



2023年第27期总402期

粮食和食物安全专题

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➤ 政策法规

1 . Farmworker-Led Groups Push For Next Farm Bill to Include Worker Rights and Protections (农场工人领导的团体将会推动下一个包括工人权利和保护农业法案)

简介: Agricultural workers are some of the lowest paid workers in the country. In 2020, they earned on average \$14.62 per hour, but in many states, the average pay is less than that. For undocumented workers, who make up approximately 50 percent of the farm labor workforce, the pay is even more precarious. The Agricultural Worker Justice Act, introduced by Sen. Peter Welsch and Rep. Greg Caesar, would ensure that the USDA only purchases food from companies that pay their employees a living wage and would give the federal government tools to regulate and enforce safer working conditions for food and farmworkers. Across the country, 80 percent of voters support better protections for food and farmworkers. There is immense opportunity to better support the backbone of our \$1.053-trillion industry food and agricultural sector, says Ackoff. This year's Farm Bill is funding-neutral, meaning no additional funding will be added, which could be challenging for the programs mentioned to get adequate funding. But Ackoff is hopeful the one-year extension will give more time to advocate for these changes to be made. Looking beyond 2024, advocates and farmworkers alike continue to fight for long-term change in the food system and to pass bills such as the Fairness for Farm Workers Act, which would update the nation's 85-year labor laws to ensure farmworkers are paid fairer wages and overtime pay.

来源: modern farmer

发布日期: 2023-12-07

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/36/Csgk0GWS3HGAd-QMAJXkHDB0ymY810.pdf>

➤ 前沿资讯

1 . Despite multiple challenges, food insecurity is decreasing in Europe and Central Asia (尽管面临多重挑战, 但欧洲和中亚的粮食不安全状况正在减少)

简介: On the other hand, the regional trend on the proportion of overweight and obesity is alarming. In 2022, the prevalence of overweight children under 5 years of age in Europe and Central Asia was 7.1 percent, higher than the global estimate of 5.6 percent. Despite the decreasing trend from 9.7 percent in 2010, the prevalence is more than double the 2030 target of reducing childhood overweight. Adult obesity is on the rise in all subregions and all countries in this region. In parallel, progress has been made in most countries concerning other nutrition targets, including child stunting, child wasting and low birthweight. "For those who are classified as moderately food insecure, access to food is uncertain. They might have to sacrifice other basic needs, just to be able to eat regularly, and what they get is very often not the most nutritious food," explained Tamara Nanitashvili, Senior Policy

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Officer at FAO and lead author of the report. “When someone is severely food insecure, they have gone a day or more without eating. In other words, they have most likely experienced hunger.” According to the latest estimates, more than 25 million people (or 3.1 percent of the total population) in Europe and Central Asia could not afford a healthy diet in 2021, 2.7 million less than a year before. The 2023 regional food security and nutrition report cites the conclusion of the 2022 edition, calling for an agrifood systems transformation and the rethinking of food and agricultural policies to adequately address challenges related to food security, nutrition, health, environmental sustainability, and the livelihoods of farmers, especially rural farmers and other actors across the agrifood sector.

来源: FAO

发布日期: 2023-12-13

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/36/Csgk0GWTy6aAJDhsABdv6u5KKG8859.pdf>

2 . Moving into the Agrihood (进军农业区)

