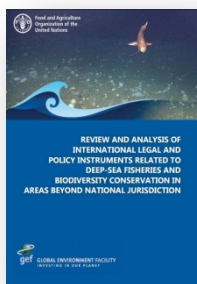


# Нови книги ФАО

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

**Област на знанието: *Международно право***



**Сигнатура: ЕК**

**[A review and analysis of international legal and policy instruments related to deep-sea fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, 2017.](#)**

The purpose of this document is to identify the range of instruments that are relevant to deep-sea fishing and its impacts on marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, with a view to providing advice to states on what steps may be necessary to implement these instruments at the national level. The document is specifically targeted to government officials who wish to familiarize themselves with the international instruments related to deep-sea fishing and its impacts on marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, as of January 2017. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** морски риболов - биоразнообразие - международно право

**Област на знанието: *Регионална икономика. Териториална икономика***



**Сигнатура: ЕК**

**[Стратегическая работа ФАО по сокращению масштабов нищеты в сельских районах, 2017.](#)**

ФАО оказываает странам поддержку в достижении целей в области устойчивого развития ЦУР 1 (ликвидация нищеты) и ЦУР 2 (ликвидация голода) посредством улучшения источников средств к существованию бедных и живущих в условиях крайней нищеты слоев сельского населения, включая мелкие и семейные фермерские хозяйства. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** регионално развитие - райони селски ; ФАО



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[Strategic work of FAO to Reduce Rural Poverty, 2017.](#)**

FAO helps countries achieve SDG1 (No poverty) and SDG2 (Zero hunger) by improving the livelihoods of poor and extreme poor rural people, including smallholders and family farmers. FAO supports governments in the design of pro-poor policies, strategies and programmes that promote inclusive and sustainable agriculture, income diversification, decent employment, access to social protection and people's empowerment in rural areas. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** регионално развитие - райони селски ; ФАО

**Област на знанието:** *Продоволствен комплекс. Продоволствен въпрос*



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Стратегическая работа ФАО по обеспечению устойчивости производства продовольствия и ведения сельского хозяйства, 2017.**

ФАО содействует переходу к устойчивым и учитывающим аспекты изменения климата мерам сельского хозяйства и механизмам управления, работая вместе со странами над пересмотром политики и инвестиционных стратегий и помогая им приводить меры политики и программы в соответствие с Повесткой дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года и Парижским соглашением по климату. (fao.org)

**Предметни рубрики:** устойчиво земеделие - прехрана ; икономически ресурси ; продоволствена сигурност



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**Стратегическая работа ФАО по оказанию содействия борьбе с голодом и недоеданием, 2017.**

17 целей в области устойчивого развития (ЦУР) Повестки дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года представляют собой ряд глобальных приоритетных задач, принятых странами в сентябре 2015 года в целях искоренения голода и нищеты, сохранения природных ресурсов планеты и обеспечения благосостояния для всех. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** прехрана - сигурност - ФАО

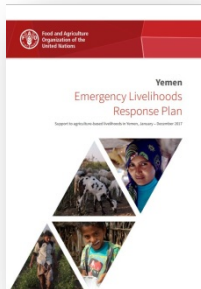


**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[FAO's strategic work to enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems, 2017.](#)**

FAO helps to build safe and efficient food systems that support smallholder agriculture. In order for developing countries to benefit from globalization and commercialization, FAO assists countries in building the capacity to access international markets, meeting international standards for food safety and hygiene and improving processes along entire value chains. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** устойчиво земеделие - прехрана ; храни - безопасност - стандарти



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[Yemen Emergency Livelihoods Response Plan : support to agriculture-based livelihoods in Yemen, January - December 2017, 2017.](#)**

The Emergency Livelihoods Response Plan (ELRP) is a tool that allows FAO to scale up its response in Yemen to prevent the already dramatic levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. The ELRP sets out the key emergency agricultural livelihoods interventions to be implemented in Yemen in 2017, within the framework of the Yemen HRP. This document is predominantly for donors and the humanitarian partners in Yemen. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** продоволствена сигурност ; недохранване - Йемен



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[On 25 September 2015, the 193 Member States of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda](#)** for Sustainable Development - including 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets - committing the international community to end poverty and hunger and achieve sustainable development between 2016 and 2030. Six months later, a global indicator framework for the SDGs - comprising 230 indicators - was identified to monitor the 169 targets and track progress, becoming the

foundation of the SDGs accountability structure. The number of indicators - four times greater than for the MDGs - represents an immense challenge for countries. FAO - proposed custodian UN agency for 21 SDG indicators and a contributing agency for six more - can assist countries in meeting the new monitoring challenges. This publication presents FAO's work in developing and strengthening indicators that measure food, agriculture and the sustainable use of natural resources, shining a light on the 21 indicators of FAO custodianship. It describes how the organization can support countries track progress and make the connection between monitoring and policymaking to achieve the SDGs. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** продоволствие; продоволствена сигурност ; Програма за устойчиво развитие - ФАО



