



2023年第21期总396期

粮食和食物安全专题

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中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

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前沿资讯

1 . GIZ designs new tool to explore sustainable agri-food systems (德国国际合作机构 (GIZ) 设计新工具探索可持续农业粮食体系)

简介: The agricultural and food sector is currently facing major challenges, and the need for a sustainable transformation of agricultural and food systems is more urgent than ever. The complex circumstances of this transformation are not always easy to understand which is why the Agri-Food Map, an interactive online app, is designed to make the comprehensive relationships accessible by providing a wide range of easily comprehensible information. About 735 million people world-wide are currently suffering from chronic hunger. Conflicts, frequent climate extremes and economic uncertainty combined with growing inequality are exacerbating the problem. As a result, the agri-food sector is facing unprecedented challenges, making the need for a sustainable transformation of the world's agri-food systems more urgent than ever. The Agri-Food Map designed by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH can help make the complex circumstances around this transformation accessible to a broad public through a wide range of easily comprehensible information.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/5F/Csgk0Y11102ADbcSAArKeX4hgUo901.pdf>

2. 粮食争端升级 乌克兰向世贸状告欧盟三国

简介: 乌克兰素有“欧洲粮仓”之称，是世界第三大粮食出口国，乌克兰危机升级前，乌克兰每年向全球市场供应 4500 多万吨谷物。乌克兰粮食出口的运输方式主要有海运和陆运两种，其中约90%的粮食出口通过黑海各港口以海运方式输出。2022 年 2 月乌克兰危机升级后，乌克兰粮食向国际市场运输受阻。经过近 5 个月谈判，土耳其、俄罗斯、乌克兰同意协同乌克兰粮食继续从海上通道出口至国际市场；同时，波兰、罗马尼亚和保加利亚等地区内国家提出，允许乌克兰粮食取道这些国家通过陆运方式转运到第三国市场。为此，欧盟免除了关税和进口配额，以方便乌克兰粮食通过这些欧盟国家进入国际市场。然而，随之而来的利益冲突，给看似正在向好的局势埋下了隐患。这些农产品过境国的农民认为，之前承诺的外运渠道并没有按计划发挥作用，使得大量乌克兰粮食滞留在了当地并涌入市场，压低了本国粮食价格，给当地农民造成了巨大损失。在多个东欧国家不断向欧盟提出抗议的情况下，欧盟今年 5 月宣布暂时限制乌克兰四种农产品在东欧五国自由交易。罗马尼亚农业部长彼得·达亚表示，欧盟委员会预计，由于乌克兰廉价粮食作物流入，波兰、罗马尼亚、匈牙利、保加利亚和斯洛伐克的农民总共损失了 4.17 亿欧元（约合 31.5 亿元人民币）。上述 5 国讽刺地表示，他们非常支持乌克兰粮食“借道其他邻国，出口至其他欧洲国家”，但熟悉局势的人都知道，除上述 5 国外，乌克兰的陆路邻国只剩白俄罗斯和俄罗斯，没有其他陆路运输的备选项。

来源: 中国青年报中央级

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全文链接:

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/5F/Csgk0Y1rZamAWVDRAAHFPJ5F9_A600.pdf

3. 乌克兰粮食出口再令欧盟分裂

简介：“乌克兰粮食出口冲突再度分裂欧盟。”俄罗斯卫星通讯社 14 日以此为题报道称，东欧五国已表示希望欧盟进一步延长对乌克兰粮食进口的禁令。基辅则对此提出抗议，并威胁要向世贸组织投诉。欧盟委员会希望这些国家取消对乌粮食进口的限制。这表明，欧盟在此问题上发生了分裂。俄罗斯卫星通讯社 14 日报道称，波兰 12 日敦促欧盟延长于本月 15 日到期的对乌克兰粮进口的禁运，包括玉米、小麦、向日葵和油菜籽。次日，匈牙利也宣布，已与罗马尼亚、斯洛伐克和保加利亚达成协议，如果欧盟委员会选择不延长禁令，他们将自己禁止乌克兰粮食进口，以保护本国市场。对此，俄罗斯卫星通讯社质疑称，这些国家是酒肉朋友么？

来源：环球时报中央级

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/31/Csgk0GUUsNGACY1BAACnLB9JGPo768.pdf>

