



2023年第15期总390期

粮食和食物安全专题

本期导读

➤ 政策法规

1. 农场团体敦促立法者允许修改P&S法案
2. SNAP福利的变化引发了人们对饥饿危机的担忧
3. 加利福尼亚州的气候变化助长了灾难，同时也推动了对更多农场工人的保护

➤ 前沿资讯

1. 从气候变化到冲突，喜马拉雅地区的牧民承受着一切
2. 人工智能预测非洲主要作物产量
3. 谁来接管家庭农场？
4. 全球粮食价格正在下降
5. 消除饥饿：农业食品融资的作用
6. 农民面对高额的化肥成本在为减少使用量而努力

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

7. 化肥公司在农民和社区挣扎时获利
8. 各州终于达成科罗拉多河协议：支付农民不耕种的费用
9. 主要机构2023年全球大宗商品市场展望综述

➤ 学术文献

1. 俄乌冲突下全球粮食安全与新时期中国粮食安全政策选择
2. 城市协同发展对粮食生产区域的影响预测——以珠三角城市群为例
3. 玉米供应存在缺口？贸易商或有滞留库存
4. 化肥减量施用会影响中国的粮食安全吗？
5. 粮食保护主义全球蔓延的影响及应对
6. 美国粮食战略及其对全球粮食体系的影响

➤ 科技报告

1. 2022年全球趋势报告

➤ 相关成果

1. 需要对非洲猪肉传播危害的负担进行更多研究

中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

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➤ 政策法规

1. Farm Groups Urge Legislators to Allow Changes to the Packers and Stockyards Act(农场团体敦促立法者允许修改P&S法案)

简介: A policy rider in a new bill could prevent the USDA from making changes to the P&S Act that many say are desperately needed. More than 100 farmer, rancher, consumer and labor organizations are pleading with the US House Committee on Appropriations to reconsider allowing the USDA to strengthen the Packers and Stockyards Act (P&S Act). The groups are referring to a policy rider in the Fiscal Year 2024 Agriculture Appropriations bill. The rider prevents the USDA from “promulgating, implementing, or enforcing” its proposed rules to strengthen the P&S Act. The P&S Act is intended to level the playing field, promoting competition for farmers and ranchers. But it’s been notoriously undermined for decades, resulting in a handful of corporations running the vast majority of meat and poultry production, and using lobbyists to influence legislation. This consolidation of power and profit means that many meat producers are at the mercy of these conglomerates, which have come under scrutiny for price fixing in the past. During the height of COVID-19, amid supply chain breakdowns, beef and hog ranchers were struggling, while meat packers saw record profits.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0YjlcM-AJni8AEEdjV8iEnw559.pdf>

2. Changes to SNAP Benefits Spark Fear of Hunger Crisis(SNAP福利的变化引发了人们对饥饿危机的担忧)

简介: New proof of work requirements were added to the Fiscal Responsibility Act, a deal to avoid breaking the debt ceiling. But they have become a thorny issue among lawmakers and anti-hunger advocates. New work requirements for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) have advocates worried that the hunger epidemic across the country will worsen. The Fiscal Responsibility Act, a bipartisan deal to avoid the national debt ceiling, adds new conditions in order to receive the food stamp benefits. Previously, SNAP requirements stated that “able-bodied” adults 18-49 years old without dependents had to show they were enrolled in a job training program or worked for at least 80 hours a month in order to receive assistance. The legislation, signed into law by President Biden earlier this month, stretches that age range to 54 years old, although veterans, the homeless and young adults who were previously in foster care are exempted. The change is expected to be implemented gradually, according to the USDA. In October 2023, adults aged 50-52 will have to abide by the new rules. By the fall of 2024, adults up to 54 will have to adhere to new proof-of-work standards.

