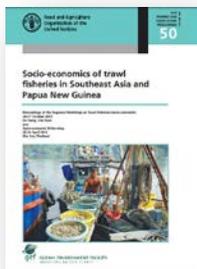


# НОВИ КНИГИ ОТ ФАО

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Централна университетска библиотека Тракийски университет  
Направление Развитие и управление на колекции, Д. Стоянова

**Област на знанието: *Икономика на селското стопанство. Продоволствен въпрос***



**Сигнатура: EK**

***Siar, Susana V. и др. Socio-economics of trawl fisheries in Southeast Asia and Papua New Guinea : proceedings of the Regional Workshop on Trawl Fisheries Socio-economics 26-27 October 2015 Da Nang, Viet Nam and Socio-economic Write-shop 25-26 April 2016 Cha Am, Thailand, 2017.***

The socio-economic studies were carried out to understand the contribution of trawl fisheries to food security and livelihoods and determine the potential impacts of management measures on stakeholder groups. Among the socio-economic information collected were the following: demographic structure of owners and crew; fishing practices – boat, gear, season, duration; catch composition, value chain and markets; contribution to livelihoods, food security and nutrition; role of women; costs and income from trawling; catch/income sharing arrangements; linkages with other sectors; and perceptions – resources, participation, compliance and the future. The plans/initial findings of the studies were presented at the Regional workshop on trawl fisheries socio-economics held in Da Nang, Viet Nam on 26-27 October 2015. The completed studies were presented and reviewed at the Socio-economic write-shop held on 25-26 April 2016 in Cha Am, Thailand. In both workshops, fisheries technical officers, socio-economic consultants, and national project coordinators from the five partner countries participated. The Fishing Operations and Technology Branch (FIAO)

technically backstopped both workshops. The authors revised their respective papers based on the comments and suggestions during the write-shop. The project management team and FAO fisheries officers further reviewed the revised versions before preparing the final version. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** рибарство – тралене – социално-икономическо развитие



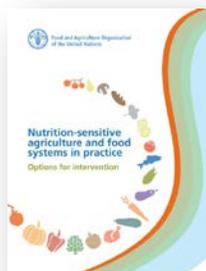
**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Sowing the seeds of peace for food security : disentangling the nexus between conflict, food security and peace, 2017.**

There are strong links between conflict, food insecurity and peace. Yet the precise underlying causes and channels that determine these links are often not well understood. This study finds that conflicts tend to have strongly adverse effects on hunger, nutrition and overall sustainable development. Notably, a majority of the world's hungry live in contexts where there is no peace. Conflicts reduce food availability, disrupt access to food, and undermine non-formal as well as established social protection systems. Most conflict events strike hardest in rural areas, with sharply negative consequences for agricultural production, rural livelihoods, and survival in general. Conflicts and violence cause vulnerable people and at-risk communities to lose access to the range of resources necessary for food and agriculture production. At the same time, people may resort to violence when their human security – including food security – is threatened. Conflict may arise due to a loss of assets (including access to resources), threats to livelihoods, and/or other forms of economic and political marginalization. Food insecurity may be only one cause of conflict, and

may become a channel through which wider socio-economic and political grievances are expressed. This study disentangles the complex nexus between conflict, food security and peace in a wide range of contexts. The findings provide the basis for laying out an ambitious new approach to addressing the root causes of conflict, with sustaining peace as a unifying framework, and encompassing activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** военни конфликти ; мирно съществуване – продоволствена сигурност



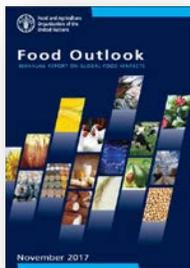
**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems in practice : options for intervention, 2017.**

This publication provides a list of food system-based intervention options to improve nutrition and a set concrete entry points for maximizing the impact of each intervention. Developed through leveraging different expertise in FAO, it is a key resource to assist professionals involved in different areas – from breeding to production; from food transformation and packaging to transportation and trade; from marketing and value chain to food safety; from food labelling to consumer education – to understand the linkages with nutrition, and to increase their contribution for a world free from malnutrition in all its forms. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** селско стопанство – храни – прехрана

**Област на знанието:** *Общи въпроси на търговията. Пазар*



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Food Outlook : biannual report on global food markets, November 2017, 2017.**

