



FAO/16477/R. Faidutti



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Library and Documentation Systems Division  
World Agricultural Information Centre

## COAI M Bulletin

N. 4

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FAO 2004

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## Editorial

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The principles of information exchange and knowledge sharing are now unquestionably accepted in the agricultural sector as being essential to promote food security. However, it is essential that the local needs on agricultural information are addressed, and the goal should be the creation of local content to serve the development needs of local users. The precise approach should depend on existing infrastructure and resources, such as networks of expertise, traditional knowledge resources and local information. Using and building on local expertise helps to avoid duplication of efforts, and includes and reinforces existing activities, priorities and programmes.

Articles are presented on relevant initiatives and activities to contribute to food security, sustainable development, improving access to information, and the use of proven technologies in agriculture, including geographic information system.

To all interested, the articles of the bulletin can be accessed through the **web site of COAIM:** [http://www.fao.org/COAIM/index\\_en.asp](http://www.fao.org/COAIM/index_en.asp)

The articles are presented in their original language (FAO's official languages). We invite you to send your electronic address to receive regularly the next issues of the bulletin. Information of interest to other users is welcome: [coaim@fao.org](mailto:coaim@fao.org)

## Technology transfer in the era of Internet: TECA, Technology for Agriculture

In the last years, the use of information in technology transfer has come of age. Global information services have revolutionized the way agriculture technology information is catalogued and disseminated.

There have been several attempts to establish a global repository of agricultural technologies. There are however a few difficulties with existing repositories, e.g.:

- Not all the technologies are validated;
- Not always easy to find;
- Technology information is sometimes buried deep inside a Website;
- Often the information is sketchy;
- Lack of common data standard to enable information and knowledge exchange between repositories;
- Language barriers and accessibility problems.

Looking for information can be time-consuming and for some even costly unless you are looking for very specific information and preferably already know where to find it. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is implementing TECA using its wide experience achieved in many developing countries. This is an initiative that aims to promote synergies and elaborate collaborative programs in research and technology knowledge transfer where the partner organizations can best utilize their comparative advantages.

TECA seeks to contribute to food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable development, improving access to information about proven technologies in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry.

Within this context, proven technology is defined as practices and techniques, tools and equipment, germplasm (plant or animal), know-how and skills, or combinations of the above components. Technologies always need to be described in their context and are validated when they can be easily adaptable to the biophysical environment, accepted by the society, are low cost and environmentally friendly.

TECA was developed by the Research and Technology Development Service (SDRR) and the WAICENT/FAO INFO Dissemination Management Branch (GILW) of FAO.

FAO's purpose in developing TECA is to provide a framework for technology transfer, to contribute to the harmonisation of standards for technology description, and also to address language barriers that constrain access to, and use of, available proven technologies. Currently the Platform it is available in English and Spanish, and during 2004 it will be released in French too.

The TECA initiative has a website and a portable tool for a network of repositories, a data standard for easy information exchange between repositories, and improves access to information about proven agricultural technologies.

TECA is Web-based but can work as a stand-alone system and regular updates of the database on CD-ROM can also be produced.

Main considerations during the development of TECA were the following:

1. Use of a meaningful principle for technology selection = proven technologies
2. Use of a framework for increasing transferability = homogeneous zones
3. Development of a standard field structure for easy information exchange between different repositories = metadata
4. Keep the product portable, light, Web-based, as well as providing for stand-alone application.

TECA initiative was launched officially through a side event during the **Second Consultation on Agricultural Information Management (COAIM)** held in Rome in 2002 and it was very well received by the participants. In the ensuing discussion, a number of issues related to content development and improvement of the database structure were raised. These included among them, the establishment of partnerships for its development and the creation of contacts and linkages with other interested parties who already have technology inventories.

Since then the Research and Technology Development Service has already signed agreement for content development with the **Department for International Development (DFID)**, the **International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)** –which improves the well-being of producers and users of bamboo and rattan within the context of a sustainable resource base by coordinating and supporting strategic and adaptive research and development.