来源: modern farmer

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GS0wOuAD8TdAIxy9IYH4nk268.pdf>

3. In California, Climate Change Fuels Disasters—and a Push For More Farmworker Protections(加利福尼亚州的气候变化助长了灾难，同时也推动了对更多农场工人的保护)

简介: Buffeted by fire and flooding, California has moved slowly to provide disaster relief for farmworkers. Despite being better than the status quo, one-off payments are often too little, too late. For the past two years, farmworkers in California's Sonoma County have been advocating for stronger labor laws to protect them from the impacts of climate change-fueled disasters, including wildfires, floods and heat waves. In February, their efforts bore fruit. When residents, including many farmworkers, lost work due to weeks of rainstorms, the county agreed to spend one third of a \$3-million disaster relief fund to provide impacted individuals with one-time, \$600 payments. While the fund wasn't large enough to cover all of the workers' losses, its creation was a big win, according to Aura Aguilar, an organizer with North Bay Jobs with Justice, a local coalition of labor and community groups leading the campaign. For the farmworkers advocating for the disaster relief, "it was a really big deal to be able to access these funds and to see the results of their hard work and their fight be seen on a countywide level," says Aguilar. The creation of the fund fits into a larger movement pushing for stronger protection and compensation for workers impacted by climate change-fueled disasters. In addition to disaster reimbursements, advocates are pushing for improved social safety net programs for vulnerable workers, hazard pay for those working during climate disasters and greater workplace protections for those impacted by heat, rain or polluted air.

来源: modern farmer

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0Yjld6KAa4FXAIdcx2miLps496.pdf>

前沿资讯

1. From climate change to conflict, Himalayan pastoralists suffer it all(从气候变化到冲突，喜马拉雅地区的牧民承受着一切)

简介: Life has always been hard for the nomadic pastoralists in the Himalayas. But with climate change, ever smaller patches of pastureland and armed conflicts, it is now almost impossible for them to survive, which is why more and more pastoralists want to give up. The government has now introduced countermeasures to address this. The Bakkarwals in Kashmir and Changpas in Ladakh Himalayas rear sheep, goats and cattle in the upper reaches of the mountains. The Bakkarwals are one of the largest ethnic groups in the Kashmir Himalayas after Kashmiris, Gujjars and Dogras. Numbering around half a million, they migrate to different alpine pastures across the Himalayas. While their hardships were

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limited to long treks in the past, the nomadic pastoralists say that in recent years, they have been compounded. “Flash-floods, landslides, cloud-bursts and windstorms are killing our community members and livestock like never before,” complained Bakkarwal Ijaz Choudhary. “We do not have proper tents to protect ourselves and our livestock from extreme weather events like hailstorms, cloudbursts and torrential rains. Often, our family members and livestock fall sick following intense rainfall or hailstorm.” According to Ijaz Choudhary, hundreds of Bakkarwal families lost their large herds of sheep and goats when flash floods caught them unaware in the past ten years. Javaid Rahi, the secretary of the Tribal Research and Cultural Foundation (TRCF) said that, “the main migration routes, including the Jamiya Gali, Gora Batta, Nanansar, Ropadi Dharhal Pass and Mughal Road, often got damaged through heavy snowfall and rain during the last winter and required urgent repairs.” Javaid Rahi said that apart from providing facilities to nomads in all the regions of Kashmir Himalayas, the government should support the nomads in getting their livestock insured so that they are compensated for losses in the event of disasters.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GSOzz6AZVY9AA9PzvyQVDU023.pdf>

2. AI predicts African staple crop yields(人工智能预测非洲主要作物产量)

简介: A web-based platform predicts African crop yields. The aim is to close Africa’s agricultural data gap and support effective decision-making and crisis planning. A new tool, which uses cutting-edge machine learning techniques and satellite remotely sensed data predicts agricultural yields for nine key crops across Africa, the pan-African non-profit research organisation AKADEMIYA2063 announced in May 2023. The web-based Africa Agriculture Watch (AAgWa) platform has provided predictions for agricultural yields in 47 African countries, across many of the most important crops for African food production, including maize, cassava and sorghum. The tool is designed to support farmers, policymakers and local communities in crisis management, monitoring and mitigation. This new phase of the AAgWa program will support African countries in using emerging technologies like AI and advanced remote sensing in order to achieve their development objectives and broader economic growth, including the African Union’s (AU) Agenda 2063 and Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030).

