrict such importation by attaching conditions thereto.

(2) Any person who imports any eggs, milk or carcass or part thereof in contravention of a notice prohibiting such importation or who fails to comply with the conditions attached to importations by a notice restricting the same shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) The Minister may at any time, by notice published in the Gazette, amend, vary or cancel a notice published in the Gazette under subsection (1).

**Power of arrest:**

36(1) If any person is seen or found committing or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing an offence against this Part or any Regulations made thereunder, any Officer or Police officer or a Sheha or an Inspector may require him to give his name and address or other sufficient particulars of his identity and the Officer, Inspector or Sheha may, without warrant, arrest him:



Forfeiture  
of animals

Provided that, if the person making the arrest is not a Police Officer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, take over the person arrested to a Police Officer, or in the absence of a Police Officer, take the person, or cause him to be taken, to the nearest Police station.

(2) Any person who, on being required by the provisions of this section to give his name and address or other sufficient particulars of his identity, refuses or gives a false name or address or particulars of identity, shall be guilty of an offence.

37(1) The Officer, Inspector or Police Officer may seize or cause to be seized, and may examine, any animal, carcass, vehicle, vessel or thing in respect of which he reasonably suspects that an offence against this Act or any regulation made thereunder has been or is being committed, and may cause the same to be taken back to any area or place where from he has reasonable cause to believe that it has been unlawfully removed, or may remove it to any place and detain it there subject to the orders of a Magistrate. Every seizure and detention so made shall be reported forthwith; by the Officer or Inspector to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the seizure has been made.

(2) Whenever it shall be reported to a Magistrate that any animal or thing has been seized under the provisions of subsection (1) but that the person who is alleged to have committed an offence in respect thereof is unknown or, if known, has not been found, the magistrate may, if satisfied that there is reason to believe that such offence has been committed, order the animal or thing to be forfeited:

Provided that, if the owner of the animal or thing be known and can be found without unreasonable delay, on such order shall be made unless he shall have been given an opportunity of appearing before the Magistrate to show cause why the order should not be made.

(3) The Magistrate may order that the owner of any animal or thing seized and detained under the provisions of subsection (1) shall pay such sum as the Magistrate may consider reasonable to defray cost of the removal of such animal or thing to the place of detention and, in the case of an animal, the cost of its



maintenance during such detention, and that unless such sum be paid within a time to be specified in the order, the animal or thing shall be forfeited.

**Obstr-  
uction of  
officers.**

38. Any person who hinders, resists or obstructs any other person in the lawful exercise or performance of any power or duty conferred or imposed by this Act shall be guilty of an offence.

**Penalties.**

39(1) Any person who is convicted of an offence under this Part or any regulation made thereunder shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not less than six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) When a person is convicted of any such offence as aforesaid the court may order that any animal or thing in respect of which the offence was committed shall be forfeited.

**Report by  
Veterinary  
Officer.**

40. In any proceedings under this Part in any court a report purporting to be signed by a veterinary officer as to the presence of a disease in any animal examined by him may, unless the court considers it necessary that he should be called as a witness, be received as evidence without further proof and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

### **PART III - ANIMALS (CONTROL OF EXPERIMENTS)**

**Licence for  
experiments**

41(1) No person unless licensed under this Part shall perform any experiments.

(2) No licensee shall perform any experiment except in accordance with the terms of his licence and subject to the restrictions imposed by this Act.

**Prohibition  
of  
experiments**

42. No licensee shall perform any experiment for the purpose of illustrating any lecture at any Hospital, Agricultural Experimental Station, Agricultural or Veterinary Training Centre or any other academic institution unless he is the holder of a teaching permit under this Act, and unless the experiment is of a class specified in such permit and is performed in accordance with the terms of such permit.



Restrictions  
of experiments

43(1) Except as otherwise provided in section 42, no licensee shall perform any experiment except :-

- (a) for the purpose of the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge, or of any knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life, or alleviating suffering, or for combating any disease whether of human beings, animals or plants;
- (b) for the purpose of testing any former discovery alleged to have been made for the advancement of the types of knowledge referred to in paragraph (a);
- (c) by the order in writing of any Magistrate in any case where such Magistrate is satisfied that it is essential for purpose of justice in a criminal case to make such experiment.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), no licensee shall perform any experiment unless :-

- (a) throughout the whole of the experiment the animal is under the influence of some anaesthetic of sufficient power to prevent the animal feeling pain; and
- (b) if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anaesthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal, the animal is killed before it recovers from the influence of the anaesthetic which has been administered.

(3) The provisions of subsection (2) shall not apply to any licensee who is holder of a special permit granted under section 37 in relation to any experiment specified in such special permit.



Grant of  
licence

44(1) The Chairman may grant a licence to any person to perform any experiment for any purpose specified in such licence during such period and subject to such conditions in addition to the conditions specified in this Act as he may think fit.