4 . The State of the Climate in Africa 2022 (2022年非洲气候状况)

简介：The rate of temperature increase in Africa has accelerated in recent decades, with weather- and climate-related hazards becoming more severe. And yet financing for climate adaptation is only a drop in the ocean of what is needed, a new report states. More than 110 million people on the African continent were directly affected by weather-, climate- and water-related hazards in 2022, causing more than USD 8.5 billion in economic damage. This was stated in The State of the Climate in Africa 2022 report released by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) at the Africa Climate Summit in September 2023. The report was produced jointly with the African Union Commission and Africa Climate Policy Centre of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). There were a reported 5000 fatalities, of which 48 per cent were associated with drought and 43 per cent were associated with flooding, according to the Emergency Event Database. But the true toll is likely to be much higher because of under-reporting. Agriculture is the mainstay of Africa's livelihoods and national economies supporting more than 55 per cent of the labour force. But its agricultural productivity growth has declined by 34 per cent since 1961 due to climate change. This is the highest decline of any region in the world. Projected annual food imports by African countries are expected to increase by a factor of about three, from USD 35 billion to USD 110 billion by 2025.

来源：rural 21

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5. 全球粮食安全正面临这些风险 未来十年增速会低于前十年

简介：去年冲突爆发后，作为全球粮食大国的俄罗斯与乌克兰在粮食出口方面均受到制

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约。为了确保全球范围内粮食的顺利供给，双方于去年 7 月 22 日就恢复黑海港口农产品外运分别与参与协调的土耳其和联合国签署协议，协议初始有效期为 120 天，后经三次延长。今年 7 月 17 日，俄方表示，因黑海港口农产品外运协议中与俄有关的部分至今仍未得到履行，该协议已不再有效。乌克兰粮食的港口外运渠道也由此中断。协议运作一年来，粮农组织的食品价格指数曾从 2022 年 3 月的高点回落 20%。黑海粮食外运四方协调中心（JCC）的数据显示，已有超过 3275.2 万吨的粮食以及 1400 艘粮船从乌克兰的三个港口运往三大洲的 45 个国家。其中，乌克兰的玉米和小麦占据外运粮食份额的第一和第二，占比 51%和 27%。尽管协议确保了乌克兰的粮食能不断地往外运输，但联合国监测的数据显示，外运的乌克兰粮食与冲突前相比依旧“杯水车薪”。与 2021 年乌克兰输往发展中国家的玉米、大麦、小麦总量相比，缺口仍较大。其中，小麦的缺口达 64%，玉米达 41%，大麦缺口最多，达 82%。如今，协议终止且重启前景不明朗，使得全球谷物市场再次处于不确定中。世行在展望中还提到，贸易限制也是全球粮食市场面临的风险之一。就在 7 月 20 日，全球最大大米出口国印度率先宣布大米出口禁令。印度政府给出的理由是，季风降雨对农作物造成严重损害，大米零售价格在一个月內上涨 3%后，因此决定实施大米出口限制。国际粮食政策研究所数据显示，自 2022 年 9 月以来，全球大米市场价格上涨了 15%至 20%。在过去的 15 年里，印度已成为世界上最大的大米出口国。因此，印度大米生产及出口的任何变动，都可能引起大米市场的反应及波动。Wind 数据显示，泰国 100%B 级大米截至 2023 年 8 月末的最新报价为 657 美元/吨，较去年 1 月末的 415 美元/吨上涨 58.31%，较今年 1 月末的 504 美元/吨上涨 30.56%。

来源：第一财经日报地方级

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学术文献

1. “大食物观”与我国食物安全保障新思路

简介: 粮食安全,国之大本。树立“大食物观”对于深度把握新时代国民食物结构变化趋势,深化农业供给侧结构性改革,保障国民食物安全,更好地满足国民食物消费需求升级具有重要意义。本文着眼“大食物观”这一政策背景,通过梳理其内嵌于农业观、民生观中的重要内涵与政策意义,结合中国食物供给所面临的农业资源约束、结构性短缺和科技创新能力不强等问题,以及食物消费过剩与营养失衡共存的困境,思考新时代中国食物安全保障的方向。“大食物观”所包含的中华农耕文明传统与灿烂饮食文化,对克服当前我国食物供需面临的资源约束困境、推动国民食物消费升级具有重要启示意义。资源禀赋条件内含的潜力优势、科技创新能力的提升和政策改革的推动,能够为我国实现高水平的食物安全保障提供动力。针对食物安全保障问题,本文结合大食物观、大资源观、大健康观和大市场观等视角,从供需两方面提出了新思路。

