

- 1.4 International passengers disembarking at the Sangster International Airport at Montego Bay shall be subjected to the above procedures.
- 1.5 International Passengers who will not disembark at Sangster International Airport but who will be disembarking at the Norman Manley Airport in Kingston shall be instructed to carry the "Present to Customs" card with them, if they were issued such cards, for presentation to the customs Officers at the latter airport upon demand. The passengers will then be processed by the customs officers accordingly.
- 1.6 All food items found by customs officers are to be locked in freezers and held until removed by Veterinary Quarantine Officers for destruction by incineration.

## 2. SEAPORTS

All Jamaican personnel employed on board ships at port are required to pass through customs before leaving the port area to ensure that food stuffs are not carried off the ship. This will be enforced by the customs inspectors.

PART C. PROPER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF INTERNATIONAL GARBAGE

1. AIRPORTS

- 1.1 All food containers are to be sealed by Animal Health Quarantine Officer before the cleaning crew boards the aircraft.
- 1.2 All sealed food containers and miscellaneous wastes from the aircraft must be removed to the flight kitchens under seal.
- 1.3 Periodic inspection several times a day is made of animal quarantine officials to ensure that containers are arriving at the flight kitchens sealed.
- 1.4 All garbage shall be denatured with a disinfectant after being placed in plastic bags before removal for incineration.
- 1.5 All garbage from the flight kitchen shall be burned in approved incinerators under the supervision of the Animal Health Quarantine Officer.
- 1.6 All personnel leaving the flight kitchen area are to be searched to ensure that they do not carry out any food items.

2. SEAPORTS

- 2.1 All ships will be boarded and the ship captain required to sign the Shipmaster's Declaration Warning Notice (see Annex III Form 1). In essence, it states that no garbage from ships in port shall be allowed to be discharged. (Annex IV Warning poster)

PART D.

SUSTAINED PUBLIC INFORMATION

Part of the routine prevention of foreign animal diseases should be a continuous campaign for public awareness and vigilance which should include:

1. Regular press releases. (Example, see Annex V ).
2. Conduct of regular seminars for farmers.
3. Public television showing of films depicting the preventive measures being taken and the impact on the nation if and when a foreign animal disease, like foot-and-mouth disease, is introduced.

Regular showing, at least particularly during the tourist months, of the films "Constant Threat" and "Continent on Guard" with the prologue of the Minister of Agriculture.

4. Posting of constant reminders, such as posters, placed conspicuously at airports and seaports, on the prevention of importation of foreign animal diseases.(Example, Annex VI).
5. Provision of information to travellers to and from Jamaica (through Air Jamaica and other airlines) concerning the prohibition of entry of meat and meat products without permit, such as air hostess announcements during flight and information brochures to be included with the travel documents.
6. Other communications such as notices, circulars, etc, (See Annex VII ).

PART E. PERIODIC MONITORING AND REVIEW OF  
PREVENTION MEASURES

1. Regular monitoring and review of all measures being taken in relation to the prevention of entry of foreign animal diseases.  
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Minister of Agriculture  
(Chairman of the National Emergency Animal Disease Committee).
2. Conduct of regular education session for all personnel actively involved in the implementation of preventive measures, such as seaport and airport personnel, flight kitchen personnel, customs officers, animal health assistants, veterinary public health assistants, public health inspectors, etc.  
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Veterinary Quarantine Officer.
3. Regular training of Veterinary Officers on the field and laboratory diagnosis of foreign animal diseases to keep them abreast with the development of techniques and clinical recognition of cases.
4. Regular conduct, at least twice a year, of field exercises simulating introduction of a foreign animal disease to test the reactive capacity of the mobilization plan for control/eradication and containment of a foreign animal disease.  
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: (3 and 4 ) Director of Veterinary Services.

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTANT FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASES,  
THEIR CAUSATIVE AGENT, DISTRIBUTION AND ANIMAL POPULATION AT RISK

The status of animal diseases is dynamic and the pattern of distribution is constantly changing. Nevertheless, it would be valuable to have a ready reference list of the more important foreign animal diseases, their causative agent(s), known distribution, and animal population at risk.

The diseases included in the accompanying list are not currently present in Jamaica. Either they have not occurred historically, or no case had been reported for the past 5-10 years.

This list will have to be reviewed periodically by the National Emergency Committee in order to up-date the current distribution of each disease.

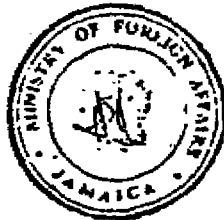
The list gives only a partial listing and does not include all the diseases that do not occur, or have not been reported present, in Jamaica.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to Heads of Diplomatic Missions and International Organisations in Kingston and has the honour to inform that the Pan American Health Organisation has notified the Government of Jamaica that there has been an outbreak of African Swine Fever in the Province of Guantanamo, Cuba.

