



2023年第14期总389期

粮食和食物安全专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. “雨口夺粮”！河南麦收最新进展

简介：“这是近10多年来最为严重的‘烂场雨’天气。”谢迎新介绍说，历史上1956年、1987年、2009年、2013年、2016年、2018年都是穗发芽比较严重的年份。“本次连阴雨天气主要影响小麦籽粒灌浆和增加霉变基数，甚至出现穗发芽现象，降低籽粒容重和千粒重，对产量和品质造成不利影响。”谢迎新说。“从长远来看，选择抗病抗穗发芽优良品种，采取合理的栽培管理措施以及灾后补救措施才能将灾害降到最低。”在谢迎新看来，针对本次连阴雨造成的不利影响，建议按照省里最新出台的十项应急抢收、烘干晾晒措施，抓紧抢收。同时还要优先保证种子田的抢收和烘干，保证下一季用种安全，多策并举把极端天气造成的不利影响降到最低。出现发芽现象的小麦是否可以再利用？谢迎新认为，若小麦水分含量不是太高，或者有仓储条件和烘干设备，就要趁着无雨天气，尽量早收。但是，如果没有烘干条件和仓储设施，麦子水分又高，那最好还是在地里面晾着，以免收了以后把麦子捂坏。“针对已发芽的这类小麦可以用作饲料配料和酿酒原料。”谢迎新说。据河南省农业农村厅最新消息，截至6月4日8时，河南省已收获小麦4757.5万亩（约占全省种植面积的55.8%）。其中：驻马店麦收大头落地，周口906.4万亩（82.3%），平顶山260.2万亩（74.5%），洛阳155.7万亩（44.1%），商丘147.7万亩（15.8%），开封126.7万亩（28.8%），漯河112.9万亩（47.6%），郑州110.1万亩（49.9%），许昌105万亩（30%），新乡79.9万亩（12.9%），安阳25.6万亩（5.8%），焦作18.3万亩（7.3%）。

来源：人民网

发布日期：2023-06-04

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5A/Csgk0YjUBoeAOuDIACUvqBSQz0U102.pdf>

2. 开展食物节约行动的思路和建议

简介：节粮减损对于保障粮食安全、保护资源环境和促进公共健康等方面具有重要意义。习近平总书记高度重视节约粮食和采取措施制止餐饮浪费行动。国际社会提出了全球食物减少浪费损失的明确目标。我国反对食物浪费立法取得重要进展，节约粮食的社会风气正在形成。尽管如此，我国食物浪费和粮食减少的问题仍然较突出，农业及粮食全链条各环节的损失浪费依然存在，隐性浪费越来越严重，对食物消费损失缺乏科学权威统计评估。基于此，要开展食物节约行动，需要明确节粮减损目标，加大宣传力度、提高认识水平、依靠科技创新、健全监管体系，实现农业及粮食全链条各环节都能够不断地减少损失和浪费；提倡健康饮食，坚决制止餐饮浪费行为，杜绝餐饮浪费。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5A/Csgk0YjUCayAUY5xAAbvHKHsKjo731.pdf>

3 . FAO Food Price Index declines in May (粮农组织食品价格指数5月份下跌)

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简介: Rome The benchmark index of international food commodity prices declined in May amid significant drops in quotations for most cereals, vegetable oils and dairy products, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reported today. The FAO Food Price Index, which tracks monthly changes in the international prices of commonly-traded food commodities, averaged 124.3 points in May, down 2.6 percent from April and as much as 22.1 percent below the all-time high reached in March 2022. The FAO Cereal Price Index declined 4.8 percent from the previous month, led by a 9.8 percent drop in world maize quotations due to a favourable production outlook along a sluggish import demand. World wheat prices also declined, by 3.5 percent, reflecting ample supplies and the new extension of the Black Sea Grain Initiative. By contrast, international prices of rice continued to increase in May, sustained by Asian purchases and tighter supplies in some exporting countries, such as Viet Nam and Pakistan. The FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index dropped by 8.7 percent in May, averaging 48.2 percent below its year-earlier level. International palm oil prices fell markedly from April, as protracted weak global import purchases coincided with rising outputs in major producing countries. World soybean prices fell for the sixth consecutive month amid a bumper soybean crop in Brazil and higher-than-expected stocks in the United States of America. Rapeseed and sunflower oil prices continued to decline on ample global supplies.