In this line FAO is also collaborating with the **Spanish Centre for Irrigation Technologies (CENTER)**, the **German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)**, and the **Sahel Institute (NSAH)**.

Moreover, during the last year TECA has been supporting the **Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)** in Honduras thanks to a **FAO project** in which a hundred of proven technologies have been documented and packaged. Now these technologies are ready to be transfer to similar economic and environmental farming systems in Central America and other parts of the world as there are simple, efficient and lowcost. The standard field structure of TECA has also been used by the **SPFS in ASIA** to documentate available technologies. These are also displayed to all the users of TECA.

This initiative brings international, national and local partners together to address the needs of practitioners and local populations.

We look forward to receive comments and suggestions from the readers of this bulletin. If you are interested in participating in TECA like partner, please contact **Ms Isabel Alvarez**, Chief, Research and Technology Development Service (SDRR): [sdrr-portal@fao.org](mailto:sdrr-portal@fao.org)

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## WAICENT Focal Points

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The World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT) was established in response to the high priority accorded by FAO to (i) the development of an integrated information system, making appropriate use of the latest developments in information management and technology; (ii) the enhancement of access to timely and relevant technical information by FAO Members and the general public; and (iii) the encouragement of FAO Members to utilize information as a key resource for development.

WAICENT integrates and harmonizes standards, tools and procedures for the efficient and effective management and dissemination of high-quality information products, including relevant and reliable statistics, texts, maps and multi-media resources.

During the Second Consultation on Agricultural Information Management, held in Rome, Italy (September, 2002), it was recommended that FAO work with Member Countries to establish national and regional WAICENT focal points, as appropriate, for improved information exchange at national, regional and international levels.

At present, WAICENT focal points have been nominated in thirty eight countries, including Algeria, Armenia, Barbados, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mali, Mauritius, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand and Venezuela.

It is expected that WAICENT focal points could play a lead role in promoting and advocating for a better access to FAO's rich information resources and assist in the identification of priorities, major gaps and constraints related to agricultural information management at national level.

## Building a Knowledge Society\*



Arab countries need to close «a growing knowledge gap» by investing heavily in education and promoting open intellectual inquiry, say the authors of the second Arab Human Development Report, published by the United Nations Development Programme.

The Report affirms that knowledge can help the region to expand the scope of human freedoms, enhance the capacity to guarantee those freedoms through good governance and achieve the higher moral human goals of justice and human dignity. It also underlines the importance of knowledge to Arab countries as a powerful driver of economic growth through higher productivity.

The Arab states also encourage greater interaction with other nations, cultures, and regions of the world, the authors argue. «Openness, interaction, assimilation, absorption, revision, criticism and examination cannot but prompt creative knowledge production in Arab societies» the Report states.

The Report was prepared via a participatory process involving nearly 40 authors and 30 advisers and peer reviewers. Contributors to the Report included prominent Arab development thinkers and practitioners – men and women from academia, intelligentsia, civil society, the media and the private and public sectors. The Report examines the status of Arab knowledge today in terms of demand, production and dissemination, and concludes that all three are ineffectual, notwithstanding the abundance of Arab human capital.

Dr. Khalaf writes in her foreword «It contrasts this state with the origins and outcomes of the region's rich enquiring and pluralistic cultural and intellectual heritage, confirming that the latter provide robust foundations on which to build a knowledge society».

The Report proposes a strategic vision that could support a creative renaissance buttressed by the «five pillars» of an Arab knowledge society:

- Guaranteeing the key freedoms of opinion, speech and assembly through good governance bounded by the law. A climate of freedom is an essential prerequisite of the knowledge society, affirms the Report and argue that It is also imperative to end the era of administrative control and the grip of security agencies over the production and dissemination of knowledge and the various forms of creative activity that are the foundations for the knowledge society in Arab countries.
- The full dissemination of high quality education. Arab countries need to radically improve the quality of all levels of education. Basic education should become universal and extended to 10 years. Special attention should be paid to early childhood and to creating a system for life-long learning. In higher education, improving quality requires subjecting all programmes to independent and periodical evaluation. To achieve this, the Report calls for the establishment of an independent Arab organization for the accreditation of all higher education programmes.
- Indigenizing science, universalizing R&D and joining the Information Revolution. A starting point for this is to overcome the illusion that importing technology as embodied in products,

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\* UNDP – Arab Human Development Report 2003 (<http://www.undp.org>).