来源：中国知网

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2. “一带一路”沿线国家大豆生产潜力及其对中国大豆贸易主导权的影响研究

简介: 加强与“一带一路”沿线国家的粮食合作为提升中国大豆贸易主导权创造了有利条件。本文利用GAEZ模型,基于三种增产情景量化测算了RCP4.5气候条件下,“一带一路”沿线国家2011—2040年(2020s)、2041—2070年(2050s)和2071—2100年(2080s)三段时期的大豆生产潜力和出口潜力,并研究了最佳情景下的大豆出口对中国大豆贸易主导权的影响。结果表明:“一带一路”沿线国家大豆生产潜力为5036万~9892万吨,增产潜力可达2020年产量的1.7~4倍;对中国的大豆出口潜力为863万~5719万吨,在加强灌溉的条件下可促进中国大豆进口集中度降为91%,在开发可耕地条件下可降至54%,中国的大豆贸易主导权将有较大提升,但巴西、美国和阿根廷仍将处于中国大豆进口来源国中的主体地位。本文为中国与“一带一路”沿线国家开展大豆生产与贸易合作提供了理论支撑与决策支持。

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3. 乡村振兴战略下农村劳动力老化:发展趋势、机理分析与应对路径

简介: 农村劳动力作为乡村最具能动性的生产要素和乡村振兴战略的最大利益需求者,其年龄结构的变动趋势关系农业劳动生产率的高低和乡村治理的有效性。研究发现,当前农村劳动力老化的绝对水平和相对增速均高于城镇,未来30年农村劳动力供给将继续呈现年龄结构断层的发展轨迹,劳动力老化水平始终超出40%的临界值;在空间特征上呈现出非均衡分布的特点,存在区域和省际差异。农村劳动力老化水平急速提升源于,劳动力乡城转移的年龄选择性带来的农村大龄劳动力相对增多和老龄化城乡倒置现象加剧背景下农村老年人口抚养比大幅上升,而这将逐渐打破原有的农业生产要素分配格局和乡村社会治理结构,势必对农业经济活动和农村社会系统产生深层次影响。基于此,本文提出在全面推进乡村振兴战略背景下有效应对农村劳动力老化的路径选择,以提高乡村人力资本质量和发挥农村社会主体的主动性。

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/5F/Csgk0YlraBaAJISOAB6tpvZS1mw186.pdf>

4. 双循环战略布局下的粮食贸易新格局研究

简介: 党的二十大报告明确提出要全方位夯实粮食安全根基、加快构建新发展格局、推进高水平对外开放,这为确保中国粮食安全和粮食贸易合理布局提供了重要指导。以部分大宗农产品期货市场对外开放为标志,中国的粮食贸易正向更有利于提升粮食贸易主导权的新格局演化。本文分析了中国粮食贸易新格局的内涵及其理论基础,提出了粮食贸易新格局建设进程中存在的关键问题,并进一步提出了对策建议。研究指出,中国的粮

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食贸易新格局的内涵体现在粮食贸易结构更加多元、国际粮食供应链产业链自主可控以及打造“中国价格”把握粮食贸易定价权三个方面。粮食贸易新格局建设进程中存在的
关键问题包括贸易来源多元化战略短期内不足以填补国内巨大的饲料粮需求缺口、尚未
形成竞争力较强的国际粮食产业链以及国内外农产品期货市场联通需要加强。针对这些
问题,建议加快实施饲料粮减量替代,推动粮食贸易品种与来源多元化;推动中国粮企向
外有效延伸产业链,强化关键环节科技支撑;稳步推进大宗农产品期货市场制度型开放,
提升“中国价格”的全球影响力;合理维护国家间的政治关系,确保粮食贸易新格局稳定
可持续。研究结果可为优化中国粮食贸易布局提供理论依据和决策参考。

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5. 地方政府反食物浪费行动：成效、问题及对策——基于湖北、四川两省的调查