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[Strategic work of FAO for Sustainable Food and Agriculture, 2017.](#)**

FAO promotes the transition to sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural policies and governance mechanisms, working with countries on reviewing their policies and investment strategies and helping them align their policies and programmes in support of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the Paris Agreement on climate change. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** устойчиво земеделие - прехрана ; икономически ресурси ; продоволствена сигурност

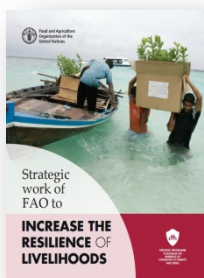


**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[Strategic work of FAO to Help Eliminate Hunger and Malnutrition, 2017.](#)**

The Organization supports governments in the development of coherent and evidence-based policy and programmes with stronger focus on food security and nutrition, including greater commitment and allocation of human and financial resources for implementation and stronger and more inclusive coordination across sectors and stakeholders. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** прехрана - сигурност - ФАО



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[Strategic Work of FAO to Increase the Resilience of Livelihoods, 2017.](#)**

Together with its partners, FAO works to increase the resilience of agricultural livelihoods at risk of disasters and crises. People with resilient livelihoods are better able to withstand damage, recover and adapt when disasters cannot be avoided. The increasing frequency and intensity of disasters caused by climate change reinforces the urgency to build the resilience of agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable communities. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** прехрана ; устојчивост на кризи ; продоволствена сигурност - ФАО





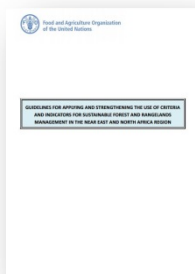
**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[The future of food and agriculture^btrends and challenges, 2017.](#)**

How can we achieve FAO's original vision of a world free from hunger and malnutrition. The report sheds some light on the nature of the challenges that agriculture and food systems are facing now and throughout the 21 century, and provides some insights as to what is at stake and what needs to be done. What emerges is that business as usual is no longer an option but calls for major transformations in agricultural systems, in rural economies and in how we manage our natural resources. The report was undertaken for the quadrennial review of the FAO Strategic Framework and in preparation for the Organization's Medium-Term Plan 2018-2021. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** продоволствие; продоволствена сигурност - стратегии - ФАО

**Област на знанието:** *Горско стопанство*

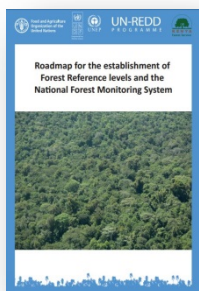


**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[Khemaies, S. Guidelines for applying and strengthening the use of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest and rangelands management in the Near East and North Africa region, 2017.](#)**

The aim of the practical guidelines presented in this document is to support the adoption and usability of the criteria and indicators (C/I) for Sustainable Management of Forests and Rangelands (SFRM) adopted by the 22 Session of the Near East Forestry and Range Commission (NEFRC). The guidelines are based on the review of existing literature and on consultations with national experts and relevant institutions in Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia regarding challenges identified in the use of the proposed C/I for SFRM. It is clear from the consultations with national experts of the three countries that each of their forest and rangelands departments use sustainability indicators in their work on policy dialogue, advocacy and capacity building related to climate change and REDD+ (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** гори ; горско стопанство - управление - устойчиво развитие ; Близкия Изток ; Северна Африка

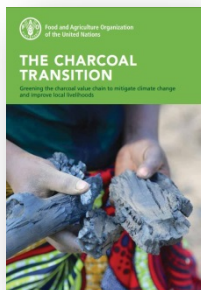


**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[Roadmap for the establishment of Forest Reference levels and the National Forest Monitoring System, 2017.](#)**

The Government of Kenya is in the process of establishing a National REDD+ Programme through the Kenya Forest Service (KFS). Two critical elements of the National REDD+ Programme are forest reference levels (FRL) and a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). This document describes the steps towards establishing the design of the NFMS and reference levels, through an enumeration and description of required tasks. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** гори - обезлесяване - Кения ; промени на климата



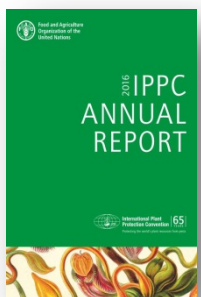
**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[The charcoal transition : greening the charcoal value chain to mitigate climate change and improve local livelihoods, 2017.](#)**

