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South Africa and Zimbabwe

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe on health matters. Johannesburg, 21 April 2009

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Afrique du Sud et Zimbabwe

Accord entre le Gouvernement de la République sud-africaine et le Gouvernement de la République du Zimbabwe en matière de santé. Johannesburg, 21 avril 2009

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[ENGLISH TEXT – TEXTE ANGLAIS]

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

AND

THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

ON HEALTH MATTERS

PREAMBLE

The Government of the Republic of South Africa (hereinafter referred to as "South Africa") and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe (hereinafter referred to as "Zimbabwe"), (hereinafter jointly referred to as the "Parties" and separately as a "Party");

WILLING to contribute to, establish and develop a diversified relationship in the health field, in the spirit of solidarity and friendship;

BEING AWARE of the importance of health development for the future of the countries of the Parties;

ACKNOWLEDGING the mutual advantages that may result from this Agreement;

HEREBY AGREE as follows:

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITIONS

In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise indicates-

"Communicable disease" means a disease resulting from an infection due to pathogenic agents or toxins generated by it, following the direct or indirect transmission of the agent from the source to the host;

"health professional" means a person who is registered with a statutory body and has significant skill, experience or knowledge in the health field or activity;

"health technology" includes devices, drugs, medical and surgical procedures and the knowledge associated with these, in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease,

as well as in rehabilitation, including the organizational and supportive systems within which health care is provided;

"non-communicable disease" means a disease or health condition that cannot be contracted from another person, animal or directly from the environment;

"subsidiary agreement" means a Memorandum of Understanding or an exchange of correspondence between South Africa and Zimbabwe in respect of projects; and

"twinning between institutions" means the pairing of institutions with similar functions and areas of speciality in the two countries for the purpose of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 2 SCOPE OF AGREEMENT

The Parties shall promote, develop and increase cooperation in the field of health within their respective jurisdictions by exploring the possibilities for cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

ARTICLE 3 COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

The Competent Authorities responsible for the implementation of this Agreement shall be-

- (a) in the case of South Africa, its National Department of Health or otherwise represented by the High Commissioner of the Republic of South Africa in the Republic of Zimbabwe; and
- (b) in the case of Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare or otherwise represented by the High Commissioner of the Republic of Zimbabwe in the Republic of South Africa.

ARTICLE 4 AREAS OF COOPERATION

Cooperation between the Parties shall take place in the following areas:

- (a) Health systems management including regulation and legislation in the health sector;
- (b) health human resource development and management;
- (c) prevention, control, management and surveillance of communicable and noncommunicable diseases and conditions;
- (d) specialised medical care and health services, including patient referrals;
- (e) laboratory, forensic pathology and blood transfusion services;
- (f) regulation and access to pharmaceuticals and vaccines;
- (g) family, child health and nutrition;
- (h) research and development;
- (i) traditional medicine; and
- (i) national and natural emergency situations.

ARTICLE 5 FORMS OF COOPERATION

The Parties shall cooperate by-

- (a) creating partnerships between health, research, regulatory, training and other institutions, including twinning of such institutions;
- (b) exchanging of health professionals, lecturers and students for the purposes of sharing new techniques and technologies, including training and educational programmes, agreed to by the Parties;
- (c) exchanging, disseminating and sharing information and developing common strategies on health and regulatory issues;
- (d) conducting biomedical and health systems research;