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Altri autori (Persone)	BerkesFikret
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collection"

"4.3 Traditional ecological knowledge""4.4 Literature acquisition and the Internet"; "4.5 Analysis and interpretation"; "4.6 Information management"; "4.7 Communication and use of information"; "4.8 Conclusions"; "CHAPTER 5: PROJECT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION"; "5.1 Introduction"; "5.2 The information stairway"; "5.3 Information categories"; "5.4 Preliminary assessment, baseline, monitoring, and evaluation methods"; "5.5 Conclusions"; "CHAPTER 6: FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROCESS"; "6.1 Introduction"; "6.2 Management process"; "6.3 Management measures"; "6.4 Enforcement and compliance""6.5 Conclusions"; "CHAPTER 7: MANAGING THE COMMONS"; "7.1 Introduction"; "7.2 "Tragedy of the commons" and its solutions"; "7.3 Who makes the rules to solve the commons dilemma?"; "7.4 Beyond regulation: managing fishing communities"; "7.5 Institutions and capacity building"; "7.6 Conclusions"; "CHAPTER 8: COMANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT"; "8.1 Introduction"; "8.2 Conservation project of San Salvador Island, Philippines"; "8.3 Why comanagement?"; "8.4 What is fisheries comanagement?"; "8.5 Conditions affecting the success of fisheries comanagement""8.6 A process for community-centred fisheries comanagement"; "8.7 Conclusions"; "CHAPTER 9: NEW DIRECTIONS: A VISION FOR SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES"; "9.1 Small-scale fisheries in context"; "9.2 New directions: a vision for small-scale fisheries"; "9.3 New directions: concepts, methods, and tools"; "9.4 New directions: how you get there"; "APPENDIX"; "1.1 Questions for ultimate impact variables"; "1.2 Questions for intermediate impact variables"; "1.3 Questions for supra-community level context variables"; "1.4 Questions for community-level context variables"

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## Sommario/riassunto

Human dependence on marine and coastal resources is increasing. Today, small-scale fisheries employ 50 of the world's 51 million fishers, practically all of whom are from developing countries. And together, they produce more than half of the world's annual marine fish catch of 98 million tonnes, supplying most of the fish consumed in the developing world. At the same time, increased fishery overexploitation and habitat degradation are threatening the Earth's coastal and marine resources. Most small-scale fisheries have not been well managed, if they have been managed at all. Existing approaches have failed to constrain fishing capacity or to manage conflict. They have not kept pace with technology or with the driving forces of economics, population growth, demand for food, and poverty. Worldwide, the management and governance of small-scale fisheries is in urgent need of reform.

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