



2023年第22期总397期

粮食和食物安全专题

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➤ 政策法规

1. The Farm Bill Expired. What Happens Now?(农业法案到期后该如何做?)

简介: The US Farm Bill is a package of legislation that gets passed approximately every five years, and it more or less shapes the landscape of American agriculture. There have been 18 iterations of this legislation. A lot of important items are rolled into it: crop subsidies, crop insurance, nutrition assistance, conservation programs and much more. The legislation affects farmers, of course, but also every person in the country who eats and buys food, whether you realize it or not. This means that when a farm bill is delayed long enough, everyone may feel the effects in some way.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/60/Csgk0YmCpIWAXiiQAGcMY-cw5FI466.pdf>

➤ 前沿资讯

1. Small-Scale Farming Shouldn't Just Be a Hobby. So Why Is It So Hard to Make a Living? (小规模农业不应该只是一种爱好,为什么谋生如此困难呢?)

简介: Increasingly, small farm businesses are becoming less profitable, data suggests, and must be run more like hobby farms. Some small farms are even classified as hobby farms by default (10 acres or less in some areas), may lose agricultural tax or property benefits and not be legally considered a farm, despite producing food for their local communities. Per the 2021 Ag Census, data also showed that, from 2011 to 2021, small farmers were increasingly likely to operate as high-risk businesses. Although long a reality of farming life, more and more small farms are turning into businesses that need side income to survive. Even midsize and large family farms operators tend to have a more lucrative off-farm job or a spouse with side income. While many family farms may say this is just part of the lifestyle, it represents the diminishing value we assign to farm labor and the difficult math of small-scale farming.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/32/Csgk0GUr8i6ATDAwAKwDrYwfDKQ879.pdf>

2. Raising awareness to food loss and waste(提高对粮食损失和浪费的认识)

简介: While hunger and food security continue, an estimated 13 per cent of the world's

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food is lost in the supply chain from post-harvest prior to the retail stage of the supply chain, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); a further 17 per cent of food is wasted in households, food services and in retail, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) says. Fruits and vegetables account for approximately 32 per cent of food losses, followed by meat and animal products, which make up 12.4 per cent of food losses. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – specifically SDG 12, Target 12.3 – calls for halving per-capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reducing food losses along production and supply chains. As custodians of this target, FAO and UNEP measure and monitor progress on efforts to reduce food loss and waste, using two separate indices – the Food Loss Index (FLI), led by FAO, and the Food Waste Index (FWI), led by UN Environment. Target 16 of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) also calls for “halving global food waste by 2030”, among other issues.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/32/Csgk0GUr-1aAf04CAAqPXiQzjxo190.pdf>

3. Africa Agriculture Status Report 2023(2023年非洲农业状况报告)

简介: The report explores the structural failures hindering the transformation of Africa’s food systems so that they can support sustainable and healthy diets for all. It examines the current state of food systems in Africa, including challenges and opportunities, and draws on a new framework of indicators for benchmarking progress on transformation produced by the Food Systems Countdown Initiative (FSCI). This year’s report also uses the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) framework indicators to assess overall progress towards global and continental commitments. Out of the 50 indicators outlined in FSCI framework, sub-Saharan African countries are performing worse than the global average across 32 indicators, mostly related to diet, nutrition, and health. This is accentuated by the fact that up to 650 million Africans – 50 per cent of the continent’s population – lack economic or physical access to sufficient food to meet their minimum daily needs. On the other hand, sub-Saharan African countries are performing better than the global average in the remaining 18 indicators, including those relating to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from food systems, and biosphere integrity.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/60/Csgk0YmCwUCAWorPAArWTr_7YRs255.pdf

4. Independent evaluation of SDC – countering climate change(SDC的独立评估—应对气候变化)

简介: Climate change is felt around the globe. Floods, droughts, and extreme heatwaves are

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becoming more frequent. Sea levels are rising. These changes threaten the livelihood of people, in particular the poor and vulnerable. Switzerland's international cooperation strategy 20212024 identifies addressing climate change as a thematic priority. An independent evaluation focused on the question of how well the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) addresses climate change in its programmes and projects. Switzerland's response to climate change is along international practices, firstly through interventions aiming at reducing emissions (mitigation), and secondly, through interventions strengthening the ability to adjust to and to cope with changes (adaptation). From 2017 to 2020, Switzerland spent around 3,139 billion Swiss francs per year on official development assistance (ODA). Out of those, around 356 million Swiss francs per year was spent on activities in relation to tackle climate change, that is about 11 per cent. For the SDC, the proportion is also around 11 per cent, or about 239 million Swiss francs, for climate change and 2,128 billion Swiss francs for ODA. Within SDC's project portfolio, the focus is on adaptation projects. They account for around 60 per cent of climate change project expenditures.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/60/Csgk0YmCs0eAbfgPAA SM-ITGJk618.pdf>

5. To Reverse a Troubling Trend, Farmers Are Adding Rocks to Their Fields(农民们正在田地里增加火山岩以扭转令人不安的趋势)

简介: Across the country, farmers are testing a new method of improving the health and productivity of their soils. From the semi-arid high desert of eastern Oregon to the subtropical floodplain of the Mississippi Delta, they're partnering with new companies that offer an apparently legitimate something-for-nothing deal. Whether soils are naturally acidic or made so by man, volcanic rock dust appears to help restore healthy soil pH levels and, along with it, soil fertility and productivity. The next few years should tell whether enhanced rock weathering becomes one more bothersome "hot topic" or catches on as a boon to both farmers and the planet. The lab research proves ERW's potential; the first field data is coming in with the fall harvest. Out in Pendleton's golden wheat fields last month, Chris Rauch received the latest soil pH test results: 5.7-5.8, substantially higher than last year's reading of 5.3.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/32/Csgk0GUr7DmAFPUCAOXIUDVyN5w716.pdf>

6. Low Mississippi River Levels Stymie Grain and Fertilizer Shipments(密西西比河水位低阻碍谷物和化肥运输)

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简介: The river's stage, or the water level relative to a reference point, measured at Memphis dropped this week to as low as -10.2 feet, not as bad as last year's record low of -10.8 feet but still one of the lowest water levels in 35 years. Barge shipping companies have restricted tow sizes and implemented draft restrictions for deliveries along the Lower and Upper Mississippi River, and along the Illinois River, effectively limiting volumes that can be loaded and transported. River shipment activity for US corn and soybeans typically peaks during the September-to-November post-harvest period. This year, amid river shipping restrictions, southbound barge movement for the two crops is far below normal, as seen in this Gro display. So far this year, some 9% of US corn, and 5% of soybeans, has been harvested, slightly ahead of the crops' average pace. Soybeans are the most vulnerable to barge movement delays to Gulf of Mexico ports, since the lion's share of soybean exports occurs from October through January, ahead of the Brazilian harvest.

来源: Gro intelligence

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/32/Csgk0GUuFOCAdHgpABGu2nlWPmA801.pdf>

学术文献

1. 地缘因素对我国粮食进口韧性的冲击与政策响应

简介: 地缘因素对粮食进口有较大影响,探讨地缘因素对我国粮食进口韧性的冲击是准确应对国际市场变化、保障我国粮食进口安全的关键之举。文章基于粮食进口韧性和地缘因素的理论内涵,从进口量、进口价格、进口节奏和进口来源四个方面分析了地缘因素对我国粮食进口韧性的影响。研究表明:当前,地缘因素使得处于弱势地位的粮食进口国粮食进口抗压能力、恢复能力和转型升级能力明显下降,进口韧性受损;地缘因素对我国粮食进口韧性造成了冲击,我国粮食进口抗压能力、恢复能力和转型升级能力都有所不足。我国可通过降低粮食对外依赖度、提升进口来源多元化水平、提升国际市场供应链深度利用能力、增强国际市场风险预警能力提升粮食进口韧性。

来源: 中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/60/Csgk0YmFKR2AFH- ABf-XriBlDs910.pdf>

2. 中国粮食可持续安全水平评价、时空演变及驱动机制研究

简介: 文章基于2000—2020年我国31个省份的面板数据,运用耦合协调度模型考察我国粮食可持续安全各维度的耦合协调状况及其时空演进特征,进一步利用动态GMM模型解析我国粮食可持续安全的动力机制。研究结果表明:我国粮食可持续安全水平整体呈“先升后降”的变化趋势,分维度来看,粮食投入安全指数呈波动平稳趋势,粮食生产安全和粮食供应安全指数均呈波动上升趋势,而粮食获取安全指数呈波动下降趋势;我国粮食可持续安全系统耦合协调度初始值低且增长缓慢,呈现“中部地区高、东西部地区低”的空间分布格局;驱动机制分析结果表明,农业社会化服务、生态环境治理以及

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人均地区生产总值对粮食可持续安全具有明显的驱动效应。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/60/Csgk0YmFKqSABkStABhx1yff-x4084.pdf>

3. 乌克兰危机升级视阈下中亚粮食安全危机——兼论中国—中亚粮食合作

简介：近年来,受极端天气事件频发、新冠肺炎疫情蔓延、能源价格高涨、部分地区发生社会动乱等因素的冲击,中亚各国面临严峻的粮食安全挑战。乌克兰危机全面升级导致粮食价格高涨、粮食供应链中断、化肥等基础农业资源短缺,进一步增加了中亚各国应对粮食安全问题的难度。为应对多重挑战,中亚各国分别从短期、中期和长期三个时段提出应对策略,按照“三步走”方案主动管控粮食安全风险,在保障国内粮食供给的基础上积极参与国际粮食合作,大力发展农业现代化,以期改善粮食安全状况。中国可在现有伙伴关系的基础上,继续深化与中亚的农业合作,共同应对潜在的粮食安全挑战。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/60/Csgk0YmFK4-AMaZKABEWqjURnPE165.pdf>

4. 数字经济、城乡融合与农业经济韧性

简介：文章基于我国30个省份2011—2020年的数据,运用固定效应等模型分析数字经济对农业经济韧性的影响及作用路径。研究发现:数字经济的发展有利于农业经济韧性的提升,且城乡融合是数字经济提升农业经济韧性的作用路径。异质性分析表明,粮食主产区的数字经济正向促进农业经济韧性,且城乡融合具有显著的中介效应,非粮食主产区则表现不显著。因此,应强化数字经济对农业经济发展的赋能作用,建立健全城乡融合发展体制机制,因地制宜激活各产区农业潜力。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/32/Csgk0GUudyqADh6BABnLuRtSuRw623.pdf>

5. 农业保险助力农业强国建设：内在逻辑、障碍与推进路径

简介：强国必先强农，农强方能国强。农业强国建设离不开全面、充分的风险保障。作为不可或缺的“压舱石”，农业保险从多维度助力农业强国建设有着深刻、多元的内在逻辑。针对农业保险目前仍存在“大而不强”等不足和短板，应重塑其功能架构和制度设计，多维协同发力，持续优化供给，并通过完善规范农业保险市场环境、扩大农业保险试点实施范围、改进保费补贴管理制度、完善健全农业风险分散机制等举措深化这一内在逻辑，使之成为助力农业强国建设必不可少的稳定器与助动器。

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/32/Csgk0GUudESABfjCABoFtFVi4OU366.pdf>

6. 国际粮价对我国粮食贸易安全的影响路径及对策研究

简介: 国际粮价对我国粮食贸易安全具有重要影响,需要密切关注国际市场的变化,采取相应的政策措施,包括积极建设本国储备体系、加强进口和出口的管控、推动农业结构调整和农业可持续发展等,以保障我国的粮食安全 and 市场稳定。由尹靖华所著的《国际粮价波动对我国粮食贸易安全的影响研究》(经济科学出版社)一书详细分析了国际粮价波动对我国粮食贸易安全的影响,从多角度研究国际粮价波动背景下我国粮食贸易安全运行对策,对于有效应对国际粮价波动具有重要借鉴意义。

来源: 中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/32/Csgk0GUucvWAe8-wAA02N0P3D6Y803.pdf>

7. 数字经济如何影响农业发展韧性——基于异质性与非线性的考量

简介: 数字经济作为技术变革与经济动力的源泉,借助数字技术推动生产率提升及经济结构优化,有效赋能农业发展韧性提升。基于2010—2020年中国13个粮食主产区省级面板数据,实证研究了数字经济与农业发展韧性之间的内在影响。研究发现:数字经济对农业发展韧性具有显著正向促进作用,即粮食主产区数字经济发展水平每提升1%,农业发展韧性提升0.231%;数字经济对农业发展韧性的影响存在区域异质性,东部地区农业发展韧性在数字经济发展中的获益能力强于中部和北部;数字经济对粮食主产区农业发展韧性存在“边际效应”递增的非线性影响,当数字经济水平高于门槛值0.540时,其对农业发展韧性的作用得到显著提升。对此,需加强数字基础设施和数字平台建设投资力度,推动数字经济与农业系统深度融合;提升农户数字技能与文化素养,加强“数字+农业”人才队伍建设;各主产区应结合自身资源禀赋,因地制宜发展数字经济。

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/60/Csgk0YmFj5iAcklWAA3RgzwlwAY183.pdf>

8. 农村产业融合赋能农业韧性的机理及效应测度

简介: 面临资源环境约束趋紧、农业经济效益增值乏力、人口红利衰减等供给冲击,锻造农业韧性成为保障粮食安全和社会可持续发展的现实选择。农村产业融合作为推动农业供给侧结构性改革的关键举措,其对农业发展具有较强的溢出效应。本文从农业弱质性视角探讨了农村产业融合赋能农业韧性的逻辑关系和作用机理,较为系统地抵抗

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力、恢复力和再造力三个层面构建了农业韧性评价指标体系，并利用省级面板数据实证检验了农村产业融合对农业韧性的影响效应、机制和差异。研究发现，农村产业融合对农业韧性具有显著的正向影响，对分维度促进作用的强弱依次表现为抵抗力、恢复力和再造力；农村产业融合可以通过促进农村经济增长、加速人力资本积累对农业韧性产生促进作用；农村产业融合的韧性治理效应存在区域异质性，在粮食主产区，产业融合仅对农业恢复力有显著促进作用，而在粮食非主产区，产业融合对农业抵抗力和再造力有显著促进作用。

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http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/32/Csgk0GUudhWAXhIVABaju_Cb4H0486.pdf

➤ 科技报告

1. Empowering Africa's Food Systems for the Future(为非洲未来的粮食系统赋能)

简介: This year's Africa Agriculture Status Report (AASR) underscores the need and urgency to empower African food systems for the future. It is a call for a multi-faceted approach that fosters innovations including technological advancements, digital revolution, policy reforms, infrastructure development, and innovation and knowledge. This publication is authored by a multi-disciplinary team of experts and institution contributors. On behalf of AGRA, I am indebted to the technical editor of the 2023 AASR Dr. John M. Ulimwengu, who guided the development of the content as well as editorial support. We are grateful for the leadership of AGRA under its President, Dr. Agnes Kalibata, who has been a champion in engaging various stakeholders in relaying the urgency in transforming African food systems and encouraging African's boldness to find solutions to the challenges. We would also like to express our gratitude to Jane Njuguna as coordinator of the 2023 AASR and the further support of Boaz Keizire, Amath Pathé Sene, and Michael Odumbe. We acknowledge the contribution of AGRA staff and units—Policy and State Capability, the Hub For Agricultural Policy Action (HAPA), and the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Management Units that worked tirelessly to ensure that the theme and the chapters were well crafted. We are grateful to all the individuals and institutions who provided different types of support towards this publication. In particular, we extend our thanks to the following chapter authors and contributors: Chapter 1: The Overview Chapter • Prof. Joachim von Braun, Center for Development Research, Bonn University • John M Ulimwengu, Senior Research Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) • Apollos Nwafor, Vice President, Policy and State Capability, AGRA • Sibusiso Nhlengethwa, Policy Analyst, HAPA, AGRA Chapter 2: Assessing Structural Failure of African Food Systems • John M Ulimwengu, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI • Nick Blumenthal, Intern, IFPRI Chapter 3: A Stocktake of Africa's Food Systems • Tinashe Kapuya, Senior Program Officer, Policy and Advocacy, AGRA • Vine Mutyasira, Program Officer, Policy Quantitative Modelling & Data Analytics, AGRA •