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GSOzLSAVE1kAAIYUv0F_Y4921.pdf

3. Who’s To Take Over the Family Farm?(谁来接管家庭农场?)

简介: Back in March, we posed a question to Modern Farmer readers: Who will take over

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the family farm? Not all of our readers are farmers, of course. Some are homesteaders or gardeners. Others are researchers, educators, and people interested in sustainable food systems. Many are just curious about what goes into getting food onto our plates. Within our reader community, there are a multitude of ideas, stories, and experiences. We're looking to highlight those perspectives, starting with four farmers who responded to our family farm question. From planning for the emotional challenges of farmland succession, to establishing a conservation easement, to the divergent stories of two different dairy daughters, check out their stories here.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GSOxR6AMpUXACE6wSQUIHU961.pdf>

4. Global food prices are declining(全球粮食价格正在下降)

简介: The latest FAO figures show significant drops in international quotations for wheat, maize, vegetable oils and cheese, while prices of rice, sugar and meat are rising. 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 in early June 2023. 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 per cent from April and as much as 22.1 per cent below the all-time high reached in March 2022. The FAO Cereal Price Index declined 4.8 per cent from the previous month, led by a 9.8 per cent drop in world maize quotations thanks to a favourable production outlook along a sluggish import demand. World wheat prices also declined, by 3.5 per cent, 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.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0YIjikGABwpcAAqEkNuaU4Q857.pdf>

5. Ending hunger: the role of agri-food financing(消除饥饿: 农业食品融资的作用)

简介: Experts call for more and longer-term funding to tackle systemic causes of hunger and break the cycle of emergency food aid. Too little investment had been directed towards long-term improvements in food production, with less than 7.5 per cent of overseas aid spent on research and innovation to tackle the root causes of hunger and malnutrition in 2021, according to the report Ending hunger: the role of agri-food financing, published in April 2023. Almost half of overseas development assistance (ODA) for food and agriculture

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was spent on food aid. Analysis carried out by Economist Impact with the global agrifoods-focused research partnership CGIAR showed that increases in development funding alone had been insufficient to bring down food insecurity, with almost 670 million people projected to face hunger by 2030. The report highlighted an estimated funding gap of USD 33-50 billion a year, of which at least USD 14 billion would need to come from ODA. Among its recommendations was a reform of international financing institutions (IFIs), such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), including a reallocation of unused currency reserves known as Special Drawing Rights from high-income countries to low-income countries.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GSO1NGAItpAAIgaGEVAgE304.pdf>

6. Facing High Fertilizer Costs, Farmers Still Struggle to Use Less (农民面对高额的化肥成本在为减少使用量而努力)

简介: Fertilizer use can harm the environment, but farmers rely on it for increased yield and profits. As a young boy in the late 1950s, Frank Glenn knew the soft, freshly-tilled brown dirt lining his family's fields signaled the start of another planting season. "Back when we were young buckaroos, we would plow and disc and get a crop of weeds to come up [and then] knock them down," Glenn said. Frank and his younger brother John would hop on the tractor and start pulling their blue plow through the fields in February and March. Then they would go back with a tiller and turn over the topsoil before planting corn, soybeans, wheat and oats. Today, the Glens are still running their family farm in Columbia, Missouri, growing corn, soybeans and hay. But about 25 years ago they transitioned to a majority no-till operation, no longer digging up the first few inches of soil before planting. Their fields are now filled with big clumps of dirt and old roots from previous harvests. No-till farming helps decrease erosion and runoff. It's one of several regenerative farming methods that help farmers' fertilizer stay in fields and not run off into nearby waterways. Rob Myers, director of the University of Missouri Center for Regenerative Agriculture, said less than half of Missouri farmers are using a regenerative method such as cover crops, no-till or integrating crops and livestock. Cost is one of the factors holding farmers back, Myers said. Farmers use fertilizer to build their soil's fertility and help increase crop yields. But less than half of the nitrogen fertilizer applied is taken up by the crops. These excess nutrients wash into the Gulf of Mexico, creating a dead zone where fish and shrimp cannot live. But nutrient pollution is not just an environmental problem—it's a business one.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GSOyK6A04hyAKdZiWoTu7U113.pdf>

