



2023年第18期总393期

# 粮食和食物安全专题

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## ➤ 专业会议

1. 采访：粮食体系有助于解决“世界上最重要的挑战”

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## ▶ 前沿资讯

### 1. 携手应对全球粮食安全挑战

**简介:**“全球粮食体系‘已崩溃’，弱势群体付出了代价，必须改变粮食生产和消费方式。”古特雷斯近日发出警告。国际社会普遍认为，当前全球粮食危机的主要症结在于全球粮食分配不均衡，粮食资源在不同国家和地区间存在巨大落差。过去几十年，全球有近80%的谷物生产集中在十几个国家。这种粮食出口国相对集中、进口国则比较分散的供需格局，使得国际粮食市场极易受到疫情、地缘冲突等因素影响，加大了粮食的不安全程度。去年以来，受地缘冲突影响，乌克兰、俄罗斯等“世界粮仓”的动荡打破了全球粮食供应链的脆弱平衡；美国拉动盟友对俄罗斯一再加码制裁，严重阻碍俄乌两国粮食生产和出口，加剧全球粮食供应链堵塞；以美国企业为主的世界粮食贸易巨头操控国际粮价，屡屡通过炒作粮食安全问题谋取巨额利润。在多重因素持续影响下，连接全球粮食生产与需求的供应链屡屡中断，保障供应链畅通的国际合作机制受阻，由此造成全球粮食价格一路飙升，许多高度依赖粮食进口的国家只能“望粮兴叹”。粮食安全问题不仅关乎口粮，更涉及世界经济发展、地区国家稳定。联合国粮食及农业组织报告提出，全球粮食价格上涨对中低收入国家冲击更大，进口能源和化肥费用的增长可能迫使一些国家减少投入，进而导致农业生产力下降、国内粮食供应减少，这又进一步加深了这些国家发生粮食和能源危机的可能性。

**来源:** 央广网

**发布日期:**2023-08-05

**全文链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5D/Csgk0Ykmov2AN0LfABWMSesFGdY726.pdf>

### 2. India's new ban on rice exports – potential threats to global supply, prices, and food security(印度新的大米出口禁令—对全球供应、价格和粮食安全的潜在威胁)

**简介:** On July 20th, India announced that it would restrict exports of non-basmati rice to calm domestic rice prices that had risen more than 30 per cent since October 2022. The ban would halt overseas sales of the grain with “immediate effect”, the government announced, and is estimated to cover about 75-80 per cent of Indian rice exports. The ban is the latest blow to the global rice market, whose prices have risen 15-20 per cent since September 2022 this coming after a period of relative stability in the earlier part of that year, even as prices of other cereals were soaring due to the Russia-Ukraine war. Over the past 15 years, India has become the world's largest rice exporter, accounting for 40 per cent of global rice exports in 2022/23, so any move it makes can have significant market reverberations. India's current measure adds to its earlier, more limited export restrictions on rice. In 2022, the government implemented a ban on the export of broken rice and imposed a supplemental tariff of 20 per cent on exports of non-basmati rice. Yet India rice exports still totalled a record high of 22.3 million metric tons in calendar year 2022. But the latest ban may send those numbers falling, posing risks of higher global prices and heightened food insecurity. The new trade restriction threatens already vulnerable global rice markets. While

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current crop forecasters continue to project normal yields assuming normal weather patterns, a delayed or truncated monsoon this summer could lower rice yields and increase demand for imports at the same time the world's largest exporter is restricting supplies to the rest of the world.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-08-03

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2F/Csgk0GTP402AfcjMABAjEfODwq0193.pdf>

### **3. Improving working conditions of agri-food workers(改善农业食品工人的工作条件)**

简介: A new partnership will promote decent work and productive employment across food systems with the aim of tackling poverty and inequality in the sector. A new multi-stakeholder partnership to advance labour and human rights, decent jobs and fair and adequate incomes and wages within the agri-food sector has been formed by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and CARE International, the three organisations announced in July 2023. The Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition is to promote decent and productive employment across food systems. Its priorities are based on the four pillars of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda: rights at work, full and productive employment, social protection and social dialogue.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-07-27