(2) It shall be a condition of any licence granted under subsection (1), that any experiment performed pursuant to such licence shall be performed at such place as may be specified in such licence.

Permit

45(1) Where the Chairman is satisfied that, it is absolutely necessary for the due instruction of persons attending any course of lectures for the purpose of acquiring physiological knowledge or any knowledge which will be used for saving or prolonging life, or alleviating suffering, or for combating any disease whether of human beings, animals or plants, for any such lecture to be illustrated by the performance of any experiment, the Chairman may grant to a licensee a teaching permit to perform any experiment specified in such licence for the purpose of illustrating such lecture.

(2) Every teaching permit under this section shall be subject to such conditions in addition to any conditions specified in this Act as may be specified in such permit, and such permit shall remain in force for twelve months from the date on which it is granted.

Special  
permits.

46(1) Where the Chairman is satisfied that the object of any experiment permitted to be performed by a licensee, would necessarily be frustrated –

- (a) by the performance of such experiment under any anaesthetic; or
- (b) by killing the animal on which such experiment is performed before it recovers from the influence of any anaesthetic, he may grant a special permit authorising the licensee to perform such experiment without administering any anaesthetic to the animal or without killing the animal before it recovers from the influence of such anaesthetic as the case may be.



(2) Any special permit under this section shall specify the period for which it shall remain in force.

**Records and inspections.**

47(1) Every licensee shall keep, in such form as may be prescribed, records of all painful experiments performed by him.

(2) Every licensee shall permit any person authorised in writing by the Chairman to inspect any records kept by him at any time between 8 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. on any day other than Saturday and Sunday or public holiday.

(2) Every licensee shall permit any person authorised in writing as aforesaid to enter and inspect, for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this Act, any place specified in such licensee's licence for the performance of experiments.

**Returns.**

48. Every licensee shall render to the Chairman in such form and at such time as may be prescribed such returns as may be required in relation to any experiments performed by him.

**Revocation of licence or permit.**

49. It shall be a condition of every licence or permit granted under this Act that such licence or permit may be revoked at any time by the person granting it on his being satisfied that such licence or permit ought to be revoked.

**Penalty.**

50. Any person who acts in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part or of any condition of any licence or permit granted under this Part shall be guilty of an offence against this Part and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term of not less than three months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

**Restriction on prosecution of licensee.**

51. A prosecution under this Part against a licensee shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General.



## PART IV – POUND

No animal to be allowed to stray.

Penalty for permitting animal to stray.

Charges.

Power to seize and impound straying animal.

52. No person being the owner, hirer, or for the time being the keeper of any animal or animals whether domestic or otherwise of any description whatsoever shall permit such animal to wander or stray in or upon any public or private premises, land, street, roads, or thoroughfares the property of the Government or of any corporation or individual other than the property of the owner, hirer or keeper as aforesaid of such animals, or property the user whereof has been duly authorised in that behalf.

53. Any person as aforesaid who permits any animal so to stray or wander shall be liable on first conviction to a fine not less than five thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to both, and on a subsequent conviction to a fine not less than ten thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

54. Notwithstanding the provision of section 53, the owner, hirer, or the keeper of any animal or animals seized and impounded under the provision of section 55 of this Act shall also be charged such charges and expenses incidental to its seizure and maintenance at the pound payable to the officer in charge of the pound.

55. Any member of the Police Force or Inspector may seize any such animal so wandering or straying as aforesaid and convey such animal to any place that may be declared by the Minister for the reception thereof, and in the event of such animal not being claimed by its owner or other person as aforesaid and any charges and expenses incidental to its seizure and maintenance not being paid by such owner or other person as aforesaid within seven days from such seizure, the said animal may be sold by public auction, and the proceeds of such auction sale, after deduction of the charges and expenses as aforesaid and incidental to the said sale, shall be handed to such person as shall satisfy the Commissioner of Police that he is proper person to receive the same:



Provided that in the case of any cat or dog so seized it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police to impound such cat or dog for a period of forty eight hours from the time of its seizure and, if within that time the owner or other person as aforesaid has failed to claim it and pay any charges and expenses incidental to its seizure and maintenance, to the Commissioner of Police to destroy or otherwise dispose of it in such manner as the Commissioner of Police may think fit.

**Seize of straying animal. by owner of property.**

56(1) Any person, the owner, occupier or in charge of any immovable property as before described may seize any such animal so wandering or straying as aforesaid and convey the same or cause to be conveyed to the place appointed under section 55 or hand over the said animal to any member of the Police Force or to Inspector for conveyance thereto.

(2) Any such person or any member of the Police Force or Inspector who has seized or received any such animal so seized as aforesaid as the case may be apply to any Magistrate for a summons against the person described in sections 52 and 53 of this Act.

**Disposal of animal seized.**

57(1). Any animal that has been seized as aforesaid by a member of the Police Force or by any person as aforesaid may in the discretion of the Commissioner of Police or officer in-charge of the pound be examined by a Veterinary Officer or such other officer as the Minister may appoint in that behalf.

