
***Current tools and technologies for
AIR and their appropriateness in the
African context – what tool for what
purpose?***

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Agenda

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Tools
 - ❑ Devices
 - ❑ Applications
 - ❑ Databases
 - ❑ Connectivity & Technology
- ❑ Discussion: Appropriateness & What tools for What Purposes
- ❑ Questions

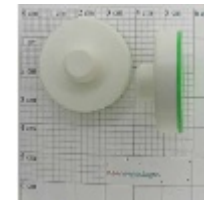
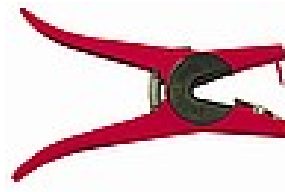
The tools and technologies available typically revolve around the architecture of AITS

- Identification (Devices)
- Software Application
- Information Storage: Database
- Data Acquisition
 - Direct Input
 - Field/Remote Data Capture
 - Data Synchronization
- Data Retrieval
- Connectivity

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- ❑ Analogue Ear Tags
- ❑ Digital Ear Tag (RFID, Barcode)
 - ❑ LF, HF, UHF, Passive, Active, FDX, HDX, ..
- ❑ Leg Tag
- ❑ Injectable
- ❑ Digital / Analogue Ear Tag Combination
- ❑ Reticular Bolus
- ❑ Plastic / Metal Tags
- ❑ Retinal Scanning
- ❑ Genetics / DNA
- ❑ Branding



Devices

- ❑ RFID Readers
- ❑ Barcode Scanners



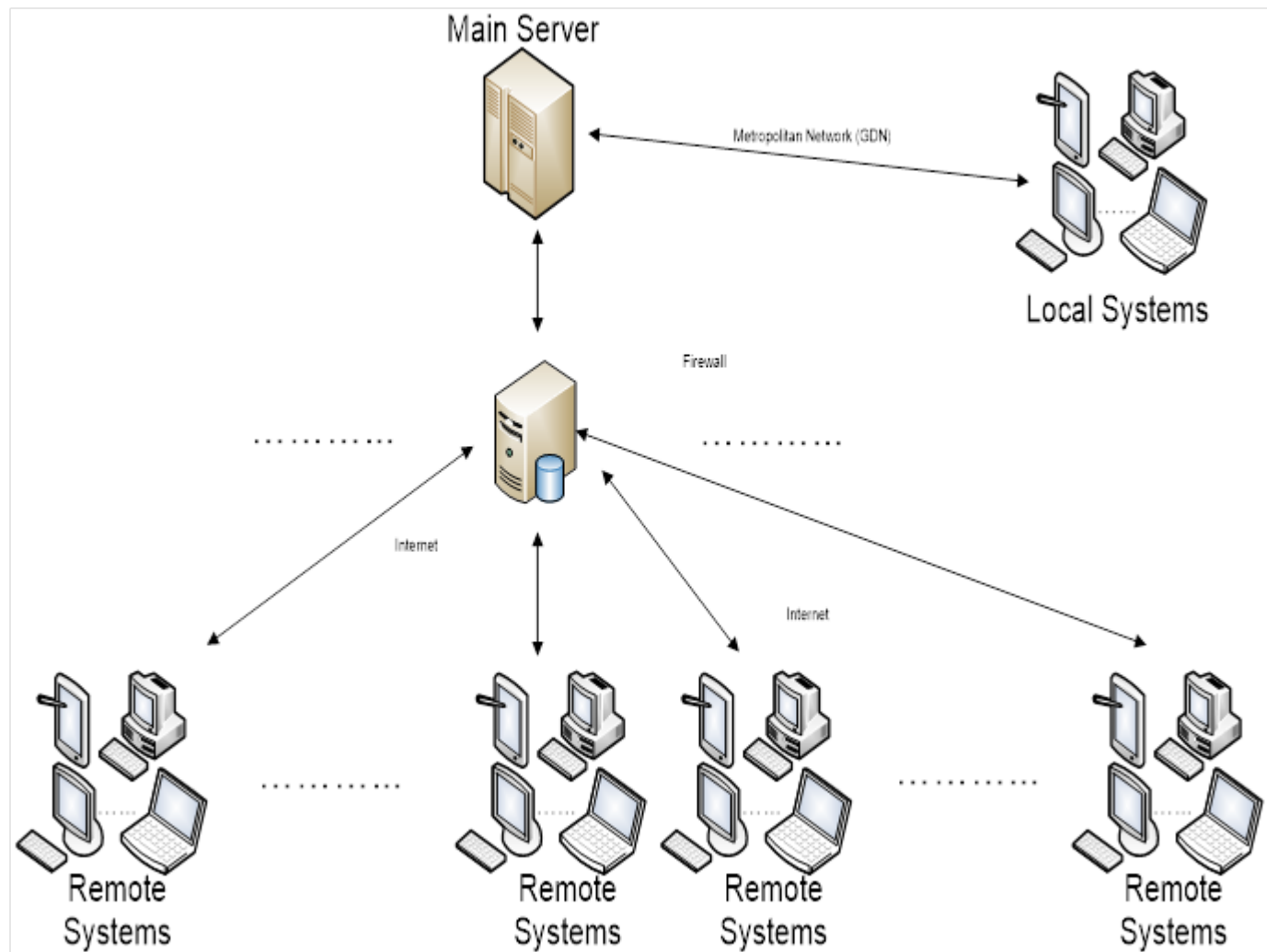
- PC Based
- Web Based (adoption of e-platform principles)
- Mobile
- Hosted
- Centralized (Database vs. Application)
- Distributed (Database vs. Application)
- Farm level
- Country Level
- Packaged / standardized
- Bespoke
- Combination packaged/ bespoke