Dr. Rima Khalaf Hunaidi is UN Assistant Secretary-General and Regional Director of UNDP's Regional Bureau for Arab States.

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machinery, and services, is equivalent to acquiring knowledge. Basic research should be encouraged and supported by appropriate funding and institutions. Arab governments should also establish networks linking public, private and international sectors, and focus technological research on regional demand.

- Shifting rapidly towards knowledge-based and value-added production. This calls for a decisive move towards developing renewable through knowledge and technological capabilities and towards diversifying economic structures and markets.
- Developing an authentic, broadminded and enlightened Arab knowledge model. This would include delivering pure religion from political exploitation and respecting independent scholarship; advancing the Arabic language by undertaking serious research and linguistic reform; reclaiming the intellectual strengths of Arab cultural heritage; promoting cultural diversity in the region; and opening up to other cultures abroad.



### Issue and Goals

FAO has a wide-ranging mandate that includes activities as diverse as agricultural development policy and planning, food security, forestry, fisheries and rural poverty alleviation. These as well as other undertakings in the area of sustainable development make use of Geographic Information System (GIS) technologies that support spatial data collection, analysis, and decision making. Spatial data (also referred to as *geographic information*, *geospatial data* and *geo-information*) is defined as data about the location, shape of and relationships among, geographic features. Most of the data collected, analyzed and used by FAO and other UN agencies (e.g. satellite imagery, census, social and economic statistics, reports about the environmental state of a country or region) is linked to a location and will, in many circumstances, benefit from being presented in a map context. Indeed, identifying the spatial component of phenomena such as food insecurity and rural poverty is critical both in designing and implementing short-term interventions and long-term aid strategies.

The *Strategic Framework for FAO 2000-2015* explicitly recognizes the relevance of the spatial components of the information collected by FAO to its core mission. In fact, the Organization established two Priority Areas for Interdisciplinary Action (PAIA) to address these matters. The PAIA on «Spatial Information Management and Decision Support Tools» is concerned with standardizing and facilitating access to spatial information coming from a variety of sources and the PAIA on «Definition, Norms Methodologies and Quality of Information» deals with consistency and quality of basic data.

Awareness of the significance of geographic information has grown as a result of a variety of international debates on environment and development such as the United Nations conferences of Rio de Janeiro and Johannesburg in 1992 and 2002 respectively as well as other national and regional fora. In parallel, the technical capacity to acquire, process, analyze, display and manage massive amounts of spatial data has increased exponentially over the last twenty years. For instance, during the last decade, technological advancements in remote sensing capacities from a variety of environmental and earth resources satellites as well as GIS and global positioning system (GPS) software have contributed to the creation of many digital spatial databases, map archives and geospatial data clearinghouses. However, the dramatic expansion of this wealth of geographic information has hardly been matched by the ability for the user to access the spatial data themselves. This shortcoming is crucial given the fact that the value of information is measured largely by the ability of potential users to find and use it. Thus, a challenge for FAO, as well as for the whole development community, is to make spatial information more accessible to technicians, decision-makers and scholars who manage and study various aspects of sustainable development.

In order to meet this challenge, FAO, through its Environment and Natural Resources Service (SDRN), has since late 2001 concentrated efforts on improving dynamic and standardized access to its geospatial data holdings, as well as to those generated by and located at a variety of organizations and institutions worldwide with complementary mandates.

This effort has materialized in the establishment of GeoNetwork, a spatial information management infrastructure whose manifold objective is to provide the means to identify, access, search, retrieve and combine geo-information, such as spatial datasets, thematic maps and satellite imagery, from a variety of sources by browsing through the servers connected to the network.