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5D/Csgk0YkmlhCAYEt5AAldVoE-jss121.pdf>

### **4. Why Russia Pulled Out of its Grain Deal with Ukraine, and What That Means for the Global Food System(为什么俄罗斯退出与乌克兰的粮食协议，这对全球粮食系统意味着什么)**

简介: The Russia-Ukraine grain deal that has been critical to keeping global food prices stable and preventing famine is currently in tatters. The Russia-Ukraine grain deal that has been critical to keeping global food prices stable and preventing famine is currently in tatters. On July 17, 2023, Russia said it was pulling out of the year-old deal, which allowed shipments of grains and other foodstuffs to travel past the Russian naval blockade in the Black Sea. And to make matters worse, over the next two days Russia bombed the Ukrainian grain port of Odesa, destroying over 60,000 tons of grain. As a result, food prices have surged, with the cost of wheat, corn and soybeans in Europe, the Middle East and elsewhere all skyrocketing. So, what is the grain deal, and why is it so important to the global food supply chain? Anna Nagurney is an expert on supply chains, including those involving perishable products like food, and is co-chair of the board of directors overseeing the Kyiv School of Economics in Ukraine. She explains how important Ukrainian grain is to feeding the world—and why the Black Sea is a vital route to getting it to people who need it.

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

来源: modern farmer

发布日期:2023-07-25

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5D/Csgk0YkmkNqARucMAGb7BmqGsg8798.pdf>

## 5. 展望报告：未来十年全球农业和粮食产量增长预计将放缓

**简介:**《展望》报告围绕农产品市场中中期前景提供了关键的全球参考信息，并指出地缘政治紧张、不利的气候趋势、动植物疫病以及主要农业投入品价格波动加剧等因素增加了不确定性。粮食需求和生产有下行风险，根据这份报告，预计全球种植业、畜牧业和渔业产量在未来十年将以年均1.1%的速度增长，增速为2005-2015年十年间平均增速的一半。到2032年，未来十年粮食总消费量的年平均增速预计约为1.3%，这表明用作粮食用途的农产品所占比例将上升。不过报告强调，这些预测是基于以下假设：最近的通胀压力将快速缓解、天气条件正常、没有重大政策变化以及消费者偏好按趋势发展。因此，通胀压力持续存在的可能性意味着全球粮食需求和生产存在下行风险。粮农组织总干事屈冬玉表示：“这份报告显示，总体趋势正朝着正确的方向发展，但需要加快步伐。加快向可持续农业粮食体系转型意义重大，有助于为所有人实现更好生活，不让任何人掉队。”

来源: UN

发布日期:2023-07-06

全文链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5D/Csgk0YkmpYGAUZODABE\\_800vyCE355.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5D/Csgk0YkmpYGAUZODABE_800vyCE355.pdf)

## ➤ 学术文献

### 1. 整区域推进高标准农田建设的基本逻辑、实践困境与实现路径

**简介:** [目的] 阐释整区域推进高标准农田建设的基本逻辑，剖析实践困境，探明实现路径，以为整区域推进高标准农田建设的理论研究和实践探索提供参考依据。 [方法] 运用理论分析和实地调研相结合的方法进行分析。 [结果] 1) 整区域推进高标准农田建设的基本逻辑主要包括要素整合、空间优化和价值增值三个方面；2) 当前整区域推进高标准农田建设主要面临资金来源、动力差异、组织效率、实施阻碍、管护效能等五大困境；3) 为扎实推进整区域推进高标准农田建设，应积极引导金融社会资本投入，积极引导新型经营主体参与、因地制宜推进多目标协同建设、完善全过程组织协调机制、系统优化建后管护。 [结论] 整区域推进高标准农田建设的内涵更丰富、目标更多元、内容更广泛、实施更复杂，从基本逻辑、实践困境和实现路径进行全面解析，有利于系统理解整区域推进高标准农田建设，提升理论研究对建设实践的指导作用。

