

# STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION, TRACEABILITY AND PERFORMANCE RECORDING IN DIFFERENT COMMODITY CHAINS (BEEF, DAIRY, SMALL RUMINANTS): TANZANIA CONTEXT

*M.M. BAHARI & S.S. KAGARUKI MLFD – TANZANIA*

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# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Brief implementation history
- Purposes of AIR system
- Legal framework
- Coverage/Scope
- Animal identification methods
- Main challenges faced/facing the systems
- Strategies towards addressing the challenges

# INTRODUCTION

- Livestock keeping in TZ (as per 2012 Population Census)
  - 3,895,665 Households raise cattle, sheep, goats and poultry
  - Main Species kept are as follows
    - Cattle – 24,105,808
    - goats - 14,979,340
    - sheep – 4,390,227
    - Poultry – 36,478,732
- Livestock contribution - 4.6 % of GDP & 30% of Agricultural GDP

# TANZANIA – Location in the map

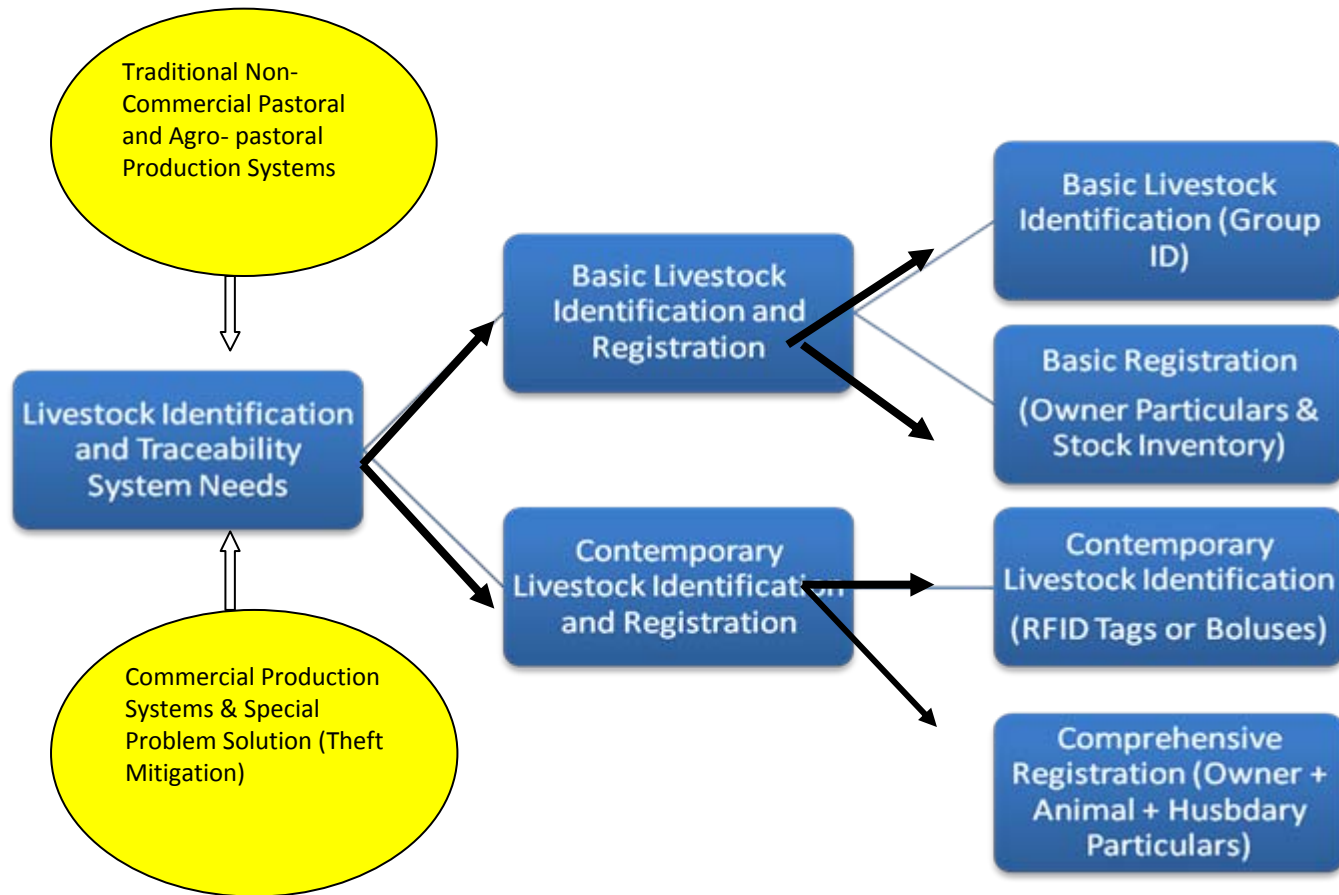


# IMPLEMENTATION HISTORY TOWARDS LITS

dev.

