



2023年第13期总388期

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## ➤ 政策法规

### 1 . California's 'Local Food Producers' Hope Proposed New Label Will Boost Support (加利福尼亚州的“本地食品生产商”希望增加对提议新标签的支持)

简介：For California farmers, relentless precipitation and a late spring are just the latest in a mounting list of challenges exacerbated by extreme climate, spiraling costs and increased environmental regulations. But the pressures exact a larger toll on independent producers like Xiong, many of whom lack the resources of the industrial giants that dominate the landscape. As a result, the state loses an average of four small-scale farms every day. The recently proposed California Local Food Producers Bill (AB 1197) aims to stop the hemorrhaging by giving independently owned farms an official state designation and better support those who grow food for their communities. Although the bill isn't directly tied to funding or other assistance, proponents say the legal definition would help target resources, state programs and future policies to help bolster the local food economy. Small-scale producers play a vital role in supplying not just farmers markets but restaurants, community-supported agriculture (CSA) programs and food hubs, says Jamie Fanous, policy director at Community Alliance with Family Farmers (CAFF), a California-based, non-profit advocacy group and a major bill sponsor. "This is a path to designate who they are, so we can figure out how to protect those facing the highest pressures."

来源：modern farmer

发布日期：2023-05-19

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/59/Csgk0YjCRtSAJF7kALJjECwvUeQ523.pdf>

### 2 . Colorado Becomes First State with Right-to-Repair Law (科罗拉多州成为第一个拥有“维修权”法律的州)

简介：Last week, Colorado governor Jared Polis signed the aptly named Consumer Right to Repair Agricultural Equipment bill into state law. Starting January 1, 2024, manufacturers of agricultural equipment will be legally required to provide consumers with anything they need in order to make their own repairs. This can include equipment, tools, software, manuals, parts and more. The bill is a long time coming, not just in Colorado, but across the country. Farmers have long been asking for the ability to repair their own equipment, as time without crucial machinery such as tractors can cause huge losses. Right now, farmers either have to go to designated repair centers and take time hauling equipment back and forth or they have to risk hacking past system locks that manufacturers increasingly install. Equipment manufacturers generally oppose right-to-repair legislation, and they say they have multiple concerns. Allowing farmers to repair their own tractors gives them the ability to bypass things such as emission controls and horsepower regulations, which manufacturers argue is unsafe. They have also argued that making these documents widely accessible could lead to exposing trade secrets.

来源：modern farmer

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

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/59/Csgk0YjCST-AGnYuAECpDv5yqtc158.pdf>

## ▶ 前沿资讯

### 1. 中经评论：切实维护粮食产业安全

**简介:** 耕地是维护粮食产业安全的基础。要坚守18亿亩耕地红线，持续推进高标准农田建设，加快耕地“非粮化”整治，让良田真正回归粮田。加快盐碱地改良，选育更多耐盐碱粮食品种，努力把15亿亩盐碱地变成“大粮仓”。构建多元化食物供给体系，在保护好生态环境前提下，从耕地资源向整个国土资源拓展，深耕森林、草原、海洋资源，打造“森林粮仓”“草地粮仓”“海上粮仓”，多途径开发食物来源。在人多地少的国情粮情下，要更加重视藏粮于技，突破耕地等自然条件对农业生产的限制。目前，我国农业科技创新整体迈入了世界第一方阵，全国农业科技进步贡献率达到62.4%，农作物耕种收综合机械化率达到73%，良种对粮食增产的贡献率超45%，形成了以农业科技为支撑的粮食增产体系，但部分核心种源、高端装备依然捏在别人手上，农业科技进步贡献率同世界先进水平相比还有不小的差距。要紧盯世界农业科技前沿，大力提升我国农业科技水平，特别要深入实施种业振兴行动，向科技要产能、要产量、要效益。