来源: 中国知网

发布日期:2023-08-04

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5D/Csgk0Ykmmr2ALgELAA1cGvkQlwM992.pdf>

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## 2. 中国粮食生产技术进步偏向与增长路径选择

**简介:** 文章以代表性粮食品种稻谷为研究对象,采用超越对数生产函数与中国23个稻谷主产省份的投入产出面板数据,判断中国粮食生产技术进步偏向及其增长路径选择。研究表明:稻谷生产主要投入要素的产出弹性较为稳定,观察期内劳动力、农业机械与化肥产出弹性均值分别为0.066、0.050和0.005,其他要素整体趋势波动较大,均值为-0.459。各生产要素之间的替代强度均存在较大差异,农业机械、劳动力投入和其他要素间替代关系显著较强,化肥与劳动力之间替代关系较弱。不同功能区稻谷生产的劳动生产率始终高于土地生产率,数值差异明显。因此,中国稻谷生产已从土地生产率导向路径转向劳动生产率导向路径,应根据生产要素禀赋优势,因地制宜、因行施策选择适合的粮食生产技术方向。

**来源:** 中国知网

**发布日期:**2023-08-04

**全文链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2F/Csgk0GTP6imAQCqbABmNSPBF4dU497.pdf>

## 3. 大食物观下中国省级粮食安全评价与相对短板分析

**简介:** 树立大食物观,构建多元化食物供给体系,对保障粮食和各类食物有效供给、保障粮食安全具有重要意义。本文以习近平总书记“大食物观”为引领,构建粮食安全评价体系,结合主客观赋权方法,在区划食物主产区、非主产区的基础上,对2009-2020年中国各省级行政区的粮食安全水平进行科学测算,探索制约不同区域粮食安全水平继续提高的相对短板。结果表明:当前各省级行政区已全部迈入粮食安全的“安全”及以上行列,保障食物供应数量是最关键目标。对食物主产区而言,农业固定资产投资、地方支农投入还需进一步提高,农药化肥施用量较大等传统问题依然存在,耕地流失和脂肪生产能力逐步成为新短板;对非主产区而言,食物加工与储备能力、仓储从业人员数量和农药化肥施用量较大是主要障碍。基于此,建议从多元开发食物来源、精准农业补贴导向、优化耕地补偿、调整食物储加布局等方面继续提高粮食安全水平。

**来源:** 中国知网

**发布日期:**2023-07-31

**全文链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2F/Csgk0GTP65uAaVfcACfDu66rmrw339.pdf>

## 4. 收储制度改革如何影响粮食生产效率

**简介:** 本文基于2005—2018年玉米主产区18个省份面板数据,利用在东北三省一区先后实施玉米临时收储政策、价补分离政策作为准自然实验,采用PSM-DID方法,识别了玉米收储制度改革对玉米生产效率的影响,并进一步探究了其影响机制及异质性。研究发现:(1)临时收储政策实施显著提高了玉米生产效率,其主要传导机制来源于农民预期收入、玉米产量、玉米播种面积占比、农业机械化投入的增加与财政支农水平的降低。(2)价补分离政策实施显著降低了玉米生产效率,其主要传导机制来源于农业机械化投入的减少与财政支农水平的提高。(3)异质性分析发现,临时收储政策、价补分离政策实施均

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导致了种植结构调整,但具有差异性;玉米收储制度改革表现出低成本、高效率,符合我国现代化农业发展的方向。

来源: 中国知网

发布日期:2023-07-25

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2F/Csgk0GTP7UqAYT-QABVq03kZU-g675.pdf>

## 5. 种出来的制度：水稻种植、集体行动与地权稳定性

**简介:** 一项制度能否得以延续,取决于该制度有用性和利益协调性两个方面。水稻种植的劳动特征内生出了村庄内部集体行动的需要,强化了农户之间的利益相关性,使得农地调整得以持续发生,从而降低了地权的稳定性。文章通过构建演化博弈模型推导农户利益相关性如何影响农地调整发生的概率,结合CLDS2014年201个村庄样本讨论水稻种植对地权稳定性的影响。研究表明:(1)水稻种植能够显著提高村庄农地调整发生的概率。与其他村庄相比,以水稻种植为主的村庄,其农地调整发生的概率显著更高,获得农地确权证书的农户比例则显著更低,因而,水稻种植村庄的地权稳定性更低。

