粮食和食物安全专题

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➤ 政策法规

1．Innovative agro-food industries in the EU Outermost Regions（欧盟最外围地区的创新农业食品产业）

简介：This paper was prepared by the OECD Development Centre, led by Ragnheiður Elín Árnadóttir, Director. It was drafted by Manuel Toselli, Economist, and Antonio Vicencio, Junior Research Assistant, under the supervision of Annalisa Primi, Head of Economic and Transformation Division (OECD Development Centre). The authors are grateful to the following colleagues from the European Commission Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy for their strategic guidance during project implementation: Peter Berkowitz, Director of Policy, Nicola De Michelis, Director of Smart & Sustainable Growth & Programs Implementation, Paula Duarte Gaspar, Head, Outermost Regions Unit; Germán Esteban, Deputy Head, Outermost Regions Unit; Katherine Fournier-Leroux, Policy Coordinator, Outermost Regions Unit; and Catherine Wendt, Head, Smart and Sustainable Growth Unit. It benefited from comments and contributions from Koen Deconinck, Economist at the OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate, and Karl Christian Goethner, Senior Expert at the National Metrology Institute of Germany. This report also benefited from information provided by the policy makers and experts in the EU Outermost Regions: Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Réunion, Saint-Martin, and Mayotte (France); the Azores and Madeira (Portugal); and the Canary Islands (Spain)

来源：OECD

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全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/61/CsgkOYmcaRiAUFiYAAOtsZRy-dQ648.pdf

➤ 前沿资讯

1．专家热议粮食安全：水产是开发空间广阔的超级食物

简介：与会嘉宾认为，世界面临前所未有的挑战，地缘政治冲突、气候威胁、疫情和经济增长放缓的局势使各国发展面临风险，并导致饥饿人数急剧增长。要消除饥饿，必须依靠农业科技创新、农业制度创新以及国际社会的合作。北京首农食品集团有限公司总经理袁浩宗表示，过去100年来的农业生产效率提升有60%来源于种子技术的进步。我们必须探索土地高效集约利用的有效途径，科学地挖潜力、增效率、减损耗，才能提高农产品的出品率和营养功能。农业农村部党组成员、中国农业科学院院长、中国工程院院士吴孔明特别强调了生物技术和信息技术在现代农业中的广泛应用："转基因技术、基因编辑技术、合成生物技术、智能设计技术，为现代种业的发展提供了科技支撑；信息技术尤其是人工智能技术，可以帮助我们进行平台化、体系化建设，规划最佳的资源投入、最佳的技术配给，在农业上有非常大的应用前景。"他同时还说，高标准农田建设等基础设施方面的投入同样不可或缺。此外，当前世界上的主要畜产如牛、羊、猪等，都面临能量转化效率低等问题，新希望董事长刘永好指出，加强畜牧业的科技创新，提升用粮的效率，首先是提升生产效率。以生猪为例，我国养猪业的PSY（每头母猪每年

所能提供的断奶仔猪头数）的平均水平为21头，与发达国家差距较大，导致企业的生产成本较高。刘永好认为，应加强数字科技应用，政产学研协同，推动数字科技服务于粮食安全。去年新希望开展了7个数字灯塔项目，覆盖养猪场、饲料厂、乳品厂、冷链物流等场景。通过生产全在线、全实时的数字化，提升了生产和管理的效率。近一年来，随着数字大模型技术较快发展，推动新一代人工智能技术应用于农业。他同时表示，解决好粮食问题是一切发展的基础，不同时期保证粮食安全的内涵外延有所不同，需要市场主体、政策体系和科技体系与时俱进，动态调整。

来源：澎湃新闻

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http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/CsgkOGVHBcSARVreAAnouuipTA4130.pdf

2．FAO Food Price Index dips in October（联合国粮农组织食品价格指数10月微幅下降）

简介：Persisting and intensifying conflicts are aggravating food insecurity, and moderating international food commodity prices are being countered by weak currencies in many low-income countries. A total of 46 countries around the world, including 33 in Africa, are assessed to need external assistance for food, according to the latest Crop Prospects and Food Situation report, a triannual publication by FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), also published today.More than half the residents of the Gaza Strip were estimated to be in acute food insecurity already in 2022, and escalation of the conflict there will increase humanitarian and emergency assistance needs even as access to the affected areas remains an alarming concern, FAO said, adding that spillover effects from the conflict could worsen food insecurity in Lebanon.While world cereal production is forecast to expand by 0.9 percent in 2023 from the year before, the pace of growth will be half of that rate for the group of 44 Low Income Food Deficit Countries (LIFDCs), the report notes.The report offers detailed information about food insecurity and price trends that people face on the ground in the affected countries. It also provides a detailed assessment of regional cereal production and trade prospects around the world.