(2) Any such animal which in the opinion of the said Veterinary or other officer is suffering from such a disease or injury as to render it necessary or advisable that such animal be slaughtered, destroyed or otherwise dealt with at the expense of the owner or keeper thereof (if known) and the said owner or keeper shall have no claim for any compensation in respect thereof against the Government or any officer thereof who acts in good faith.

**PART V – DOGS**

**Registration of dogs.**

58. No person shall keep a dog over the age of three months unless such person or the owner of the dog is the holder of a licence granted in respect of such dog by the officer appointed by the Minister to issue licences under this Part.



Fee for  
licence.

59. A fee which shall be determined by the Minister from time to time shall be payable on the grant of a licence, and every licence shall terminate on the thirty-first day of December of the year in which the licence was granted.

Form of  
licence.

60. The licence to be issued under this Part shall be in the form of such material and design as the officer appointed under section 58 may think fit, and the person keeping the dog or the owner of the dog shall cause such disc to be securely fastened to the neck of the dog in respect of which the same is issued.

Seizure by  
police of stray  
dog.

61(1) When a police officer or Inspector—

- (a) has reason to believe that any dog found in a street or public place is a stray dog; or
- (b) finds any dog in a street or public place without the licence aforesaid or such licence insecurely attached he may seize and detain such dog.

(2) When any dog so seized is wearing a licence issued as aforesaid or when the owner of such dog is known, the Officer of police in the place shall cause to be served on the person to whom such licence was issued a notice in writing stating that the dog has been seized and will be liable to forfeiture and destruction if not claimed within forty-eight hours after the service of such notice.

(3) Such notice shall be served by the person serving the same (hereinafter called the serving officer) and shall be served in accordance with the following provisions:-

- (a) Such notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person to whom it is addressed by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the notice;



- (b) every person on whom the notice is so served shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate;
- (c) where the person to be served cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found, the notice may be served by leaving one of the duplicates of the notice with some adult member of his family or with servant residing with him or with his employer; and the person with whom, the notice is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate;
- (d) If service in the manner herein before provided cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected the serving officer, shall affix one of the duplicates of the notice to some conspicuous part of the house, or homestead in which the person to whom the notice is addressed ordinarily resides, and thereupon the notice shall be deemed to have been duly served.

(4) When any dog so seized has been detained for forty-eight hours or when a notice as aforesaid has been served and for forty-eight hours after service the dog has remained unclaimed or has been claimed and the expenses of its detention have not been paid, the Officer of police may declare the dog to be forfeited and may cause the dog to be destroyed or sold or otherwise disposed of as he thinks fit.

Power to  
destroy stray  
dogs.

62(1) Any officer in charge of a Police Station not below the rank of Inspector may by notice under his hand authorise the destruction within the local area policed from such station to which this Act applies of any stray dog during a period not exceeding twenty-four hours specified in such notice and commencing not less than seven days from the date of such notice; and thereupon any police officer may in conformity with such notice and the Rules in that behalf made under subsection (3) cause any such dog to be destroyed.



(2) Every notice under subsection (1) shall be affixed to the notice board of the police station where the same is issued and shall be published in such other manner as, in the opinion of the District Commissioner of the District in which such police station is situated is customary in such District for the purpose of making known the contents of public notices.

(3) The Minister may make Rules regulating the manner in which dogs may be destroyed in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

**Immunity  
from  
proceeding  
and  
liability  
for  
compen-  
sation.**

63. No action shall lie against the Government or any officer thereof or any person authorised by any such officer for any act done in good faith under the provisions of section 62 or the Rules made thereunder; and no compensation shall be payable to any person in respect of any such act.

**Penalties.**

64(1) Any person who—

- (a) owns or keeps without a licence granted in respect thereof a dog over the age of three months, the onus of proof of which age shall be upon him;
- (b) permits any dog for which he holds a licence to be at large without the licence issued as aforesaid or with such licence insecurely fastened to its neck;
- (c) being the holder of licence refuses or neglects to produce the same within a reasonable time after he has been required to do so by any Police Officer, shall be punishable with a fine not less than twenty thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or both.

(2) When any person has been convicted of an offence under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (1) the dog in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be liable to be dealt with as if it has been forfeited under the provisions of subsection (4) of section 61 of this Act.



**Replacing of  
lost licence.**

65. When any person to whom a licence has been issued as aforesaid loses such licence, a new licence shall be issued to him upon payment of a fee charged at double the cost of the original licence granted.

**PART VI - PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO  
ANIMALS**

**Offence and  
penalty.**

66. Any person who-

- (a) cruelly and unnecessarily beats, overdrives, overloads, or otherwise ill-treats any animal;
- (b) binds, hangs or carries any animal in such a manner or position as to subject the animal to unnecessary pain or suffering; or
- (c) offers, exposes, or has in possession for sale any live animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation, or other ill-treatment, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not less than twenty thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not less than three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

**Cruelty in  
killing  
animals.**

67. If any person kills any animal in an unnecessary cruel manner, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not less than One hundred thousands shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.