来源: FAO

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5A/Csgk0YjUBByATfhKABpZU0YVYdo987.pdf>

4. 农机跨区作业关系粮食安全

简介: 畅通农机跨区作业关系国家粮食安全，关系夏粮能否“丰收到手”，兹事体大，耽误不得。进一步完善农机跨区作业相关优惠政策，建立部门协调工作机制，为农机跨区作业提供有力度、有精度、有温度的服务，确保不误农时，就是在为保障粮食安全尽心尽力。最近，河南某地高速路口收割机滞留事件引发社会广泛关注，甚至引发人们对粮食安全的焦虑。经过相关部门协调，收割机很快得以放行。农机跨区作业关系夏粮能否“丰收到手”，兹事体大，耽误不得。各地一定要提高政治站位，进一步完善农机跨区作业相关优惠政策和服务，确保夏粮颗粒归仓。

来源: 中国知网

发布日期: 2023-06-01

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2C/Csgk0GR9VoGAPYecAADBE2_58zo308.pdf

5 . Haiti: Nearly half of the population is facing acute hunger (海地: 近半数人口面临严重饥饿)

简介: Haiti is experiencing a prolonged crisis that has become more acute and complex than ever before. The socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are compounded by the war in Ukraine, the cholera outbreak and the impact of extreme events such as hurricanes, floods and earthquakes. Households' purchasing power continues to be affected by high

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food prices, linked to the depreciation of the local currency against the US dollar, and the rising cost of transportation. Along with crop failures, this has forced people to increasingly resort to negative coping mechanisms to meet their basic needs. Violence by gangs and armed groups threatens the security of communities and continues to hinder their access to agricultural inputs and food. Moreover, Haiti is one of the countries most vulnerable to natural disasters that have caused extensive damage and loss of life. Many communities are still struggling to recover from disasters such as Tropical Storm Grace and the 2021 earthquake, which devastated parts of Grand'Anse, Nippes and Sud departments.

来源: FAO

发布日期: 2023-05-29

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2C/Csgk0GR9UTaABD9ZAAAtj7GAVGqA592.pdf>

6 . The Hot and Cold of Growing Olives in Canada (加拿大种植橄榄的天气情况)

简介: As damaging heat waves become more frequent, the Pacific Northwest provides hope for adventurous olive growers willing to take a risk. It was early December 2016, and the first real cold of the season was descending upon Salt Spring Island, British Columbia and The Olive Farm's 72 acres was a flurry of activity. Sheri and George Braun, the grove's owners, had waited until the last possible moment before the onslaught of winter weather to make sure the olives had fully ripened. Now, with family and friends helping out, they were fervently picking the ripe green fruit. Eventually, they would bottle eight and a half gallons of extra virgin olive oil, the first commercial-grade olive oil produced in Canada. It wasn't a lot. Olive trees are slow growers, taking at least four years to produce fruit. Many of the trees on the Brauns' property were still maturing, only just reaching their fourth birthday, and still too young to produce fruit. But, despite the low yield, it was enough to give the Brauns the inspiration they needed.

来源: modern farmer

发布日期: 2023-05-29

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5A/Csgk0YjTbHaAS48xAHaN_PRsCpM305.pdf

7 . Building an Agri-hood: When the Development Revolves Around the Farm (建设一个农业社会： 当发展围绕着农场进行时)

简介: Indigo, a new community outside of Houston, is a different type of residential development. Led by farmers, the project will be anchored by a 42-acre working farm. When Scott Snodgrass and Clayton Garrett started their CSA in 2015, the Houston metro area wasn't that familiar with the concept. They say their initial 350 CSA members roughly doubled the CSA membership in the area. With their 60 acres of vegetables, they became one of the biggest direct-to-consumer farms in the area—and they relished the opportunity to get more folks connected with their food and teach them about agriculture. The pair ran that farm for three years as Houston built up around them. Eventually, the outskirts of the