简介: 反食物浪费是节约资源、保障国家粮食安全的重要途径。《中华人民共和国反食品浪费法》正式实施后,各地区各部门通过建立工作协调机制、加强监督执法、强化宣传教育等方式有序推进反食物浪费工作,社会公众节约爱粮意识明显增强,我国食物浪费现象得到初步遏制。但是,反食物浪费行动也面临着食物浪费标准不清晰、社会公益活动发展滞后、食物剩余减量化和资源化利用进展缓慢等问题。建议进一步健全反食物浪费行动工作机制、完善相关法律法规、持续强化反食物浪费宣传教育,推动反食物浪费成为全民行动。

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/31/Csgk0GUUtbuA0gHKAAtdfnnFKyI866.pdf>

6. 新一轮国际粮价上涨：特征、原因、影响及应对

简介: 国际粮食价格在近60年里经历了5次波动,2020年以来呈现新一轮上涨。新一轮上涨表现出粮价水平高、品种差异大的特征。本文认为新冠疫情、俄乌战争、全球气候异常及美国量化宽松货币政策等因素叠加共同推高了国际粮价,其中美国的量化宽松货币政策起主导作用。由于中国对国际粮食市场的依赖程度低,且中国粮食进口市场相对稳定,短期来看国际粮价上涨对中国粮食安全影响有限。但受中国钾肥进口量大、重大事件持续演化、国际粮食安全降至低水平等因素影响,长期来看国际粮价上涨仍将对中国粮食安全带来一定压力。为应对国际粮价上涨风险,本文从国内稳产保供、加强全球大宗商品价格风险监测预警、推进农产品进口多元化、培育跨国涉农企业等方面提出对策建议。

来源: 中国知网

发布日期:2023-09-10

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/5F/Csgk0Y1rYuKAWSsSABRFL5zALCE190.pdf>

7. 中国式现代化下粮食安全的内容架构、现状与趋势

简介: 为理解和分析新时期粮食安全问题,对全球主要粮食安全战略、影响因素和中国式现代化要求进行分析,总结出中国式现代化下的粮食安全战略,并构建了粮食安全内容架构,系统地描述了从战略到落实的主要环节。基于内容架构从战略、组织、生产、消费、交换和分配六个维度分析中国粮食安全现状,结果表明,中国的保障粮食安全战略取得了显著成就,但仍面临着资源约束、小农组织、消费变化、国际压力等挑战。面对挑战,在农业现代化、大食物观、反哺农业、粮食文化、全球粮食治理和人类命运共同体等方面对中国粮食安全进行展望。

来源: 中国知网

发布日期:2023-09-10

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/31/Csgk0GUUrZaAdSSTAB0xnxE6pBw986.pdf>

相关成果

1 . Aloe vera peels could fight staple food crop pests (芦荟皮可以对抗主要粮食作物上的害虫)

简介: Aloe vera peels have bioactive compounds that can ward off bugs, a recent study shows. The findings may offer a new use for peels that are usually discarded as waste and could be catalyst for organic farming and traditional medicine. Globally, between 20 and 40 per cent of crop yields is lost to pests, which has a direct impact on food security and nutrition, according to the British organisation CABI international (CABI). Aloe vera is a stemless, cactus-like plant that is widely cultivated in Australia, China, India, Jamaica, Mexico, South Africa, Tanzania and the USA. Its gel-like substance is used to heal wounds, sunburns and skin diseases, and to prevent baldness. However, aloe vera peels or rinds are considered worthless and usually disposed of as agricultural waste.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-09-15

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/31/Csgk0GUPHWiAJEcnAAvvNhHr-nU660.pdf>

2 . Argentina's Corn Crop Is Threatened by Drought, Low Fertilizer Supplies (阿根廷玉米作物受到干旱和化肥供应不足的威胁)

简介: The Argentine currency's weak exchange rate against the US dollar — currently at its lowest level in over 20 years — has driven up the cost of fertilizer imports. When converted to Argentine pesos, implied local prices — which excludes freight, storage, and handling costs — from major urea suppliers Algeria and Egypt are the highest in at least five years. (See chart below.) Dry conditions in Argentina's corn growing areas exacerbates the impact of a potential tightening of nitrogen fertilizer supplies. That's because planting in dry soils normally requires extra applications of nitrogen, since the nutrient isn't as readily absorbed as it is when soils have normal moisture levels. As a result, Argentina's available fertilizer

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supplies may be insufficient to help the upcoming corn crop overcome a weak start. Large corn crops this year in Brazil and the US will offset any shortfall in Argentina's production for global supplies. Still, a poor crop could further damage Argentina's beleaguered economy. In 2022, for example, reduced nitrogen applications to Argentina's staple crops — which include corn, rice, soybeans, and wheat — resulted in an estimated 1.4% decrease in food production, equivalent to about 365 trillion calories, according to Gro's Global Fertilizer Impact Monitor, which calculates the impact on crop output worldwide based on projected cutbacks in nitrogen fertilizer consumption.