**Working unfit animals.**

68. If any person employs in any work or labour any animal which, by reason of any disease, infirmity, wound, sore, or other cause is unfit to be so employed, or permits any such unfit animal in his possession or under his control to be so employed, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not less than three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

**Taking possession and detention of animals.**

69(1) Any Police Officer or constable of the Police Force or any Non-governmental organization interested in prevention of cruelty to animals shall have power to take possession of any animal against which an offence may appear to have been committed under section 66 or section 68 of this Act.

(2) Any animal taken possession of under this section shall be taken to the veterinary hospital, or such place as shall be appointed by the Minister, and shall be examined by the Government Veterinary Surgeon, who shall certify as to its condition.

(3) An Inspector or a non-governmental organization interested in prevention of cruelty to animals shall have power to detain in the veterinary hospital any animal which shall have been taken possession of under this Part pending an order of Magistrate with respect to the case.

(4) No compensation shall be paid to the owner of the animal should that animal die or lost while hospitalized and it shall be up to the owner of the animal so detained to foot the burial cost should that animal die at hospital.

**Veterinary hospitals.**

70(1) The Minister may, by general or special order, appoint places to be veterinary hospitals for the treatment and care of animals taken possession of by the authorities under this Part.

(2) The Magistrate, before whom a prosecution for such an offence has been instituted may direct that the animal in respect of which the offence is alleged or proved to have been committed shall be sent for treatment and care to the veterinary hospital appointed therefor and be there detained until it is, in the opinion of the veterinary officer in charge of such hospital, again



fit for the work or labour on which it has been ordinarily employed.

(3) The cost of the treatment, feeding, and watering of the animal in the veterinary hospital shall be payable by the owner of the animal according to such scale of rates as the Minister may from time to time prescribe.

(4) If the owner refuses or neglects to pay such cost and to remove the animal within such time as the Veterinary Officer shall prescribe, application shall be made to the Magistrate before whom the prosecution was instituted or before some other Magistrate, and such Magistrate may direct that the animal be sold and that the proceeds of the sale be applied to the payment of such cost.

(5) The surplus, if any, of the proceeds of the sale shall, on application being made by the owner within two months after the date of the sale, be paid to him, but the owner shall not be liable to make any payment in excess of the proceeds of the sale.

Allowing  
Diseased  
animal to  
be at  
large.

71. If any person wilfully permits any animal of which he is the owner to go at large in any street while the animal is affected with contagious disease, or without reasonable excuse permits any disease or disabled animal of which he is the owner to die in any street, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable to a fine not less than twenty thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not less than one month.

Search.

72(1) If the Commissioner of Police, Inspector, an employee of non governmental organization interested in prevention of cruelty to animals, or any Police Officer, upon information in writing and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that on offence against section 68 or section 69 is being, or is about to be, or has been committed in any place, he may either himself enter and search, or, on obtaining a warrant from a Magistrate, authorise any Police Officer to enter and search the place.

(2) The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Decree relating to searches shall, so far as those provisions can be made applicable apply to a search under this section.



**Limitation.**

73. A prosecution for an offence against this Part shall not be instituted after the expiration of three months from the date of the commission of the offence.

**Destruction of animals.**

74(1) When it has been proved to the satisfaction of any Magistrate that an offence has been committed against this Part in respect of any animal, or that any animal is, by reason of age, disease or mutilation or from any other cause whatsoever, suffering and is unlikely to recover its health, he may direct the immediate destruction of the animal if, in his opinion, its sufferings are such as to render such a direction proper.

(2) The owner of the animal destroyed under the powers conferred by this section shall not be entitled to compensation for the animal so destroyed.

**Arrest without warrant.**

75. Any Police Officer or an employee of a non-governmental organization interested in prevention of cruelty to animals may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having committed an offence against this Part.

**Exception.**

76. Nothing in this Part shall render it an offence to kill any animal in a manner required by the religion or religious right and usages of any race, sect, tribe or class.

**Rules.**

77. The Minister may make Rules:

- (a) to ensure the human treatment of animals in transit to Zanzibar from places outside Zanzibar;
- (b) regulating the conditions of shipment and of conveyance of animals by sea or air from any place in Zanzibar to any other place whether within or without Zanzibar;
- (c) regulating the landing of animals conveyed to any place in Zanzibar from any other place whether within or without Zanzibar; and



Provision  
of  
shipment  
certificates.

- (d) generally for the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Part; and may annex to the breach or attempted of any such Rules a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or both such fine and imprisonment.

78(1) Where by the law relating to the human treatment of animals in force in any country provision is made for the grant of a certificate to the master of any ship conveying any animals from that country, the master of any ship so conveying any animals from such country shall, on arrival in Zanzibar, produce such certificate when requested so to do by the employee of non-governmental organization interested in prevention of cruelty to animals, Port Officer or any other person authorised by him on that behalf.