简介: Agrihoods are not a new phenomenon, but their presence has grown in the United States in recent years. According to a report by the Urban Land Institute, in 2018, there were more than 200 agrihoods in 28 states. The concept may seem similar to a commune, but agrihoods are not based around shared politics or religion but focus on fresh food and strong communities. Participation requirements on the farms vary. Many agrihoods offer volunteer opportunities on the farm for residents, but they do not require any participation in farming. The Urban Land Institute considers agrihoods a valuable trend, helping to solve several issues within the US housing market. With 73 percent of Americans considering access to fresh and healthy food a priority, agrihood living puts residents in the middle of healthy food production. An agrihood’s investment in farmland can help save a family farm and keep more farmland in production. Revenue from the sales of agrihood properties can directly support farms when an agrihood is established, and even working farms near agrihoods that are not involved in the communities can see the value of their farmland rise when an agrihood is built nearby. Building a community around a farm will also save farmers shipping costs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions as produce no longer needs to be transported over long distances. The agrihood model may harken back to communes or even colonial villages, but if you find yourself wondering “why now?”—the answer may be as simple as reliable access to great food.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/36/Csgk0GWS2cuAfEXsAK9o1-oM60o394.pdf>

3 . Unlocking the potential of Africa’s agriculture sector (释放非洲农业部门的潜力)

简介: A new Africa and Middle East initiative aims to address the challenges of food security in the region. Africa’s abundant land and natural resources means it has the potential to

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become a breadbasket to feed the Middle East, according to the President of the African Development Bank. Leaders from Africa and the Middle East launched a USD 10 billion public-private-partnership initiative to transform food systems for millions of people facing climate-induced food insecurity during the UN Climate Change Conference COP28 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), in December 2023. The climate crisis is already having real impacts on communities in Africa and the Middle East, with impacts including severe weather events, droughts and floods, air pollution and agricultural disruptions. The SAFE Initiative of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) will mobilise at least ten billion US dollars to implement proven climate-smart agricultural practices such as regenerative agriculture, integrated soil fertility management and solar-powered irrigation. SAFE aims to mobilise strategic investments from public and private investors to address food security issues, improve livelihoods and create green jobs.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/36/Csgk0GWTtliAK80sAAuN26Mf3gs713.pdf>

4 . "If we only rely on safe bets, we will miss out on big opportunities" (“如果我们只依靠安全的赌注，我们将错失重大机会”)

简介: The social business Saving Grains was founded in 2019 in order to improve the livelihoods of small farmers in Africa. Its aim is to establish a fully hermetic grain value chain from the farmer to the food industry. Company founder and CEO Wolfgang Mittmann on the logic of smallholdings, the value of transparent grain bags and his vision of a new kind of development cooperation. Rural 21: Mr Mittmann, how did the Saving Grains idea evolve? Wolfgang Mittmann: My work for the World Food Programme above all focused on smallholders and the grain trade. Here, I encountered the same structural problems again and again problems which make it impossible for smallholders to get out of the poverty trap. While these problems may indeed be huge, some are also very easy to solve. What are the problems? Mittmann: Smallholders in sub-Saharan Africa, but also in South Asia and in many other countries, can't produce cheaply. While total production is limited by the small plot size, such tiny plots don't allow realising economies of scale. Let's take mechanisation, for example. It's often more expensive to take the tractor to the field than to plough the field by hand. This results in high prices. In Ghana, for instance, buying grain on the world market is cheaper than producing it at home. Even so, most African countries are seeking food sovereignty … Mittmann: This is a political and also sensible goal which development cooperation rightly supports. But achieving it requires structural transformation, which is associated with many politically sensitive topics, such as land reforms and subsidies, and therefore isn't easy to implement. And then there are dilemmas regarding its objective. While farmers are supposed to raise their production, mistakes which we have made in agriculture in the Global North, such as applying excessive levels of agro-chemicals, with their negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity, are to be

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avoided. And although there are many good and successful projects in this area, one has to concede that progress made over the last ten years hasn't exactly been gigantic.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-12-08

全文链接:

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/63/Csgk0WWTwnyAHf0_ADEH8_q2Ttw882.pdf

5 .Loss and damage in agrifood systems (农业粮食体系的损失和损害)

