

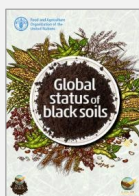
HIGHLIGHTS



The future of food and agriculture – Drivers and triggers for transformation

The report explores eighteen drivers of agrifood systems, depicts four different scenarios for the future of agrifood systems, and highlights key “triggers” and strategic options for their transformation.

(444 pp.) [Report summary](#) | [Press release](#)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0959en>



Global status of black soils

This report provides strategic information about the distribution, state, and management of black soils. It recommends establishing a global agreement for their sustainable management (conservation, protection, and production). Browse more FAO titles on [soils](#).

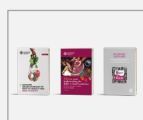
(200 pp.)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3124en>



The State of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries 2022

The 2022 edition provides a current overview of fisheries status, trends, and governance in the region. It updates the findings from previous editions while analyzing emerging issues in the fisheries sector, including the effects of management plans.

(192 pp.)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3370en>
[Press release](#)



Building a sustainable and food-secure world starts with the right to food

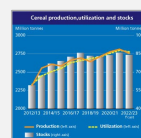
Ahead of Human Rights Day, browse through a [selection of publications](#) on FAO’s long-term commitment to promoting inclusivity; access to natural and financial resources and services; gender equality; responsible investment in agriculture; decent work; social protection; food loss and waste; and a sustainable and food-secure world that leaves no one behind.



FAO Food Price Index

The FAO Food Price Index averaged 135.7 points in November 2022, virtually unchanged from October, with month-on-month decreases in the price indices for cereals, dairy, and meat, nearly offsetting increases in those of vegetable oils and sugar. At this level, the index stood only marginally above (0.3 percent) its corresponding value in November 2021.

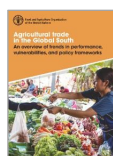
[Press release](#)



FAO Cereal Supply and Demand Brief

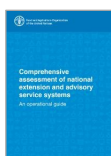
FAO’s forecast for world cereal production in 2022 has been cut by 7.2 million tonnes this month and is now pegged at 2 756 tonnes, two percent (57 million tonnes) lower year-on-year. By comparison, world cereal production grew by an average of 56 million tonnes per year in the last three years. This month’s downgrade mainly concerns maize and wheat production.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE IN E-BOOK FORMAT



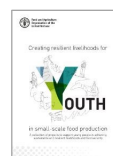
Agricultural trade in the Global South – An overview of trends in performance, vulnerabilities, and policy frameworks

[MOBI](#) | [E-PUB](#)



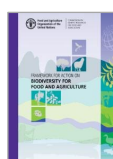
Comprehensive assessment of national extension and advisory service systems – An operational guide

[MOBI](#) | [E-PUB](#)



Creating resilient livelihoods for youth in small-scale food production – A collection of projects to support young people in achieving sustainable and resilient livelihoods and food security

[MOBI](#) | [E-PUB](#)



Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture

[MOBI](#) | [E-PUB](#)



Framework for Environmental and Social Management

[MOBI](#) | [E-PUB](#)



Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

[MOBI](#) | [E-PUB](#)



Leveraging COVID-19 recovery strategies to build climate-smart agrifood systems in developing countries

[MOBI](#) | [E-PUB](#)



Technical guidance on fall armyworm – Coordinated surveillance and an early warning system for the sustainable management of transboundary pests, with special reference to fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda* [J.E. Smith]) in South and Southeast Asia

[MOBI](#) | [E-PUB](#)



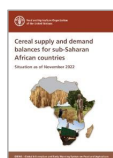
Wildcheck – Assessing the risks and opportunities of trade in wild plant ingredients

[MOBI](#) | [E-PUB](#)



BOOKS

AGRICULTURE



Cereal supply and demand balances for sub-Saharan African countries – Situation as of November 2022

This report, which draws on the continually updated FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance System database, contains annual supply and utilization balances for the main cereals produced and consumed for over 220 countries or areas, from which subregional, regional and global aggregates are extracted.

(64 pp.)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3273en>



Development of a methodological framework for the State of Land and Water Resources 2021 – Driving force–Pressure–State–Impact–Response Framework for land, soil and water resources for agriculture.

The highly technical framework referenced in the title has been developed to describe the connections between the environment, socioeconomics and sustainable agricultural production systems, as the world seeks to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The report highlights the need for a comprehensive assessment of interventions and responses for sustainably managing land and water resources, and combating land degradation.

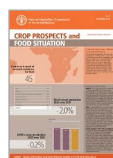
(56 pp.)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0904en>



Handbook on the integrated crop management of green gram and chickpea for farmer field schools in central dry zone of Myanmar

This curriculum briefly outlines integrated pest management (IPM) for green gram and chickpeas. The general concept of IPM is the same for these two crops, although the insect pests, diseases and weeds differ from one crop to another.

