

REGULATIONS MADE IN TERMS OF

Allied Health Professions Act 7 of 2004

section 55 read with section 19

Regulations relating to Minimum Requirements of Study   
for Registration as Environmental Health Practitioner

Government Notice 88 of 2014

(GG 5501)

came into force on date of publication: 8 July 2014

The Government Notice which publishes these regulations notes that they were made on   
the recommendation of the Allied Health Professions Council of Namibia. It also repeals   
the regulations contained in RSA GN R.2308/1976 (RSA GG 5349). These previous regulations   
were made in terms of the RSA Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions   
Act 56 of 1974. They survived in terms of section 50(2) of the Allied Health Services Professions Act 20 of 1993 (GG 710) and section 62(2) of its successor, the   
Allied Health Professions Act 7 of 2004 (GG 3247).

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Definitions

2. Minimum qualifications required for registration as an environmental health practitioner

3. Recognition of qualification by Council

**Definitions**

**1.** In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression defined in the Act has that meaning, and -

“the Act” means the Allied Health Professions Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004).

**Minimum qualifications required for registration as an environmental health practitioner**

**2.** (1) Subject to compliance with the other requirements prescribed by or under the Act, a person who is the holder of any of the following qualifications may be registered by the Council as an environmental health practitioner:

**Educational Institution Qualification**

**or Examining Authority**

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

Polytechnic of Namibia Bachelor of Science and Technology

Degree in Environmental Health

[The Polytechnic of Namibia established by Act 33 of 1994 has been replaced by the   
Namibia University of Science and Technology established by Act 7 of 2015.]

**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Department of National Education National Diploma for Health Inspectors

National Diploma in Public Health

University of Fort Hare Bachelor of Science Degree in

Hygiene

North West University

(formerly Potchefstroom University Bachelor of Science Degree in

of Christian Higher Education) Hygiene

University of South Africa Bachelor of Science Degree in

(formerly Unisa or Technikon SA or Hygiene

Vudec)

Cape Peninsula University of Technology National Diploma in Environmental (formerly Cape Technikon) Health

Durban Institute of Technology National Diploma in Environmental

(formerly Mangosuthu Technikon or Health

ML Sultan Technikon or Technikon Natal)

Tshwane University of Technology National Diploma in Environmental

(formerly Technikon Northern Gauteng or Health

Technikon Northern Transvaal or

Technikon Pretoria)

Central University of Technology, Free State National Diploma in Environmental (formerly Technikon Free State) Health

Cape Peninsula University of Technology National Diploma in Environmental

(formerly Peninsula Technikon) Health

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University National Diploma in Environmental

(formerly Port Elizabeth technikon [Technikon]) Health

University of Johannesburg National Diploma in Environmental

(formerly Technikon Witwatersrand) Health

**REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE**

Solusi University Bachelor of Science and Technology

Degree in Environmental Health

Chinoyi University of Science and Technology Bachelor of Science Degree in

Environmental Health

National University of Science and Technology Bachelor of Science Degree in

Environmental Health

Bulawayo Polytechnic National Diploma in

Environmental Health

**SWAZILAND**

Swaziland Institute of Health Sciences Diploma in Environmental Health.

(2) Any person who is not the holder of a qualification prescribed by subregulation (1), may be registered as a environmental health practitioner, subject to regulation 3 and to compliance with the other requirements prescribed by or under the Act, if he or she is the holder of a -

[The word “a” in the phrase “a environmental health practitioner” should be “an”.]

(a) Bachelors Degree in Environmental Health or a Bachelor of Science and Technology Degree in Environmental Health, awarded by, after receiving education, tuition and training for a period of four years; or

(b) Diploma in Environmental Health, awarded by, after receiving education, tuition and training for a period of three years,

at an educational institution approved by the Council, subject to subregulation (3) of this regulation and to regulation 3.

(3) The education, tuition and training for the Degree or Diploma referred to in subregulation (2) must include, to the satisfaction of the Council -

(a) education, tuition and training relating to environmental health, in the main subjects of -

(i) health physics and chemistry;

(ii) environmental health biology;

(iii) social studies and community development;

(iv) building construction and town planning;

(v) environmental pollution control;

(vi) occupational health and safety;

(vii) epidemiology;

(viii) vector borne and communicable disease control; and

(ix) microbiology and parasitology; and

(b) practical training in -

(i) food and meat hygiene;

(ii) occupational health and safety;

(iii) vector borne disease or communicable disease control;

(iv) environmental pollution control; and

(v) community development.

(4) The Council may register a person who complies with subregulations (2) and (3) as an environmental health practitioner, if the qualification on which that person relies for registration as an environmental health practitioner is recognised by the Council under regulation 3.

**Recognition of qualification by Council**

**3.** The Council may recognise, for the purpose of the registration of a person as a environmental health practitioner, a qualification prescribed by or referred to in subregulation (2) of regulation 2, if -

[The word “a” in the phrase “a environmental health practitioner” should be “an”.]

(a) the educational institution at which that person obtained that qualification is approved by the Council for that purpose;

(b) the registration authority responsible for the registration of a person to practise as an environmental health practitioner in the country in which that person obtained that qualification, recognises that qualification for registration to practise as an environmental health practitioner in that country; and

(c) that person complies with the other requirements for registration as an environmental health practitioner prescribed by or under the Act.