- Server based
- Local / On Farm based
- Hosted / Virtualization
- Centralized
- Distributed
- Connectivity
 - Local Network
 - Mobile Communications Network
 - Internet
 - Satellite
 - Point-to-Point terrestrial links
 - Wireless technologies (Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, RF, ..)
 - Purpose built network
- Hybrid Architecture

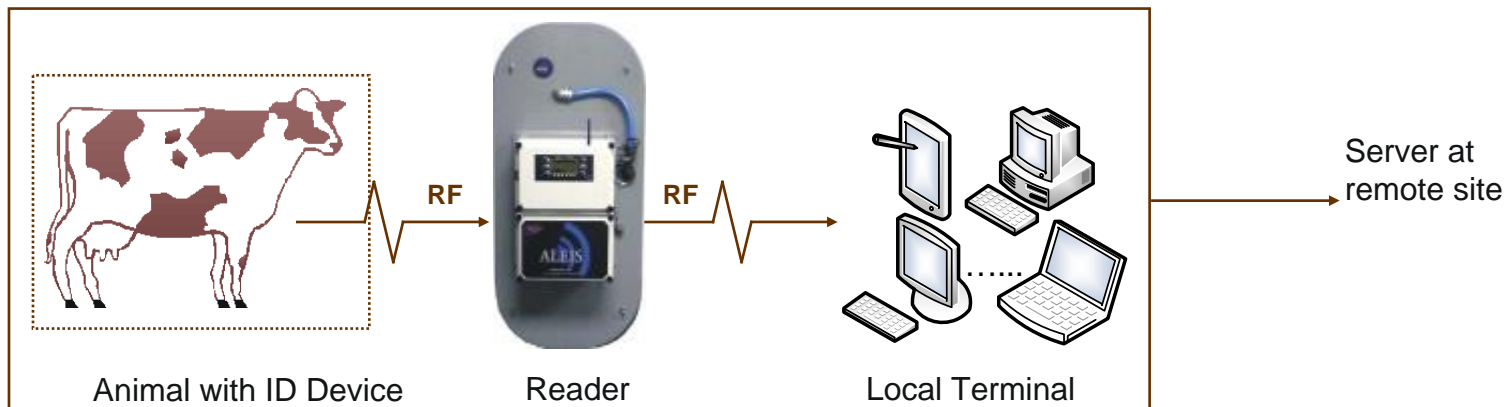
Considerations:

- Information System
- Information Technology
- System Usage and Data Synchronization
 - Data Networks (Wired and Wireless, LANs, WANs, MANs,)
 - Internet
 - Intranet
 - Extranet
 - Portals
 - Electronic data Interchange
- Real-time vs. Off-line modes of operation
 - Communication Infrastructure
 - Required data latency
 - Multiple independent databases
- Remote vs. Occasionally Connected
- Size of data set to be uploaded (e.g. Local vs. Country-wide datasets)
- 'Data Integration' vs. 'Synchronization' vs. 'Consolidation' vs. 'Interfacing'

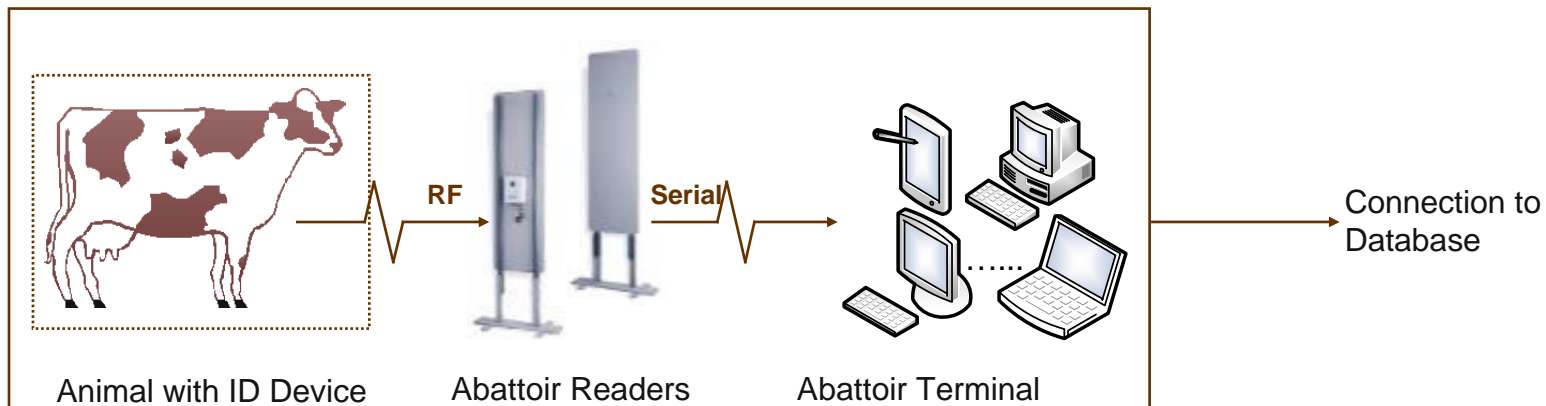
Technology: Typical Distributed Connectivity