According to the latest issue of this biannual outlook, food commodity markets remain well supplied. The cost of importing food is expected to rise by 6 percent compared to last year's, due to a sharp increase in freight rates, stronger import demand and firmer prices for most food commodities. This would bring the global food import bill to the second highest level on record. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** храни – пазари – прогнозни цени



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Hishamunda, Nathanael и др. Doing aquaculture as a business for small- and medium-scale farmers : practical training manual : Module 2. The economic dimension of commercial aquaculture, 2017.**

The target users are small and medium-scale fish farmers. The purpose is to enhance their knowledge and capacities in understanding and applying the basic economic and financial principles and concepts of doing aquaculture as a business in their daily activities. Module 2 first introduces the sustainability concept and its principles for aquaculture development, the definition and characteristics of both commercial aquaculture and non-commercial aquaculture and concept of planning of aquaculture as a business. It also shows small and medium-scale fish farmers how to assess the economic and financial viability of their fish farms. In details, it introduces the concepts and technicalities of cost structure, sensitivity, financial and cash flow analyses. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** риба ; рибни продукти – търговия



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

***Kelly, Siobhan и др. Leveraging institutional food procurement for linking small farmers to markets : findings from WFP's Purchase for Progress initiative and Brazil's food procurement programmes, 2017.***

Institutional food procurement programme (IFPPs) refers to initiatives that are designed to link demand for food from institutions such as school, hospitals and school feeding programmes to broader development objectives. In developing countries, IFPPs are increasingly viewed as approaches that facilitate the integration of small farmers into formal food systems. This publication shares lessons from the United Nations World Food Programme's (WFP) Purchase for Progress pilot initiative (P4P) and Brazil's National School Feeding Programme (PNAE) and the Public Food Procurement Programme (PAA), with insights on the policy and institutional reforms required for developing and implementing institutional food procurement programmes. In analyzing the needs and

constraints of buying institutions and small suppliers, the publication also provides practical guidance on tools and capacity building priorities required to build strong institutional food procurement programmes. The analysis culminates in a programmatic framework to support the public sector shape and implement IFPPs. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** семейни ферми – обществени поръчки – Бразилия ; пазари – доставчици

**Област на знанието:** *Специални отрасли на правото. Различни правни проблеми*



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

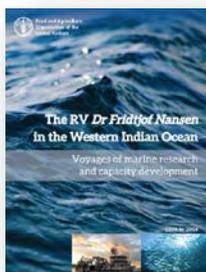
**Report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group established by the Parties to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, Oslo, Norway, 1-2 June 2017, 2017.**

This document contains the report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group (Part 6 Working Group) established by the Parties to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, held in Oslo, Norway, from 1 to 2 June 2017. The Part 6 Working Group discussed the main requirements and priorities of developing States in the implementation of the Agreement and recommended that support should consider legal and policy aspects, institutional set-up and capacity, and operations and procedures. It recognized that assistance should be tailored to accommodate the specific needs of countries and regions, and highlighted the importance of linking individual and institutional capacity building. The important support that existing regional fisheries management organization (RFMO) mechanisms can provide in delivering

assistance to developing States Parties was recognized. The Part 6 Working Group agreed on draft Terms of Reference for the funding mechanisms to assist developing States Parties to be considered by the Parties at their next meeting. It was agreed that funding mechanisms shall include contribution schemes toward an Assistance Fund, including for projects in support of the implementation of the Agreement. The important linkage between activities supported by the Assistance Fund and FAO's global capacity development programme in support of the Agreement and complementary instruments was emphasized. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** незаконен риболов ; отговорен риболов – пристанищни държави – правни споразумения

**Област на знанието:** *Наука за околната среда. Опазване на природните ресурси. Природна среда и опасност от нарушаване на равновесието в нея*



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

***Groeneveld, Johan C. и др. The RV Dr Fridtjof Nansen in the Western Indian Ocean : voyages of marine research and capacity development, 2017.***

The research vessel Dr Fridtjof Nansen operates within the EAF-Nansen project of FAO, and carries out fish resources and ecosystems surveys in the maritime waters of developing countries, particularly in Africa. The surveys are facilitated by FAO and the vessel flies a UN flag. The publication will, among others, examine the following at a regional scale: cross boundary composition and diversity of fish in the Western Indian Ocean, cross shelf and bathymetric productivity of fisheries as measured by estimates of fish biomass and catch rates, and long term trends in the abundance and distribution of main species groups. It will also look at

how the data and information from the surveys have been used by national scientists and others, governments of the region and the regional fisheries body in the management of the fisheries. The contribution made towards capacity development in marine and fisheries research through the Nansen surveys are evaluated. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** изследователски кораби – морски изследвания – рибни ресурси ; рибарство – управление – Индийски океан



