



2023年第8期总383期

粮食和食物安全专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1 . Higher prices with local cacao varieties (当地可可品种价格较高)

简介: Cacao has been cultivated in the western Amazon since prehistoric times, and the area is a valuable resource for the genetic diversity of cacao plants. Local varieties help boost biodiversity and produce fine-flavoured cocoa. Small farmers in the western Amazon could demand higher prices if they focused on indigenous cacao varieties that produce better-tasting chocolate rather than high-yielding but low-quality cacao. This is the recommendation of an international team of researchers led by the University of Göttingen in February 2023. In addition, indigenous varieties could adapt better to the local climate and growing conditions. Further benefits include promoting local biodiversity and ecosystem services such as pollination and biological pest control. More than six million smallholder farmers who live on less than two dollars a day rely on growing cacao in the tropics. How can the system conserve biodiversity while securing the economic livelihood of its producers? By cultivating indigenous cacao varieties, there are opportunities for developing a more biodiversity-friendly and productive land use system.

来源: rural 21

发布日期: 2023-02-14

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1E/Csgk0GPs7P-AXnFvAAk_AUxuR58221.pdf

2 .Agricultural Runoff Pollutes Well Water, a ‘Public Health Crisis In the Making’ (农业径流污染井水, “公共卫生危机正在酝酿之中”)

简介: Nitrogen is a naturally occurring element critical to human and plant life, and it's a core component of the fertilizers and manure spread in mass quantities on farms in the Midwest. When the nitrogen mixes with oxygenated water, it forms nitrate. Drinking water with high levels of nitrate can cause methemoglobinemia or “blue baby syndrome,” a potentially life-threatening condition affecting the blood's ability to carry oxygen throughout the body. Nitrates also have been linked to thyroid disease and certain cancers. Nitrate pollution is largely caused by agricultural runoff. Rainwater picks up the nitrogen in fertilizer and manure and carries it to bodies of water. When nitrate reaches the underground drinking water supply, it's the well owners' responsibility to treat their water—with limited, often expensive options—or find another water source. In Minnesota, nitrate pollution disproportionately impacts low-income communities, according to a 2021 study by the Environmental Working Group. The American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest lobbying group representing farmers, opposes any mandatory measures that would reduce commercial fertilizer use, often referred to as “low-input” or “reduced-input” practices.

来源: modern farmer

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/4C/Csgk0YhDnzuARWVyAAAAAAAAAAAA464.pdf>

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3 . Urgent call to fight acute malnutrition (紧急呼吁抗击急性营养不良)

简介: Acute malnutrition threatens the lives of millions of children. UN agencies call for a coordinated response to meet the needs of this growing food crisis before it's too late. In January 2023, United Nations agencies are calling for urgent action to protect the most vulnerable children in the 15 countries hardest hit by an unprecedented food and nutrition crisis. Conflict, climate shocks, the ongoing impacts of COVID-19, and rising costs of living are leaving increasing numbers of children acutely malnourished, while key health, nutrition and other life-saving services are becoming less accessible. Currently more than 30 million children in the 15 worst-affected countries suffer from wasting or acute malnutrition and 8 million of these children are severely wasted, the deadliest form of undernutrition. This is a major threat to children's lives and to their long-term health and development, the impacts of which are felt by individuals, communities and countries.

来源: rural 21

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/4C/Csgk0YhDpJeAfYIPAAoMVd3nrWY784.pdf>

➤ 相关成果

1 . Improving organic farming practices in Africa with SMS, IVR, app-based training (通过短信、IVR、基于应用程序的培训改善非洲的有机农业实践)

简介: Locally-relevant knowledge on agroecological and organic agricultural practices is a key ingredient for a successful transition to a sustainable food system. That is why the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and its partners have worked to improve access for African smallholder farmers to organic farming knowledge through digital channels. Unfortunately, many smallholders across the world do not have access to knowledge, and traditional training approaches are limited in their scope and unlikely to reach the majority of the more than 500 million small family farms in the world. This is why, in 2020, FiBL and partners started the digital training materials pilot project, funded by the Leopold Bachmann Foundation. Together with Biovision Africa Trust (BvAT) and the Rwanda Organic Agriculture Movement (ROAM), SMS-based and app-based farmer trainings were developed and tested. The training content was generated in a participatory process with the Kenyan technology partners Yielder for app-based training and Arifu for SMS-based training. The content consisted of one introductory course on organic agriculture and three value-chain-specified training modules on indigenous poultry, dairy goats and indigenous vegetables. In order to reach out to as many interested farmers as possible, the trainings were promoted via several channels, such as tv, Social Media, the radio, flyers, etc. Further tests of SMS- and app-based training were carried out as part of the project "Knowledge

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Centre for Organic Agriculture in Africa” (KCOA) in East and West Africa.

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1E/Csgk0GPs8vWAOzIrABUwUAXAQYo064.pdf>

➤ 专业会议

1 . Designing crisis-proof food systems (设计防危机粮食系统)

简介: At the Berlin Conference of Agriculture Ministers, participants committed to the sustainable transformation of food systems. They want to make food systems more resilient and climate-friendly while preserving biodiversity. Some 70 ministers of agriculture from all over the world came together at the 15th Berlin Conference of Agriculture Ministers in January 2023. Along with representatives from more than ten international organisations, they discussed how to implement the right to food worldwide. In their final declaration on the main theme of the conference “Transforming food systems: A global response to multiple crises”, the ministers made a commitment to promoting sustainable, inclusive and crisis-proof food systems. The participants also pledged to make food available, affordable and safe for all in order to achieve the UN goal of Zero Hunger as part of the 2030 Agenda.

来源: rural 21

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1E/Csgk0GPs7rqARxmiAAvgwJ7yaaw268.pdf>