来源: Gro intelligence

发布日期: 2023-09-14

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/31/Csgk0GUPJvWAA17bABLo84TRoHs625.pdf>

3 . USDA Boosts Forecast for US Corn Production Despite Cutting Its Yield Estimate (美国农业部上调了美国玉米产量预测，尽管其下调了产量预期)

简介: The USDA further cut its forecasts for US corn and soybean yields, reflecting a recent resumption of hot and dry conditions, especially in parts of the northern and western Corn Belt. In its September WASDE report, the USDA forecast average corn yields of 173.8 bushels per acre, down 0.7% from last month's projection. However, the yield decline was more than offset by an increase in estimated planted acreage, and the USDA forecast corn production at 384.4 million tonnes (15.134 billion bushels), up 0.2% from last month and the highest level since 2016. Soybean yields are seen at 50.1 bu/acre, down 1.6% from last month. The USDA projected soybean production at 112.8 million tonnes (4.146 billion bushels), down 1.4% from last month and 3% below last year's output. Higher corn production will push US corn ending stocks for 2023/24 to the highest level in five years. But soybean ending stocks are seen dropping to lows last seen in 2015/16.

来源: Gro intelligence

发布日期: 2023-09-13

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/5F/Csgk0Y1121eATAQEABFjeumEAQI134.pdf>

4 . Solar powered irrigation: a game-changer for small-scale farms in Africa? (太阳能灌溉：改变非洲小规模农场的游戏规则?)

简介: A new study finds that standalone solar photovoltaic irrigation systems have the potential to meet more than a third of the water needs for crops in small-scale farms across sub-Saharan Africa. In sub-Saharan Africa 80 per cent of agricultural production is from smallholder farmers, who face constraints on increasing farm productivity resulting in a large yield gap. Extensive rain-fed agriculture (90 per cent of all cropland) under an unpredictable and erratic rainfall pattern is a leading cause of the low productivity and food insecurity in Africa, together with a low degree of mechanisation. This has been reinforcing a persistent poverty trap, triggered by cyclical famines that are jeopardising local

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development opportunities. In a new study led by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg, Austria, and published in Environmental Research Letters as part of the research project Renewables for African Agriculture (RE4AFAGRI), an international team of researchers developed an open-source modelling framework that used various datasets related to agriculture, water, energy, expenses and infrastructure. This framework was employed to calculate local irrigation needs, determine the necessary size and cost of technology components like water pumps, solar PV modules, batteries and irrigation systems, and assess the economic prospects and sustainable development impacts of adopting solar pumps.

来源: rural 21

发布日期: 2023-09-08

全文链接:

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/5F/Csgk0Y11zyWAHDWbABBUPL_wXW0685.pdf

科研项目

1 . Africa Climate Risk Insurance Facility for Adaptation (非洲气候风险适应保险基金)

简介: A new facility aims to make the African agriculture sector more resilient to adverse effects of climate change such as flooding and drought. Moreover, it seeks to extend credit insurance to investment portfolios related to climate, agri-food system and enterprise development. In September 2023, the African Development Bank unveiled the Africa Climate Risk Insurance Facility for Adaptation (ACRIFA). The initiative is aimed at insulating countries against catastrophic weather-related events. The facility, which will be hosted by the Bank, is expanding its pioneering Africa Disaster Risk Insurance Program into a facility that will develop insurance to help African countries, specifically, their agriculture sectors, prepare for, adapt and build resilience against adverse effects of climate change such as flooding and drought.

