



2023年第7期总382期

粮食和食物安全专题

本期导读

▶ 前沿资讯

1. 亚马逊雨林的退化

▶ 相关成果

1. 废弃的农田需要几十年的时间才能恢复生物多样性——如果可以的话
2. 来自达沃斯：格罗首席执行官讨论粮食安全和粮食系统转型
3. 未来一年塑造全球气候风险的3种力量：高罗2023年观察名单

▶ 专业会议

1. 释放非洲的农业能力

中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

联系人：刘靖文；顾亮亮

联系电话：010-82109652

邮箱：agri@ckcest.cn

2023年2月13日

更多资讯 尽在农业专业知识服务系统：<http://agri.ckcest.cn/>

➤ 前沿资讯

1 . Degradation of the Amazon rainforest (亚马逊雨林的退化)

简介: The study shows that up to 38 per cent of the remaining Amazon forest area equivalent to ten times the size of the UK has been affected by some form of human disturbance, causing carbon emissions equivalent to or greater than those from deforestation. The researchers define the concept of degradation as transient or long-term changes in forest conditions caused by humans. Degradation is different from deforestation, where the forest is removed altogether and a new land use, such as agriculture, is established in its place. Although highly degraded forests can still lose almost all their trees, the way the land itself is used does not change. The authors evaluate four key disturbances driving forest degradation: forest fire, edge effects (changes that occur in areas of the forest adjacent to deforested areas), selective logging (including illegal logging) and extreme drought. Different forest areas can be affected by one or more of these disturbances.

来源: rural 21

发布日期: 2023-02-07

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1D/Csgk0GPkXSuAMC6HAAp9DpoSNiw420.pdf>

➤ 相关成果

1 . Abandoned Farm Fields Take Decades to Recover Biodiversity—If They Can At All (废弃的农田需要几十年的时间才能恢复生物多样性——如果可以的话)

简介: The study notes that grasslands are one of the most endangered and least protected biomes in the world, with untouched areas increasingly encroached upon. There aren't many continuous tracts of grassland left, but they provide crucial functions for our environment. The plains help mitigate both flooding and droughts, protect against soil erosion, and provide habitat to thousands of animal species, including hundreds of pollinators. The UN Convention on Biological Diversity has even called for 30 percent of degraded land and water areas to be under "effective restoration" by 2030. As such, it's crucial to know how long it could take to recover previously developed grasslands. Put another way, how long would it take to undo the damage that humans can cause to a pristine landscape? As it turns out, it takes a long time—possibly never, if the land was left alone. The research shows that, even after 80 years, none of the fields had recovered to the point of the never-plowed sites. On average, the previously farmed areas hosted only 65 percent of the species that the untouched areas did, and there were more than 60 unique plant species that grew on the untouched sites but never reappeared on the test plots.

来源: modern farmer

发布日期: 2023-02-08

全文链接:

更多资讯 尽在农业专业知识服务系统: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/>

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/4B/Csgk0Yg7D16A0-4ZAEI-0TJvL7Y280.pdf>

2 From Davos: Gro's CEO Discusses Food Security and the Food System Transition (来自达沃斯：格罗首席执行官讨论粮食安全和粮食系统转型)

简介： At a World Economic Forum (WEF) panel session on January 18th, Gro Intelligence's CEO Sara Menker joined United Nations World Food Program executive director David Beasley, Bayer AG's CEO Werner Baumann, Hanneke Faber, president of Unilever's nutrition group, and CNBC anchor Steve Sedgwick to discuss the challenges facing global food systems, global food security, and what a credible transition to a resilient agrifood system will require. For the panelists taking part in the WEF's Revolutionizing Food Security discussion, private sector involvement, enabling policies that take farmer profitability into account, and a long-term game plan centered on sustainability, decarbonization, and maintaining yields are the critical components of the resilient global food system that the world needs to build. While that is a tall order, Gro's CEO Sara Menker said that there is a lot that agrifood systems can learn from the global energy market transition.

来源： Gro intelligence

发布日期：2023-01-24

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1D/Csgk0GPkYtGAYRKCAAnTAzNV8UU455.pdf>

3 . 3 Forces Shaping Global Climate Risk in the Year Ahead: Gro's 2023 Watchlist (未来一年塑造全球气候风险的3种力量：高罗2023年观察名单)

简介： A year ago we at Gro saw the likelihood that climate policy would be driven mainly by financial regulators in Europe and the US, with the potential that elevated energy and agricultural prices, as well as the US midterm elections, could impact the energy transition on both sides of the Atlantic. In 2022, we saw all of that, but also unanticipated impacts from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, a fresh surge in energy costs, and a plethora of extreme weather events that cost human life and disrupted economies worldwide. Looking ahead, Gro sees the following core themes for the coming year: Increased focus on adaptation and physical climate risks: Gro continues to see a growing need for leaders in finance, government, and business to understand — and begin adapting to — the physical risk that a warming climate is already bringing with it. This year, as in 2022, developments in climate policy will increasingly force such risk assessments to occur. But more than ever before, so too will the business impact of climate-driven weather events on markets and supply chains around the world.

来源： Gro intelligence

发布日期：2023-01-20

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/4B/Csgk0Yg7FdiAXKy0AB0F5nJC05c816.pdf>

更多资讯 尽在农业专业知识服务系统：<http://agri.ckcest.cn/>

➤ 专业会议

1 . Unlocking Africa's agricultural capability (释放非洲的农业能力)

简介: Participants at the Africa food summit in Dakar, Senegal, came together to mobilise financing to harness Africa's food and agriculture potential. Thirty-four heads of state and government, 70 government ministers and development partners met at the Second Africa Food Summit in Dakar from the 25th - 27th January, under the theme Feed Africa: food sovereignty and resilience. The Summit was organised by the Senegalese Government and the African Development Bank (AfDB). At the summit, development partners agreed to commit USD 30 billion to back the continent's resolve to boost agricultural productivity and become a breadbasket for the world. Among the development partners are the AfDB which plans to contribute USD ten billion over five years, and the Islamic Development Bank, which intends to provide USD five billion. In the Dakar Declaration, the leaders agreed to allocate at least ten per cent of public expenditure to increase funding for agriculture. They also resolved to deploy robust production packages to boost productivity and increase resilience to achieve food security and self-sufficiency. Participants developed Country Food and Agriculture Delivery Compacts in order to transform agriculture across Africa. In their Declaration, they acknowledge that "these Compacts were prepared and are owned by African countries, which convey the vision, challenges, and opportunities in agricultural productivity, infrastructure, processing and value addition, markets and financing that will accelerate the implementation of the African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)".

来源: rural 21

发布日期: 2023-02-03

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1D/Csgk0GpkXoSAS2p_AA7oMaW01WY874.pdf