This alert which has been brought to attention by the Ministry of Agriculture calls for the implementation of strict control measures by the appropriate authorities in Jamaica to safeguard against the introduction of this disease into Jamaica.

Heads of Diplomatic Missions and International Organisations are asked to impress upon the members of their staff the need to cooperate by strictly observing the regulations, and in particular, not to attempt to import any meat products in contravention of the regulations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Heads of Diplomatic Missions and International Organisations in Kingston, the assurances of its highest consideration.



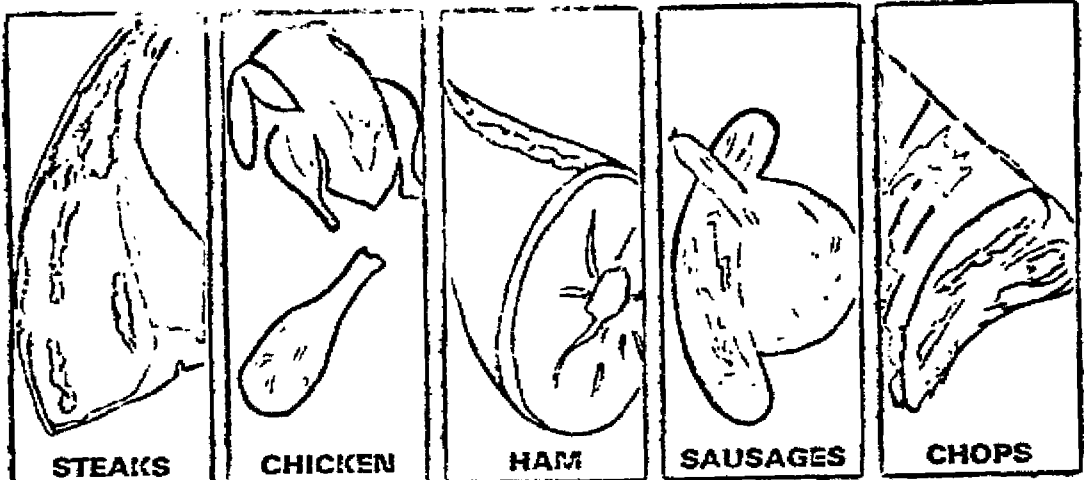
Heads of Diplomatic Missions and International Organisations  
Kingston, Jamaica  
6th March, 1980

# STOP

## PLEASE DO NOT IMPORT THESE DISEASES

- FOOT and MOUTH DISEASE
- AFRICAN SWINE FEVER
- VESICULAR DISEASES
- NEWCASTLE DISEASE

### BY BRINGING IN THESE ITEMS



VETERINARY DIVISION      MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

EMERGENCY  
ANIMAL DISEASE  
PREPAREDNESS  
PLAN  
MANUAL

PREVENTION OF INTRODUCTION

Section II

Annex I

April 1981

DISEASE (Causative Agent)	DISTRIBUTION	ANIMAL POPULATION AT RISK
AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS (Virus)	Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Nigeria, Chad, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Rhodesia, Rep. of S.Africa, Swaziland and Saudi Arabia.	Horses
AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (Virus)	Ethiopia, Malawi, Zambia, Dahomey, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Rep. of S.Africa, Angola, Spain, Portugal, France, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba.	Pigs
AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS (NAGANA) (Protozoa: Trypanosoma congolense, <u>T. brucei</u> , <u>T. vivax</u> )	Widespread in Africa.	Domestic and wild animals
BORNA DISEASE (Virus)	East and West Germany, Rumonia, Italy.	Cattle, Goats
BOVINE INFECTIOUS PETECCHIAL FEVER (Rickettsia-like organism: <u>Cytoecetes ondiri</u> )	Mauritiana, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali, Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Rep. of South Africa, Angola, Saudi Arabia, India, Peoples Republic of China, Mongolia.	Cattle
CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (Mycoplasma mycoides)	Mauritiana, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali, Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, South Africa, Angola, India, China, Mangolia. Recently eradicated in Australia.	Cattle