**来源:** 中国经济网-《经济日报》

**发布日期:**2023-05-18

**全文链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2B/Csgk0GRrog-AKlupAAi0Ls0t4vg458.pdf>

### 2 .‘There Is No Safety At All.’ Living and Farming in a War Zone (在战区生活和耕种没有一点安全感)

**简介:** It was a month into the full-scale invasion, and supplies were running low. When Mistiuk realized he didn't have enough food for his then-eight-month-old daughter, the panic finally set in. He knew his family had to flee to Ukrainian-controlled territory. "Of course, this was not easy," Mistiuk says, now settled in Lviv. "They interrogated us a lot at the border, but we still managed to escape." Mistiuk is one of the lucky ones. Some estimates put the number of killed or injured civilians at more than 25,000, with millions more impacted. Across Europe, more than eight million Ukrainian refugees have been recorded in border countries such as Poland and Slovakia. As the occupation drags on, farm fields have been left to fallow or, worse, been destroyed. Many fields are now littered with landmines and explosives. Ukraine is one of the world's top producers of wheat, sunflower and barley. Without these crucial ingredients making their way out through the Black Sea, global prices for the commodities rose dramatically and fueled food insecurity. In Ukraine, a country heavily dependent on agriculture, the losses in the sector are estimated to reach nearly \$9 billion. The damage to bombed and shelled granaries was so severe that the Kyiv School of Economics estimates losses of roughly 12 million tons of grain. Now, in the midst of spring planting season, many farmers must decide if working their fields is worth the risk.

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

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/59/Csgk0YjCQm6ASfydANdciJTNodQ714.pdf>

### 3. 持续增强我国玉米全球供应链

简介: 5月4日,一条满载5.43万吨南非玉米的货轮停泊东莞麻涌港区的消息引起广泛关注。这是继1月份巴西玉米首次登陆中国后,南非玉米首次登陆中国。一个个“首次”凸显我国玉米进口来源地更加多元化,玉米全球供应链进一步增强,国内玉米稳定供应得到有效保障。作为世界第一粮食生产大国和消费大国,我国虽然粮食连年增产,实现了谷物基本自给、口粮绝对安全,库存充足,为应对粮食安全风险提供了良好的粮源保障,但饲料粮仍然是保障粮食安全的短板。这是因为随着人们生活水平的提升,肉蛋奶等动物性食品消费需求快速增长,拉动饲料粮需求增加,国内饲料粮长期不能满足需求,需要大量进口确保饲料粮供应安全。玉米作为粮饲兼顾的粮食品种,饲用消费占六成以上。今年一季度经济回暖明显,再加上一季度是消费旺季,肉蛋奶的需求旺盛,玉米消费量明显增加。中国饲料工业协会数据显示,3月份全国工业饲料产量2511万吨,环比增长10.4%,同比增长5.5%,饲料企业生产的配合饲料中玉米用量占比为38.1%,同比增长1.3个百分点,玉米饲料需求稳中有升。今年,我国在实施玉米单产提升行动确保玉米增产的同时,不断拓展玉米进口渠道,掌握玉米进口主动权,确保进口稳定性。

来源: 经济日报

发布日期:2023-05-11

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/59/Csgk0YjCVtOAVVFiABLw9nHHsSU153.pdf>

### 4 . Food crisis looming in West and Central Africa (西非和中非粮食危机迫在眉睫)

简介: Partnerships need to be enhanced to prevent and treat acute malnutrition among children and promote climate-smart programmes that help to reduce the region's high vulnerability to climate shocks and the risk of natural resource depletion. Acute food insecurity is on track to reach a ten-year high in West and Central Africa by June of this year, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) warned in April 2023. A new study shows a worrying expansion of food insecurity into coastal countries, and catastrophic levels of hunger hitting conflict-affected areas of Burkina Faso and Mali, where humanitarian assistance is severely hindered by insecurity. For the first time in the Sahel, 45,000 people are forecast to experience catastrophic (phase 5) levels of hunger one step away from famine including 42,000 in Burkina and 2,500 in Mali. According to the March 2023 Cadre Harmonisé food security analysis, the combined effects of conflict, climate shocks, COVID-19 and high food prices continue to drive up hunger and malnutrition in the region, with the number of people lacking regular access to safe and nutritious food projected to rise to 48 million during the June-August 2023 lean season a fourfold increase in the last five years. The results also confirm a longer-term trend towards a geographic expansion of food insecurity in the region.