(2) If the master of a ship conveying animals as described in subsection (1) :-

- (a) fails to produce the certificate therein described when requested so to do; or
- (b) produces a certificate which does not comply with the law of the country from which the animals have been conveyed; or
- (c) has contravened any of the conditions of the certificate therein described., he shall be liable, in the case of a first offence, to a fine not less than one hundred thousand shillings and, in the case of any subsequent offence, to a fine not less than three hundred thousands shillings.

Provision  
of adequate  
space on  
board.

79. Notwithstanding anything authorised by any such certificate as is mentioned in section 78, no person shall convey any animal by sea to any place in Zanzibar from any place outside Zanzibar or from any place in Zanzibar to any place within or without the Zanzibar, except under the following conditions :-



Cubic meters per animal

Camel	...	...	...	...	5.1
Horses	...	...	...	...	4.25
Cattle and mules	...	...	...	...	2.04
Ponies and donkeys	...	...	...	...	1.7
Pigs	...	...	...	...	1.36
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	0.68
Chicken, ducks, guinea fowls, turkeys					0.06

- (a) Provided that in calculating the number of cubic ft of space provided no height greater than six feet above the deck level shall be taken into consideration;
- (b) where animals are carried below deck there shall be an opening or openings in the deck to allow access of air to the animals. Such opening or openings shall not be covered at any time while animals are on board unless, and then only for so long as, the covering of such opening is required for the safety of the vessel;
- (c) where animals are carried in a vessel below deck or in a vessel with no deck, the surface where the animals stand shall be covered with sand which shall be reinforced with matting and shall be of sufficient depth to provide a firm foothold and to prevent injury to the legs of the animals while being conveyed;
- (d) whenever any animals are carried in any vessel the master of the vessel shall ensure that the vessel is provided with a sufficient supply of fresh drinking water for the animals and that each animal is supplied with water daily in quantities not less than those specified in the following table:-

Camels, horses, cattle, mules, ponies ... ... ... 5 litres per day.  
and donkeys Pigs, sheep and goat ... ... ... 3 litres per day.  
Poultry and birds ... ... ... ... 1 litre per 10 birds/day.



**Carrying capacity certificate.**

80.(1) Before the master of any native vessel registered in Zanzibar carries animals in such vessel he shall first obtain a certificate from the Veterinary Officer stating the maximum number of animals of each type that the vessel may carry.

(2) The Veterinary Officers, before issuing such a certificate, shall board the vessel in order to determine the amount of space available for carrying animals.

(3) The master of any native vessel to whom a certificate has been Issued shall produce the certificate when called upon to do so by the Veterinary Officer, the Port Officer, employee of a non-governmental organization interested in prevention of cruelty to animals or any person nominated by either of them for that purpose.

**Offence and penalty.**

81. Any person who conveys any animal by sea in contravention of any of the provisions of section 78 and 79 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not less than fifty thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

## **PART VII - SLAUGHTER RULES**

**Slaughter houses.**

82. Every person using a slaughter-house shall obey and conform to all reasonable orders given to him by a Meat Inspector or any other person appointed by the Commissioner to supervise and control slaughterhouse insuch.

83. Every person using the slaughter-house or driving or bringing any cattle to the slaughter-house shall adopt such methods and precautions as will prevent the infliction on the cattle of any unnecessary suffering.

84. No person shall bring into the slaughterhouse the carcass or the offal of any cattle already dead or slaughtered except with the consent of the Meat Inspector and on production of a certificate from a Veterinary Officer giving the reasons for slaughter and such carcass or part of a

**Observation of Laugher house safety and Precautions.**

**Prohibition of bringing carcases to Slaughter Houses.**



carcass or the offal shall be subject to the provisions of this Act as if the cattle had been slaughtered in the slaughterhouse.

**Inspection before and after slaughter.**

85. Every head of cattle, the meat of which is intended for human consumption, shall be subjected to inspection by a Meat Inspector both before and after slaughter and a fee shall be charged in respect therefor.

**Accommodation of cattle passed fit for slaughter.**

86. No cattle the meat of which is intended for human consumption shall be slaughtered unless and until such cattle has been inspected and passed as fit for slaughter by a Meat Inspector. Provided that nothing in this Part shall imply that any cattle passed as fit for slaughter by a Meat Inspector shall be fit for human consumption.

**Refusal to slaughter diseased or unfit animals.**

87. If, after inspection, a Meat Inspector is satisfied that such head of cattle is diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption he shall refuse permission to slaughter it, and shall notify the Veterinary Officer.

**Cattle passed fit for slaughter to be slaughtered in the presence of meat Inspector.**

88. All cattle passed by a Meat Inspector as fit for slaughtering shall be kept in a part of the slaughterhouse, specially set aside for this purpose and shall be slaughtered in the presence of a Meat Inspector in the slaughterhouse.