(Nay Pyi Taw, 196 pp., Burmese. Also available in [English](#))



Crop Prospects and Food Situation #4, December 2022 – Quarterly Global Report

FAO has determined that 45 countries – 33 of them in Africa, nine in Asia, two in Latin America and the Caribbean, and one in Europe – are in need of external food assistance. High inflation rates continue to aggravate food insecurity conditions, particularly in low-income food-deficit countries, while conflict and extreme weather events drive severe acute food insecurity across the globe.

(48 pp.)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3233en>



Gestion durable des terres dans les terrains de parcours et les herbages – Document de travail

A participatory grassland and rangeland assessment (PRAGA) methodology was piloted in five countries: Burkina Faso, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Niger and Uruguay. The report concludes that locally identified good management practices do not necessarily align with those defined as such by scientists and ecologists. The target audience includes scientists as well as decision-makers, land managers and other land users.

(Rome & Gland, 56 pp. Also available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#))
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0852fr>

ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH



Guidelines for livestock vaccination campaigns – From collection to injection

The effectiveness of vaccination largely depends on appropriate delivery, such as adequate cold chain and hygienic injection. These guidelines package information in a way that makes it easy to take into the field and implement, and thus contribute to the fight against the spread of livestock diseases, including zoonotic ones.

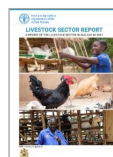
(64 pp.) FAO Animal Production and Health Guidelines
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3038en>



Manuel de gestion des opérations en cas de situation d'urgence zoonitaire

This manual helps meet a proven need for higher capabilities to manage animal health emergency operations at all levels. Equipped with practical examples, samples and guidelines, it aims to support countries and relevant local, national, regional and international organizations as they prepare for, and deal with, such events.

(92 pp. Also available in [English](#)) FAO Animal Production and Health Manual
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0068fr>



Livestock sector report – A review of the livestock sector in Malawi in 2021

Malawi's livestock sector receives less than one percent of the government funding allocated to agriculture, despite making a substantial contribution to the country's GDP. This report recommends boosting public and private sector investment in the livestock sector; increasing the number of livestock and livestock inputs supported in the Affordable Inputs Programme (AIP), and creating specialist positions such as livestock officer for dairy and poultry.

(Lilongwe, 108 pp.)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc1073en>



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Agricultural interventions and food security in Ethiopia - What is the role of adjusting livelihood strategies?

This paper combines project and remote-sensing data with a household panel survey to examine the impact of interventions implemented from 2011 to 2016 by the Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA), now the Agricultural Transformation Institute (ATI). It suggests that while the better-off households did adjust their livelihood strategies, the benefit to the most vulnerable households primarily came in the form of food security improvements.

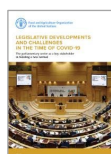
(60 pp.) FAO Agricultural Development Economics Working Papers
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3229en>



Estudio subregional sobre las causas estructurales del trabajo infantil en la agricultura en El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras

The aim of this study is to advance quantitative and qualitative awareness of child labour in northern Central America, identifying structural causes, characteristics and trajectories. The need for such awareness is all the more acute as recent developments point to “child-labour combatting fatigue” and a reversal in the reduction trend seen in earlier years.

(Santiago, 148 pp.)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3077es>



Legislative developments and challenges in the time of COVID-19 - The parliamentary sector as a key stakeholder in building a new normal

Food and nutrition security are most robust when anchored in legislation. This publication is dedicated to the Virtual Parliamentary Dialogues that took place between March and November 2021: it shares the results of legislative initiatives aimed at reducing and mitigating the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security and nutrition. The publication also shows that parliamentary action is fundamental in the development of legal frameworks, in the exercise of political oversight, and in ensuring budget allocations for recovery.

(64 pp. Also available in [Spanish](#))
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc1338en>



Distributional impacts of agricultural policies in Zambia: A microsimulation approach

This paper concludes that Zambian agricultural policies reduce headcount poverty by 3 to 5 percentage points, depending on whether only their direct impacts, or also behavioural impacts that lead to changes in agricultural production, are taken into account. It also considers policy reforms where the goal is to achieve similar, or even greater, poverty reduction with smaller government net expenditure.

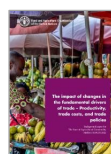
(Helsinki, 40 pp.) UNU-Wider & FAO



Evaluating the impacts of cash and complementary agricultural support interventions in fragile settings - The case of Somalia

This study estimated the impact of the two different interventions on food security, assets, adoption of inputs and adoption of agricultural practices. It finds that while inputs seem to increase asset wealth, the cash component facilitates investments in livelihoods diversification. Moreover, it finds evidence of heterogeneous impacts under conditions of weather shocks, and between socioeconomic segments of the population.

(52 pp.)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3130en>



The impact of changes in the fundamental drivers of trade - Productivity, trade costs, and trade policies - Background paper for The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets (SOCO) 2022

This background paper uses a set of nine scenarios to explore the effects of productivity, transport costs, non-tariff barriers (NTB), and changes in border measures on agricultural and food trade, and their related welfare implications. Measures taken to increase trade integration in Africa and Asia will be important for economic growth and development in these regions.