7. Fertilizer Companies Cash in While Farmers and Communities Struggle(化肥公司在农民和社区挣扎时获利)

简介: Claims of market manipulation drive national concern over fertilizer industry consolidation. On a small vegetable farm in Georgia, Shad Dasher used to grow watermelons every year. Last year, he didn't plant any. Dasher, 56, said it was because of elevated fertilizer prices. Like many farmers, Dasher is finding it hard to stay afloat. "The American public just doesn't understand what kind of beating our group (of farmers) has been taking over the years," he said. Although fertilizer prices have fallen from their all-time high in March 2022, when they spiked up to 3.5 times higher than two years before, the commodity is likely to remain costly for some time, continuing to squeeze the food production system. Meanwhile, the fertilizer industry has yielded record profits. Canada-based Nutrien Ltd., the world's leading producer of potash fertilizer, saw profits increase 1575 percent between 2020 and 2022, to \$7.7 billion. Florida-based Mosaic Co., one of the largest US producers of potash and phosphate fertilizer, netted \$3.6 billion in 2022, a 438 percent increase from 2020. CF Industries, an Illinois-based fertilizer company, made \$3.2 billion in 2022, a 955 percent increase from 2020.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0YjlewOAVQqxAK9aOAZpp1k805.pdf>

8. At Last, States Reach a Colorado River Deal: Pay Farmers Not to Farm(各州终于达成科罗拉多河协议: 支付农民不耕种的费用)

简介: Farmers in the southwest will get millions of dollars to reduce their water usage for just three years. But when the new conservation deal expires in 2026, states will have to return to the negotiating table yet again. This story was originally published by Grist. You can sign up for Grist's weekly newsletter here. After a year of intense negotiations, the states along the Colorado River have reached a deal to solve one of the most complex water crises in US history. The solution to this byzantine conundrum is deceptive in its simplicity: pay farmers—who collectively use 80 percent of Colorado River deliveries—to give up their water. Representatives from Arizona, Nevada, and California announced on Monday that they had agreed to reduce their states' collective water usage by more than 3 million acre-feet over the next three years. That equals around a trillion gallons, or roughly 13 percent of the states' total water usage. Under the terms of the deal, cities and irrigation districts in these so-called "Lower Basin" states will receive around \$1.2 billion from the Biden administration's Inflation Reduction Act, or IRA, in exchange for using less water. Most of the reductions are likely to come from farming operations.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0YjlfxKANX74ALSJYIDqNwU675.pdf>

9. 主要机构2023年全球大宗商品市场展望综述

简介: 预计2023年玉米、小麦等谷物供应将持续偏紧，产需缺口扩大，国际价格将延续高位震荡；油脂上半年供应宽松，价格可能回落。地缘政治风险是影响农产品市场的最大变量。世界银行预计，2023年农产品价格将下降5%。据该机构数据，俄乌冲突以来近30个国家对食糖、小麦、大豆油、葵花籽油、棕榈油等农产品实施出口禁令或限制措施，政策有效期大多至2022年底。当前俄乌局势尚未明朗，黑海谷物出口在2023年3月22日之后是否会再次中断仍存变局。其次，拉尼娜现象等不确定性气候因素仍将继续扰动农产品期货市场。世界气象组织预计，上半年加拿大小麦、美国玉米和阿根廷大豆等减产风险指数较高。此外，库存偏低继续对粮食供应构成威胁，联合国粮农组织、国际谷物理事会2月数据显示，全球谷物（不包括稻谷）供应仍将趋紧，库存消费比预计从上年度的30.8%降至29.5%，期末库存为8年来的最低库存。宏观政策层面，国际货币基金组织大宗商品研究部经济学家称，美联储的紧缩政策将在2023年年底继续对农产品价格构成下行压力。

