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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PLANNING OF AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2022 OF SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

April 2024

SDGs:



Country: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Project Code: TCP/STV/3801

FAO Contribution: USD 160 000

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Implementing Partners

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour; Statistical Office of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Beneficiaries

Agricultural sector and rural community farmers from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outputs

Regional Initiative: Hunger-Free Latin America and Caribbean Initiative – by strengthening the information system on food and nutrition.

Country Programming Framework: CPF (2016-2019) Priority 3 – Output 3.2:

Market Information system developed with the support of FAO to incorporate regional, international and local information.

Work Plan (2020-2021) Output 2.4.2:

Strengthening of institutional capacities to collect, analyse and report data essential for informed decision-making on sustainable production, climate change mitigation and environmental preservation.



BACKGROUND

Agriculture is a major pillar of the economy in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, although its importance has declined in recent years. The agricultural sector continues to be export-driven and has diversified from mainly exporting bananas to several types of commodities, such as root crops and tubers, coconuts and plantains. The commitment to growth in traditional crop sectors, such as arrowroot and bananas, remains a primary focus in the reduction of poverty and the creation of opportunities for improved livelihoods. In 2013, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines published the “National Economic and Social Development Plan 2013 to 2025” with the purpose of increasing market access for agricultural produce, and for which the first strategic intervention is to develop and maintain an effective information and market intelligence system.

In this context and recognizing the need for up-to-date information on the structure of the agricultural sector in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the government requested technical assistance from FAO to prepare the agriculture census. This TCP aimed at addressing the need for updated national and sub-national agriculture data to inform evidence-based policymaking in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The new agricultural census provides a snapshot of agriculture and give an opportunity to identify trends and structural changes in the sector. It will also be a valuable source of data for the government and the private sector in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to develop and monitor food and nutrition security policies and investments in the agricultural sector.

IMPACT

The expected impact of the project was to contribute to more informed decision-making in the agriculture sector through updating of agricultural data. Although FAO standard prescribes that the census of agriculture and fisheries (CAF) should be carried out, at least, every ten years; the last agricultural census was conducted in 2000. The lack of comprehensive structural data on the agriculture sector has created significant challenges to evaluating the effectiveness of policies in the sector, accurately measuring its contribution to the economy and updating of sampling frames for regular agricultural surveys. Thus, the CAF proposed in this TCP emerged as a critical initiative in this landscape, focused on establishing baselines for selected SDG indicators and laying the groundwork for ongoing data collection through regular farm surveys. By integrating SDG indicators into the census framework, the project established a strong foundation for monitoring progress towards sustainable development goals within the agricultural sector.

Overall, the census will serve as a benchmark for updating the production forecasting models that will allow the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour to project the supply and demand data that feeds the existing National Agriculture Marketing Information System (NAMIS). Over the longer-term, the results of the project establish a baseline to facilitate a flow of reliable and timely data and information on agriculture, linking the national supply of agricultural products to the local and international market demand. Finally, the project's contributions resonate across multiple levels, from national priorities outlined in the CPF to SDGs 1, 2, 8 and 16, thereby underpinning its significance in advancing agricultural sustainability and socioeconomic development in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

Throughout the project, capacity-building workshops proved to be instrumental in enriching national staff with methodological insights and fieldwork preparation, which strengthened the government's capabilities for the upcoming census to not only meet but exceed data requirements. The project design responded to the needs and context at the time of its preparation and its future perspective, while its achievements are the result of the execution of the activities included in its work plan, delivering results on almost all expected outputs. The project was designed to address the critical need for comprehensive agricultural data within the national statistical system. Overall, it demonstrated a proactive and strategic approach to addressing the challenges posed by the lack of agricultural data, thereby laying a solid foundation for effective management and informed decision-making in the agricultural sector.

FAO played a crucial role in assisting the government in preparing for the census by integrating an agricultural module into the PHC, updating methodology frameworks and institutional arrangements, designing questionnaires and providing comprehensive instruction manuals. A robust method for identifying farm holdings and accurately measuring land areas was developed, which involved the development and integration of an agricultural module in the PHC, serving as the household component of frame for the census. Extensive training was provided to Ministry of Agriculture and Information Technology Services Division staff on programming, editing questionnaires and operating the software on tablets, ensuring seamless integration into the census process. The objectives and system requirements for NAMIS were also reviewed and evaluated, which was achieved by holding consultations with key stakeholders working with the system.