(60 pp.)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3135en>

SOCIAL INSURANCE SCHEMES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Social insurance schemes tend to rely on regular wages and co-responsibility in financing between employers and employees. But agricultural workers in low- and middle-income countries often have jobs that are seasonal or unpredictable. Payment may be non-cash or in-kind. Against this background, this research report aims to understand the main financial barriers hindering social insurance in the MENA region, and examine strategies that can help address them.



Financing social insurance schemes for agricultural workers in the Middle East and North Africa

(Cairo, Beirut & Brasilia, 32 pp.) FAO, ILO & International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG)/UNDP



The role of social insurance schemes in addressing the risks faced by agricultural workers in the Middle East and North Africa

(Cairo, Beirut & Brasilia, 36 pp.) FAO, ILO & International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG)/UNDP

FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE



Dolphin depredation in Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries - Methodology for data collection

Depredation occurs when marine mammals – usually dolphins – remove or damage fish captured in nets or hooks, resulting in damage to fishing gear, loss of capture and, consequently, lower catch values and fisher revenues. This study aims to help improve understanding of the dolphin populations involved in depredation events; identify the fishing practices that lead to depredation; and collect information for the conservation of marine mammals.

(96 pp.) FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Papers
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2943en>



Operationalization of FAO Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) area of competence

This document evaluates the five types of fishing gear that account for 90 percent of fish landings in the area under management by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), as well as two types of fish-aggregating devices (FADs). Purse seines, drift gillnets, and drifting FADs are deemed to carry high or very high overall environmental risk. Anchored FADs carry medium risk. Handline, pole-and-line, and trolling lines are considered very low risk.

(80 pp.) FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2889en>





Suivi des rejets de la pêche en Méditerranée et en mer Noire: méthode de collecte des données

Fishing discards, dead or alive, reduce harvesting opportunities and may harm stocks, ecosystems and the marine environment. Little is known about the phenomenon in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and therefore about stocks' fishing mortality rates. This publication proposes a methodology for an efficient, standardized data collection and monitoring system for discards, through on-board observations, questionnaires at landing sites and self-sampling activities.

(96 pp. Also available in [English](#)) FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Papers
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca4914fr>

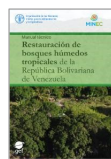
FORESTRY



Enabling micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to participate in legal timber production and trade - Transformational changes generated by the FAO-EU FLEGT Programme

The more than 100 initiatives discussed in this paper offer inspiration to boost forest-dependent livelihoods and promote both social equity and sustainability within timber supply chains. Implementing a portfolio of these strategies in a comprehensive support package can help realize the sustainable growth potential of small and medium forestry enterprises.

(96 pp.) FAO Forestry Paper
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3107en>



Restauración de los bosques húmedos tropicales de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela - Manual técnico

This manual is a conceptual and methodological synthesis that takes into account experiences developed in the member countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty – but also in other countries that have seen actions to restore tropical ecosystems. It is expected that this tool will be used to prevent, slow down, and reverse deforestation and degradation of the Venezuelan tropical ecosystem in particular.

(Caracas, 108 pp.) FAO & Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ecosocialismo
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc1987es>

GENDER



National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods - The Republic of Azerbaijan

This study shows that the absence of sex-disaggregated records on landownership poses problems for determining women's representation as agricultural landowners. It suggests amending or drafting laws to ensure that women and men have equal rights to, access to and control over natural and productive resources.

(Baku, 116 pp., Azerbaijani. Also available in [English](#)) Country Gender Assessment Series

PLANT PRODUCTION AND HEALTH



IPPC style guide

The guide should be used as a reference tool for the writing and editing of standard-setting documents of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). It is designed to be used in conjunction with the FAO editorial style guide, *FAOSTYLE*. Reference is also made to the IPPC standard operating procedures (SOPs) for guidance on specific steps and rules related to the processes of the secretariat.

(56 pp.)

RECENT RELEASES FROM OTHER UN AGENCIES AND IGOs

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT- OECD



OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2022 Issue 2

This issue highlights the unusually imbalanced and fragile outlook; the significant risks associated with energy market developments and rising financial vulnerabilities as interest rates are raised; and the associated policy challenges. Well-designed and timely policy actions are required to maintain economic stability, enhance energy security and strengthen the prospects for future growth.

(232 pp.)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/f6da2159-en>

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - UNDP



Turning the Tide on Internal Displacement: A Development Approach to Solutions

This new report recommends ways governments and development partners can address forced displacement and build resilience. The report highlights that overcoming internal displacement depends on governments implementing key development solutions, including ensuring equal access to rights and basic services, promoting socioeconomic integration, restoring security, building social cohesion, and collecting better data.

(48 pp.)