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city were encroaching on their farm, and the pair ran into bureaucratic issues. They wanted to renovate restrooms for the growing farm team, but they weren't able to get the right building approvals. If they wanted to improve the road on their property, they were looking at hundreds of thousands of dollars; they weren't making that even with the success of their CSA.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2C/Csgk0GR8subCAGe4XAHdZnJ3J6Uk934.pdf>

8 . Floods endangering below sea-level heritage farming system in India (洪水危及印度海平面以下的农业遗产系统)

简介: According to Kerala's Tourism Department, the indigenous techniques developed by the farmers of Kuttanad have several similarities with the Dutch Polder system. "But the concrete bunds used in the Netherlands were substituted here with bio-bunds made of coir, banana waste, bamboo, clay and other locally available materials to keep away the saline seawater," says a note on Kuttanad's heritage farming on the tourism department's website. Once the bund is constructed, the farmers dewater the polder area by pumping it out using oil engines or electric motors earlier, dewatering used to be done manually with the help of large waterwheels. The process of rice cultivation commences immediately after dewatering of the polder area has been completed. Cultivation of rice, which contributes 25 per cent of the rice production in Kerala, and fish farming are the major land and water use practices of Kuttanad's polder system, the largest wetland use system on the west coast of Indian peninsula. The system also allows duck farming in a promising way. Immediately after harvesting the rice, ducks, coming even from distant places, are brought into the fields, ensuring a direct food and manure supply for the farmers, but also a source of income. Some experts, including Padmakumar, say that Kuttanad's farming system "serves as a model for developing farming techniques to checkmate the adverse impact of sea-level rise and also helps to prevent the proliferation of climate refugees". The system of below sea-level farming, experts maintain, is an approach to cope with the imminent climate impacts in coastal areas and evolve efficient methods to deal with soil and pest-related issues in agriculture.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-04-24

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2C/Csgk0GR9RyiAaAP1ABEY1fQHksQ479.pdf>

➤ 学术文献

1. 粮食安全没有看客

简介: 近日, 连续阴雨天气导致河南省部分地区麦田积水, 小麦出现倒伏、长芽、发霉

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等现象，牵动亿万人的心。大家为何如此关注？中原熟，天下足。河南是我国重要的粮食产区，更是最大的小麦产区。河南粮食面积常年稳定在1.6亿亩以上，总产量连续6年稳定在1300亿斤以上，均占全国的1/10左右。其中，小麦面积在8500万亩以上，总产量在700亿斤以上，占全国的1/4，稳居全国第一位。无论是1/10，还是1/4，都说明河南在我国粮食安全中的重要地位。可以说，河南的小麦颗粒归仓，全国粮食丰收就有了基础。从这个角度看，河南的小麦与你我息息相关，没有看客。正因为河南小麦在全国的地位举足轻重，所以其一举一动才会如此引人注目。据悉，之所以出现麦子发霉、长芽等情况，是因为河南遭遇近10多年来最为严重的“烂场雨”天气。这场降雨持续时间长、影响范围广、过程雨量大，而且与麦收时间重合，从而影响小麦的收割，导致局部麦田倒伏或被淹，即将收获的部分成熟小麦发芽霉变，让人心疼。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2C/Csgk0GR9VSmAWTwFAAFgIRDyEUk560.pdf>

2. 农业劳动力老龄化对粮食生产的影响——基于全国9560个农户的调查数据

简介：基于2017年全国9 560个农户的调查数据，实证分析农业劳动力老龄化对粮食种植比率、粮食单产、经营规模、土地流转和农资投入的影响。结果表明：农业劳动力老龄化在初期对粮食种植比重有负向影响，而在后期无显著影响；农业劳动力老龄化在初期对粮食单产没有显著影响，但随着老龄化程度的加深开始显现对粮食单产的不利影响；农业劳动力老龄化对粮食种植规模有负向影响，且影响程度随着老龄化程度的加深而增大；农业劳动力老龄化对土地转出有正向影响，对土地转入有负向影响；农业劳动力老龄化对农资投入有负向影响，且影响程度随着老龄化程度的加深而增大。通过完善粮食生产支持政策、促进农户与现代农业有机衔接、完善农村养老和社会保障体系、促进土地流转和加强农业技术服务，可以缓解农业劳动力老龄化对粮食生产的不利影响。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5A/Csgk0YjUB_iANOE8AAkiEoz0n08772.pdf