来源: 国家粮食和物资储备局

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► 学术文献

1. 俄乌冲突下全球粮食安全与新时期中国粮食安全政策选择

简介: 粮食安全是治国安邦的头等大事，2022年中央农村工作会议指出“保障粮食和重要农产品稳定安全供给是建设农业强国的头等大事”。持续紧张的俄乌冲突导致全球粮食供给趋紧、需求和价格双升，粮食安全恐慌席卷全球，全球经济发展出现新的不确定性和变局。虽然短期内中国粮食市场受俄乌冲突的影响相对较小，但从长期来看，粮食进口成本攀升、市场结构性矛盾、贸易格局失衡和生物质能抢粮等，给中国粮食市场安全和农业强国发展带来新的挑战和风险。由于粮食生产具有周期性，供给和价格冲击容易诱发粮食市场系统性风险，导致政策调控失效和市场失灵。面对严峻的粮食安全局势，应统筹协调内外部关系，发挥宏观调控能力，防范和化解外部冲击的风险和威胁；以科技创新和法制保障，促进农业资源禀赋优势转化，全面增强粮食安全自主掌控力和粮食安全治理能力。

来源: 中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GSO43KAREnVACaL4fb7z94311.pdf>

2. 城市协同发展对粮食生产区域的影响预测——以珠三角城市群为例

简介: 探索基于系统保护规划理念的粮食生产功能区划定方法，分析各城市协同发展下

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城市群扩张对优质耕地的侵占情况,对区域粮食生产功能区识别、资源配置优化和空间布局规划具有重要实践意义。为此结合城市流理论与PLUS模型,模拟预测两种不同发展情景下2030年珠三角城市群的扩张情况;基于系统保护理念识别该区域的粮食生产功能区 and 粮食生产后备区,分析不同扩张结果对粮食生产区的侵占情况。结果表明:(1)珠三角各城市协同发展情景下的城市群扩张模拟结果更符合现实发展情况;(2)基于系统保护规划理念,可将研究区域的耕地划分为粮食生产功能区、粮食生产后备区、其余区域;(3)相较各城市独立发展的情景,基于城市相互作用的城市群扩张结果侵占的粮食生产功能区以及粮食生产后备区面积更少。本文所提出的粮食生产功能区的划定方法能统筹社会经济发展、保护耕地、维护粮食安全的多重目标,为城市区域化背景下优化国土空间开发保护格局提供建议和依据。

来源: 中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0YjIImmGAFvK4ADkrlb6D2Gc908.pdf>

3. 玉米供应存在缺口? 贸易商或有滞留库存

简介: 近期,海关数据显示,4 月份我国进口玉米 100.25 万吨,环比减少 54%,同比减少 55%;1 月至 4 月累计进口玉米 852.29 万吨,同比减少 8%,主要因 4 月份进口数量明显下降,美国和乌克兰玉米同比降幅最为明显。4 月份以来,我国陆续取消美玉米进口订单,一方面因近期我国国内小麦替代玉米情况明显;另一方面,巴西玉米丰产在即,比价优势明显强于美玉米,我国亦在等待巴西玉米收割上市。自去年 5 月份中巴两国签署植物检疫协议后,巴西玉米打开了通往中国的大门。海关数据显示,今年 1 月份我国进口巴西玉米数量为 69.39 万吨,2 月份为 78.28 万吨,3 月份为 68.6 万吨,最新数据显示 4 月份为 5.2 万吨。我国前三个月巴西玉米进口到货情况乐观,4 月份明显下降,主要原因在于巴西玉米出口窗口期为当年的 7 月到次年的 1 月,2 月份开始,巴西可供出口玉米所剩无几。对于巴西玉米而言,二季玉米主要供应出口,且今年巴西二季玉米为创纪录的丰产预期,正是如此,美农报告中巴西已经超越美国,成为全球头号玉米出口大国。目前,巴西二季玉米已进入收割季,钢联数据显示,巴西玉米 7 月至 12 月到我国完税价估算为 2300~2360 元/吨,较美玉米进口完税价低 80~150 元/吨,较广东港口玉米价格低 420~470 元/吨,比价优势明显。且近期人民币贬值,后期若汇率回升,巴西进口玉米比价优势有望进一步提升。巴西玉米运输至我国海运时间约一个半月,预计将在 7 月至 8 月开始陆续到达我国,进口量存在千万吨级别预期,目前市场预期配额外进口仍将以进入国家储备为主,但因巴西玉米价格较低,配额内到港以及保税区等玉米粉低价冲击预期仍在。南非亦在积极争取中国玉米市场份额。5 月 4 日,一艘满载玉米的货轮自南非顺利抵达中国广东麻涌港,标志着南非玉米输华通道正式打通。近日南非谷物协会(GrainSA)称,南非玉米相对其他主要生产国更有价格优势,希望能获得更多中国玉米市场份额。近来南非向中国出口了 10.8 万吨饲料玉米,尽管数量不大,但却创下对华出口最高纪录。