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

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/59/Csgk0YjCTbyAYAFkAAxXueJHlTM048.pdf>

## 5 . Global report on food crises: Number of people facing acute food insecurity rose to 258 million in 58 countries in 2022 (关于粮食危机的全球报告: 2022年58个国家面临严重粮食不安全的人数上升到2.58亿人)

简介: ROME The number of people experiencing acute food insecurity and requiring urgent food, nutrition and livelihood assistance increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2022, with over a quarter of a billion facing acute hunger and people in seven countries on the brink of starvation, according to the latest Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC). The annual report, produced by the Food Security Information Network (FSIN), was launched today by the Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) - an international alliance of the United Nations, the European Union, governmental and non-governmental agencies, working to tackle food crises together. The report finds that around 258 million people in 58 countries and territories faced acute food insecurity at crisis or worse levels (IPC/CH Phase 3-5) in 2022, up from 193 million people in 53 countries and territories in 2021. This is the highest number in the seven-year history of the report. However, much of this growth reflects an increase in the population analysed. In 2022, the severity of acute food insecurity increased to 22.7 percent, from 21.3 percent in 2021, but remains unacceptably high and underscores a deteriorating trend in global acute food insecurity.

来源: WFP

发布日期:2023-03-26

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/59/Csgk0YjCVRqAbDCTADHsRGK441E138.pdf>

## ► 学术文献

### 1. “一带一路”沿线国家粮食出口增长的三元边际及其影响因素研究

简介: 本文采用2000—2020年“一带一路”沿线37个国家粮食出口HS6位编码数据,从种类、数量和价格视角对各国粮食出口进行三元分解,并探究其出口增长动力及影响因素。结果表明:区域层面上,独联体、中东欧的扩展边际优势较大,数量边际均表现出下降趋势,价格边际贡献较大的则为东亚、东盟;国别层面上,印度、俄罗斯等粮食主要出口国的扩展边际都较高,产品种类扩增拉动出口增长的作用不断提升,数量边际的贡献开始下滑,除马来西亚、新加坡、日本等少数国家的价格边际始终较高之外,其余国家出口价格逐渐达到世界平均价格;从动态演变分析来看,各国出口种类差距先减小后增大,出口数量的差距则先增大再缩小,出口价格的差距也逐步缩小并缓慢接近世界平均价格;影响因素方面,粮食供给、贸易成本及贸易关系等因素成为影响出口增长三元边际的重要

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因素,且各区域存在差异。基于此,中国可充分利用沿线各国粮食出口增长边际优势,加强政府间的交流合作与信息互通,探索多元化贸易合作方式,拓宽粮食进口渠道。

来源: 中国知网

发布日期:2023-05-10

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2B/Csgk0GRro1GABEsoABoLveMsspA374.pdf>

## 2. 全球粮食进口竞争格局及影响因素研究

简介: 本文基于社会网络研究方法,采用CEPII-BACI数据库2002—2020年全球200个国家粮食贸易的数据,构建全球粮食进口竞争网络,剖析其进口竞争格局特征,并着重分析中国粮食进口竞争状况,同时利用固定效应模型研究影响粮食进口竞争的因素。结果表明:第一,全球粮食进口竞争网络中的进口国之间的竞争关系数量在减少,但竞争关系仍然十分紧密。第二,竞争关系和竞争强度主要集中在亚洲内部,且亚洲内部的竞争关系数量和竞争强度均呈递增趋势。第三,中国的进口竞争强度持续攀升,和主要进口国的竞争加剧。第四,中国作为粮食出口国,其他国家对其粮食的竞争程度并不高。第五,全球粮食贸易网络特征、资源禀赋特征、经济因素、政治因素、文化因素和地理距离都会影响两两国家间的粮食进口竞争关系和竞争强度。

来源: 中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/59/Csgk0YjCV-aABpMEABetcwFcjY8128.pdf>

## 3. 近代中国粮食进口的历史启示

简介: 清初康乾之际,中国已有规模性米谷进口。鸦片战争后粮食进口的种类、数量、价值渐趋增加,进口原因复杂,影响广泛。近代中国粮食进口的历史昭示国人,粮食产量满足消费需求是粮食安全的前提,必要的进口是有益的补充,此外尚需适量的储备、完善的流通体系、高效的运输能力,只有这些因素协同作用,才能达到粮食安全保障的目标。

来源: 中国知网

发布日期:2023-04-30

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2B/Csgk0GRrPH2ADF02ABMivZvg00c927.pdf>