DISEASE (Causative Agent)	DISTRIBUTION	ANIMAL POPULATION AT RISK
CONTAGIOUS EQUINE METRITIS (Bacteria;unnamed so far)	England,Ireland, France, Australia, United States.	Horses
EAST COAST FEVER (Protozoa: Theileria <u>pava</u> )	Kenya, Uganda. Tanzania, Rwanda, Mozambique,Rhodesia, Botswana.	Cattle
EPHEMERAL FEVER (Virus)	Exact distribution unknown; reported to have been diagnosed in Africa, India,Pakistan, Philippines,Indonesia,Japan and Australia.	Cattle
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (Virus)	All countries except North and Central America,Australia, Barbados,Bermuda,Great Britain (England,Scotland,Wales and Isle of Man),Haiti,Iceland, Ireland,Jamaica,Japan,Dominican Republic,Fiji,New Zealand N.Ireland,Norway,Sweden,Tobago, Trinidad,Finland,Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.	Cattle,sheep, goats,swine and other cloven-hoof.
FOWL PLAGUE (Virus)	Morocco,Libya,Arab Republic, Egypt,Sudan,Chad,Gabon,United Arab Emirates,Iraq,Macau.	Poultry
HEARTWATER DISEASE ( <u>Rickettsia ruminantium</u> )	Mauritiana,Sudan,Ethiopia, Somalia,Kenya,Uganda,Tanzania, Malawi,Zambia ,Chad,Mali,Senegal, Portuguese Guinea,Ivory Coast, Ghana,Nigeria,Cameroon,Central African Republic,Mozambique, Rhodesia,Botswana,Swaziland, Republic of South Africa,Angola, Mauritius, Madagascar.	Cattle,sheep, goats
HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA ( <u>Pasteurella multocida</u> , Roberts Type I)	Occurs in majority of countries where there are domestic buffaloes, particularly the tropics,but in- cluding southern Europe,Russia, Africa, Near East and Asia.	Cattle, buffalo

DISEASE (Gausative Agent)	DISTRIBUTION	ANIMAL POPULATION AT RISK
HOG CHOLERA (Virus)	Present in nearly all European countries, in African, Asia, Central and South America, and some of the Caribbean islands. Recently eradicated in U.S.	Pigs
LOUPING ILL (Virus)	Europe, England, Scotland, Czechoslovakia, Russia.	Sheep
LUMPY SKIN DISEASE (Virus)	Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda, Zaire, Chad, Nigeria, Mozambique, Rodesia, Botswana, Lesotha, Swaziland, Republic of South Africa, Madagascar.	Cattle
NAIROBI SHEEP DISEASE (Virus)	Exact distribution unknown, reported only in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Kivu Province of the Congo.	Sheep
PESTES DE PETITS RUMINANTS (Virus)	West French Africa, especially in the southern and central regions; Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Dahomey.	Sheep, goats
RIFT VALLEY FEVER (Virus)	Kenya, Chad, Nigeria, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Republic of South Afrifa.	Sheep, goats, cattle.
RINDERPEST (Virus)	Eradicated from many parts of the world, but endemic foci still exist in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.	Cattle, goats, sheep
RABIES (Virus)	Occurs throughout the world, except Antarctica, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Hawaii, Taiwan, other Pacific Islands, Jamaica, some of the other West Indian Islands, England, Ireland, Norway and Sweden.	Dogs and all warm blooded mammals.

DISEASE (Causative Agent)	DISTRIBUTION	ANIMAL POPULATION AT RISK
SHEEP POX (Virus)	Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libyan, Arab Republic, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Chad, Niger, Mali, Senegal, Gambia, Nigeria, Mozambique, Russia, Greece, Turkey, Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Peoples Republic of China, Tunisia.	Sheep
SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE (Virus)	First reported in 1968; has been reported in Hong Kong, Italy, Portland, China, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Austria, Japan and West Germany.	Pigs
TESCHEN DISEASE (Virus)	Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Madagascar.	Pigs
TRICHINOSIS (Nematode: <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> )	World-wide, especially Europe and the United States.	Pigs, other mammals.

EXAMPLE OF "Present to Customs" CARD. (3 3/4 x 3 1/2 ")

<p>THIS CARD</p> <p>MUST BE PRESENTED</p> <p>AT CUSTOMS</p> <p>MINISTRIES OF HEALTH &amp; AGRICULTURE</p>
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CONVERMENT OF JAMAICA

THE ANIMAL (DISEASES & IMPORTATION) LAW, CHAPTER 14

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY DIVISION

SHIPMASTER'S DECLARATION AND WARNING NOTICE

INSTRUCTIONS: READ CAREFULLY: This declaration is required from the master of every vessel on entering a port of Jamaica, and is to be transmitted by the Public Health Inspector to the Veterinary Quarantine Officer to the address in item (1) below. In case the vessel has on board any cattle, sheep, other ruminants, or swine originating in a country in which either foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest has been determined to exist, the Public Health Inspector will immediately notify the above-mentioned officer in-charge of the port of entry of the number and kinds of animals, the country of origin, name of vessel, the date of arrival, and will bring to the master of the transporting vessel the prohibitive provisions of the regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, which will serve as a warning against any violation.