来源: 中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GSO6qSAG2KGAAG7XdakEZM614.p>

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

4. 化肥减量施用会影响中国的粮食安全吗？

简介：化肥作为重要的农业生产资料，对粮食增产贡献巨大，但过量施用也造成了农业内卷化、农业面源污染、粮食质量安全等问题。2015年，中国开始实施化肥零增长行动方案，推行化肥减量增效工作。该文通过构建Cobb-Douglas生产函数模型与多元回归模型，以探讨化肥减量政策对粮食产量的影响，并设计了化肥减量施用的三种方案。结果表明，在确保中国粮食安全的前提下，化肥施用量可逐步减少至国际公认的化肥施用安全上限，在此水平上不仅能够达到足够的产量水平保障粮食安全，同时化肥施用量也恢复至安全范围以内，极大地减少了对粮食本身以及生态环境的破坏。因此，在化肥减量施用过程中，应加强宣传教育以树立高效节约观念；完善配套的政策和制度建设；推进粮食全产业链整体技术创新；持续推进精准施肥、科学施肥技术。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0YjlmBWA1wS4AAZITySxjB4057.pdf>

5. 粮食保护主义全球蔓延的影响及应对

简介：近年来，受疫情影响、干旱等极端自然灾害以及乌克兰危机等因素冲击，世界粮食价格高企不下，多国纷纷出台限制粮食出口等政策措施，粮食保护主义成为逆全球化思潮的新表现并迅速在全球蔓延。粮食保护主义在全球蔓延严重扰乱了全球粮食贸易秩序，加剧了全球粮食危机，并引发了更为严重的饥饿和贫困问题。我国作为新兴市场国家和最大的发展中国家，同时也是世界粮食生产和消费大国，需要承担起并积极呼吁维护世界自由贸易秩序和国际分工合作秩序的大国责任。

来源：中国知网

发布日期：2023-05-30

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GS050yAW9bPAA1AiDLmlpo321.pdf>

6. 美国粮食战略及其对全球粮食体系的影响

简介：20世纪80年代，美国里根政府开启的农业新自由主义强调商业化生产和自由贸易，通过双边与多边机制诱使发展中国家开展市场化、私有化改革，取消政府干预和价格管制，为美国跨国粮商的发展壮大提供机会。在美国政府和跨国粮商的作用下，世界上逐步形成粮食市场垄断，并建立了以美国为中心的食物帝国体系。受农业新自由主义的影响，许多发展中国家的粮食生产停滞不前，愈益依赖进口，饥饿人口不断增加。这些因素为世界粮食危机的爆发埋下隐患。美国主导的不公平、不合理的全球粮食治理体系不可能解决饥荒和粮食危机，相反，美国垄断资本对粮食的控制加剧了粮食危机。

来源：中国知网

发布日期：2023-03-25

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GS052WAePCQABV8JaY4Vek876.p>