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\* Environment and Natural Resources Service (SDRN). Status Report. FAO Spatial Information Infrastructure: GeoNetwork. Rome, Italy (19 March, 2004). Environment and Natural Resources Service (SDRN). Complete version of the Report can be found at: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/unfao/bodies/coaim/pdf/geonetwork.pdf>



GeoNetwork combines the following four complementary and integrated functionalities :

- Global library for geospatial data;
- Metadata catalogue that describes geospatial data enabling users to assess the latter's suitability to their analysis needs;
- System to search, edit and publish geospatial information;
- Service that allows the integration of geospatial data from various sources.

### **Ongoing GeoNetwork Developments**

Over the last two years, GeoNetwork has proven to be a valuable information management asset toward the implementation of FAO's mandate. The challenges that remain to be addressed are, in part, an anticipated outcome of the evolution of GIS technology and emerge from the intrinsic dynamic developments of standardization initiatives. The international standards and protocols that ensure interoperability are being constantly revised by ISO and OGC. Additionally, the volume of environmental and earth resources spatial imagery, generated by remote sensing and GIS/GPS systems continues to grow very rapidly, with consequent pressures on information systems to manage increasingly larger volumes of data and metadata. Therefore, the GeoNetwork architecture – technologies, specifications and procedures – must be regularly upgraded.

The GeoNetwork capacity is being successfully applied to, among others, key FAO programmes for monitoring the global food supply and demand situation, and forecast and mitigate imminent food crises as undertaken by the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) on Food and Agriculture. In particular, the GIEWS task of identifying vulnerable populations at risk of severe undernourishment and famine can benefit from the GeoNetwork potential for spatial data and information access. Currently, GIEWS employs a Workstation equipped with spatial data analysis, map-overlay functions and an automated indicator tracking tool. The GIEWS workstation is at present being integrated with GeoNetwork, resulting in an enhanced capacity for accessing and analysis of food security information at global, regional, national and sub-national levels.

Other opportunities to fully realize the potential of GeoNetwork will materialize with the integration of the FAO Advanced Real Time Environmental Monitoring Information System (ARTEMIS) database in the system. Incorporating the ARTEMIS database, a repository of spatial climatological, satellite-derived environmental and agrometeorological data that is updated every ten days, into GeoNetwork will significantly expand the reservoir of information needed for the effective support of early warning programmes for food security and pest control.