Finally, the project document for the census was successfully drafted and endorsed by the government. This was achieved thanks to the successful review of existing available data, the organization of a data users workshop to better understand the needs for the census, the production of a report on the administrative roles and institutional structure for the census, training for government staff on the use of computer-assisted personal interviewing and the establishment of census instruments. As a result of the project, the government also successfully secured additional funding from the World Bank to support the implementation of fieldwork and post-enumeration activities under the project "Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Commission – OECS Data for Decision Making Project".

Further details on this project can be found online¹.

¹<https://bit.ly/3Uls4ud>

IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

The project made significant strides towards achieving its expected outcome, primarily focused on planning and preparing for the CAF in adherence to international standards and FAO recommendations, particularly those outlined in the World Census of Agriculture (WCA) 2020 guidelines. Careful planning was undertaken by the project team to ensure that the government is well-positioned to execute the fieldwork data collection phase effectively. In addition, the PHC was not yet completed by the end of the project, therefore FAO was not able to contribute to the analysis of the sampling frame for the CAF. Moreover, it is essential to recognize that subsequent data processing, analysis and the generation of a new sampling frame, remains outstanding.

FOLLOW-UP FOR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

While the project achieved its overall objective, there is still work to be done to fully achieve the longer-term expected impact. Continued collaboration and concerted efforts between FAO, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, as well as relevant stakeholders, will be essential in achieving the successful completion and the realization of the agricultural census in 2024.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour is recommended to continue with further preparations for fieldwork, such as developing material plans, schedules and operational procedures. Continued collaboration between FAO and national stakeholders is recommended to address existing gaps, enhance data collection methodologies and build sustainable capacities for ongoing monitoring and reporting on SDG indicators.

Finally, the establishment of a system for regular surveys, including crop and livestock surveys, is imperative to the sustained availability of primary data on food supply. The presence of robust national statistical policies that prioritize data collection and analysis, particularly in the agricultural sector, is also crucial for sustaining the project outcome. Policies that prioritize the regular conduct of agricultural census and support the integration of census data into national statistical systems will enhance the longevity and impact of the project. In addition, institutional structures that facilitate collaboration between government agencies, statistical offices, and international partners like FAO are essential for sustaining the project outcome.

While the project has laid a robust foundation by planning the census and aligning its execution with international standards, the full realization of its expected outcome hinges on the successful execution of these additional activities. By prioritizing these efforts and leveraging the momentum generated by this project, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines can significantly progress towards closing data gaps, advancing sustainable development objectives and ultimately improving the well-being of its population. The new agricultural census, which will be carried out in line with international standards and FAO recommendations, can be used as a sampling frame to design a system of regular surveys, including crop and livestock surveys that are main source of primary data on food supply. Furthermore, the census should also serve as the starting point to establish an integrated agricultural statistics system that include regular agricultural sample surveys, administrative data and other sources. With a completed census, the farm registry should be automatically updated, a sampling frame for crop and livestock production surveys produced and baseline data on farmers' livelihood collected.

SUSTAINABILITY

1. Capacity development

The project's emphasis on capacity building helped foster long-term institutional resilience and expertise in census planning and implementation. The sustainability of the project outcome is contingent upon the alignment and support of relevant policies and legal frameworks within the government.

2. Gender equality

Although gender was not a specific action to be addressed by the project, it was considered in all activities undertaken during its implementation. Moreover, many variables from the census were disaggregated by gender. For instance, data on the interactions between household members in the management and operation of family farms or employment composition of the farms will provide support for studying the work done by women on and off the farm holding.



3. Environmental sustainability

While the project did not have a direct focus on environmental concerns, the eventual census completion will provide up-to-date data on the structure of the entire agricultural sector. This data will play a crucial role in developing and executing comprehensive integrated systems for food and agriculture data, and such systems will have direct implications towards addressing environmental suitability and policy decision making through the sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.

4. Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) – in particular Right to Food and Decent Work

The project contributed to human rights by promoting the participation of men and women without discrimination, considering human dignity and providing assistance to the most affected and vulnerable people within the food and agricultural production community. The agricultural census will gather data on food and agricultural production that contributes to improved evidence-based decision-making, improved capacity for planning of agriculture and rural development and improved market systems.

5. Technological sustainability

The project provided technical support on the adoption of computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) using survey solutions software for data collection. Staff members of the Ministry of Agriculture were trained in programming and editing questionnaires within survey solutions, as well as in setting up and operating the software on tablets. Furthermore, the project supported the Ministry of Agriculture and the Information Technology Services Division (ITSD) to review the goals and requirements for the NAMIS system. This was done through consultations with key stakeholders involved in the development and the maintenance of NAMIS. FAO also conducted a full assessment of stakeholders and their capacity for maintaining and managing the NAMIS system, including recommendations regarding technical capacity required to manage the system.