(2)机制检验发现,水稻种植村庄的宗族文化更加活跃。相应地,宗族文化活跃的村庄地权稳定性受到破坏的概率更高。(3)农业机械对农业劳动力的替代,弱化了集体行动的必要性,从而降低了地权不稳定的可能性。在考虑各种可能存在的内生性问题之后,主要结论依旧稳健。文章认为,农地制度“植根”于农业的生产特性及其耕作文化,因此农地调整有其存在的合理性。随着耕作方式的改变,尤其是农业机械化对水稻种植劳动模式的替代,农地调整的现象将会逐渐消失,地权的稳定性将不断得到提高。

来源: 中国知网

发布日期:2023-07-25

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5D/Csgk0YkmoIKANu7qABYAluOqk12E589.pdf>

## ➤ 相关成果

### 1. “Hidden hunger” despite surplus of fruit and vegetables(尽管水果和蔬菜过剩,但仍存在“隐性饥饿”)

**简介:** Fruit and vegetable post-harvest losses are very high in East Africa. This leads to micronutrient deficiency among the population. In the FruVaSe Project at the University of Göttingen in Germany, non-perishable products have been created with a selection of fruit and vegetables, and their contribution to a balanced diet has been analysed. In East Africa, up to 50 per cent of the fruit and vegetables that have been grown cannot be made use of, one of the reasons being that they perish too quickly before or after harvesting. At the same time, the population are suffering from micronutrient deficiency, also known as “hidden hunger”, a condition which could be mitigated by more consumption of fruit and vegetables. The international research project “Fruits and Vegetables for all Seasons” (FruVaSe), which the University of Göttingen in Germany is in charge of, has examined

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whether local and so far little researched fruit and vegetable varieties can be processed and made non-perishable, so that a greater proportion of the harvest is available as food. The project team presented the results and the products developed in a special June edition of “Ernährung im Fokus” and in other journals.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-08-04

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5D/Csgk0YkmmE2AeCzmAAvLbO50mko547.pdf>

## **2. US Corn Production Could Rise by Double Digits, Gro Model Forecasts(格罗模型预测：美国玉米产量可能增长两位数)**

简介: That’s a sharp reversal from the crop’s outlook early in the season, when June’s poor rainfall — the lowest for the Corn Belt in more than a decade — presaged a weak harvest, as Gro wrote about here. Precipitation rebounded in July, however, and total rainfall for that month was 24% above the 10-year average. As a result, Gro Drought Index readings, weighted for acres planted to corn using Gro’s Climate Risk Navigator for Agriculture, have improved markedly. In addition, Gro’s vegetative health index is currently close to the record highs seen in 2018 and 2021, when corn yields in both years finished above 176 bushels per acre. Still, the crop’s fortunes could tumble anew. Accumulated rainfall for the full season remains below the historical average, and soil moisture levels aggregated for all US corn growing areas are close to a decade low, as shown in this Gro Navigator display.

来源: Gro intelligence

发布日期:2023-08-02

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5D/Csgk0YkmmQCAcd7yAA6t6lV61Pg4670.pdf>

## **3. US Soy Prospects Improve as Crop Enters Critical Growing Period, Gro Models Show(格罗模型显示，随着作物进入关键生长期，美国大豆前景有所改善)**

简介: August and September weather is critical for the soybean crop, which enters the pod setting and pod filling stages during this time. Gro’s US Soybean Yield Forecast Model, which predicts yields down to the county level, is currently forecasting overall soybean yields will be higher year over year. A strong soybean crop will be needed as global export demand has shifted to the US following a disastrous season in Argentina, the world’s No. 1 exporter of soybean products, which Gro wrote about here. As a result, US exports of both old and new crop soybean meal have jumped. Total export commitments for old crop US soybean meal are currently at record-high levels for this time of year, and are running at 5.8% above the five-year average, as seen in this Gro display. Prices have tracked the robust demand. The front-month August soybean meal futures contract rallied more than 10% in July before giving up some gains on profit-taking.