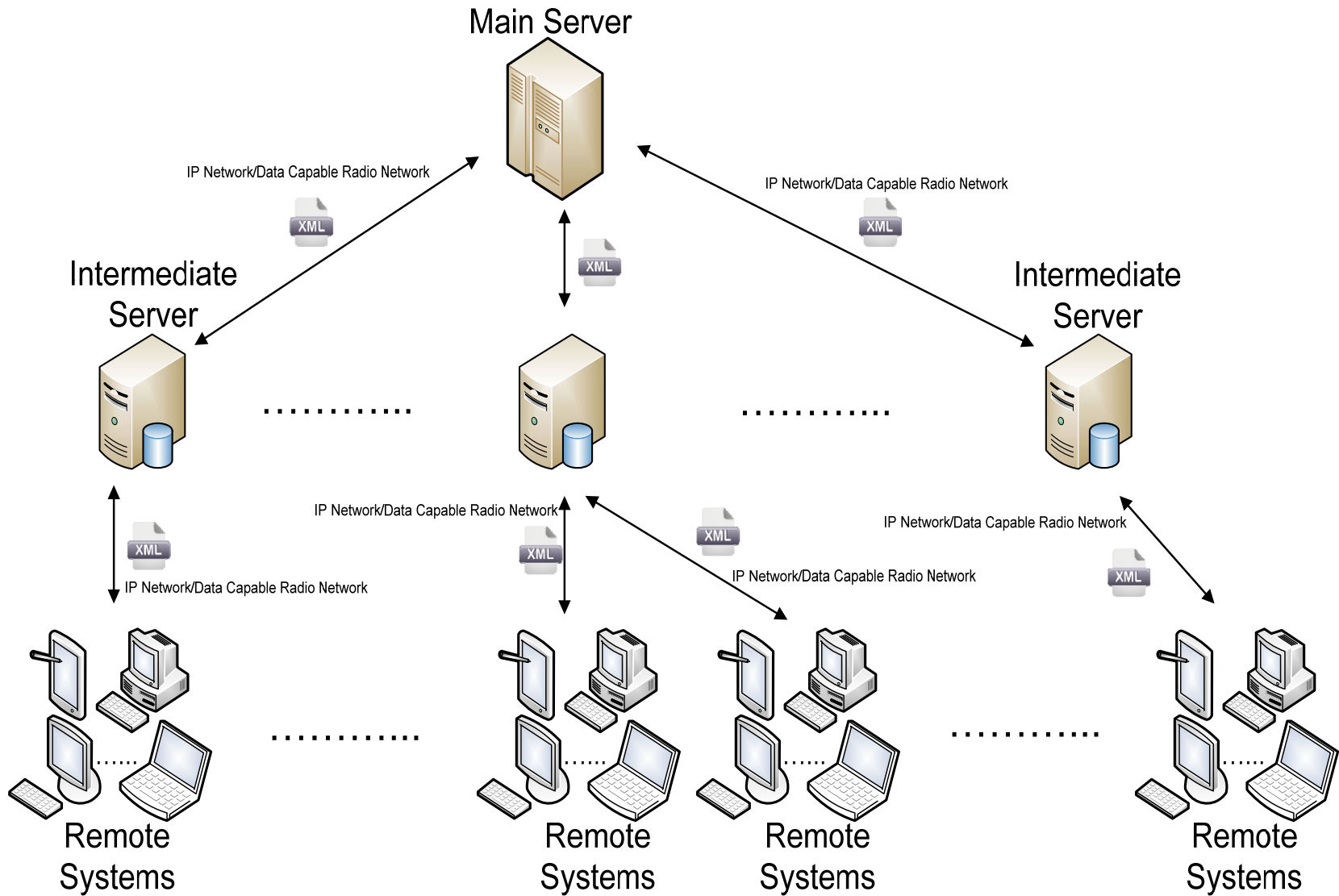
At Crush/Kraal/Farm