3. 建设农业强国的基本逻辑、主要特征与实现途径

简介：农业强国是社会主义现代化强国的根基，建设农业强国体现了历史逻辑、现实逻辑、战略逻辑的高度统一。归纳世界农业强国的特征可以发现，农业强国的经济发展水平和城镇化率较高、农业劳动生产率较高、农产品供给保障能力较强、重视农业品牌化与标准化生产。从世界农业强国的建设路径来看，主要包括扩大土地经营规模、扩大社会化服务规模、重视农业科技的创新和应用等。立足国情农情，建设农业强国既要体现国外一般现代化农业强国的共同特征，也要立足人多地少的资源禀赋、农耕文明的历史底蕴、人与自然和谐共生的时代要求。在实践操作层面，要通过“藏粮于民”“藏粮于地”“藏粮于技”等措施，筑牢粮食和重要农产品安全稳定供给底线；统筹土地规模经营和服务规模经营，加快形成具有中国特色的农业适度规模经营体系；增强农业产业链供应链韧性和稳定性，促进城乡共同富裕；坚持人与自然和谐共生的时代要求，推动农

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业生产绿色转型。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2C/Csgk0GR9U2aAWJefAAuf9gT-EtI995.pdf>

4. 价格支持政策改革对玉米期现货价格溢出效应的影响研究

简介：玉米是重要的粮经饲作物，玉米价格对稳定农产品市场价格具有重要作用。本文利用VAR-BEKK-MGARCH模型，基于2008年1月至2022年6月玉米期现货价格周度数据，分别从均值溢出和波动溢出两个层面，分析价格支持政策改革对玉米期现货价格之间溢出效应的影响。研究发现：玉米期现货价格之间的溢出效应受价格支持政策改革的显著影响，在不同政策期表现出明显差异。临时收储政策期表现为现货价格对期货价格的单向溢出，“市场化收购+生产者补贴”政策期表现为期货价格和现货价格之间的双向溢出，期货价格对现货价格的溢出幅度增加。基于以上结论，应优化价格支持政策、扩大农业保险的应用、完善价格监测预警机制。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5A/Csgk0YjUCz-APSSQAahnIXeOdUQ401.pdf>

5. 坚持用大历史观看待“三农”问题

简介：农业农村农民问题是关系国计民生的根本问题。习近平总书记指出：“历史和现实都告诉我们，农为邦本，本固邦宁。我们要坚持用大历史观来看待农业、农村、农民问题，只有深刻理解了‘三农’问题，才能更好理解我们这个党、这个国家、这个民族。必须看到，全面建设社会主义现代化国家，实现中华民族伟大复兴，最艰巨最繁重的任务依然在农村，最广泛最深厚的基础依然在农村。”党的十八大以来，以习近平同志为核心的党中央高度重视“三农”工作，坚持把解决好“三农”问题作为全党工作的重中之重，举全党全社会之力推动乡村振兴：打赢脱贫攻坚战，全面建成小康社会，实施乡村振兴战略，新时代农业农村现代化事业发展取得历史性成就、发生历史性变革。面对新征程，积极推进“三农”事业发展新实践，必须遵循习近平总书记指明的奋进方向，加快建设农业强国、推进农业农村现代化。本期“强国复兴大家谈”专栏邀请中国社会科学院农村发展研究所党委书记杜志雄、中国人民大学农业与农村发展学院教授孔祥智、华南农业大学国家农业制度与发展研究院院长罗必良，为深入探讨做好新时代“三农”工作的重大理论与实践逻辑贡献学术智慧。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5A/Csgk0YjUDMuASntKAAKf3axxDD4324.pdf>