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



来源: Gro intelligence

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2F/Csgk0GTP6BCAWaG8AAkUGxKdRec405.pdf>

#### **4. Extreme Heat Threatens Crop Prospects Around the World(极端高温威胁着世界各地的作物前景)**

简介: Severe heat waves around the world look set to notch July 2023 as the planet's hottest month ever recorded. From the US to Europe and northern China, hot, dry conditions at times have turned deadly. The extreme weather also is taking a toll on agricultural crops across the Northern Hemisphere and could exacerbate worldwide food insecurity if conditions don't improve during the rest of the growing season. Temperature records for the globe were broken on three successive days in early July, and there's been little respite since. The intense heat is being attributed to a combination of greenhouse-gas-induced climate change together with the normal return of El Niño, a cyclical climate pattern that tends to bring overall warmer temperatures.

来源: Gro intelligence

发布日期:2023-07-28

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5D/Csgk0Ykmmo2AOc4gAAvxnlA0BFs677.pdf>

#### **5. Opinion: As the Heat Rises, We Must Do Better at Protecting Agricultural Workers(观点: 随着温度的上升, 我们必须更好地保护农业工人)**

简介: In an effort to better understand the impact of HRI on agricultural workers, a collaborative team of academic and community-based researchers from Emory University, the Farmworker Association of Florida and consultants from other institutions have examined the physical, environmental and occupational disparities that can lead to increased vulnerability. The team found that half of the workers surveyed exceeded a core body temperature of 38 degrees Celsius (100.4 degrees Fahrenheit), and that more than 80 percent of workers were dehydrated after their shifts. Around three percent even had acute kidney injury (AKI) related to dehydration. As temperatures increased, the odds of AKI also increased. But there were relatively simple interventions that also proved helpful in pilot studies. Workers who wore cooling bandanas had lower odds of exceeding a core body temperature. Workers who consumed water with electrolytes had less indication of AKI. These data help form a picture of agricultural workers and their workplace environments that can assist advocates and inform policymakers in efforts to pass sorely needed occupational heat standards. In the United States, occupational heat exposure is not federally regulated beyond a broad and general clause requiring employers to furnish worksites that are free from hazards that can cause harm to employees. There are no

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specific federal regulations, but in 2021, the US Department of Labor initiated rulemaking to address heat injury and illness prevention. However, the rulemaking process can take years to complete.

来源: modern farmer

发布日期:2023-07-28

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5D/Csgk0Ykmk4aAVH1eAIT8G7WID-Y820.pdf>

## **6. Australia Wheat Crop Headed for Double-Digit Decline, Gro Model Predicts(Australia Wheat Crop Headed for Double-Digit Decline, Gro Model Predicts)**

简介: A weaker crop from the world's No. 4 wheat exporter would represent a blow to wheat importing countries such as Indonesia, Vietnam, and China, at a time of harvest shortfalls in the US, Canada, the EU, and China, and Russia's renewed blockade of Ukrainian shipments. ABARES, an Australian government agency, has forecast a steep 34% decline in this year's wheat production, partly in anticipation of a strengthening El Niño weather pattern. El Niño events tend to bring more arid conditions to Australia's wheat growing regions, which typically drag down yields. Gro's Australia Wheat Yield Forecast Model, which doesn't take into consideration the future impact of this year's El Niño, is currently predicting wheat yields will be lower than last year, but not to the degree ABARES projects. A Gro analysis shows that past El Niños have brought conflicting results to Australia's wheat crops, suggesting it is too soon to assume production will decline substantially.