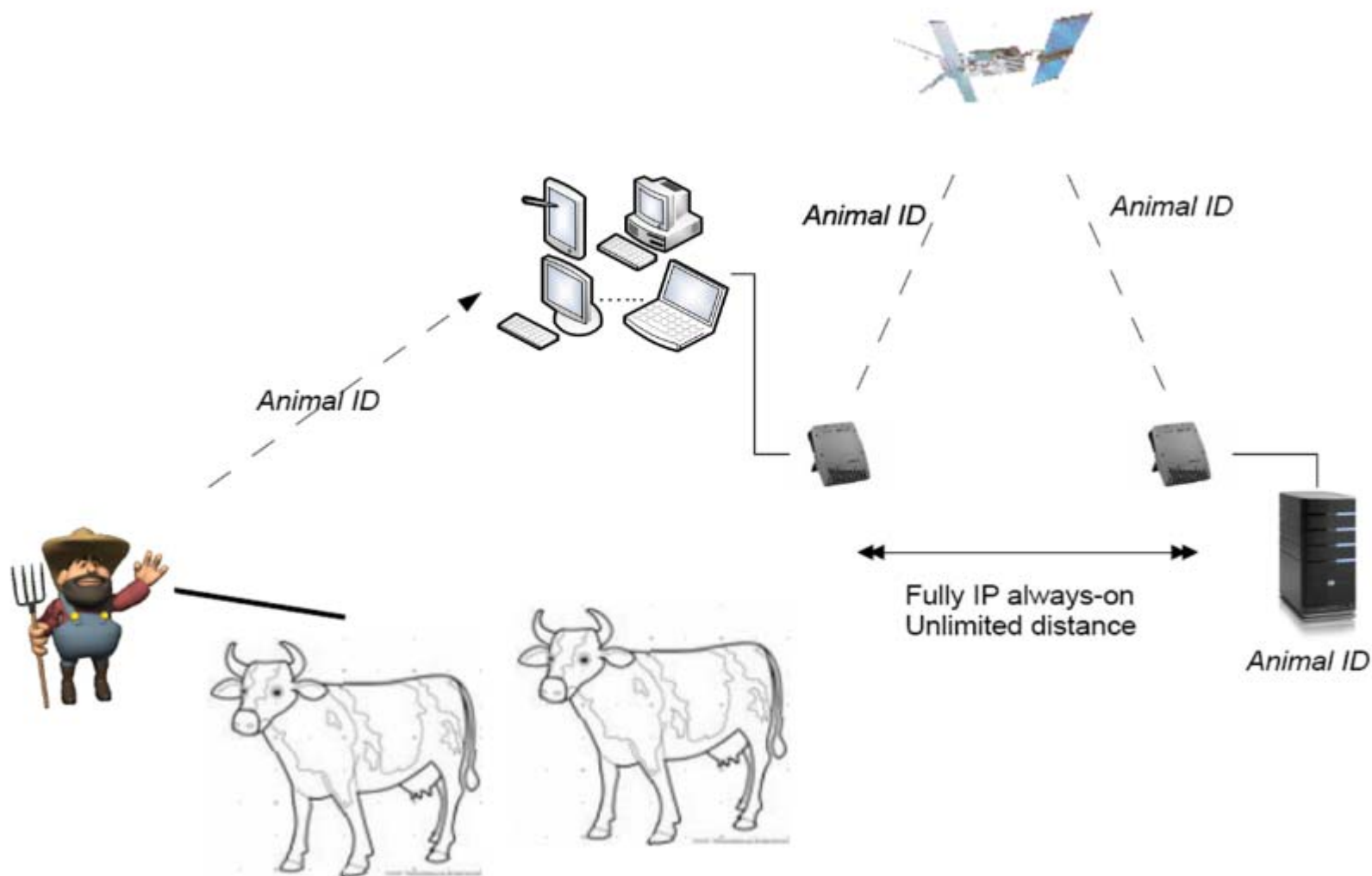
At Abattoir



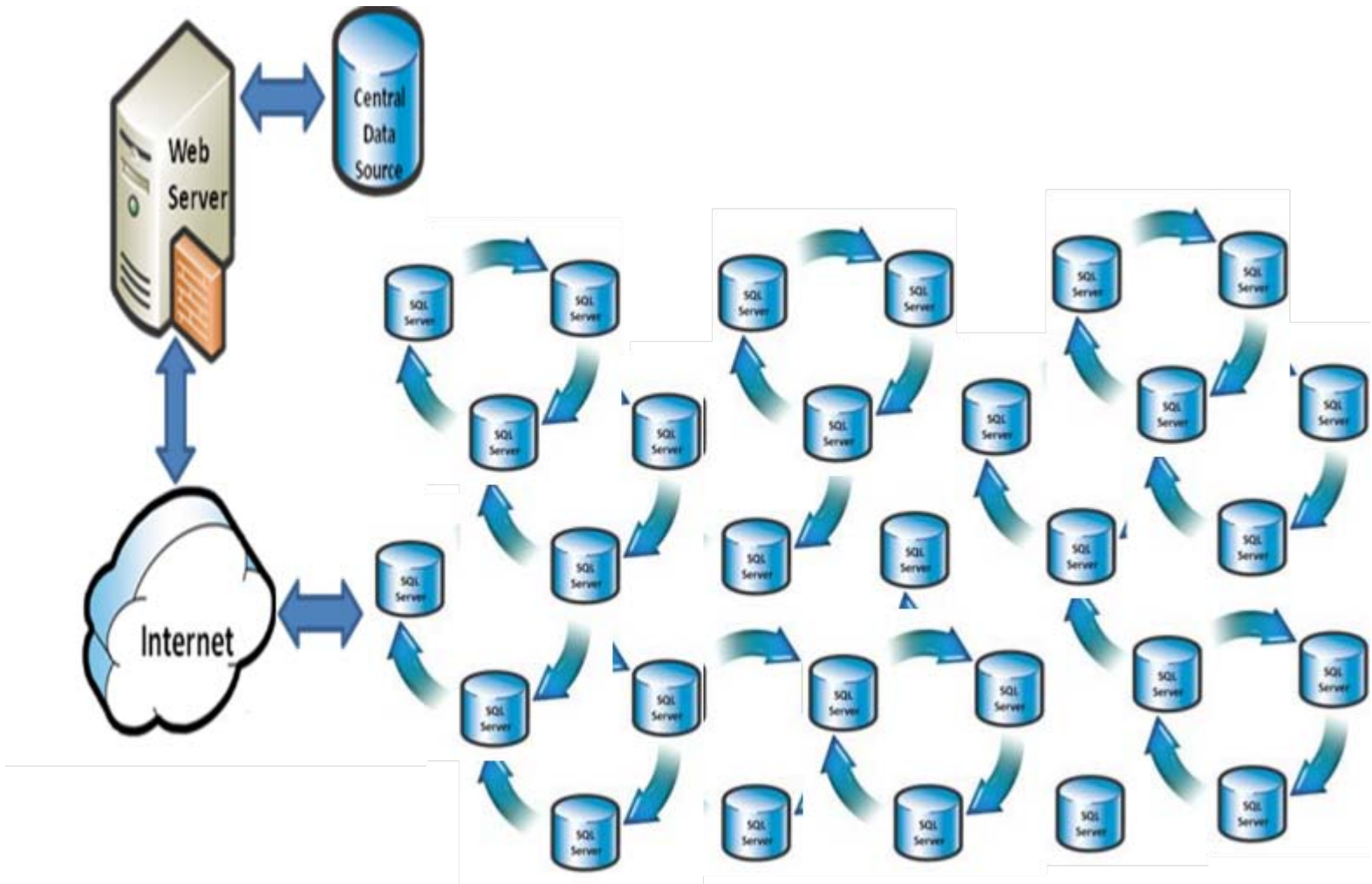
Technology: Connectivity / data flow Country-wide