科技报告

1. Global Trends 2022(2022年全球趋势报告)

简介：UNHCR's Global Trends report presents key statistical trends and the latest official statistics on refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced and stateless people worldwide, as well as numbers of refugees and IDPs who have returned to their countries or areas of origin. The Global Trends report is published once a year and reflects on the previous year. The figures are based on data reported by governments, non-governmental organizations and UNHCR. Data and official statistics on forcibly displaced and stateless populations is critical to inform and guide policy-making and programming at the global, regional and national levels. Through this, UNHCR and partners can more effectively safeguard the rights and well-being of displaced people. At the end of 2022, 108.4 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations and events seriously disturbing public order. This represents an increase of 19 million people compared to the end of 2021 – more than the populations of Ecuador, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the) or Somalia. It is also the largest ever increase between years according to UNHCR's statistics on forced displacement. More than 1 in every 74 people on Earth has been forced to flee. Ongoing and new conflicts have driven forced displacement across the globe. The Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 created the fastest displacement crisis, and one of the largest, since the Second World War. At the end of 2022, a total of 11.6 million Ukrainians remained displaced, including 5.9 million within their country and 5.7 million who fled to neighbouring countries and beyond. Conflict and insecurity in other parts of the world either continued or was reignited, such as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Myanmar, where more than 1 million people were displaced within each country. The number of refugees worldwide increased from 27.1 million in 2021 to 35.3 million at the end of 2022, the largest yearly increase ever recorded, according to UNHCR's statistics on forced displacement. The increase was largely due to refugees from Ukraine fleeing the international armed conflict in their country. Overall, 52 per cent of all refugees and other people in need of international protection came from just three countries: the Syrian Arab Republic (6.5 million), Ukraine (5.7 million) and Afghanistan (5.7 million). Most people who are forced to flee never cross an international border, remaining displaced within their own countries. Known as internally displaced people, or IDPs, they account for 58 per cent of all forcibly displaced people. The largest number of people displaced within their own country was 6.8 million in Syria, consistent with the end of the previous year. This means that 1 in 3 of all Syrians remaining within their country were still internally displaced at the end of 2022, after more than a decade of conflict. In addition to conflict and violence, people were displaced within their countries due to disasters. During the year, 32.6 million internal displacements due to disasters were reported, with 8.7 million people remaining displaced at the end of 2022, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. Disaster related internal

displacement accounted for more than half (54 per cent) of all new displacements in 2022. New and ongoing conflicts continue to force people to flee in 2023, including as a result of conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan, widespread violence in Myanmar and persistent insecurity and drought in Somalia. The surge in global energy and commodity prices has negatively affected many countries that were already fragile. This has been compounded by the lingering impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite these systemic risks, one thing that is unlikely to change in 2023 is that most refugees and displaced people stay as close to their countries as possible. At the end of 2022, 70 per cent of refugees, including people in refugee-like situations and other people in need of international protection, were hosted by neighbouring countries. Over the last five decades, three-quarters of these same populations remained within their region of origin.

来源: UNHCR

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0YjlvCAEJfYANnRvdtq4bc377.pdf>

➤ 相关成果

1. More research on burden of pork-borne hazards in Africa needed(需要对非洲猪肉传播危害的负担进行更多研究)

简介: Through a systematised literature review, an international research team has identified a wide variety of pig- and pork-associated zoonotic and foodborne hazards in Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA). Zoonotic and foodborne diseases are a major cause of morbidity and mortality, especially in low- and middle-income countries. Pork is a potential source of zoonotic and foodborne diseases, and pork consumption is rapidly increasing in eastern and southern Africa. A new research article published in Zoonotic Diseases (Apr 2023) reports on a systematic literature review of studies conducted in eastern and southern Africa describing pig- and pork-associated zoonotic and foodborne hazards in order to clarify the distribution and prevalence of these hazards and identify research gaps in this region. The literature review was conducted using MEDLINE and Web of Science to identify relevant articles according to pre-determined inclusion and exclusion criteria. In total, 140 articles from 14 countries were identified for the review.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-06-16

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0YjlgfmAURu0AAiqMdsNvXU957.pdf>