来源: Gro intelligence

发布日期:2023-07-27

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2F/Csgk0GTP5XGAMkdSAAoKXGwdsL8775.pdf>

## **7. The World Could Lose Half of all Farms by 2100(到2100年世界可能会失去一半的农场)**

简介: A study from researchers at the University of Colorado, Boulder predicts that the number of farms worldwide will significantly shrink by the end of this century, posing problems in our food system. Published in the journal Nature Sustainability this spring, the study created a model of farms worldwide to look at past patterns and predict their effects into the future. Beginning with global farm numbers from 1969, researchers modeled their evolution into 2100. According to their current trajectories, the number of farms is predicted to drop to just 272 million by the end of this century from 616 million in 2020. At the same time, the average farm size is predicted to double. The study shows that some areas, including Europe and North America, will see a relatively steady decline in farm numbers, while other areas, including Latin America and North Africa, will go from a period

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of farm creation to one of consolidation by mid-century.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2F/Csgk0GTP3m-AH X8AFdn18 QaYw303.pdf>

## 8. Limiting emissions from bioenergy(限制生物能源的排放)

简介: A new study shows that under current land-use regulations, CO2 emission factors for biofuels might even exceed those for fossil diesel combustion because of large-scale land clearing related to growing biomass. Before bioenergy can effectively contribute to achieving carbon neutrality, international agreements need to ensure the effective protection of forests and other natural lands by introducing carbon pricing, the PIK team of experts argue. The study results underline the need for a paradigm shift in land-use policy, they say. If cultivation for bioenergy grasses is not strictly limited to marginal or abandoned land, food production could shift, and agricultural land use could expand into natural land. This would cause substantial carbon dioxide emissions due to forest clearing in regions with weak or no land regulation. These indirect effects of bioenergy use are a challenge for policy-makers, as food and bioenergy markets are globally connected but beyond the control of individual national policies. Tragically, the regulatory gap in the land-use sector would keep bioenergy supply cheap, while pushing the energy sector to phase out fossil fuels even faster to compensate for additional emissions from land-use change. This spiral in turn increases the demand for bioenergy.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-07-24

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2F/Csgk0GTP4RWASPi2AA6nMIG7Zqc653.pdf>

## 9. 经合组织-粮农组织农业展望2023-2032（内容提要）

简介: 过去两年农业投入品价格飙升, 引发了人们对全球粮食安全的担忧。本《展望》表明, 化肥成本上升可能导致粮食价格上涨。经合组织、粮农组织的 Aglink-Cosimo 产量模型目前可以将主要矿物质肥的成本与其他生产投入品的成本分开。在此基础上进行了情景分析, 结果显示化肥价格每上涨1%, 农产品价格将上涨0.2%。与间接使用化肥的畜产品相比, 直接使用化肥作为投入品的农作物价格上涨幅度更大, 但严重依赖复合饲料的家禽和生猪生产例外。虽然该情景分析主要侧重于化肥与农产品之间的联系, 但能源、种子、人工、机械价格的波动也会影响粮食价格。本《展望》通过引入对粮食损失和浪费的分析方法, 改进了对粮食消费量的估计。这将有助于为以证据为基础的政策制定提供测算依据, 以实现联合国可持续发展目标12.3, 即在2030年将零售和消费环节的人均粮食浪费减半, 并减少生产和供应环节的粮食损失。

来源: FAO

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全文链接:

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## ➤ 专业会议

### 1. 采访：粮食体系有助于解决“世界上最重要的挑战”

**简介:**当前农业粮食体系面临的主要挑战？科琳娜·霍克斯：我们犯了一个大错，就是过分别除了体系中的多样性，而现在我们亟需恢复多样性水平。我指的是食物多样性和农业生产的多样性。过去几十年里，我们专注于改良某些特定作物的生产。从生产水平和效率的角度而言，以前我们都觉得这么做是正确的——粮食更便宜了，生产成本更低，有利于贸易。提高作物的生产效率确实很重要。但是当多样性水平过低时，我们发现整个体系的韧性也随之受损。近年来的冲突也让我们看到，过度依赖某些关键生产者会影响韧性。因此，我们要认真对待农业生产中的多样性问题，这不仅对生物多样性和环境有利，也可以造福人类，因为我们本来就需要更加丰富的膳食来源。

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2F/Csgk0GTP8NyAVcDDABVcAzEScvU304.pdf>