



2024年第10期总412期

## 粮食和食物安全专题

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## ➤ 学术文献

### 1 . Tipping points, still-points, and missing points in the public health agenda for climate change, food safety and food security (气候变化、粮食安全和粮食安全公共卫生议程中的转折点、静止点和缺失点)

简介：Critical points, change points, influential points, tipping points, points of no return—these concepts are fascinating; and they can be terrifying depending on the context. Some of them dominate the discussion of epochal changes in ecology and evolution, climate change and environmental degradation, genesis and senescence. And for a good reason: understanding a system's behavior at near-critical conditions is both desirable and challenging. Humans are driven by curiosity to know what is beyond the horizon and ask 'Are we there yet' questions. Physicians measure vital signs and check biomarkers to follow disease progression, for better or for worse. Public health professionals implement policies to prevent communities from self-inflicted harm. Climate change scientists are setting goals of detecting the markers—the critical points—to assess the likelihood and risks of unavoidable, irreversible, or abrupt changes. These changes are reflected in the key documents of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a United Nations body that conducts scientific assessments on climate change. The IPCC's reports are a collaboration of scientific expertise and political consensus created to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments on climate change. This UN body presented the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) to the public in March of 2023. It recognizes “the interdependence of climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and human societies; the value of diverse forms of knowledge; and the close linkages between climate change adaptation, mitigation, ecosystem health, human well-being and sustainable development, and reflects the increasing diversity of actors involved in climate action”. The report also emphasizes tipping points—the critical thresholds in the Earth's climate system. It states that “the likelihood and impacts of abrupt and/or irreversible changes in the climate system, including changes triggered when tipping points are reached, increase with further global warming (high confidence)” .

来源：PALGRAVE MACMILLAN LTD

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/3E/Csgk0EGj7SyAaeuzAAjT9X8bKwo981.pdf>

## ➤ 行业报告

### 1 . Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition (粮食安全和营养方面的社会经济和人口)

简介：In OECD countries, socio-economically disadvantaged groups tend to consume less nutritious food, leading to suboptimal health outcomes, including obesity. Contributing factors include low levels of income and education; time-poor single parent households; and

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the prevalence and accessibility of fast food restaurants. More broadly, food insecurity also remains a problem in OECD countries, with Indigenous Peoples being particularly vulnerable. Foodbanks run by non-governmental organisations provide emergency food assistance, sometimes using food recovered as part of food waste policies; however, the sustainability of this approach is contested. Understanding the role that socio-economic and demographic factors play in determining household food purchases and consumption is limited by inadequate and irregular food data collection, including on the prevalence of food insecurity. Lack of data is also hampering evaluation of the effectiveness of policies in addressing the needs of particular socio-economic and demographic groups.

来源: OECD

发布日期:2021-02-10

全文链接:

[https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/agriculture-and-food/socio-economic-and-demographic-aspects-of-food-security-and-nutrition\\_49d7059f-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/agriculture-and-food/socio-economic-and-demographic-aspects-of-food-security-and-nutrition_49d7059f-en)

## **2 . Food Security and Nutrition Challenges for Agriculture and the Hidden Potential of Soil (粮食安全与营养? 农业面临的挑战和土壤的潜在潜力)**

简介: This report, prepared by FAO and the OECD with inputs from IFPRI, IFAD, the World Bank and WTO, has been submitted to the G20 Presidency of the Argentine Republic in response to the Presidency's request for information on future trends and challenges faced by global agriculture, with a special focus on the role of soils in promoting food security and the measures that could be undertaken to facilitate sustainable soil management.

来源: OECD

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/6C/Csgk0WX6nbSA0ZIsACbTk1PXEP8358.pdf>

## **3 . Adopting a Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition Policy (对粮食安全和营养政策采取地域性做法)**

简介: Food insecurity and malnutrition are major international concerns, especially in rural areas. At the global scale, they have received considerable attention and investment, but the results achieved so far have been mixed. Some countries have made progress at the national level, but still have many citizens who are food insecure, often concentrated in specific geographic areas. Food insecurity and poverty are highly interlinked and have a strong territorial dimension. To provide effective long-term solutions, policy responses must therefore be tailored to the specific challenges of each territory, taking into account a multidimensional response that includes food availability, access, utilisation and stability. This report highlights five case studies and the OECD New Rural Paradigm, presenting an effective framework for addressing food insecurity and malnutrition.

来源: OECD

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/6C/Csgk0WX6oIGARQ80ACMuuhv02Wk177.pdf>

#### **4 . Food and Nutrition (in-)Security and Social Protection (食品 and 营养 (国内-) 安全与社会保护)**

简介: Social protection measures are policy instruments that are widely used across a broad range of developing countries in pursuit of many different development objectives. In many cases social protection measures such as food or cash transfers were first introduced to ensure minimum levels of food security for vulnerable households. However, as the policy objectives became more numerous and varied, the relationship between food security and social protection have become less prominent. This paper refocuses attention on the linkages between social protection and food and nutrition security and aims to contribute to better integrated policies on food and nutrition (in-)security and social protection, particularly among Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members and their partners. The paper explores the conceptual linkages between social protection measures and food and nutrition security, examines the evidence of practical benefits that different social protection instruments can deliver and assesses the linkages between the two subjects in the international development policy agenda and concludes by proposing ways to better integrate the two issues within development policies and by identifying the main challenges and trade-offs that DAC members and their partners are likely to face.

来源: OECD

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/3E/Csgk0EGj74GAcDSDABI5DPAQjew071.pdf>