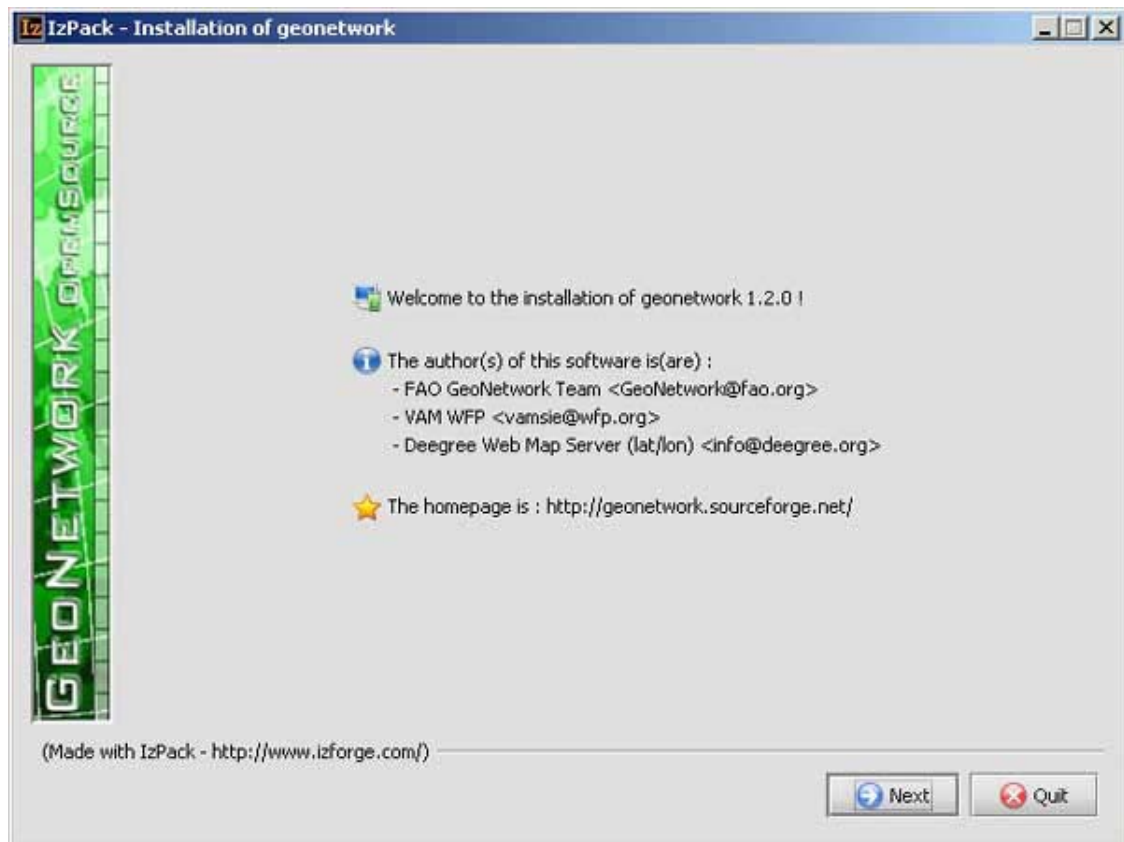
The database of the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS) can also be searched by means of the GeoNetwork metadata catalogue and FIVIMS contributed to the development and implementation of the GeoNetwork distributed search capacity.

Furthermore, additional developments are taking place as GeoNetwork is being identified as the central information management tool for new programmes within FAO Headquarters, such as the EC-FAO Food Security Phase II Programme, «Information for Action», due to start in July 2004.

A major thrust of GeoNetwork activity is to increase the opportunities to share geographic information with UN agencies and research institutes active in the fields of agriculture, environment assessment and natural resource management, food security and emergency operations. FAO is an active and leading partner in various activities of the UN Geographic Information Working Group (UNGIG) and is establishing partnerships with various institutions working in development and international agricultural research. Recently, FAO initiated a joint development plan with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) that will consolidate and further expand the GeoNetwork capacity and performance by making its architecture more flexible and therefore able to manage a broader spectrum of both metadata and spatial data holdings. Similar partnering discussions are ongoing between GeoNetwork and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University in New York.

The successful technical implementation of GeoNetwork needs to be accompanied by an outreach endeavour. Presently, in order to smooth the diffusion of GeoNetwork and support at the same time a network of users able to install and use GeoNetwork proficiently and autonomously, FAO-SDRN is creating support documents, comprising a GeoNetwork installation manual for technicians, a metadata user manual for analysts and a GeoNetwork compendium for decision makers.

The figures below provide an overview of the GeoNetwork website and the installation procedure which will be further elaborated in an installation manual.





## GeoNetwork Website Configuration

Please provide some details of your organization

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Organization name (short) | FAO-UN                                     |
| Organization name (full)  | Food and Agriculture Organization of the U |
| Contact person name       | Jeroen Ticheler                            |
| Contact person position   | Remote Sensing Officer                     |
| Address                   | Viale delle Terme di Caracalla             |
| City                      | Rome                                       |
| State or province         | RM   |
| Postal code               | 00100                                      |
| Country                   | Italy                                      |
| Contact telephone number  |  |
| Contact fax number        |  |
| Contact email             |  |

The details will be used in the GeoNetwork website and Deegree map services

(Made with IzPack - <http://www.izforge.com/>)

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## Improving access to agricultural information