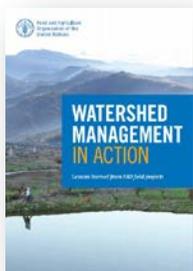
**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Implementing Agenda 2030 in food and agriculture: accelerating policy impact through cross-sectoral coordination at the country level, 2017.**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), which lays out the principles and targets expected to guide development in the coming decade, highlights the interconnection and complexity of global challenges. Objectives related to food, nutrition, agriculture and natural resources are intrinsically interrelated. Consequently, achieving the specific targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires the engagement and coordination of multiple government sectors. However, even with a growing emphasis on the value of working across sectors, the literature offers little guidance on how to integrate cross-sectoral approaches into national and sub-national planning and implementation. This paper is an initial effort to provide indicative approaches for working across sectors in tackling complex issues related to sustainable food and nutrition, agricultural systems and natural resources. It is conceived as a resource for national and international actors who recognize the benefits of using cross-

sectoral approaches to achieve common strategic development goals at the country level. It looks at how cross-sectoral coordination can be designed and carried out at the country level, and identifies factors and conditions that can advance it. In addition, the paper investigates the role of multistakeholder collaboration in facilitating and supporting coordination across sectors. The paper builds on the available literature and on country studies from Asia, Africa and Central America to analyze how and when to work across sectors and to identify elements that may enhance cross-sectoral coordination. The analysis addresses the following dimensions: initial and enabling conditions, governance arrangements and processes. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** природни ресурси – устойчиво развитие – продоволствена сигурност



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

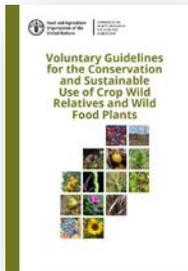
**Watershed management in action : lessons learned from FAO field projects, 2017.**

This study reviewed the achievements, and also the shortcomings, of 12 watershed management projects technically supported by FAO over the past decade, with a view to learning from experience. Unlike sectoral development approaches, watershed management involves examining the interactions among various natural processes and land uses and managing land, water and the wider ecosystem of the watershed in an integrated way. Watershed management is best carried out as a stepwise multistakeholder process. The review identified a sequence of steps that watershed management projects or programmes should ideally follow. The approach has demonstrated its effectiveness for responding to global challenges of water supply, land restoration, climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and fighting hunger. To meet these challenges, the next

generation of watershed management projects and programmes must be implemented over longer time frames, and they require sustained and coordinated investment from the public and private sectors. The review identified the following areas for moving forward: institutional strengthening for improved watershed governance; watershed monitoring; capitalizing on increased data availability; knowledge sharing and learning; and strategic partnerships for joint action on the ground. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** водни ресурси – промени на климата – управление на риска ; водосборни басейни

**Област на знанието:** *Приложна ботаника. Използване на растенията*



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Voluntary guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of crop wild relatives and wild food plants, 2017.**

These Guidelines are aimed as reference material for national governments conservation and sustainable use preparing a National Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Crop Wild Relatives and Wild Food Plants. The focus is on in situ conservation and fostering linkages between it and the ex situ conservation and ultimately, the use of CWR and wild food plants. The precise process of preparing the National Plan will depend on the national context, including the availability of baseline data, existing policy framework, and remit of the agencies that are responsible for its formulation and implementation, as well as on the resources available for its implementation. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** диворастващи растения – храна ; хранене – хигиена

**Област на знанието:** *Диететика. Хигиена на храненето*



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Development of voluntary guidelines for the sustainability of the Mediterranean diet in the Mediterranean region : proceedings of a Technical Workshop, 14-15 March 2017 CIHEAM-Bari, Valenzano (Bari), 2017.**

The workshop discussed the need act in order to protect the Mediterranean diet for the future. It highlighted the need to strengthen collaboration among key stakeholders to consolidate the role of the Mediterranean diet as a lever to improve the sustainability of food systems and consumption patterns in the Mediterranean region, towards achieving the 2030 AgendaTs goals for this region, as well as to contribute to the new CIHEAM Strategic Agenda 2016Ц2025. This publication is a compilation of the papers presented at the workshop, including key messages and a summary. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** диететика – Средиземноморска диета