简介: This report highlights the central role of agrifood systems in the loss and damage debate and identifies the gaps in data, knowledge and finance that need to be addressed. Agrifood systems are facing an escalating threat from climate change-induced loss and damage, and actions including increasing financing must be taken to address their vulnerabilities, according to the report Loss and damage in agrifood systems released by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the side-lines of the UN Climate Conference COP28 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in December 2023. The report, including an in-depth analysis of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), reveals that about one third (or 35 per cent) of current climate action plans explicitly refer to loss and damage, highlighting the growing relevance of the issue on the global stage, with agriculture being identified as the single most impacted area. Despite its central role in global agrifood systems encompassing production, distribution and consumption agriculture has not been a primary focus in discussions surrounding loss and damage, the authors note. However, communities relying on agrifood systems for their livelihoods currently face acute challenges, including poverty, food insecurity and limited access to services.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-12-06

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/63/Csgk0WWTwK2AeVQXAA1NTKZZbFQ843.pdf>

学术文献

1. “双碳”战略约束下中国粮食安全的现实导向、风险识别与策略因应探析

简介: 碳排放、碳足迹对气候变化产生深远影响,对维护中国粮食安全带来严峻考验,加剧了中国粮食安全的复杂性和不确定性,侵蚀着中国粮食安全的薄弱根基,恶化了中国粮食安全的现实环境。粮食安全事关国家长治久安和人民健康福祉,作为总体国家安全观的重要组成部分,粮食安全引发中国高度关注。回溯历史,中国在实现粮食自主、保障供应、满足需求等方面取得了突破性成绩;展望未来,中国需对粮食安全领域的潜在风险进行前瞻性风险识别。就“双碳”背景下的中国粮食安全问题而论,回应碳排放、碳足迹所诱发的气候变化,实现维护粮食安全和践行“双碳”承诺的并行不悖,是新时代中国所面临的一项重大而深远的课题。尽管气候变化对中国部分地区改良农业生产条

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件、扩大粮食种植范围、提高粮食作物产量是有利的，但总体而言，气候变化已经对中国粮食安全产生极其不利的影响。在全球气候骤变的大背景下，中国极端气候产生的人为因素愈发凸显，动摇了中国粮食安全的基础。在“双碳”目标已上升为国家意志的背景下，实现同粮食安全战略“共赢”是因应全球百年大变局和国际国内发展大势的必然抉择。

来源：中国知网

发布日期:2023-12-19

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/36/Csgk0GWTzguAbiCmABeKNeYU3Zg733.pdf>

2. 气候变化对中亚五国粮食安全的影响

简介: 随着全球气候变暖趋势的逐渐加剧,气候变化对粮食安全造成的影响引发社会各界广泛关注.中亚国家深处亚洲内陆,生态环境脆弱,农业技术较低,面临着严峻的气候变化威胁.基于1990~2019年中亚五国的面板数据,构建了C-D-C模型,研究气候变化对该区粮食安全的影响,并预测未来发展趋势.研究发现,过去30年中亚五国粮食安全水平整体呈上升趋势,其中哈萨克斯坦粮食安全指数较高,而塔吉克斯坦粮食安全水平较低.年均温和年降水对五国的粮食安全影响存在倒U型关系,其中对哈萨克斯坦粮食安全的积极影响最大;极端高温和极端低温对中亚五国粮食安全具有显著的负向影响,其中对土库曼斯坦粮食安全的消极影响最大;霜冻日数对粮食安全的影响不显著.未来气候预测结果显示,2030~2090年中亚气温和降水量有继续升高趋势,整体将对五国粮食安全具有持续抑制作用.建议各国提高气候风险认识,加强气候科学研究,提前制定多方适应策略;同时,加强国际合作,有效减少温室气体排放,强化保障粮食安全的能力.