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FAO is providing technical assistance to the Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for the strengthening and operation of its Agriculture Information Centre (AGRICENT). The purpose of the initiative is to strengthen the existing experiences and resources of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the UAE by drawing on the expertise and tangible inputs from FAO through a collaborative programme that will develop strong links to the mutual benefit of the two organizations. The programme will be action-oriented and aimed at achieving a shared agenda to ensure maximum benefit to the two parties as well as FAO's other Member Countries. The partnership will also seek to maximize the strategic location and international profile of the United Arab Emirates as well as the status of FAO in the development assistance arena with the view of achieving tangible development outcomes in the area of agricultural information management that are based on clearly defined indicators of impact.

As part of this collaboration, the government of the United Arab Emirates convened a workshop on agricultural information strategies held in Dubai, from 10 - 12 January, 2004. The main objective of the meeting was to review national policies, programmes and activities to improve access to and dissemination of agricultural information in the region. The workshop was attended by representatives from eight countries, including Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, as well as representatives from seven national institutions based in the Emirates. The participants attending the workshop, recommended to strengthen and develop decentralized national agricultural information systems based on international information standards and to promote the development of national strategies, which include the use of modern information and communication technologies (ICTs) in agriculture, among other recommendations.

Further information on the activities developed by the UAE Agriculture Information Centre (AGRICENT) is available at: <http://www.uae.gov.ae/uaeagricent>

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## Upcoming Events

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### March

Date: 23 March, 2004

Title: Video-Seminar. Ensuring Universal Access to Knowledge and Services through Telecenters. The Seminar will cover a broad range of high-value added telecenter services, including e-government and e-Business services and provide an overview of the latest opportunity technologies.

Contact: <http://www.developmentgateway.org>

Date: 25-27 March, 2004

Title: Sixth Meeting of the UN ICT Task Force. New York, USA. UN ICT Task Force Global Forum on Internet Governance to bring together leading actors, and all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, civil society and the private sector, interested on internet governance issues.

Contact: <http://www.itu.org>

Date: 29 – 31 March, 2004

Title: APT, Asia-Pacific Meeting on WSIS Implementation and Preparatory Meeting for APT Ministerial Conference, Bangkok, Thailand

### April

Date: 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2004

ITU, High-Level Summit Organizing Committee (HLSOC) Meeting  
Vienna, Austria

Date: 21 – 23 April, 2004

Title: 2004 Review Conference  
Organizations: CAB International in association with the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Location: Beijing

Contact: [r.ibbotson@cabi.org](mailto:r.ibbotson@cabi.org)

### May

Date: 20 – 22 May, 2004

ATM, International E-Gender Forum on the Access of Women and the Family to the new ICTs  
Tunis, Tunisia

Date: 25-27 May, 2004

Title: Scaling up Poverty Reduction: A Global Learning Process, and Conference in Shanghai. This is a global learning process that will allow key development actors to share their experience and policy lessons learned from poverty reduction initiatives around the globe.

Organization: World Bank

Location: Shanghai

Contact: <http://www.worldbank.org>

Date: 31 May – 02 June, 2004

ITU, Workshop on SPAM  
Geneva, Switzerland

### June

Date: 14-15 June, 2004

Title: Symposium for Broadcasters on International Development. A symposium to establish the foundation for a mutually enriching relationship between the World Bank and the global broadcasting community

Organization: World Bank  
Location: Washington, D.C. USA.  
Contact: <http://www.worldbank.org>

### **July**

Date: 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2004  
APT, Ministerial conference on Broadband and ICT Development  
Bangkok, Thailand

### **August**

Date: 9 -12 August, 2004  
Title: World Congress on Computers in Agriculture and Natural Resources  
Organization: Asian Federation for Information Technology in Agriculture  
Location: Bangkok, Thailand