**Condemnation of diseased or unsound Meat.**

89. Any carcass or offal discovered on inspection by a Meat Inspector to be diseased, unsound or otherwise unfit for human consumption shall be condemned by him and he shall make an order for its disposal.

**Carcase passed for sale to be stamped with Commission stamp.**

90. All carcasses of cattle slaughtered and passed by a Meat Inspector as fit for sale shall be marked with the slaughterhouse stamp.

**Prohibited Act.**

91(1). No person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered either in a slaughterhouse or elsewhere.



- (i) any cattle not passed as fit by a Meat Inspector;
- (ii) any female bovine unless such slaughter is approved in writing by a Veterinary Officer.

(2) No person shall spit or use snuff or smoke tobacco or other like substance in any part of the slaughterhouse.

(3) No person shall remove or cause to be removed any carcass of any cattle from a slaughterhouse until such carcass or part of carcass has been inspected, passed and marked with Commission Slaughterhouse stamp by the Meat Inspector.

(4) No person shall cut the carcass of any cattle slaughtered in the slaughterhouse into joints, or pieces or remove the offal so as to prevent identification until such carcass has been inspected, passed and stamped by the Meat Inspector.

(5) No person shall remove or cause to be removed any carcass or offal from a slaughterhouse in contravention of any lawful order made for its disposal by a Meat Inspector.

(6) No person shall keep or cause to be kept in a slaughterhouse any cattle other than the ones awaiting slaughter.

(7) No person shall take part in the slaughter of cattle intended for human consumption, or the handling of meat so intended, if such person is suffering from any infectious, contagious or skin disease.

(8) No person shall blow or inflate with breath or do anything which is likely to cause infection or contamination of any carcass or part of any carcass or any eligible offal of an animal slaughtered for human consumption.



(9) No person shall handle meat intended for human consumption unless such person wears clean and washable clothing.

(10) No person shall convey or cause to be conveyed or deposited the carcass of any cattle or any meat of any cattle intended for human consumption or undressed hides along any road, passage-way, or public place otherwise than in a clean covered container or closed receptacle or a pattern approved by the Commissioner.

(11) No person shall offer or expose or deposit for sale or have in possession for the purpose of sale or delivery any meat of any cattle unless the same has been inspected and passed as fit for human consumption by the Meat Inspector.

(12) No person shall engage in the slaughter of any cattle or the handling of any meat intended for human consumption, if such person has any cut, sore, abrasion or other injury to the exposed parts of his person, unless such cut, sore, abrasion or other injury is properly covered by a suitable waterproof dressing.

**Prohibited methods of conveyance of meat.**

92. No person shall convey or deposit or cause to be conveyed deposited any carcass intended for human consumption in an uncleanly or offensive manner and in such a way as to be unnecessarily or improperly exposed to contamination, and no person shall stand, sit or recline on any such carcass which is being conveyed or has been deposited.

**Overnight storage of fresh meat.**

93. No person shall allow any fresh meat to remain overnight in the Meat market or other premises licensed in accordance with the provisions of this Act except in storage approved by the commissioner.

**Clothing for meat handlers.**

94. Every person engaged in the handling of meat for human consumption shall be clean in person and clothed in clean suitable clothes. The following shall be deemed to be suitable clothing:-



- (a) In case of persons handling or carrying or loading or unloading carcasses at the slaughterhouse, at any place where the trade of a butcher is permitted to be carried on or in transit to any place whatsoever: an overall of white or khaki drill or other washable material, reaching from the neck to at least the knees, and a head covering reaching at the back, to at least the shoulders;
- (b) In the case of persons serving or cutting up in any butcher's shop, stall or meat market: an apron of suitable washable white material covering the entire front of the body from the neck to at least the knees.

**Slaughterers  
and sellers of  
meat to keep  
their vessels  
clean.**

**Wrappings  
for a carcass  
to be free  
from  
contamination.**

**Person  
suffering from  
disease not to be  
employed.**

**Prohibition of  
obstruction to  
carry provision  
of this Act.**

**Penalty.**

95. Every person engaged in the slaughtering of any animal or the preparing or selling of any meat for human consumption shall keep at all times all vessel, receptacles, instruments, clothes, and appliances belonging and used in connection with the trade of a butcher in a thoroughly clean and wholesome condition.

96. No person shall use any wrappings for a carcass, part of carcass or meat intended for human consumption, unless such wrappings are clean and free from contamination.

97. No person who is suffering from any form of infectious or contagious disease shall be engaged or employed in any manner in connection with the public meat supply.

98. No person shall, directly or indirectly, obstruct or resist any examination or inspection referred to in this Part or refuse out provision of this to answer or knowingly make false answer to any inquiry in connection therewith.