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/63/Csgk0WWTzUuABEWYACCOZDC0dyc632.pdf>

3. 中国粮食安全的发展历程、现实挑战与提升策略

简介: 粮民事关国计民生,一直以来国家高度重视粮食安全问题,提出要保障国家粮食安全,提高农业质量效益和竞争力.本文阐释了建国以来在中国共产党的带领下,我国粮食产量基本呈上涨趋势,粮食安全政策制度不断完善.分析了中国粮食安全面临农民种粮积极性不高、资源环境刚性约束强、财政支粮力度不足、复杂多变的国际粮食市场冲击等现实挑战,最后提出率先实现粮食主产区农业农村现代化、推进供给侧结构性改革、加大资金支持力度、积极推动国际贸易发展新格局等措施,进而促进粮食安全的发展新格局.

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/36/Csgk0GWT0aCAUBWRAB1WWjJv8Qw982.pdf>

4. 提高种粮积极性：中国粮食生产支持政策的完善与转型

简介: 创新和完善粮食生产支持政策、保护和提高种粮积极性,是中国粮食安全之路行

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稳致远的重要保障。因粮食生产支持政策承载了“确保口粮绝对安全”重任和多元目标，以及部分政策的实施机制和环境发生重大变化，引发了粮食市场扭曲严重、经济社会代价高昂、实际种粮者受益减少、粮食产业链供应链受困、合规性挑战和贸易争端等问题。据此，要坚持目标导向和问题导向，将粮食生产支持政策体系重心转到支持粮食综合生产能力建设、种粮者利益保障、主产区粮食产业集群和粮食产业经济发展上去。同时，应积极探索“政策保本兜底稳预期、市场提质优价促增收、科技节本增效提效率”的种粮者利益保障机制，让政府和市场协同发力共保种粮者基本利益。这种政策的创新完善和转型升级，既能夯实粮食产能基础，也能让实际种粮者和主产区抓粮者受益，同时可提升中国粮食生产支持政策的系统性、精准性、合规性和实效性。

来源：中国知网

发布日期:2023-12-15

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/36/Csgk0GWT0A0AFFGqAB5NHZP3Gf0304.pdf>

5. 简析俄乌冲突对中国粮食安全影响

简介：俄罗斯、乌克兰是全球粮食生产和出口大国。俄乌军事冲突自爆发以来已至一年，对俄乌都造成巨大的经济损失，同时也给全球的经济以及粮食安全带来了负面影响。中国作为与俄乌双方均有着重要经贸合作的大国之一，此次冲突对中国农产品外贸也产生了一定影响。本文基于俄乌在全球粮食供给中的地位、中国与俄乌的农业贸易现状，探讨了俄乌冲突对中国粮食安全的影响，并有针对性的提出了解决措施。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/63/Csgk0WWTzvWAWyMBABn4-RItnvU308.pdf>

6. 保障国家粮食安全:在增产与减损两端同时发力

简介：粮食安全是“国之大者”。确保国家粮食安全既要保粮食面积、稳粮食产量，确保产得出、供得上，也要注重解决粮食生产、流通、加工、消费等环节浪费现象，要在增产与减损两端同时发力。本文基于粮食增产和减损两个视角，系统探讨保障国内粮食稳产增产、推进粮食节约减损的现实情境和主要挑战，针对性提出协同推进粮食稳产增产和节约减损的政策建议。研究表明，面对当今世界百年大变局和我国国情农情，国内粮食生产端呈现为粮食稳产增产面临农业资源环境约束趋紧、技术突破难度增大、地方抓粮和生产者种粮积极性弱化、粮食政策囿于国际规则束缚等难题；粮食消费端则表现为产业链供应链损耗多、食物浪费治理难等问题。据此建议，要坚持开源和节流并重、增产和减损同时发力，一方面要将藏粮于地、藏粮于技战略落到实处，持续加强粮食安全保障能力建设，全面夯实国内粮食产能基础，多措并举调动地方抓粮和生产者种粮两个积极性；另一方面要推进粮食全产业链节约减损，倡导节约、营养、健康和平衡消费，杜绝“舌尖上的浪费”。

来源：中国知网

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http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/63/Csgk0WWTOMeABjuJABp_eVzci0Q670.pdf