- 2001 – National livestock stakeholders Workshop
- 2006 – National Livestock Policy (article 3.10)
- 2007 – Special Unit on LITS – DIR (Ground work)
- 2008 – Consultancy study by ADT/UBK to recommend the most appropriate LITS
- 2010- The LIRT Act – No 12 of 2010 (CAP 184)
- 2011 – The LIRT Regulations – GN 362
- 2008 – 2011 – Piloting Basic ID (branding) + paper based registration
- 2012 – 2014 – Development and piloting of TANLITS DB IT Solution through FAO Support (TCP/URT/3303)

# Tanzania LITS Choices Decision Tree for AIR Technology in Different Production Systems





Dashboard



AIT



GIS



Reports



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
TANLITS  
Tanzania National Livestock  
Identification and Traceability System

## Animal Identification and Traceability

### Establishment

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Register Establishments ▶

Identification of Animals ▶

Movements of Animals ▶

ID Device Management ▶

Controls ▶

Animal Health ▶

Document Management ▶

Animal Tracing ▶

Miscellaneous ▶

### Welcome Message

#### The Tanzania Livestock Identification and Traceability System (TANLITS)

TANLITS is a web-based system developed to operationalize the Livestock Identification, Registration and Traceability Act Chapter 184 of the laws of Tanzania and its Regulations for purposes of controlling animal diseases and livestock theft, enhancing food safety assurance; to regulate movement of livestock, improve livestock products and production of animal genetic resources; to promote access to market and to provide for other related matters. The system operates through registration of stakeholders; animal identification and registration of movements and other important events.

# Purposes of AIR System

- Stipulated in long title of CAP 184
  - (i) Animal disease surveillance, control and emergence diseases risks management;
  - (ii) Livestock movement control;
  - (iii) Livestock theft/rustling mitigation;
  - (iv) Promoting international livestock trade
  - (v) Livestock production and breed improvements (performance recording)
  - (vi) Animal welfare and hides/skin Quality improvements (correct ID practices)

# **Legal and Regulatory Framework**

- Chapter 184 of the Laws of Tanzania-the Livestock Identification, Registration and Traceability Act of 2010.
  - Enacted in 2010
- Operationalised by its Regulations of 2011
  - provides for the type of livestock identification technologies
  - also provides in the Schedules 1-10 for the various forms to be used in the design, development and implementation of LITS



# TANLITS COVARAGE/ SCOPE

- TANLITS – Stands for Tanzania National Livestock Identification and Traceability System
- TANLITS
  - planned to cover the whole country through phased approach
  - currently covers live animals principally cattle and then small ruminants –sheep and goats.



# TANLITS COVERAGE (Cont...)

- Registration of establishments and stakeholders (villages, premises, keepers ect)
- Management of users and their privileges
- Management of identification devices
- Registration of animals (Indiv. or Group)
- Registration of Movement
- Tracing of animals
- On spot Control Management
- Animal Health events (treatments, vaccinations, laboratory test results)
- Management of certificates

# TANLITS ID technologies/methods

- Basic - using hot iron branding with coded symbols ( 5 – 7 characters) assigned to an epidemiologic unit i.e. village in pastoral production system
- Contemporary definitive ID System
  - RFID – Combo E/tags or Bolus + v/tags



# MAIN CHALLENGES

- Adequate Financial Resources at Central and LGAs
- Human Resources - Capacity Building and deployment of LITS Experts
- Maintenance of degree of permanence and legibility of the LID technology adopted
- Winning support and adoption by the pastoralist to finance and practice the system;
- Accessing lucrative markets of Europe and Far East Asian Countries vs LITS incentives
- Maintenance of large database

# **STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES**

Develop mechanisms to sustainably avail livestock identification devices to field operators;

- Establish a Guarantee Support Fund for the Importation of LIDs
- Statutory formalization of the LDF in LGAs to cater for Livestock Services Needs –

## **Public awareness and support**

- Design and develop TANLITS Newsletter, SOP and Guidelines
- Prepare and air additional Radio & TV Programmes and documentaries
- Support Implementation of TANLITS Field Operations (training, transport, communication ect)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION