



2023年第5期总380期

粮食和食物安全专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1 .Transforming agrifood systems requires changing policies, mindsets, and business models (改革农粮系统需要改变政策、思维方式和商业模式)

简介：For Qu, the role of the Food Systems National Convenors is vital for the well-being of billions of people. “Our agrifood systems are not delivering effectively. Conflicts, the climate crisis, and the pandemic, have aggravated the situation, increasing the number of hungry people, intensifying inequalities and jeopardizing progress made in the past decades,” he warned. Qu underscored that transforming agrifood systems is a unique opportunity to achieve results at scale, in line with national priorities, while addressing the impacts of the climate crisis. “Leveraging finance for agrifood systems transformations is one of the most catalytic actions needed for achieving the SDGs - if we get it right, our agrifood systems can be profitable, equitable, sustainable, healthy, and more resilient to shocks”, he explained, adding that it is also necessary to invest in science, innovation, and technology. Finally, the FAO DG reminded participants that the effective implementation of National Pathways—the country’s plans for agrifood systems that are sustainable and equitable— can deliver urgent change to ensure progress on multiple Sustainable Development Goals. “National ownership and the leadership of the National Convenors are key to successful agrifood systems transformation”, Qu said, reiterating that the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub is ready to support and empower them.

来源：FAO

发布日期：2023-01-12

全文链接：

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/49/Csgk0YgfTjiAbw9XABMI_o5pmUA212.pdf

2 . "The bankers are interested in the low-hanging fruits" (“银行家们对唾手可得的果实感兴趣”)

简介：Any other specificities? Eighty per cent of the world’s smallholders are within South and Southeast Asia, and the average land holding is lower here than in sub-Saharan Africa. And the latest Long-Term Climate Risk Index or CRI developed by the NGO Germanwatch in 2021 demonstrates that the farmers in Asia are more vulnerable to climate change. On the other hand, politically, Asia is more stable. In Africa, there are countries that have to struggle with civil war and other issues that also have impacted agriculture, albeit indirectly. So what about the commonalities? In both continents, agricultural policies are driven by political issues. And both suffer from insufficient public investment. The governments do support agriculture, but predominantly in terms of subsidies; long-term investment in infrastructure is lacking. Moreover, in both continents, the value chains at national level are insufficiently developed. While within the ASEAN Community, a well-functioning value chain of agricultural commodities has been developed, similar activities are often absent in Africa where the sub-regional agencies are not so strong. Other commonalities include ecological risks such as the increasing degradation of soils and

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ecological capital, as well as aspects like ineffective population policies and a disorderly rural exodus.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1B/Csgk0GPI1PuAD8p4AB26TS1EG9g473.pdf>

➤ 相关成果

1 Improved US Fertilizer Affordability to Boost Nutrient Usage in 2023, Gro Predicts (Gro预测，美国肥料负担能力的提高将会促进2023年的养分使用量)

简介: Retail fertilizer prices have become more affordable in the US, a Gro analysis shows, indicating that US farmers are likely to increase applications of key crop nutrients during the 2023 growing season compared to last year. To be sure, fertilizer prices are still well above historical norms, and nutrient affordability remains close to historically low levels. But Gro's fertilizer affordability index, which evaluates the relationship between input costs and crop prices, has bounced off the record low readings for affordability hit in mid-2022. (See the graph below.) In addition, fertilizer affordability at the retail level is primed to improve further on declining wholesale and import values, and Gro expects that consumption of all key macronutrients in 2023 will increase from last season as a result.

来源: Gro intelligence

发布日期:2023-01-18

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/49/Csgk0YgfStKAfySrAAknL5N03yQ960.pdf>

2 USDA Again Cuts US Corn, Soy Production Estimates in Final 2022/23 Report (美国农业部在2022/23年度最终报告中再次下调玉米、大豆产量预估值)

简介: The USDA finalized US corn yield estimates for the 2022/23 marketing year at 173.3 bushels per acre, marking a 4% decrease from early-season trend yield estimates and in line with the rate of deterioration captured by Gro's US Corn Yield Forecast Model. Gro's machine-learning corn yield model, which updated daily during the growing season, wrapped up in September with a final figure that was within 2% of the USDA's own final number, reported in the January WASDE. Our model's estimates captured problems hurting yields at the season's outset, including delayed planting stemming from a wet start to the spring. The USDA also finalized US soybean yield at 49.5 bushels per acre for 2022/23, a near 4% slump from the agency's initial projections. Gro's US Soybean Yield Forecast Model, which continued to show yields below USDA estimates throughout the season, arrived at a final estimate in September that was within 1.3% of the USDA's final soybean yield figure reported in January.

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来源: Gro intelligence

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1B/Csgk0GPIImBWAAGpTAAgIiIkAZFI056.pdf>

3 . Tax or spend? What is at stake for agri-food systems transformation (税收还是支出? 农业粮食体系转型面临什么利害关系)

简介: Global food and agricultural policies are, by and large, not fit to support agri-food systems in sustainably delivering food security and adequate nutrition for all. World-wide economic growth prospects are bleak, and countries are faced with fewer financial resources to support agri-food systems transformation. But repurposing governments' support to food and agriculture towards well-prioritised policies and investments could be a catalyst for true transformation. The state of agri-food systems is taking centre stage in the discussions on global development priorities. The world is moving backwards on progress towards SDG2 ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030. Different driving factors have put us in reverse and off track. Conflicts, climate variability and extremes, and economic contractions exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic are major headwinds. Low productivity and inefficient food supply chains are also pushing up the cost of nutritious foods which, combined with low incomes, are making healthy diets unaffordable for billions of people. The ongoing war in Ukraine has further compounded pressure on food, fertilisers and energy prices, casting a shadow over the global state of food security and nutrition. Against that backdrop, global economic growth prospects are inevitably being revised downward. This means that in many countries, fewer financial resources are available to support the much-needed transformation of our agri-food systems. Concurrently, existing agricultural policies and investments in the vast majority of countries are often distortive, harmful to the environment and society, and insufficiently prioritised to power agri-food systems as engines for sustainable development. It is not surprising, therefore, that decision-makers are finding themselves caught in a policy conundrum to transform agri-food systems, particularly in lower-income countries. With the public purse under pressure and a lack of evidence on which policies and investments should be prioritised, they are at a crossroads as to which direction to take. With lower tax revenue generation commonplace, some decision-makers might well wonder if further taxing agri-food systems is a feasible option, if they are not delivering as they are on food security and nutrition fronts. Taxing agriculture or reducing subsidies is not a smart policy move when economies need stimulus. Rather than merely taxing food and agriculture for revenue generation purposes, governments should look for better ways of providing policy support to transform agri-food systems. More often than not, these avenues are close at hand.

来源: rural 21

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1B/Csgk0GPIkvWADM0kACWTWVI0D5Q080.pdf>

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