6. 习近平关于新时代粮食安全重要论述研究

简介：习近平关于新时代粮食安全重要论述是对马克思主义经典理论的守正创新，是对党和国家关于粮食安全战略的赓续发展，是对新时代如何保障国家粮食安全的有力回

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应，具有鲜明的科学性、民族性和时代性。习近平关于新时代粮食安全重要论述不仅诠释了保障粮食安全要坚持以我为主、立足国内、确保产能、适度进口、科技支撑的科学内涵，明确了保障粮食安全在政策、产业、市场、生产、技术等层面的具体要求，也积极参与世界粮食安全治理工作，彰显了负责任大国的独特魅力；为此，贯彻落实习近平关于新时代粮食安全的重要论述，必须高度重视粮食生产、严守耕地红线，坚持党政同责，不断调动农民种粮积极性，牢牢把握粮食安全主动权，全面夯实社会稳定根本。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2C/Csgk0GR9V6uAIJzDABFc1CV3kHk837.pdf>

7. 中国粮食供需形势：历史回顾、风险挑战与政策启示

简介：系统梳理新中国成立以来不同历史时期粮食市场供需形势，剖析当前及中长期内中国粮食供需面临的风险挑战，对优化粮食安全政策、更好保障国家粮食安全具有重要现实意义。随着我国粮食供需关系的不断发展演变，目前阶段已实现紧平衡状态，但结构性矛盾仍然突出。当前及中长期内我国粮食市场仍面临着资源环境约束趋紧、多数时期国际国内粮价倒挂、种粮成本高收益低以及外部不确定性增强等风险挑战。在国内外环境日趋复杂、全球粮食产业链供应链风险加大的背景下，应将提升粮食生产能力、供给保障能力作为首要任务，确保我国粮食供需平衡。具体提出如下建议：(1)加强可持续生产能力建设，切实保障国家粮食安全；(2)统筹利用国内外市场资源，筑牢国内粮食安全保障体系；(3)健全完善粮食支持政策体系，提高种粮抓粮积极性；(4)积极开拓食物来源渠道，降低粮食损耗与浪费。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2C/Csgk0GR9WVuALctFACohGm9fels358.pdf>

➤ 科技报告

1 . African Economic Outlook 2023 (2023年非洲经济展望)

简介：This report highlights the important role of Africa's huge natural capital and underscores the urgency to step up fast-track climate action and green transitions to drive the continent's inclusive and sustainable development. Africa is set to be the second-fastest growing region in the world after Asia in 2023-24, demonstrating the resilience of its economy despite its having to deal with multiple global shocks. But the projected growth will depend on global conditions and the continent's ability to bolster its economic resilience, according to the African Economic Outlook 2023, which focuses on Mobilizing Private Sector Financing for Climate and Green Growth. The report, launched in May 2023, forecasts that Africa will consolidate its post-Covid-19 pandemic recovery to 4.3 per cent GDP growth in 2024 from 3.8 per cent in 2022. Some 22 countries will record growth rates above 5 per cent, it says. It recommends robust policy actions, including incentivising green industries and providing guarantees at scale to de-risk private sector investments in

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managing natural capital across the continent. The African Economic Outlook report is the Bank Group's flagship annual publication. It provides compelling, up-to-date evidence and analysis to inform policy decisions. While highlighting the challenges, the 2023 African Economic Outlook mainly focuses on opportunities to unlock private investments and know-how and tap the continent's vast natural capital to combat climate change and spur the transition to green growth. The report highlights Africa's natural capital for climate finance and green growth. Africa is abundantly endowed with renewable and non-renewable natural resources, the authors write. It holds 30 per cent of the world's mineral resources and 65 per cent of its uncultivated arable land, the world's most productive forests both in timber and carbon retention resources, and ample solar, wind and hydropower. Renewable resources replenish themselves over time and can generate benefits in perpetuity if the extraction rate does not exceed the reproduction rate. But, in nearly all African countries, renewable resources have excessive extractive capacity (over-capitalisation) and are overexploited, the report states. The authors shed light on the state of fisheries, mangroves, forests and ecotourism.