## ➤ 科技报告

### 1 . Global Report on Food Crises 2023 (2023年全球粮食危机报告)

简介: The collaborative process that produced the seventh annual Global Report on Food Crises 2023 started in December 2022 and was made possible through the commitment of individuals and partner organizations. The drafting and review process of the GRFC is facilitated by the Secretariat of the Food Security Information Network and relies on the contribution of data, technical expertise, feedback and participation of individuals from the

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16 GRFC partner organizations. Special thanks to the FSIN team who once again worked tirelessly to produce the document, listen to reviewers and enrich the product based on their feedback; the Senior Committee who provided guidance; the Technical Working Groups who brought their knowledge and expertise to deepen the analysis; and the communications colleagues who ensure that the findings and messages of the GRFC are known. Thanks are also extended to all the individuals based in regions and countries who brought their expertise to the product. The names listed below are by no means exhaustive for a product of this nature: FSIN Secretariat Federica Carfagna, Lynn Clark, Carlos Manuel Estevez Reyes, Giulio Fabris, Maria Paola Guerra, Sue MacDonald, Sara Mchattie, Patricia Velasco, Emily Olsson, Anna-Leena Rasanen, Annika Stanley and Katy Williams. GRFC partners Anteneh Dobamo, Lavinia Antonaci, Immaculate Atieno, Vicente Anzellini, Andrew Beckingham, Helene Berton, Eric Branckaert, Ennie Shonhiwa Chikwanha, Sophie Chotard, Alessandro Costantino, Anne Celine Delinger, Nana Dlamini, Abdi Fidar, Gwenaelle Garnier, Valerie Gatchell, Nick Goetschalckx, Shannon Hayes, Nikki Alexandra Herwanger, Tim Hoffine, Lena Hohfeld, Arif Husain, Baoua Issoufou, Sally James, Douglas Jayasekaran, Damien Joud, Kudzayi Kariri, Brenda Lazarus, José Lopez, Oliver Maes, Hamadoun Mahlamoudou, Abdul Majid, Williams Massaoud, Aurélien Mellin, Quraishia Merzouk, Naser Mohmand, Charity Mumbua, Anuradha Narayan, Mary Njenga, Theuri Terry Njeri, Cinzia Papavero, Jonathan Pound, Hasina Rakotomanana, Felix Rembold, Brendan Rice, Javier Rodriguez Corrales, Vanessa Roy, José Ruiz Esp&iacute;, Luca Russo, Mohamed Salem, Duncan Samikwa, Edgar Scrase, Ricardo Sibri&aacute;, JungEun Sohn, Christine Strassmaier, Ahmed Sulaiman, Felicia Takavarasha, Gaolathe Thobokwe, Philippe Tomas, Laura Tosi, Monika Tothova, Jose Manuel Veiga Lopez-Pena, Roosmarijn Verstraeten, Joseluis Vivero, Rob Vos, Anne Wagner, Lisamarie Zammit and Mario Zappacosta.

来源: FSIN

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2B/Csgk0GRroCGAYqsNAV7kLAL7t7M001.pdf>

## 相关成果

### **1 . High yield losses because of fungal disease (真菌病害导致的高产量损失)**

简介: Fungal infections of crops are threatening global food security, experts warn. Yield losses because of fungal infections are huge, and the situation is likely to get worse. A more unified approach is required to protect the world's crops from fungal disease. World-wide, growers lose between 10 and 23 per cent of their crops to fungal infection each year, despite widespread use of antifungals. An additional 10-20 per cent is lost post-harvest. In a commentary in Nature published in May 2023, academics predict that those figures are projected to worsen as global warming means that fungal infections are steadily moving polewards, implying that more countries are likely to see a higher prevalence of fungal infections damaging harvests. Growers have already reported wheat stem rust infections —

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which normally occur in the tropics — in Ireland and England. The experts also warn that tolerance to higher temperatures in fungi could increase the likelihood of opportunistic soil-dwelling pathogens to hop hosts, and infect animals or humans. Across the world, food security is expected to encounter unprecedented challenges as rising populations mean more demand. Across the five most important calorie crops of rice, wheat, maize (corn), soya beans and potatoes, fungal infections cause losses which equate to enough food to provide some 600 million to 4,000 million people with 2,000 calories every day for one year.