**Област на знанието:** *Ветеринарна медицина*



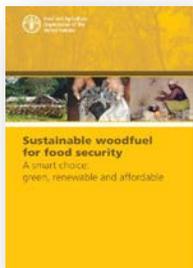
**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Lumpy Skin Disease: Situation, surveillance and control activities in Turkey, 2017.**

Today, the emergence of animal diseases in previously unaffected areas is no longer uncommon. Lumpy Skin Disease entered continental Europe in 2015 and spread through the Balkan Peninsula in less than a year. This issue looks at its epidemiology and diagnostics, and presents a range of approaches for control. The Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES) is an FAO programme, founded in 1994, with the goal of enhancing world food security, fighting transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases and reducing the adverse impact of food safety threats. EMPRES-Animal Health is the component dealing with the prevention and control of transboundary animal diseases (TADs). (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** трансгранични болести – Заразен нодуларен дерматит – Балкански полуостров

**Област на знанието:** *Гори, горско стопанство и използване на горските продукти*



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Sustainable woodfuel for food security : a smart choice: green, renewable and affordable : working paper, 2017.**

With food insecurity, climate change and deforestation and forest degradation remaining key global issues, this paper highlights the role of sustainable woodfuel in improving food security. Food insecurity and a high dependence on woodfuel as a primary cooking fuel are characteristics common to vulnerable groups of people in developing regions of the world. With adequate policy and legal frameworks in place, woodfuel production and harvesting can be sustainable and a main source of green energy. Moreover, the widespread availability of woodfuel, and the enormous market for it, presents opportunities for employment and for sustainable value chains, providing further rationale for promoting this source of energy. This paper explains how sustainable woodfuel is closely linked to food security and provides insights in how the linkages could be strengthened at all stages of woodfuel production, trade and use. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** горско стопанство – дървесни горива – продоволствена сигурност

**Област на знанието:** *Организация и управление на селскостопанското производство. Агронормство.*

***Растениевъдство***

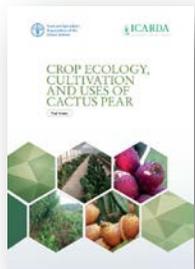


**Сигнатура:** ЕК

***Bahal'okwibale, Patrick M. Mainstreaming climate-related disaster risk reduction in eastern Africa's agriculture and food sectors : analytical report, 2017.***

The eastern Africa sub-region has recurrently experienced climate-induced food insecurity crises. Their magnitude and frequency have been rising. To illustrate, the number of people affected by droughts has been multiplied seven folds, between the 1980 average decadal baseline and 2011. Floods and landslides also present rising impacts. To address the issues, countries have set up institutions for disaster risk management (DRM). However, prevailing hindrances affect their effectiveness. This report thus recommends seven main priority intervention aspects for climate resilient agriculture and food sectors in the sub-region: making early warning effective for early action in agriculture; addressing population dynamics and constraints on natural resources; developing risk-informed sector-specific DRM plans; financial resource allocation and mobilization; linking the development and humanitarian efforts; transcending socio-cultural barriers; and agro-ecologically appropriate infrastructure development and technology transfer. Otherwise, the magnitude of climate-induced food crises will escalate to unbearable levels. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** промени на климата – бедствия – управление на риска ; интелигентно земеделие – Източна Африка



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Crop ecology, cultivation and uses of cactus pear, 2017.**

The FAO-ICARDA International Technical Cooperation Network on Cactus (CactusNet) was established in 1993 to support the promotion of this underutilized crop. The first edition of this book, Agro-ecology, cultivation and uses of cactus pear, was published in 1995. During the last 20 years much knowledge on cactus pear has been generated, and this is reflected in this extensively revised edition in 2017. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** бодлива круша – култивиране

**Област на знанието:** *Лов. Риболов. Рибно стопанство*

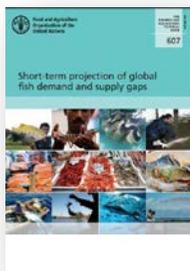


**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Aquaculture development : 7. Aquaculture governance and sector development, 2017.**