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➤ 相关成果

1 . USDA Cuts Its Forecast for Brazil Soybean Production on Inconsistent Weather (美国农业部因天气不稳定下调巴西大豆产量预测)

简介： In an unusual move this early in the season, the USDA lowered its forecast for the Brazil soybean harvest to 161 million tonnes, down 1.2% from last month’s projection, but still ahead of last year’s revised record output of 160 million tonnes. Brazil is the world’s largest producer and exporter of soybeans and competes with the US to satisfy China’s soybean import demand, which has skyrocketed to record levels over the last two decades, as seen in this Gro display. Brazil corn production estimates were left unchanged, despite the heavy rainfall in the country’s south that has damaged the first corn crop. Brazil’s much larger second corn crop, or safrinha, will face its own yield risks when planting begins in early 2024 because of delays to the current soybean crop. Excess rainfall in southern Brazil contrasts with dry conditions in the center of the country, as Gro wrote about here. In Mato Grosso, the largest soybean growing state, precipitation in October and November was 53% below the 30-year average, according to Gro’s Climate Risk Navigator for Agriculture. Drought readings for the state are close to “severe” levels as measured by the Gro Drought Index and are the second highest in 20 years, as seen in this Gro Navigator display, weighted for Mato Grosso’s soybean-growing areas.

来源： Gro intelligence

发布日期：2023-12-09

全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/36/CsgkOGWTxOCAYqhDAA3wXzc_y1I126.pdf

2 . SDG Target 12.3 – where are the stumbling blocks? (可持续发展目标具体目标12.3——绊脚石在哪里?)

简介： World-wide, more than 700 million people are chronically undernourished, and over three billion people cannot afford a healthy diet. Wasted food pushes up food prices, and quality losses cause valuable nutrients to go lost and put food safety at risk or at least reduce it, with both raising global food insecurity. Economic damage sustained by the countries in the form of lost revenue is put globally at one trillion US dollars annually. Our food systems are a potential threat to nature. If agriculture is not performed sustainably, it results in habitat and biodiversity loss. Seventy per cent of the water from freshwater sources is consumed by agricultural production; at the same time, more and more people are living in regions suffering from water scarcity. Areas under cultivation add up to a total of roughly 4.8 billion hectares, with around 1.6 billion hectares consisting of human or animal food crops and 3.2 billion hectares being used as pastureland. However, both the quantity and the quality of cropland and pastureland are declining. So with every gram of grain or rice rotting in the fields, in storage, or during transportation, with every banana or

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mango going bad in the supermarket, with every chunk of meat or fish consumers throw away, valuable and already scarce natural resources are wasted. Added to this are inputs such as fertilisers and pesticides, which not only pollute the environment but also require energy for their production. And then, of course, there is energy consumption needed for the production process as a whole, from cultivation through harvest and storage to processing and transport, which, if it does not come from sustainable sources, contributes to global warming. But what is more, UNEP estimates that 810 per cent of all global greenhouse gas emissions can be ascribed to food loss and waste. When organic material, including food, ends up in garbage, it rots and releases methane (CH₄). In its first year in the atmosphere, this gas has a 120 times higher global warming potential than carbon dioxide (which, since methane is constantly degraded through natural processes, falls to the 85-fold amount over a period of 20 years). It was not without reason that more than 150 countries signed the Global Methane Pledge, launched at the November 2021 Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow, thus agreeing to take voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global anthropogenic methane emissions by at least 30 per cent from 2020 levels by 2030. These include measures directly addressing the agricultural and food systems with their familiar methane sources, such as improving dairy productivity, animal feed production, manure management and rice production, but also measures in landfill management, e.g. by capturing methane or covering landfills in cities.