6. Economic sustainability

The results of the project will indirectly help agricultural and rural communities improve their livelihoods and food security by increasing their food supply. Moreover, the longer-term outcome of the project will contribute to developing a market information system to incorporate regional, international and local information.



DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

- ❑ **FAO.** 2021. *Agriculture Module for the Population and Housing Census.*
- ❑ **FAO.** 2022. *Project document for conducting the 2024 census of agriculture and fisheries in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.*
- ❑ **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, and Information Technology.** 2023. *The 2024 census of agriculture and fisheries in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines census manual. Volume 1.*

- ❑ **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, and Information Technology.** 2023. *The 2024 census of agriculture and fisheries in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines census manual. Volume 2.*
- ❑ **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, and Information Technology.** 2023. *The 2024 census of agriculture and fisheries in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines census manual. Volume 3.*



ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Expected Impact	Up-to-date agricultural data contribute to more informed decision-making in the agriculture sector and to the priority of the government for the 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Outcome	The census of agriculture 2022 is carried out in line with international standards and FAO recommendations (WCA 2020). Census results are used as a sampling frame to design a system of regular surveys, including crop and livestock surveys that are main source of primary data on food supply.		
	Indicator	- Agricultural census report published according to a dissemination plan and data available on-line by 2023. - Master sampling frame is available and is used to design regular farm surveys.	
	Baseline	- 0 - 0	
	End Target	- 1 Census report published. - 1 Master sampling frame is available.	
	Comments and follow-up action to be taken	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour is prepared to implement it next CAF. Empowered by comprehensive training from FAO, the government has developed the necessary methodology and guides to align with the WCA guidelines. The agricultural census project document was produced and delineates the significance and scope of the census while also providing detailed work plans and budget estimates. Against this backdrop, the government successfully secured funding from the World Bank for the project "Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Commission - OECS Data for Decision Making Project", enabling seamless implementation of fieldwork and post-enumeration activities.</p> <p>Despite delays stemming from the current population and housing census (PHC) operations, FAO's proactive approach ensured the preparatory groundwork for the census remained steadfast. The government prepared questionnaires and instruction manuals, coupled with plans for a pilot census preceding full-scale data collection, to ensure a well-orchestrated process for the future census.</p> <p>Throughout the project, capacity-building workshops proved to be instrumental in enriching national staff with methodological insights and fieldwork preparation. These initiatives fortified the government's capabilities, ensuring that the impending census not only meets but exceeds the data requirements of both national stakeholders and the global community. Thanks to the guidance provided through the project, the government is poised to set new standards in agricultural data collection and analysis.</p>	
Output 1	Agricultural census project document (including the technical assistance component, detailed budget and workplan and a dissemination plan) to support the implementation of the census		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Census project document completed and endorsed by government.	Develop one comprehensive project document for the census of agriculture to be presented to potential donors.	Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments	While the TCP successfully supported the CAF planning phase, it contains two further phases which are not part of this project, namely (i) field data collection and data processing and (ii) analysis and dissemination. The census project document produced by FAO was used by the Ministry of Agriculture to access funding from the World Bank with the aim of implementing the CAF. The two other phases of the CAF will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, with funding from the World Bank, under the project "Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Commission - OECS Data for Decision Making Project". Details of this project can be found at the link provided earlier in the report.		
Activity 1.1	Review of existing data available on the agricultural sector		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	<p>The review of the following data was completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the crop and livestock production data and the process through which they are collected. - Review of the Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) produced in a previous TCP in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. - Review of the processes and data to be included in the NAMIS System. 	