99. Any person guilty of an offence against or in contravention of or default in complying with any of the provisions of this Part, or who obstructs any duly authorised officer of the Government in execution of his duty in accordance with the provision of this Part,



shall be liable on conviction to a fine not less than ten thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or both, and on conviction on more than one occasion may in addition to any other penalty be suspended for a period of twelve months from taking any part in any trade or business affecting the public meat supply.

## PART VIII - RULES FOR KEEPING ANIMALS

### Stable and lairage requirements

100. Any stable or lairage where animals are kept shall :-
- (a) have the floors constructed of concrete, or other durable impervious materials;
  - (b) be properly lighted and ventilated and the Officer shall have power for this purpose to require the occupier of such premises to allow seventeen cubic meters with at least three and a quarter meters superficial square for each ox, donkey or mule and three and a quarter cubic meters with at least one superficial square meter for each goats, sheep or pig and half cubic meter with at least two and a zero point two superficial square meter for each chicken, duck; guinea fowl and turkey and to provide a sufficient number of windows and other openings suitably placed and communicating directly with the external air;
  - (c) be provided with a receptacle for dung, manure, soil, filth or other offensive or noxious matter which may from time to time be gathered in such stable or lairage;
  - (d) have the drainage so arranged that all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor may be conveyed outside the stable or lairage by sloped floor or by a suitable open channel to a properly trapped and covered cesspool or other place of disposal approved by the Medical Officer of Health.



- (e) have the lower four feet of the walls rendered with cement plaster and brought to a smooth surface and all corners rounded to facilitate cleaning; and
- (f) have a special room for the storage of fodder when required by the Officer and all fodder shall be stored on shelves at least eighteen inches above the floor and shall be stored in such a manner that every part of these store room is accessible for cleaning purposes.

**Duties of occupier of a stable.**

101. The occupier of a stable or lairage shall :-

- (a) cause such parts of the interior of such stable or lairage as may from time to time required it for the purpose of cleanliness to be limewashed, painted or otherwise cleaned;
- (b) remove all accumulated dung, manure, filth or other offensive or noxious matter in the stable or lairage to the receptacle constantly covered;
- (c) prevent any effluent or waste water from escaping on to any street, road, way or public place; and
- (d) use or permit to be used no part of a stable or lairage as a dwelling and shall provide that no part of a stable or lairage shall be in direct communication with a dwelling.

**Regulations**

102. The Minister may make Regulations for the better carrying out and putting into effect the purposes and provisions of this Act, and, in particular and without prejudice to the generality of that power, for all or any of the purposes following:

- (a) prescribing anything which is required or authorised by this Act to be prescribed.



- (b) prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals, eggs carcasses or part thereof, milk, litter, dung or fodder into, from or within Zanzibar.
- (c) prohibiting or regulating the digging up of carcasses which have been buried.
- (d) prescribing the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and places wherein animals have been or are stalled or kept, and of public markets, private site yards or vehicles wherein any animal shall have been placed, kept or carried.
- (e) prescribing the disinfection of persons who have or may have come into contact with or are employed in connection with animals affected or suspected to be affected with disease or being in an infected area, and the clothing and personal effects of such persons;
- (f) prescribing fees and charges for the examination, treatment, inoculation, testing, dipping, disinfection or slaughter of animals, the testing of the dipping fluid, the examination and disinfection of hide or other animal parts and for any certificate, licence, permit or other document issued under this Act or any regulation made thereunder;
- (g) prohibiting or regulating the importation into or exportation from, or the manufacture or use within Zanzibar of any serum or veterinary vaccine of the virus of any disease;
- (h) prescribing and regulating the inspection of animals to be slaughtered for food and the carcasses or parts thereof;
- (i) prescribing and regulating muzzling of dogs and the keeping of dogs under control and the seizure, detention, destruction or other disposal of stray dogs, dogs not muzzled and dog not kept under control;
- (j) prescribing and regulating the isolation, enclosure, removal, inoculation, disinfection and other veterinary



treatment of animals affected or suspected of being affected with disease or liable to be exposed to existing or anticipated infection.

- (k) adding to or modifying the provisions applied to infected area by section 22;
- (l) prescribing measures to be taken by butchers for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease;
- (m) providing for the payment and recovery of expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this Act;
- (n) provide for the keeping of records of all experiments performed by all licensee and for the rendering of returns in relation to any experiments performed under this Act;
- (o) Prescribing charges to be levied in respect of any animal seized under this Act.
- (p) Prescribing and regulating the types of acaricides to be used in Zanzibar for control of external parasites.

**Repeal and Saving.**

103. The following decrees are hereby repealed:

- (a) Chapter 122 - Animals (Control of Experiments) (Principal Legislation).
- (b) Chapter 123 - Animals Diseases (Principal Legislation and Subsidiary Legislation).
- (c) Chapter 124 - Dogs (Principal Legislation and Subsidiary Legislation).
- (d) Chapter 126 - Pound (Principal Legislation and Subsidiary Legislation).