Scheduled countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest are determined not to exist at this time are the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

1. To: Veterinary Quarantine Officer  
Veterinary Division,  
Ministry of Agriculture.

Distribution: Complete address at left and forward original to addressee, copy to be left aboard ship.

2. Name of vessel	3. Port of Arrival	4. Date of Arrival
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LIVE ANIMAL ON BOARD VESSEL

The regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, provide that no vessel having on board cattle, sheep, other ruminants, or swine, which originate in other than a scheduled country as listed above, shall enter any port of Jamaica. All animals on board must be declared.

5. No. of Animals	6. Kind of animals	7. Port & Country of Origin
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FOREIGN FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN BEEF, VEAL,

MUTTON, LAMB AND PORK ON BOARD VESSEL

The regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture prohibit the landing in Jamaica of any fresh, chilled or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork from any unscheduled country. The regulations also prohibit the importation of dried pork and meat food products containing pork from any country where swine fever, african swine fever or swine vesicular disease exists.

8. Meat on Board	9. Country of Origin	10. Port & Country where loaded.
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WARNING TO SHIP CAPTAINS REGARDING SEA STORES MEAT

You are hereby warned that while your vessel is in the territorial waters of Jamaica the discharging FOR ANY PURPOSE of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats on board your vessel which originated, or were loaded aboard in an unscheduled country is prohibited.

You are also informed that garbage containing scraps, parts or other waste of these meats:

1. Shall not be thrown overboard in the territorial waters of Jamaica;
2. Must be kept in leakproof covered receptacles and be so placed or located to render same inaccessible to any unauthorized persons;
3. May be unloaded in tight receptacles for incineration or other proper disposal under official supervision of the Veterinary Quarantine Officer.

I hereby declare that the above information is a complete record of all live animals and meat on board my vessel.

I further declare that all regulations of the Veterinary-Public Health Services regarding sea stores meats and garbage derived therefrom will be complied with while my vessel is in the territorial waters of Jamaica.

11. Signature of Captain	12. Date
13. Signature of Public Health Quarantine Inspector	14. Date

# **WARNING**

**NO MEAT MEAT PRODUCTS,  
MEAT SCRAPS OR ANY  
GARBAGE - WILL BE ALLOWED  
OFF THIS SHIP WHILE IN PORT.**

**Unless under permit by the**

**MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE & HEALTH.**

**PLEASE COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF**

**JAMAICA**

EXAMPLE OF REGULAR PRESS RELEASES

THE DAILY GLEANER, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1978

## *Move to prevent swine fever*

There was an outbreak of African Swine Fever in the Dominican Republic and Haiti early this month. The disease was also discovered in Brazil in May. As a precaution against the possibility of the disease reaching Jamaica, the Ministry of Agriculture is asking Jamaican citizens to discourage anyone from bringing into the country uncanned pork products, such as ham, sausages and salami.

This information has been confirmed by the Pan-American Health Organisation and relayed by letter to the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, a release from the A.I.S. has stated.

African Swine Fever is caused by a virus that is very resistant to environmental factors: it is difficult to distinguish the symptoms from hog cholera (also called swine fever) and should not be confused with the latter, the release said.

The fever has an incubation period of five to 15 days. Affected animals first develop a high fever then completely lose appetite, tend to huddle and may die within three days.

The virus attacks the blood vessels causing haemorrhage. As a result, sick animals may have blotchy red or purple areas on the skin, especially on the snout, ears, tail and flank.

The Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Agriculture is asking all farmers to observe their pigs closely for the above symptoms. If there is suspicion about the presence of the disease being in any herd, farmers should immediately make a report to the nearest Veterinary Officer.

The Division has also said that there is no cure or vaccine for African Swine Fever, and the only known method of control of the disease is slaughter of the entire pig population that has been exposed to it. Such slaughter would have to be carried out before the disease becomes established.

According to the release, African Swine Fever virus can survive in processed pork products for a long time. It has been shown that the virus can remain infective in ham bones,

for several months. Noting that Jamaica does not import any pork or pork products, the release makes the following appeal.

"All Jamaicans must therefore discourage anyone from bringing any pork or pork products into the country, such as ham, sausages, salami.

"Bringing in of infected pork products has been the method of introduction of African Swine Fever in several countries. Canned, hermetically-sealed pork products are however safe, since the virus is killed by this process.

"African Swine Fever is perhaps the most serious animal disease known today. Let us all join hands in preventing this malady from entering Jamaica which has historically been free from any serious diseases."