Activity 1.2	Organization of a data users-producers workshop on information needs from the census	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>The census will provide both users and producers of agricultural statistics with a solid foundation for decision-making and policy formulation. For farmers, census data serves as a compass, guiding critical decisions regarding investment, production strategies and market decisions. Meanwhile, policy-makers will rely on this data to monitor the efficacy of initiatives aimed at fostering agricultural development and fortifying food security.</p> <p>For data producers, the agricultural census offers a reliable benchmark to refine and augment existing crop and livestock production statistics, shedding light on the sector's contribution to the broader economy. Throughout preparations for the census, FAO organized a series of consultations and workshops, facilitating dialogue between users and producers of agricultural statistics. These collaborative sessions had the singular objective of harmonizing the diverse needs and expectations of both groups regarding the census. By fostering open discussion, these consultations not only delved into the overarching objectives and methodologies, but also scrutinized the nuanced characteristics, scope and content of the upcoming census. Moreover, engaging stakeholders in this dialogue proved instrumental in garnering invaluable insights, ensuring that the census framework is finely attuned to the real world needs and dynamics of the country's agricultural landscape.</p> <p>On 15 December 2021, FAO organized a virtual Users-Producers Workshop, the objective of which was to bring together users and producers of agricultural statistics in order to discuss their respective needs and expectation associated with the census of agriculture. The workshop also served to discuss the objectives, approaches, characteristics, scope and content of the census. It was the initial step of the consultation process for gathering inputs from key users of agricultural census data.</p> <p>The Agricultural Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, the lead unit for the implementation of the agricultural census, coordinated this workshop with FAO. Representatives from data producers, mainly the National Statistical Office and data users, were invited. Regional and international development partners operating in the agricultural sector in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines also attended the workshop.</p>
Activity 1.3	Preparation of the census project document	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>FAO meticulously prepared the project document for the census of agriculture. Aligned with the WCA 2020 guidelines, this document delineates the essential steps for government agencies to execute the census. Notably, it has served as a pivotal tool for the government to mobilize additional financial resources from the World Bank, which will be essential for both the fieldwork and post-enumeration phases. Additionally, the comprehensive census project document ensures uniformity across all stakeholders, contributing to a shared understanding of the requisites for the agricultural census.</p>

Output 2	Report describing administrative and institutional structure, including roles and responsibilities of the census approved and finalized		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Report describing the administrative and institutional structure for the census, completed.	Updated administrative and institutional structure for the census.	Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments	<p>Establishing a robust census legal framework and institutional/administrative arrangements represent pivotal pre-census activities essential for the seamless execution of the census. This project diligently laid the groundwork, defining institutional roles and responsibilities crucial for executing the upcoming census. Throughout the planning phase, key stakeholders, notably the Statistical Office and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour, engaged in collaborative efforts, offering insights and steering crucial decisions pertaining to technical intricacies and the subsequent phases of the census. The symbiotic relationship between these official agencies underscores the shared commitment to ensuring clarity of direction and efficacy in decision-making processes.</p> <p>The close-knit collaboration between this ministry and the Statistical Office emerged as a prerequisite for the successful implementation of all census activities. This synergistic partnership not only supports streamlined operations but also helps ensure the seamless progression of subsequent census stages. Noteworthy was the formation of a dedicated committee entrusted with overseeing these endeavours, led by the statistician from the FAO Subregional Office for the Caribbean, whose expertise and guidance was invaluable in navigating the complexities inherent in census preparations.</p>		
Activity 2.1	Appointment of the Census Steering Committee (CSC) and the Census Technical Committee (CTC)		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	<p>The CSC, chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, was appointed.</p> <p>The CTC, meanwhile, comprises staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Statistical Office and other government agencies in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Led by the Agricultural Planning Unit of the Ministry, the CTC has been a key partner to FAO in the implementation of the project.</p>	
Activity 2.2	Ensure that the census legal framework is updated and approved		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	<p>The legal and administrative framework outlines the duties and responsibilities within the statistical system and provides the structure for the work to be conducted. The legislation surrounding the collection of data for statistical purposes exists, with data collection conducted under the authority of the “Statistics Act No. 24 of 1983 of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines”, which provides for the consolidation and revision of the law relating to the conduct of censuses, the collection of statistics, the publication of statistical information and for incidental matters.</p> <p>The country has decided to give leadership of the census implementation to the Ministry of Agriculture, which will create a Census Office to advance the census project. One of the key responsibilities of this Office is to draft the Census Decree/Law to be issued prior to the 2024 CAF.</p>	

