

2010–11

**RAP
PUBLICATIONS
CATALOGUE**



RAO publications catalogue 2010 to 2011

藏書章

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND PACIFIC
Bangkok, 2012

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FAO member countries in the Asia-Pacific region (44)

Afghanistan	Myanmar
Australia	Nauru
Bangladesh	Nepal
Bhutan	New Zealand
Cambodia	Niue
China	Pakistan
Cook Islands	Palau
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Papua New Guinea
Fiji	Philippines
France	Republic of Korea
India	Russian Federation
Indonesia	Samoa
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Solomon Islands
Japan	Sri Lanka
Kazakhstan	Thailand
Kiribati	Timor-Leste
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Tonga
Malaysia	Tuvalu
Maldives	United States of America
Marshall Islands	Uzbekistan
Micronesia, Federated States of	Vanuatu
Mongolia	Viet Nam

FOREWORD

Publications are central to FAO's work as a knowledge organization. FAO collects, analyses and disseminates data to put information within reach of both specialist and general audiences to aid development.

This catalogue presents titles published by the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific during the 2010–11 biennium. Included is a CD-ROM of publications dating back to 1999. Subjects range from advocacy products to technical publications that target development issues in the region relating to agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development, as well as policy advice to member countries.

It is hoped that this catalogue provides a handy reference source to the titles produced by the FAO regional office, and that the publications contained herein offer insight into the technical, policy and management issues challenging the region in achieving food security for all through sustainable agriculture and rural development.

I wish to thank Tarina Ayazi for her efforts in producing this catalogue.



Hiroyuki Konuma
Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

GENERAL INFORMATION

Founded in 1945, FAO is the largest specialized agency in the United Nations system and lead agency for agriculture and rural development. FAO strives for a world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

The FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) was established in Bangkok, Thailand in November 1948. One of five regional offices across the world, RAP has grown fourfold in its 50 plus years and now serves 44 member countries.

RAP is responsible for the identification of regional priorities in the region in support of food security, agriculture and rural development and the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of FAO's response to the regional priorities of member countries in the context of FAO's strategic objectives.

FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Website: <http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/rap>

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOGUE

To find what you are looking for, use the subject index, author/editor index or region/country index at the back of this catalogue.

A CD-ROM of regional office publications listed in this catalogue (as well as publications dating back to 1999) can be found on the inside back cover. The publications are also accessible online at <http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/rap/publications>

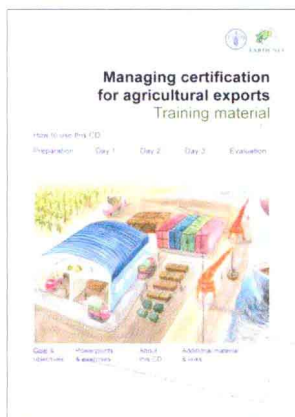
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GENERAL LISTING



48 pages. CD only

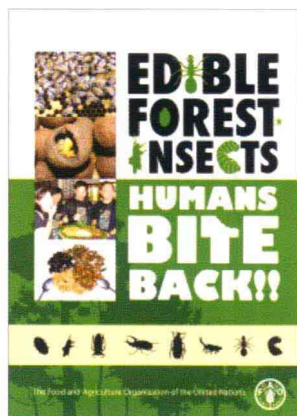
Managing certification for agricultural exports. Training material

Recent food scares have once more emphasized the need for safety requirements for agrifood products. In Asia, most countries base their minimum safety requirements for agrifood products on international standards such as the Codex Alimentarius. In addition, some national governments in the region have set up voluntary quality assurance schemes for producers who wish to signal product quality that goes beyond the mandatory food safety requirements. Private entities are also setting up their own quality assurance programmes. The push towards “good practices” and certification is not just coming from governments or private entities, but also from the market itself as consumers increasingly demand high quality and safe foods. This training material on CD-ROM was developed for extension officers from government departments in charge of developing the quality and safety of agricultural and food products, or in promoting their export. It is made up of six training modules accompanied by PowerPoint presentations and a facilitation guide. Resources and materials for facilitators are also provided.