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## Voices

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The one resource that can liberate people and eradicate poverty is information. Information is knowledge. Knowledge is empowerment which means freedom. In rural communities, where poverty and illiteracy are some of the highest on the planet, and access to knowledge is inherently limited, the dissemination of information is fundamental, if not vital. First of all, within these communities the results of agricultural development are the source of life of the inhabitants of the area. Therefore, providing people with relevant agricultural information leads to an obvious, yet enormous, added value. It is not a matter that only concerns the lives of local rural communities but due to today's global interdependence, the "quality" of harvests affects markets and specifically food quality worldwide. Information in this specific context is fundamental both from a «producer and his role in the global framework» perspective and from a consumer's perspective in terms of information when choosing or simply when «consuming». Thirdly, as a longer term objective, agricultural information is fundamental in the battle of poverty eradication. As it brings value to production, development and harvest, it leads to the empowerment of individuals that therefore have the freedom and resources to strengthen their role as citizens within decision making and democratization processes. Summarizing, it becomes of great value, and concrete need, to include the dissemination of agricultural information both within development programmes and within policy and capacity building processes.....**Alberto Nardelli, Italy (25 years old)**

En el mundo de la cooperación, la clave se encuentra precisamente en la difusión de la información agraria y en su contribución al proceso de toma de decisiones. La manera de gestionar la información existente y el re-direccionamiento de ésta a través de los medios adecuados, se hace esencial para una correcta gestión de los recursos, para fomentar la colaboración y coordinación entre países, evitando la duplicación de esfuerzos y fortaleciendo el funcionamiento de sus propias instituciones.....**Lorena Martínez, Spain (30 years old)**

Build an information collection, analysis and release system, mainly involves information analysis, publishing and information service to the general public. However, the main problems on the dissemination of information, are the low level of application of information technologies, the insufficient information content accordingly with user's needs, and difficulties in information sharing, particularly in developing countries.....**Philomena Wilson, USA (25 years old)**

Disseminating information in the agricultural sector is of crucial importance for decision making process not only in developing but also in developed countries. Lack of information or information asymmetries may heavily hinder market economy. Such information needs to be accessible not only to policy makers but also to other key stakeholders in the agricultural sector including farmers and livestock keepers. Disseminating agricultural information is one of the key elements in smoothing transaction costs in the agricultural market.....**Ana Riviere-Cinnamond, Spain (27 years old)**

Gracias a la rápida evolución de las tecnologías de información y comunicaciones, hoy es posible conocer más ampliamente las necesidades de los diferentes públicos y, a su vez, otorgar acceso abierto a la información disponible. Sin embargo, esto se concentra en quienes hoy disponen de acceso a Internet y son capaces de utilizar la información para sus propios fines.....**Enrique Ramírez, Costa Rica (38 years old)**

Avec la multiplicité des structures produisant de l'information, l'absence de nomenclature, la faiblesse du système de gestion et d'archivage des données, le manque de visibilité des intervenants rend difficile l'accessibilité aux informations.....**Sandrine Hébert, France (28 years old)**

We are very pleased to see the early achievements of COAIM and look forward to its future development, no doubt that COAIM will play a key role in ensuring food security and sustainable development. Areas that interest us are capacity building efforts, management standards and the increase for the dissemination of agricultural information, so we hope COAIM will also help to provide greater exposure to fisheries related topics.....**Claudia Riva and José Aguilar Italy and Mexico (respectively)**

La información solo es de utilidad cuando responde a las necesidades de los usuarios y se tiene acceso a ella. Antes de la aparición de Internet, el problema radicaba en el acceso a la información, hoy día el problema se centra en la cantidad de la información y muchas veces en la fuente que la genera. A través de Internet, nos hemos convertido en usuarios y generadores de información, tener acceso inmediato a fuentes de información de diversas partes del mundo, lo cual ha generado una verdadera revolución de los medios tradicionales de comunicación. Pero todavía hoy día, en muchas partes de mi país solo una minoría privilegiada tiene acceso a la información, por lo que debemos trabajar en promover un acceso más equitativo de la misma, en el momento que se logre esta empresa, realmente estaremos contribuyendo al desarrollo.....**Salvador López, Nicaragua (35 years old)**



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## Contact us

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