Charcoal is widely used for cooking and heating in developing countries. The consumption of charcoal has been at high level and the demand may keep growing over the next decades, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Some preliminary studies indicate that among commonly used cooking fuels, unsustainably produced charcoal can be the most greenhouse gas intensive fuels and simple measures could deliver high GHG mitigation benefits. Through the Paris Agreement on climate change adopted in 2015, countries set themselves ambitious targets to curb climate change, and forest-related measures have an important role to play in climate change mitigation and adaptation. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** гори - горски продукти - използване ; дърва за огрев ; дървени въглища ; промяна на климата

**Област на знанието:** *Растениевъдство*

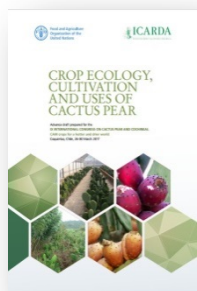


**Сигнатура:** ЕК

### [2016 IPPC Annual Report, 2017.](#)

The year 2016 has been a milestone for the IPPC as it was the first year to implement the IPPC annual themes with a view towards 2020. Key tasks continued to be more focused and operational mechanisms were optimized on an ongoing basis, while an increasing emphasis was being placed on the standardization of operational procedures and processes. The renewal of the IPPC Secretariat continued to build on the good foundations established in 2015, with a focus on moving towards One IPPC. Strengthened cooperation with NPPOs and RPPOs was also emphasized. The IPPC annual theme for 2016 was Plant Health and Food Security. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** растителна защита ; вредители - борба



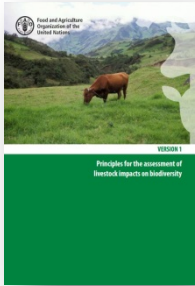
Сигнатура: ЕК

### [Crop ecology, cultivation and uses of cactus pear : advance draft prepared for the IX International Congress on Cactus Pear and Cochineal: CAM crops for a hotter and drier world, 2017.](#)

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges the world must meet today and in the future. Prolonged droughts and desertification are among the issues faced by many countries, especially in Africa and Asia, where the rural poor and smallholders are most heavily affected. If people are to survive in these ever harsher conditions, their crops need to withstand drought, high temperatures and poor soils. Cactus crops are gaining increasing interest across the globe, in particular cactus pear (*Opuntia ficus indica*), because of its unique characteristics which provide resilience to the above mentioned harsh conditions. Cactus pear is able to grow on land where no other crops are able to grow; it can be used to restore degraded land and in many countries, such as Ethiopia, it is the only crop that can be relied on when everything else fails. The crop originates in Mexico - still the largest producing and consuming country in the world - but other countries, including Morocco, Ethiopia, South Africa, Kenya, India and Pakistan, are increasing their production and use. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** кактус Нопал - култивиране

**Област на знанието: Животновъдство**



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[Principles for the assessment of livestock impacts on biodiversity : livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance \(LEAP\) partnership : version 1, 2016.](#)**

The provision of guidance for the quantitative assessment of biodiversity in livestock and other sectors is an emerging area of work. This document represents an initial step in which international experts with various backgrounds shared their views on biodiversity assessment. The general objective of this document was to develop principles applicable to different assessment methods in order to guarantee a minimum level of soundness, transparency, scientific relevance, and completeness. These principles can be used to identify crucial elements of livestock systems that affect biodiversity, to monitor changes and make improvements, and to produce assessment results for internal or external communication. (*fao.org*)

**Предметни рубрики:** животновъдство - породи животни - биоразнообразие

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



**Сигнатура:** ЕК

**[Abdel-Fattah M. El-Sayed. Regional review on status and trends in aquaculture development in the Near East and North Africa - 2015, 2017.](#)**

This document reviews the status and trends in aquaculture development in the Near East and North Africa (NENA) region. It updates the last Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Regional Review on Status and Trends in Aquaculture Development in the Near East and North Africa - 2010 (FAO, 2011). It highlights the salient issues, particularly those that have evolved in the past decade (2010-2014). The data contained in the review is based on FAO's official datasets (FAO, 2016a). Other local, regional and global information sources were also consulted throughout the review process. These included the FAO Fishery Country Profiles (FCPs), the National Aquaculture Sector Overviews (NASOs), the National Aquaculture Legislation Overviews (NALOs), the Database on Introductions of Aquaculture Species (DIAS), the World Bank and AQUASTAT. Regional fisheries and aquaculture management bodies and networks including the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), the Working Group on Aquaculture of the Regional Commission on Fisheries (WGA-RECOFI) and the Regional Aquaculture Information System (RAIS) provided valuable information on the development of the aquaculture sector in the region. Additional information was also collected from trade magazines and other technical reports. (fao.org)

**Ключови думи:** риболовство ; рибарство ; аквакултури ; Близкия Изток ; Северна Африка