来源: rural 21

发布日期: 2023-05-15

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2B/Csgk0GRr1jWAPp4hAA0ogxAZQfo021.pdf>

## **2 . More profit despite fewer fertilisers and herbicides (尽管减少了化肥和除草剂的使用量，但却获得了更多的利润)**

简介: Mechanical weeding and reduced fertiliser use helps ecosystems and boosts profits in industrial oil palm compared with conventional management, a new study shows. Shifting to mechanical weeding and reducing fertiliser usage on oil palm plantations significantly increases both ecosystem multifunctionality and profits. This is the finding of a new study by researchers from the University of Göttingen, Germany, published in March 2023. The scientists compared different environmental measures and economic indicators for mechanical weeding, herbicide application, and combinations of these with high and reduced fertiliser usage. Oil palm trees are the world's most productive oil crop, and global demand is increasing. However, they owe their productivity to conventional management practices including high fertiliser and herbicide usage, resulting in severe environmental damage.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/59/Csgk0YjCS0qAAqZRAAse1KxBtik076.pdf>

## **3 . Facial Recognition Technology Could Improve Livestock Health (面部识别技术可用于改善牲畜健康状况)**

简介: Facial recognition technology isn't limited to humans. Livestock are now getting their mugs snapped in order to help farmers monitor animal health, increase efficiency and improve traceability. Researchers from the US to Australia are using drones to handle health assessments of cattle from the air, developing a system to recognize the emotional states of farm animals and capturing the identities of cows based on their unique muzzle prints. This research aligns with climate-smart agriculture—increasing the sustainability and resilience of agricultural systems in response to climate change. When Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act last year, it included \$19.5 billion to support these efforts in the US. "Agriculture is reactive; it's not predictive," says Dr. Sigfredo Fuentes, a visiting professor at the Tecnológico de Monterrey in Mexico. "[With] AI, we can transform agriculture

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to be a more predictive enterprise or industry rather than just reacting to climate change.”

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2B/Csgk0GRrk-uAXtI2AGkp4K2m4hw793.pdf>

#### **4 . Opinion: ‘Regenerative Agriculture’ Is All the Rage, but It’s Not Going to Fix Our Food System (观点: “再生农业” 风靡一时, 但它不会修复粮食系统)**

简介: We explored the origins and current status of regenerative agriculture. We then compared this to other sustainable farming approaches: organic agriculture, conservation agriculture, sustainable intensification, and agroecology. We found regenerative agriculture shares many similarities with the first three movements listed above. Most importantly, it originated in the rich, industrially developed Global North, primarily North America, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. This means the movement often fails to credit Indigenous practices it draws from. It also tends to overlook the needs of farmers in the Global South and broader power inequality in the food system. Like some other movements, regenerative agriculture is increasingly being embraced by corporations. Nestlé, for instance, aims to source 50 percent of its key ingredients through regenerative agriculture by 2030. There are concerns companies may be using regenerative agriculture to “greenwash” their image. For example, experts warn corporations could be using the term to repackage existing commitments, rather than substantially improving their systems.

来源: modern farmer

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2B/Csgk0GRrkJ6AZdfoALLMWG14b5g602.pdf>

#### **5 . Rural poor bear biggest burden of conservation (农村贫困人口承担着最大的保护负担)**

简介: The most vulnerable economic communities on Earth live alongside carnivores and pay the highest price for human-wildlife conflict. A new paper calls for mechanisms to be developed for rich countries to make payments to the communities at risk. Poorer, rural communities pay the highest price for living with large, carnivorous wild animals such as lions and tigers, according to a new study which calls for more support for those at the sharp end, SciDev.Net reported in March 2023. Conflict between people and animals is one of the biggest threats to the long-term survival of some of the world’s most prized species. But it also has significant economic implications and food security risks for the cattle keepers they live alongside, say the researchers. Livestock losses resulting from carnivorous predators places increased costs on already impoverished households, according to the study.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2B/Csgk0GRrmCqAHMQxAAPvczCzqE4011.pdf>