来源: AfDB

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全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5A/Csgk0YjT_laARF4TAI tmWbHx88k821.pdf

➤ 相关成果

1 . **New bean genome unveils potential of resilience in drought-prone regions** (新的豆类基因组揭示了干旱易发地区的复原力潜力)

简介: African scientists, in collaboration with scientists from international institutes have sequenced the genome of a climate-resistant bean. Results could lead to genetic improvements of native legumes to promote widespread cultivation that could yield nutritional and economic benefits. An international team of researchers, led by Africans, has fully sequenced the genome of a climate resilient bean that could bolster food security in drought-prone regions. The sequencing of the hyacinth bean or 'lablab bean' [Lablab purpureus] paves the way for wider cultivation of the crop, bringing nutritional and economic benefits, as well as much needed diversity, to the global food system. The results were published in Nature Communications in April 2023. The plant is native to Africa and is cultivated throughout the tropics producing highly nutritious beans, which are used for food and livestock feed. It is extremely drought-resilient and thrives in a range of environments and conditions, contributing to food and economic security, and improving soil fertility by fixing nitrogen. Lablab is also used medicinally in some areas and contains bioactive compounds with pharmacological potential.

来源: rural 21

发布日期: 2023-06-02

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2 . Joining forces to improve food and water security (合作改善食物和水安全)

简介：Water and food security are closely linked. WFP and UNEP agree to work together to improve food, water and environmental security in vulnerable communities. Biodiversity and ecosystem loss, the climate crisis, and environmental degradation are having devastating impacts on the food and water security of millions of people around the world. In May 2023, the UN World Food Programme (WFP) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) signed an agreement to address the problem. The agreement steps up collaboration on climate change adaptation, nature-friendly food systems, water resource management and ecosystems restoration. "Food and water go hand in hand: we urgently need to restore our ecosystems and scale up climate adaptation programmes to ensure future generations are able to grow enough food," says Cindy McCain, WFP's Executive Director. "WFP's global operations, combined with UNEP's world-class expertise, will help governments, communities and families on the frontlines of the climate crisis to better protect themselves. Our partnership will reduce humanitarian needs and support long-term solutions to hunger."

来源：rural 21

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全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2C/Csgk0GR9S9eAYTrnAAqN4Gn5zPA678.pdf>

► 科研项目

1 . ICRISAT and GIZ join forces to combat aflatoxin contamination in groundnuts (ICRISAT和GIZ联手对抗花生中的黄曲霉毒素污染)

简介：Groundnuts can become contaminated by substances known as aflatoxins. This poses a threat to public health, as well as to farmers' incomes and export revenue. To address the problem, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in Malawi is partnering with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on controlling and preventing aflatoxin contamination along the groundnut value chain. The project will reduce the extent to which groundnuts are contaminated by cancer-causing aflatoxins toxic substances produced by fungi. This will mitigate the threat to public health and lost income for farmers caused by export rejection. Director General of ICRISAT Dr Jacqueline Hughes said that through extensive scientific research, ICRISAT had successfully reduced aflatoxin contamination in groundnuts. This had led to higher quality crops that contributed not only to improved nutrition and health but also increased income for smallholder farmers. "The valuable insights we have gained to date can be applied to this project for greater impact in Malawi and beyond." At a technical level, the project aims to achieve a contamination level of less than ten parts per

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billion (ppb) for all groundnut food products in Malawi. It will also work closely with national entities such as the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture to refine, integrate and implement policies that facilitate aflatoxin prevention and control.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5A/Csgk0YjT9zmAYpfcAA1IhWrTJPQ597.pdf>

2 . Reducing methane emissions from small-scale farming (减少小规模农业的甲烷排放)

简介: Over 150 countries have signed the Global Methane Pledge, established in 2020, and agreed to take voluntary action to collectively reduce global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030. However, several countries need support to develop the right strategies and processes to achieve their methane reduction goals. The IFAD initiative will support the development of a guidebook to help countries integrate methane emission reductions into their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), mainstream reductions in their national planning, budgeting, and public investments procedures, and advance a pipeline of bankable interventions that pioneer reductions in the agricultural sector and food systems. The Fund will also assist 15 countries in designing projects and blended finance solutions on reducing methane emissions in agriculture and food systems. The initiative will help highlight the advantages of using a variety of solutions in reducing methane emissions. For example, introducing better feed also promotes animal health and husbandry. Using less water to grow rice, or cultivating improved rice varieties that reduce the time between planting and harvesting, can also increase rice production.

来源: rural 21

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