来源: rural 21

发布日期: 2023-09-18

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/31/Csgk0GUPGcyADFAlAAmlkdzU5yc363.pdf>

专业会议

1 . SDG Summit: FAO Ministerial Dialogue underscores the links between biodiversity, climate and food security (可持续发展目标峰会: 粮农组织部长级对话强调生物多样性、气候和粮食安全之间的联系)

简介: Currently, the impacts of the climate crisis affect agriculture and productivity, and

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therefore the availability, accessibility and affordability of food. At the same time, the way the world currently produces and consumes food contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, land use change and pollution that further negatively affect climate change and biodiversity loss. The FAO Director-General told Ministers about the importance of understanding the connection between economic, social and environmental issues, and said that as the current challenges are substantial, leveraging the experience of local governments is crucial. Overall, the event focused on the need for a Biodiversity-Climate-Food Nexus approach, which can allow nations to address those three critical issues, providing opportunities for accelerated progress. These interconnections are receiving increasing global recognition including with the establishment of the Sharm El Sheikh Joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture at last year's UN Climate Conference COP27, the continued attention to agrifood system solutions by the incoming COP28 Presidency, and the direct links to food systems found in at least half the targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework a landmark agreement that sets out an ambitious vision for a world living in harmony with nature.

来源: FAO

发布日期: 2023-09-19

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/5F/Csgk0Y113C2AZPtMABFRATVvWrU401.pdf>

2 . Africa Food Systems Forum 2023 (2023年非洲粮食系统论坛)

简介: The 13th Africa Food Systems Forum provided a platform to reflect on the coordinated large-scale action by the continent's leading thinkers, policymakers, and innovators to explore the latest breakthroughs and best practices in agriculture and food systems transformation. At the Africa Food Systems Forum (AGRF) held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from the 5th-8th September 2023, participants called to scale up existing solutions to accelerate food systems transformation. The summit's theme, "Recover, Regenerate, Act: Africa's Solutions to Food Systems Transformation", focuses on building back better food systems and food sovereignty with youth and women at the centre. The theme identifies three steps needed to achieve this transformation: Recovery, Regenerate, and Act. More than 5,400 delegates, 5 heads of state and 30 ministers from 90 countries participated in the Africa Food Systems Forum. Speakers at the Forum called for bold thought and leadership to accelerate action towards translating food systems pathways and commitments into actionable strategies, particularly to address climate. During the four-day Forum, various institutions made commitments to accelerate investments in youth and women, and to build a better tomorrow. Discussions held at the Forum illustrated that collaboration remains the beacon of progress. They reinforced that partnerships among governments, businesses, civil society, farmers' organisations and research institutions will shape a future where sustainable and prosperous food systems determine Africa's progress.

来源: rural 21

发布日期: 2023-09-14

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/5F/Csgk0Y11UN-AbGBDAAsTCywW05s707.pdf>

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3 . Africa Climate Summit (非洲气候峰会)

简介： At the Africa Climate Summit participants discussed the increasing exposure to climate change and its associated costs, both globally and particularly in Africa. At the Summit, African leaders endorsed the “Nairobi Declaration” demonstrating the continent’s unity in mitigating climate change. Three months ahead of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 28), policy-makers, practitioners, business and civil society representatives met from 4th to 6th September 2013 at the Africa Climate Summit in Nairobi, Kenya, under the theme “Driving Green Growth and Climate Finance Solutions for Africa and the World”. “Mitigating climate change can become one of the key drivers of growth in Africa,” said European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen. “Africa requires massive investments for this. And Europe seeks to become the partner closing this gap. That is why half of the finance we are making available in our 300 billion euro “Global Gateway” investment plan is earmarked for the African continent.” At the summit, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), hosting COP 28 in November, announced a 4.5 billion USD Finance Initiative to Unlock Africa's Clean Energy Potential. The initiative brings together public, private and development capital from UAE institutions. Africa50, which is an investment platform established by African governments and the Africa Development Bank (AfDB), has also joined the UAE Finance Initiative. Africa50 was founded to help solve the continent's critical infrastructure challenges and will assist in identifying initial projects and connecting to local implementing entities. The commitments and announcements at the Africa Climate Summit equate to a combined investment of nearly 26 billion USD from public, private sector, and multilateral development banks, philanthropic foundations, and other partners in the development financing community.

来源： rural 21

发布日期：2023-09-11

全文链接：

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/31/Csgk0GU0mwSAOnD7ABG-M6JpbC8553.pdf>