Region: Asia

Forest insects as food: Humans bite back

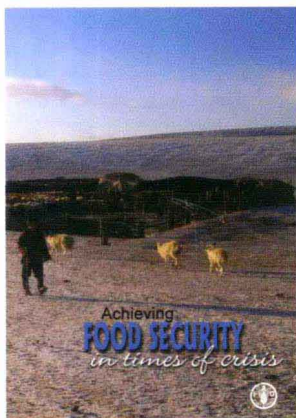
edited by P.B. Durst, D.V. Johnson,
R.N. Leslie and K. Shono



241 pages. 17.6 x 25 cm.

The idea of eating insects nearly always brings about an immediate reaction. While some people find the very thought of eating a beetle or other insect revolting, others smile and smack their lips, perhaps recalling the roasted grubs their mothers prepared as childhood treats or their favourite deep-fried grasshopper snack that accompanied drinks with friends. Humans have been eating insects for millennia and, even today, the practice remains far more widespread than is generally believed. Although modern society has largely shunned insects from the dinner table, entomophagy – the practice of eating insects – is getting renewed attention from nutritionists, food security experts, environmentalists and rural development specialists. Based on contributions from some of the world's leading experts on entomophagy, this publication highlights the potential of edible forest insects as a current and future food source, documents their contribution to rural livelihoods and highlights important linkages between edible forest insects and forest management.

Worldwide



36 pages. 21 x 29.7 cm.

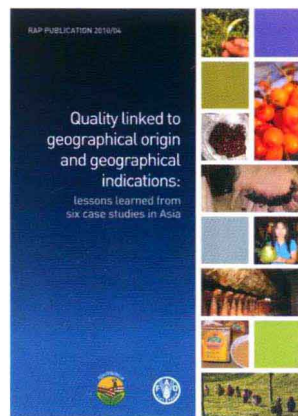
World Food Day 2009. Achieving food security in times of crisis

A report of the twenty-ninth World Food Day celebration held at the FAO regional office in Bangkok in commemoration of the Organization's founding in 1945. This year's theme focused on achieving food security in times of crisis. Highlights of the day include a keynote speech on the theme of the celebration by Professor M.S. Swaminathan, member of parliament (Rajya Sabha) and Chairperson of the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, and presentation of five awards to outstanding farmers from Fiji, India, Indonesia, Mongolia and Thailand by Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.

Region: Asia-Pacific

Quality linked to geographical origin and geographical indications: Lessons learned from six case studies in Asia

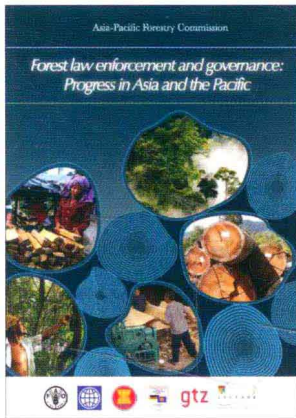
edited by A. Lecoent,
E. Vandecandelaere and J.-J. Cadilhon



200 pages. 17.6 x 25 cm.

Some agricultural and food products are distinguished from one another by certain characteristics, qualities or reputations resulting from their geographical origin. This differentiation can be attributed to the unique local features of the product, its history or its distinctive character linked to natural or human factors such as soil, climate, local know-how and/or traditions. Examples from Asia include Darjeeling tea from India, Phu Quoc fish sauce from Viet Nam, Kobe beef from Japan and Korean ginseng. Since 1995 the World Trade Organization has administered the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement, which defines a framework for geographical indications, or GIs. GI products can help to preserve natural resources, maintain traditions and prevent delocalization and rural exodus. Protection of reputation allows for added value and contributes to the preservation of food diversity. However, these hoped-for positive impacts are not automatic and depend on how the GI system is implemented and managed. This publication is a compilation of six case studies from Asia in connection with implementation of GI systems. Analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of each GI implementation process allows for identification of success factors that should be fostered and obstacles that should be avoided, providing for an interesting sample of experience from which we can learn lessons for the future development of specific quality frameworks.