Output 3	Government staff capable of implementing and supervising the census are trained in census methodology and data collection using CAPI		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Number of government staff from MoA trained on the use of CAPI in agriculture data collection.	20 staff trained.	Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments	The overarching objective of these pre-tests transcends mere troubleshooting; they served as a strategic exercise aimed at pre-emptively identifying potential questionnaire-related challenges, anticipating participant responses in the main field data collection phase and iteratively refining the questionnaire draft to ensure optimal efficacy and reliability. Through these concerted efforts, FAO equipped personnel with the requisite skills and tools to navigate the intricate landscape of agricultural data collection.		
Activity 3.1	Prepare a national training programme on agricultural census for government professionals		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The census of agriculture requires the involvement of personnel spanning diverse roles, hierarchical levels and skill sets. Throughout the implementation of the project, a series of capacity-building workshops were designed to empower national staff with the latest methodological and technological advancements aligned with the WCA 2020 guidelines. Comprehensive training of staff, focusing on pivotal areas, such as census planning, methodological intricacies and the adoption of cutting edge CAPI techniques for data collection, was carried out. This holistic approach helps to ensure that the agricultural census is supported by a cadre of competent and well-equipped staff.	
Activity 3.2	Senior government staff members are trained on listing fieldwork, questionnaire design and tabulation plan using FAO guidelines WCA 2020		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	As part of the project, FAO organized a workshop in Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines from 19 to 22 July 2022 in order to present the census methodology, finalize the census instruments and prepare the first pre-test of the instruments. The workshop focused on two different, but related, outputs of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government staff members capable of implementing and supervising the census are trained in census methodology, data collection using CAPI and census operation. - Agricultural census instruments (listings, questionnaire, field manual, tabulation plan) are established and tested. The workshop served to provide practical advice to census practitioners on the main methodological components of the next CAF, the instruments and the pre-test.	
Activity 3.3	Train in Survey Solution or in CSPro senior and middle level statisticians that are directly involved in the design of the agricultural census		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	FAO has devised and executed separate training programmes tailored to each domain, recognizing the distinct requirements of both the agriculture and fisheries components. In anticipation of the pre-test phase for both components of the questionnaire, FAO conducted immersive training sessions elucidating the questionnaire's content and imparting expertise on the set-up and operation of Survey Solutions software on tablets, thereby facilitating seamless data collection.	
Activity 3.4	Train survey administrators in advanced data management techniques using Survey Solution or CSPro		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The training was conducted.	

Output 4	Agricultural census instruments (listings, questionnaire, field manual, tabulation plan) are established		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Methodological manual including instruments (listings, questionnaire, field manual, tabulation plan) completed and in line with WCA 2020.	Methodological manual with corresponding census instruments.	Partially
Baseline	0		
Comments	<p>FAO played a crucial role in assisting the government in preparing for the census. This assistance included integrating an Agricultural Module into the PHC, updating methodology frameworks and institutional arrangements, designing questionnaires and providing comprehensive instruction manuals. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour is tasked with further preparations for fieldwork, such as developing material plans, schedules, and operational procedures.</p> <p>FAO also supported the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour in developing a robust method for identifying farm holdings and accurately measuring land areas. This involved the development and integration of an agricultural module in the PHC, serving as the household component of frame for the census. However, since the PHC had not yet been completed by the end of the project, FAO was not able to contribute to the analysis of the sampling frame for the CAF. Recognizing the importance of technology, FAO recommended implementing CAPI using Survey Solutions software. Extensive training was provided to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour and ITSD staff on programming, editing questionnaires and operating the software on tablets, ensuring seamless integration into the census process.</p>		
Activity 4.1	Analyse the sampling frame generated through the Population and Housing census 2021		
	Achieved	No	
	Comments	The Population and Housing Census was delayed and is yet to be completed. As a result, the sampling frame for the CAF is not yet available for analysis.	
Activity 4.2	Establish the scope and coverage of the census and the advantages/dis-advantages of different census modalities		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The scope and coverage of the census were addressed in the Census Project Document.	
Activity 4.3	Design the questionnaire and the instruction manual		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Questionnaires and instruction manuals were provided to the government and are being used for the census.	

	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	A modern agricultural and market information system.	A functional agricultural and market information systems.	Yes
Baseline	0: The current NAMIS system is not yet fully functional or fulfilling its intended purpose		
Comments	<p>FAO supported the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour and ITSD to review the goals and requirements for the NAMIS system. This was done through consultations with key stakeholders involved in the development and the maintenance of NAMIS. FAO also conducted a full assessment of stakeholders and their capacity for maintaining and managing NAMIS, including recommendations regarding technical capacity required to manage the system. Following the consultations, a comprehensive analysis and audit of the current system was carried out, including a review the overall architecture of NAMIS modules and an investigation of the overall software problems, from operating system to database management systems, server-side scripting languages and security certificates required and recommendations for improvement. Finally, FAO proposed and documented fixes and modifications needed to enhance the current NAMIS systems and made recommendations on suitable and scalable data management systems, accordingly.</p>		
Activity 5.1	Assessment of the current NAMIS system and identification of the different kinds of needs that must be fulfilled for the system to be operational		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	This was carried out during the NAMIS assessment mission.	
Activity 5.2	Technical support to design, develop and implement applications/modules required to run the existing NAMIS system		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	This was carried out during the NAMIS assessment mission.	

Partnerships and Outreach

For more information, please contact: Reporting@fao.org

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