来源: rural 21

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/63/Csgk0WWTvwqAJtHwACGb1Ym0Tic857.pdf>

3 . Biodiversity-smart agriculture – the role of labour requirements (生物多样性智能型农业——劳动力需求的作用)

简介: Governments across the Global South invest heavily in agricultural development to combat poverty and hunger. But while crucial for improving the livelihoods of millions, agricultural development can undermine biodiversity. Our authors explain how these issues relate to one another and demonstrate why reconciling agricultural production and biodiversity conservation only works if it also takes issues of farm labour into consideration. Biodiversity is declining rapidly in both the Global North and South, a trend that an article in Science Advances from 2015 referred to as the sixth mass extinction. The Living Planet Index of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the Zoological Society of London shows an average decline in the population sizes of more than 5,000 key vertebrate species by 69 per cent since 1970. A recent review published in Biological Conservation confirms this, showing that 40 per cent of insect species are facing a decline, with one-third of them on the brink of extinction. This rapid loss of biodiversity could have significant consequences for food security, warn the authors of the report on the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture issued by the the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This is because biodiversity is key for ecosystem services like pollination, soil formation, nutrient cycling, water maintenance, and pest and disease control all of

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which are important for food production. The authors also warn that biodiversity loss can weaken farmers' ability to cope with climate shocks and limit the access of rural communities to wild food sources such as animals, honey, vegetables, fruits, tubers and nuts.

来源: rural 21

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4 . India's Rice Production Set to Fall After Weak Monsoon (季风减弱后，印度大米产量将下降)

简介: In further fallout from India's weak monsoon rains, Indian rice production could decline for the first time in eight years, adding support to already elevated global rice prices. India, normally the world's largest rice exporter, banned exports of non-basmati white rice in July in an attempt to curb domestic food price inflation, as Gro wrote about here. A shortfall in 2023/24 rice production would boost India's domestic food price inflation and increase pressure on the government to expand the export ban. Due in part to El Niño, this year's monsoon delivered erratic precipitation across many of India's major crop-producing regions from June-September, as this Gro display shows — damaging the country's main, or kharif, crop, which accounts for around 70% of total rice production. Now, low soil moisture is threatening the rabi, or summer crop, which is currently being planted.

来源: Gro intelligence

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/63/Csgk0WWTxFOAcmUVAAumQpoDwk0277.pdf>

科研项目

1 . CGIAR launches a new investment case to support its future research portfolio (国际农业研究磋商组织 (CGIAR) 推出新的投资案例，以支持其未来的研究组合)

简介: CGIAR, the world's largest public-funded agricultural research network, has secured more than USD 890 million to accelerate progress against the ongoing global food and climate crises. With this funding, CGIAR will expand its work supporting smallholder farmers in low- and middle-income countries to shape more resilient, sustainable, and equitable food systems, reduce emissions from farming and boost access to nutritious, healthy diets. At COP28 in Dubai/United Arab Emirates, investments in support of CGIAR's new investment case were announced on December 1st. For the first time ever, a COP summit placed the future of agriculture at the heart of climate discussions. At a pledging event hosted by the UAE, funders shared commitments including 136 million US dollars from the Netherlands, USD 132 million from the United Kingdom, USD 100 million from the United

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States, USD 100 million from the World Bank and USD 51 million from Norway. These pledges followed another announcement of a USD 200 million partnership to Accelerate Action on Climate and Strengthen Food Systems Through Investment in Agricultural Innovation by the UAE and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. CGIAR released a comprehensive new case for USD 4 billion in investments toward the organisation's 2025-2027 research portfolio, laying out the scope of the food and climate crises and the vital importance of increased investment in agricultural R&D. For every US dollar invested in agricultural research and development, investors see up to ten US dollars worth of benefits to smallholder farmers, vulnerable communities and ecosystems.