Countries: Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Mongolia and Thailand



213 pages. 17.6 x 25 cm.

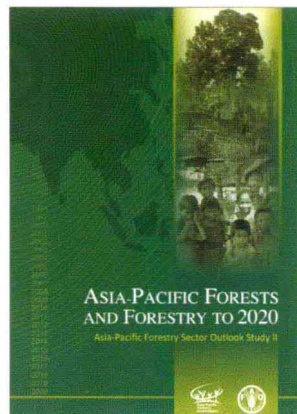
Forest law enforcement and governance: Progress in Asia and the Pacific

edited by M.J. Pescott, P.B. Durst
and R.N. Leslie

At the twenty-second session of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission in 2008, leading forestry officials from across the Asia-Pacific region reiterated their commitment to combating illegal logging and other forms of forest crime. They collectively agreed to review ongoing efforts and recent progress towards strengthening forest law enforcement and governance. This publication reports on the ensuing comprehensive review and provides an overview of the key initiatives and activities in 16 forest-rich countries of the region, highlighting the achievements and the foundations established for moving forward. This review comes at a time when the region's forestry sector is undergoing extremely rapid change, driven in large measure by increasing demands for forest products and environmental services. To fully capitalize on these emerging opportunities, effective forest law enforcement and governance will be needed to demonstrate that real progress is being made towards managing forests sustainably. These efforts will not only help forest owners and managers realize the potential of sustainable forest management in contributing to socio-economic development, but will also help to protect our planet's remaining natural assets for future generations.

Countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam

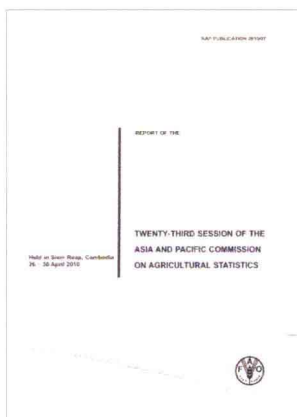
Asia-Pacific forests and forestry to 2020. Report of the second Asia-Pacific forestry sector outlook study



237 pages. 21 x 29.7 cm.

This book summarizes the key findings and results of the second Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study – a comprehensive effort spanning nearly four years and involving all member countries of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission. It is part of a series of seven regional and subregional publications reporting on the outcome of the study. The first Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study was completed in 1998. Since then there have been profound changes in the forestry sector, where society has dramatically increased its demands and expectations of forests and forestry. This publication synthesizes observations and findings from almost 50 country and thematic reports in providing analyses of the status and trends of all aspects of forestry in Asia and the Pacific. The publication also analyzes key factors driving changes in forestry in the region and sets out three scenarios for 2020: *Boom*, *Bust* and *Green economy*. The document concludes by outlining priorities and strategies to move the subregion's forestry sector onto a more sustainable footing to provide continued benefits to future generations.

Region: Asia-Pacific



Report of the twenty-third session of the Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS)

66 pages. 21 x 29.7 cm.

This publication presents the outcome of the twenty-third session of the Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics held in Siem Reap, Cambodia from 26 to 30 April 2010. Attended by some 60 delegates from 16 member countries, the session assessed both the current status of food and agriculture statistics in member countries and progress on strengthening regional data exchange on food and agricultural statistics in the region. The session was informed about a new global strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics, an initiative of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC). A roundtable discussion on statistical capacity building was held, focusing on countries' training needs and constraints. The Commission reported on implementation of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010 (WCA 2010) in Asia and the Pacific region. Other topics included gender statistics for agricultural and rural development and implementation of CountrySTAT in the region, as well as activities related to agri-environmental statistics being planned by FAO. Recommendations of the session are included in the report.

Region: Asia-Pacific