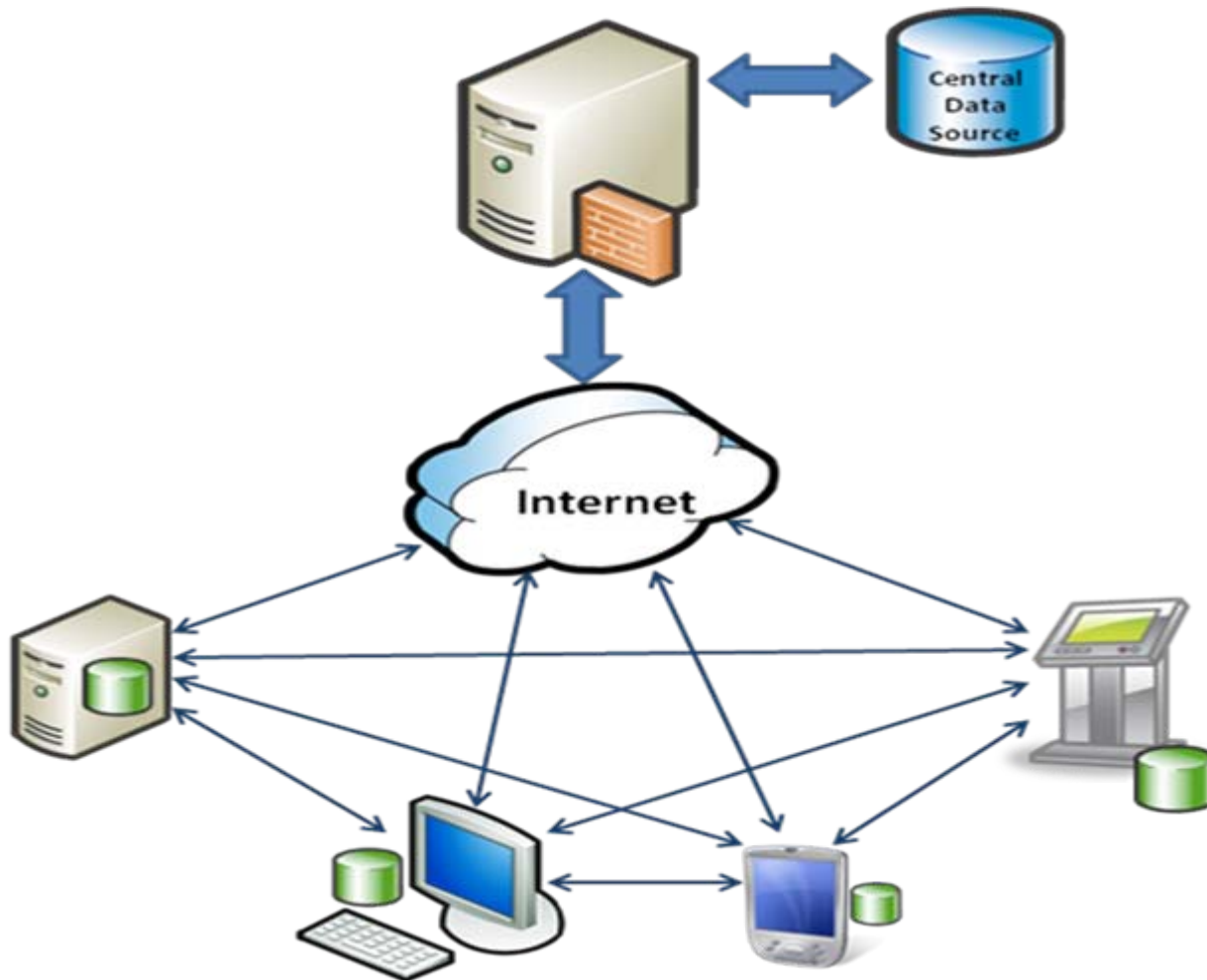
Technology: Connectivity / data flow Country-wide - Satellite



Technology: Data Synchronisation Scenario 1



Technology: Data Synchronisation Scenario 2



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Countries need to look at their specific requirements:

- ❑ Who has prime responsibility for the system - Government run / industry run / private
- ❑ Resources Required to run the 'Systems', e.g. internal vs. outsourcing
- ❑ What technology to adopt
- ❑ Integration vs. Interfacing
- ❑ PC based vs. Web based vs. other
- ❑ Whom to give access to
- ❑ Who captures what? E.g. some information could come from farmers and some from the C.A.
- ❑ Multiple modes and means of data capture, i.e. via multiple technological platforms
- ❑ Incorporation of multiple organisational, governmental, private (e.g. producer) views
- ❑ Level of Data Security Required (Disaster Recovery vs. Business Continuity)

Appropriateness & What tools for What Purposes

- ❑ Level and Detail of Information to be captured (e.g. down to feed level)
- ❑ Data warehousing and Business Intelligence; ability to collate data from multiple sources and multiple systems
- ❑ Level of Reporting required (e.g. Geospatial, Country Specific, Farm Specific?)
- ❑ What to do with Historical Data
- ❑ Real-time capture, access and verification of Data
 - Communications infrastructure play a key role in achieving this
 - ❑ International best standards and practices
- ❑ Integration aspect of the entire system
- ❑ Cost on acquisition and implementation
- ❑ Expected Return on Investment / Long-term running costs of the system

Conclusion, Questions and Answers



Thank You