来源: rural 21

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/36/Csgk0GWTvIWAK11NAAOWFjAiqwk234.pdf>

➤ 专业会议

1 . COP28: FAO spotlights agrifood systems' potential to address climate impacts and achieve 1.5°C goal (《联合国气候变化框架公约》第28次缔约方会议: 粮农组织强调农业粮食体系应对气候影响和实现1.5°C目标的潜力)

简介: Much attention at COP28 focused on the Global Stocktake, one of the pillars of the Paris Agreement. At a high-level event with heads of State and Government last week, QU Dongyu highlighted the crucial role of agrifood systems in climate change adaptation. Emphasizing the opportunities across crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, he stressed that sustainable practices could also mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods, while fostering resilience in agricultural communities. The final Global Stocktake decision text - the main outcome of the climate talks - mentions the safeguarding of food security, ending hunger, mitigating vulnerabilities in food production linked to climate change, and protecting water systems. It also encourages the implementation of integrated, multisectoral solutions, such as land use management, sustainable agriculture, resilient food systems, and ecosystem-based approaches. Food and agriculture are also mentioned on the final text of the Global Glasgow Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, which urges countries to attain climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all.

来源: FAO

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/63/Csgk0WWTyYCAZABAAABxr29k092.pdf>

2 . Food Was a Focus at COP28. Here's What You Need to Know (需要知道食品是COP28的焦点)

简介: COPs are historically where key climate decisions are made, such as the Kyoto Protocol, in which signing parties agreed to decrease greenhouse gas emissions, and the Paris Agreement, which committed parties to the goal of keeping warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. However, current world government actions are not enough to meet the climate goals set by the Paris Agreement, and even promises made at this year's conference (and in years past) may not be enough to move the world closer to those goals. The climate conferences are not without their share of criticism. This year, the president of COP28, Sultan Al Jaber, has come under fire after claiming there wasn't sufficient scientific evidence that a phase-out of fossil fuels could help lower global temperatures. Food production accounts for 26 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, and past COP conferences have been accused of greenwashing, in part by offering meat on the menu while talking about reducing global meat consumption. Critics have long accused COP conferences of being all about the talk, with little action. It remains to be seen what, if anything, will actually happen as a result of this year's discussions. This year, at COP28 in Dubai, global food systems and agriculture were discussed more than ever before. Here are the key food and agriculture takeaways from this year's conference, which wrapped up today.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/63/Csgk0WWS2xyALWwCAIaFHn5t7-w750.pdf>

3 . Global Crop Diversity Summit 2023 – why seedbanks matter (2023年全球作物多样性峰会——种子库为何重要)

简介: In mid-November, scientists, agricultural and food experts and policy-makers met at the Global Crop Diversity Summit to discuss the crucial role that seed banks have in safeguarding food security in the wake of global crises. Transforming our food systems towards resilience and sustainability is right at the top of the international agenda. Congresses and high-level meetings addressing this issue regularly discuss adjustments that have to be made to achieve this. The decisive role that seedbanks play in this context is often forgotten. The Global Crop Diversity Summit held in Berlin, Germany, in mid-November, was meant to change this. The Summit was organised by the Global Crop Diversity Trust (Crop Trust), an international not-for-profit organisation based in Bonn, Germany. "Food insecurity is coming back, at a time where the world is on fire, with global temperatures rising faster even than anticipated or predicted. We simply can't afford to lose the crop diversity we have on Earth," Stefan Schmitz, Executive Director of the Crop Trust, had warned at a press conference in the run-up to the event. The industrialisation of agriculture has resulted in only a fraction of the existing crop variety being used today, and genetic diversity continues to shrink in fields. Furthermore, plant breeding concentrated on yield increase for many years. But against the background of climate change, it is becoming more and more important that plants can withstand stress, such as heat, drought or salinity.

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These are precisely the features which many of the ancient varieties and wild relatives of our food crops bear. This was why it was so important, Schmitz argued, to conserve these plants in seed banks (or gene banks) and be able to provide farmers with them when needed. But these unique guardians of genetic diversity are under threat for a wide range of reasons.

来源: rural 21

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