Aquaculture governance is the set of processes by which a jurisdiction manages its resources with respect to aquaculture, its stakeholders participate in making and implementing decisions affecting the sector, government personnel are accountable to the aquaculture community and other stakeholders, and the respect of the rule of law is applied and enforced. Good governance of aquaculture is a necessary condition for the sector to fully realize its potential for growth. Good governance will also ensure order and sustainability of this growth. The technical guidelines on aquaculture governance in Africa have been produced to support the implementation of Article 9 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries on aquaculture development. These guidelines cover the establishment and implementation of good governance in aquaculture in the African geographical context. In addition to principles of good aquaculture governance (effectiveness and efficiency, equity, accountability and predictability of the law), these technical guidelines include suggestions/recommendations for the aquaculture sector; its administration, its legal and regulatory framework, licence policies and non-state participation in decision making and implementation. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** аквакултура ; рибарство – управление



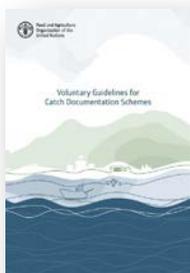
**Сигнатура:** ЕК

***Cai, Junning и др. Short-term projection of global fish demand and supply gaps, 2017.***

A short-term projection model is developed to assess and monitor potential future fish demand and supply gaps at the country (nearly 200 countries or territories), regional (about 40 country groups), and global levels for nine species groups. Salient results at the global, regional and country levels are presented in the main text. Key results for all countries and all the nine species

groups (including both standard and conservative projections) are documented in the appendix. Results generated by the short-term projection model are useful for policymaking, development aids, business or investment planning, and other decision-making by various stakeholders in aquaculture and fisheries. They are a complement to and can potentially enhance the understanding of the results of more sophisticated forecasting models such as the OECD-FAO Fish Model and the World Bank-IFPRI-FAO Fish to 2030 model. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** рибарство ; аквакултура – прогнозиране – статистически модели



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

### **Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes, 2017.**

Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS), means a system with the primary purpose of helping determine throughout the supply chain whether fish originate from catches taken consistent with applicable national, regional and international conservation and management measures, established in accordance with relevant international obligations. This document, the Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes, is the direct output of a series of meetings including the Expert Consultation (Rome, July 2015), COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade (Agadir, February 2016), Technical Consultation (Rome, April 2016, July 2016 and April 2017) and COFI 32 (Rome, July 2016). The Guidelines were officially adopted by the FAO Conference at its Fortieth Session in July 2017. The content of the Guidelines is divided into seven sections and one annex. In order, these sections are: Scope and Objective, Definition, Basic Principles, Application of Basic Principles, Cooperation and Notification, Recommended Functions and Standards,

Cooperation with and Recognition of the Special Requirements of Developing States. The annex includes Information Elements for Catch Certificate and Additional Information along the Supply Chain. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** риболов – сертификация ; отговорен риболов



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Report of the Ninth Session of the Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI), Kuwait City, State of Kuwait, 9-11 May 2017.**

This document contains the report of the Ninth session of the Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI) held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, from 9-11 May 2017. The session was attended by 20 delegates from five members of the Commission, namely State of Iraq, State of Kuwait, Sultanate of Oman, State of Qatar and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and six invited organizations. RECOFI acknowledged the convenience of the MoU with Regional Organisation for Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) and expressed its willingness to receive the legally cleared MoU for its consideration. It was agreed that the enforcement process of the MoU following this Session will be led by the Commission Chairperson in close collaboration with the Secretariat. The Commission reviewed the major activities carried out during the intersessional period. The Commission agreed on the inclusion of the main decisions and recommendations of FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and Regional Conference for the Near East (NERC) to the regular meetings of its working groups. The Commission endorsed the WGFM proposal to add two mullet species to the priority list, namely Klunzinger's mullet (*Liza klunzingeri*) and Greenback mullet (*Liza subviridis*). It was agreed that the catch and effort data

submitted by Members will be harmonized and integrated in an Excel format. The Commission agreed to proceed with the standard FAO aquaculture data questionnaires (AQNS1 and FishStat-AQ forms) for use at national and regional levels. It was decided to hold the regular meetings of its subsidiary bodies every two years starting from 2017. The Commission enforced a two-year programme of work for 2017-18 intersessional period. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** риболов – рибни запаси – Близкия Изток ; рибни ресурси – опазване