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➤ 相关成果

1. Who Can Afford Free Food? The Limits of Freeganism(谁能买得起免费食物? 自由主义的局限性)

简介: Obscene quantities of recently baked croissants, cases of non-expired milk and pallets of still-fresh produce are relegated to the dumpsters behind grocery stores, restaurants and cafes every day, all over the world. In 2021 alone, retailers were left with 5.12 million tons of surplus food, much of which ended up in a landfill—all while 10 percent of the world’s population goes to bed hungry at night. Humans are able to grow not just enough food but an excess of it—we produce 1.5 times the number of calories every person on earth needs to survive. But because of inefficiencies and inequities in our food system, much of that food goes to waste. From farm to table, we end up wasting about a third of our food. As the issue of food waste became more public in the late ‘90s and early ‘00s in the midst of the Food Not Bombs movement, which recovered food waste as a protest against environmental destruction and war, some who bore witness to this inexcusable waste decided that they had to take action by incorporating this perfectly good food into their own diets. Documentaries such as *The Gleaners and I*, *Waste Not Want Not* and *Dive!* depicted the lengths these people, dubbed “freegans,” would go to ensure the forgotten food they found was put to good use. But considering the fact that dumpster diving is technically illegal in many cases, the movement was overwhelmingly white—after all, people of color face a much greater risk of harassment by law enforcement and arrest. Not everyone who feeds themselves through dumpster diving is a freegan, though; Bénédicte Boisseron, professor at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, who researches Black freeganism, draws a distinction between dumpstering as a practical versus political act. “The act of dumpster-diving and gleaning can be both political/ideological and practical,

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depending on the motivations,” writes Boisseron in an email. “Freeganism, on the other hand… connotes a sense of ideological and political commitment.” Although some people dumpster dive out of necessity, leading a freegan lifestyle is rooted in an anticapitalist ideological framework.

来源: modern farmer

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2. Gro Commodities Tracker Forecasts Risks to Global Wheat Supplies(Gro对大宗商品追踪预测全球小麦供应风险)

简介: The Commodities Tracker, which predicts supply risks for crops in major producing regions, shows the US is at a “High” Supply Risk Level for common wheat after drought drove production of hard red winter wheat to one of the lowest levels in 17 years. By contrast, Russia, the world’s No. 1 wheat exporter, is ranked as “Low” Supply Risk on the back of a bumper winter crop. In aggregate, global supplies of common wheat over the next six months are projected by the Commodities Tracker to be at a “Low” Supply Risk Level — meaning the commodity is expected to be well supplied and price isn’t expected to increase significantly. (See display below.) However, for high protein wheat, used mainly for breads and other yeasted doughs, the global supply outlook is projected to be “Medium” Supply Risk, meaning supply is expected to fall short of historical levels and the commodity could see upward price pressure. Forecasts for reduced production by top producers Canada and Australia underlie the elevated supply risk for high protein wheat, according to the Commodities Tracker.

来源: Gro intelligence

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3. “Ag tech” can cut billions of tons of greenhouse gas emissions(“农业技术”可以减少数十亿吨温室气体排放)

简介: The world’s food system network generates between 21 and 37 per cent of the planet’s greenhouse gas emissions each year. With the global population approaching ten billion by mid-century, greenhouse gas emissions of the global food system if left unchecked could grow to 50 and 80 per cent by 2050, according to the paper.Previous research has indicated that changing diets around the world is a key to reducing greenhouse gas in the food-system sector. But Houlton and Almaraz believe the emission reduction could be much greater.If the entire human population adopted a so-called “flexitarian” diet by 2050 which is promoted by the EAT-Lancet Commission (a group of world experts who established a nutritious, healthy and sustainable diet) the scientists estimated a gross

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reduction of 8.2 billion metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions, which falls far short of the net negative emissions goal. “Our study examines both dietary change and agricultural technologies, as various options for slashing emissions,” Almaraz said. “This included an analysis of carbon sequestration.” In contrast to the marked benefit of agricultural technology in realising massive sector-wide negative emissions, dietary changes had little effect on carbon sequestration, according to the study.

来源: rural 21

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4. Water quality deteriorating in rivers worldwide(全球河流水质恶化)

简介: Climate change and increases in drought and rainstorms pose serious challenges to water management, not only in terms of the quantity of water, but also its quality. However, according to the most recent report by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), our current understanding of the issue is inadequate. To fill this gap, an international group of scientists have brought together a large body of research on water quality in rivers world-wide. The study, published in Nature Reviews Earth and Environment, shows that river water quality tends to deteriorate during extreme weather events. As these events become more frequent and severe due to climate change, ecosystem health and human access to safe water may be increasingly under threat. The analysis reviewed 965 cases of river water quality changes during extreme weather such as drought, heatwaves, rainstorms and flooding, as well as under long-term (multi-decadal) changes in climate.

来源: rural 21

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