## **6 . IITA – genetic analysis of important micronutrients in tropical maize (IITA – 热带玉米中重要微量营养素的遗传分析)**

简介: Breeding maize with high contents of zinc, iron and provitamin A (PVA) could be effective in mitigating micronutrient deficiency in developing countries with a high reliance on maize-based diets. Information on the mode of inheritance of zinc, iron, PVA and grain yield (GY) would facilitate the development of varieties with enhanced contents of these nutrients. Malnutrition, especially micronutrient deficiency, has been associated with anaemia, fatigue, and in some cases is implicated in blindness and 17 per cent of all deaths in children younger than five years in developing countries. While micronutrient deficiency is a form of malnutrition, it has been implicated in stunted growth in infants, increased oxidation stress, low immunity to infections, and slow mental development. In a recent study by scientists from the CGIAR International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the University of Ibadan, in Nigeria, deficiency of micronutrients in the diet leads to ‘hidden hunger’, necessitating the need for the consumption of foods enriched with adequate content of bioavailable micronutrients. With micronutrient deficiency prevalent in developing countries where there is high reliance on maize-based foods, the low cost of maize production and its growing use in processed products in these countries make it a suitable means for biofortification. Listed as an important crop that can contribute to global food security, maize grains contain about 72 per cent starch, 10 per cent protein, 4.8 per cent fat, 8.5 per cent dietary fibre and 3.0 per cent sugar, with no anti-nutrients. However, most maize genotypes are low in content of vitamin A and valuable minerals, including iron and zinc.

来源: rural 21

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## **7 . Employment in agrifood systems (农业食品系统中的就业)**

简介: Agrifood systems directly employ more than one billion people, and almost half the world’s population live in households linked to agrifood systems, a new study shows. Around 1.23 billion people were employed in the world’s agrifood systems in 2019, and more than three times that figure, or almost half the world’s population, live in households linked to agrifood systems, according to new research by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) published in April 2023. Of these 1.23 billion people, 857 million worked in primary agricultural production and 375 million in the off-farm segments of agrifood systems. The new figures derive from a range of sources and incorporate the widespread use of part-time or seasonal employment in the sector. The figures also refer to agrifood systems rather than agricultural sectors, reflecting the increasing importance of off-farm activities in feeding the world’s population, currently eight billion and growing.

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

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/59/Csgk0YjCT9KAHI50AAuFP2DfN7I023.pdf>

## ► 科研项目

### **1 . More resilience thanks to the COVID-19 Response Rice Seed Project (CORIS) (得益于COVID-19应对水稻种子项目 (CORIS) 提高复原力)**

简介: Climate-resilient, independent and qualitatively high-value rice seed systems have been established as part of the global project Green Innovation Centres for the Agriculture and Food Sector, run by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).The Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have resulted in increases in food prices and the disruption of global supply chains. The availability of seed in the rice value chain also represents a challenge for West African smallholders. Low productivity, insufficient processing facilities and a lack of marketing as well as the impacts of climate change are additionally raising their vulnerability.The COVID-19 Response Rice Seed Project (CORIS) of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH seeks to counter this and strengthen the resilience of smallholders. In the context of the global project Green Innovation Centres for the Agriculture and Food Sector (GIC), an independent, high-quality rice seed system is being established which is to help with coping with existing challenges such as climate change and yield instability.In sheer numbers, this means the production of 27,000 tonnes of high-quality, certified seed in five West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Nigeria. Here, a special focus has been put on climate-resilient seed, such as on salt-tolerant varieties, waterproof highland varieties, submersion-tolerant varieties, shorter vegetation phases, drought-resistant varieties and others.

来源: rural 21

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### **2 Smallholders to gain better access to fertiliser (小农户将获得更好的化肥供应)**

简介: Beth Dunford, African Development Bank Vice President for Agriculture, Human and Social Development, said AFFM is one of the important vehicles for achieving the Bank's Feed Africa Strategy objectives. "It is no surprise that AFFM has been instrumental in supporting the implementation of the bank's African Emergency Food Production Facility. I'm proud to say that the bank has mobilised our agriculture expertise to roll out facility programmes in 24 African countries."Ahead of the 2023 Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Summit (AFSH), scheduled for June and July 2023 in Dakar, Senegal, Ambassador Josefa

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Sacko, African Union Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment and chair of the AFFM Governing Council, said that AFFM must be strengthened to support the implementation of decisions that would emerge from the summit. Janet Ademe, Head of Rural Development Division at the African Union Commission, spoke on Sacko's behalf. The processes of sustainable production, distribution, use and management of fertilisers and soil health are critical for the transformation of African agriculture. All of these call for AFFM to undertake its function to avail appropriate financing instruments, which will allow the private sector to invest, and for African farmers to have access and appropriately use this important input in their continent's agriculture.

来源: rural 21

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