- (e) Chapter 127 - Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Principal Legislation and Subsidiary Legislation).
- (f) Chapter 73 - Public Health. The Public Health (Keeping of Animals Rules) (Under Section 123).
- (2) Sections 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 30 of the Zanzibar Municipal Council (Slaughter house) By-laws, 1963 are hereby repealed.
- (3) Notwithstanding the repeal made under Subsection (1) and (2) of this Section all orders, appointments, regulations or any other acts made or done under the repealed decrees shall be deemed to have been done under the provisions of this Act and shall, until revoked by order, appointment or regulations as the case may be, made under this Act, remain inforce as far as they are consistant with the provisions of this Act.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

### Section 2

Cattle, sheep, goats and all other domestic ruminating animals, guinea pigs and mice  
Horses, mules, donkeys, swine, dogs, cats monkeys, rabbits and captive wild animals and reptiles.  
Domestic fowls, ducks, geese, pigeon, guinea-fowls, turkeys and captive wild birds.



## SECOND SCHEDULE

### Section 4

African horse sickness	Lumpy skin disease
Anthrax	Malignant catarrhal
Blackquarter	Neurolymphomatosis
Contagious abortion	Pox
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	Psittacosis
Contagious ophthalmia	Rabies
Dourine	Rinderpest
Epizootic lymphangitis	Swine erysipelas
Foot-and-Mouth Disease	Swine fever
Glanders	Trypanosomosis
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	Tuberculosis
Rift Valley Fever	Ulcerative Lymphangitis
Streptothricosis	Salmonellosis

## THIRD SCHEDULE:

### Section 5

Anthrax	Glanders
Blackquarter	Haemorrhagic septicaemia
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	Newcastle Disease
Foot-and-Mouth Disease	Rabies
Fowl typhoid	Rinderpest
Gumboro Disease	Tuberculosis.

## FOURTH SCHEDULE

### Section 9

Disease	Brand
Anthrax ... ... ... ...	A
Blackquarter ... ... ... ...	Q
Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia ...	BIX
Haemorrhagic septicaemia ... ...	H
Rinderpest (KAG. inoculation) ...	P



**SMZ**  
**COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

**Form 4.**

**FIFTH SCHEDULE**

**Animal Resource Management Act, 1999 (Section 26)**

**IMPORT PERMIT**

NO. ....

Permission is given to

(Name)  
to import in to Zanzibar

(Animals)  
on the following condition:

1. The animals should come from an area free from contagious and infectious diseases.
2. They should be vaccinated against ..... at least two weeks before their intended date of importation.
3. They should be accompanied with a health certificate signed by veterinary officer.
4. They should be dipped or sprayed with insecticide to get rid of external parasite/most three days before shipping.
5. They should be inspected at the port of entry at ..... by veterinary officer.
6. This permit is valid only for the batch and amount specified herein.

Expiring date .....

Date .....

**Veterinary Officer** (name, signature and stamp)



**THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR  
COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

**Form 1.**

**SIXTH SCHEDULE**

**Animal Resources Management Act. 1999 (Section 29)**

**CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH**

No. ....

This is to certify that I have this day examined the under-mentioned animal/animals, the property of .....

.....  
This animal is/These animals are, in my opinion and as far as can be ascertained, free from

clinical evidence of disease.

Description of animal(s) .....

Remarks .....

Date .....

.....  
**Veterinary Officer (name, signature and stamp)**



THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR  
COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Form 2.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

Animal Resources Management Act. 1999 (Section 29)

EXPORT PERMIT

No. ....

Permission is hereby granted, subject to compliance with any law for the time being in force controlling exportation from the Zanzibar to (name) ..... of (address).....

..... to export the following animal(s)

(description)..... from the

Zanzibar to (destination) .....

by the following route .....

The validity of this permit expire on (date) .....

Certificate of Health No. ...., dated .....

has been issued in respect of the above-mentioned animal(s).

Date .....

Veterinary Officer (name, signature and stamp)



**THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR  
COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

**Form 3.**

**SIXTH SCHEDULE**

**Animal Resources Management Act, 1999**

**REMOVAL PERMIT  
(Section 27)  
(INTO OR FROM PEMBA)**

No. ....

Permission is hereby granted to (name) ..... of

(address)..... to move the following animal(s)

(description).....

from ..... in the .....  
(Pemba to Unguja) (district)

to ..... in the .....  
(Pemba or Unguja) (district)

subject to the conditions set out below.

.....  
.....  
.....

The validity of this permit expires on (date). ....

Date ..... Officer (name, signature and stamp)



**THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR  
COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

**SEVENTH SCHEDULE  
(Section 85)**

Shs.

Fee payable in respect of inspection of cattle before and after slaughter.

(i) for all cattle except sheep, goats and female bovine over 3 years of age per head	1,000.00
(ii) for sheep and goats per head	700.00
(iii) for female bovines	1,500.00

Passed in the House of Representatives on the 4th day of January, 2000.

  
**KHAMIS JUMA CHANDE**  
**CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**