来源：FAO

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全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/CsgkOGVG_76AOr39ABYIS_ktv5w344.pdf

3．周牧之：谁在养活中国？

简介：俄乌冲突引发了全球粮食价格剧烈波动，粮食危机重新成为一个热点。2023年10月东京经济大学周牧之教授在海口召开的"第四届世界食学论坛"上讲演，系统地阐述了是谁养活了世界？谁在养活中国？世界粮食贸易存在什么样的悖论？谁是中国农业生产性最好的地区？中国未来应该如何将粮食问题解决的更好？50年前的1972年，罗马俱乐部发表了一篇题为《增长的极限》的报告，针对战后全球性的人口暴涨发出了警告。这篇认为地球不可能承受起人口持续暴增的报告在当时引起世界极大的关注。然而事实却正好相反，在此后的半个世纪，由于亚洲和非洲两大地区人口的持续增长，全球人口

又翻了一番。而粮食问题却没有像《增长的极限》警告的那样陷入危机，全球粮食供应从总量上来讲不仅足够养活现在的人口，甚至还有富余。那么是谁，又是什么原因使全球粮食生产能够持续增长？从数据上看，从1961年至今的60余年，全球谷物耕地面积只增长了14%，靠开垦增加耕地的规模并不是很大。而这期间全球人口增长了158%，全球谷物的总产量更是增长了250%。正是谷物产量的增长速度高于人口增长的速度，才保证了地球能够养活持续暴涨的人口。那么是什么成就了全球粮食产量的持续增长呢？既然不是耕地面积的扩大，就只能是单产了。在过去的60年，全球谷物单产，也就是单位耕地面积谷物的产量增长了207%。

来源：腾讯网

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全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/61/CsgkOYmeQn6AdZGcABExqGyODDk636.pdf

4．积极推动全球农业粮食体系转型

简介：2022 年全球饥饿人数在 6.91 亿至 7.83 亿之间。2022 年估计有 24 亿人处于中度或重度粮食 不安全状态。这仍然比 2019 年新冠肺炎疫情之前的人数多出 3.91 亿，与 2015 年相比，人数增加 了 7.45 亿。低收入国家有进一步落后的风险，疫情加剧了国家间与地区之间结构性和系统性的贫 富差距。虽然面临异常高价粮食的国家比例从 2020 年 48%的历史高点大幅下降至 2021 年的 21.5%， 但面临粮食安全问题的人口比例从 2019 的 25.3%大幅增长至 2022 年的 29.6%。全球饥饿水平仍 远高于新冠肺炎疫情之前的水平。西亚和北非、撒哈拉以南非洲和大洋洲的饥饿现象仍在加剧。例如，撒哈拉以南非洲是 2022 年受饥饿影响人口比例最大的地区（22.5%），并且是自《2030 年 可持续发展议程》启动以来增长最多的地区（增加 4.3 个百分点）。中亚和南亚的饥饿人口比例为 15.2%，西亚和北非为 9.2%，大洋洲为 7%，拉丁美洲和加勒比地区为 6.5%。东亚和东南亚以及 北美和欧洲的饥饿人口比例低于 2.5%。 虽然形势严峻，但发展中国家仍对保障粮食安全作出了不懈努力。联合国粮农组织驻华代表 文康农认为，中国用世界 9%的耕地和 6%的淡水资源养活了世界近五分之一的人口，这是对全球 粮食安全的巨大贡献。中国强劲的粮食供应、库存、贸易和消费，为国际粮食市场和全球粮食安 全发挥了重要作用。 新兴市场和发展中经济体正在经历缓慢的复苏，国家之间的收入差距不断扩大。在 90%的报 告国家中，小规模粮食生产者的平均年收入不到大规模粮食生产者的一半。近年来，发展中国家 和最不发达国家出口到国际市场的免税准入有所改善，特别是农产品。发展中国家和最不发达国 家在大多数国际市场上享有完全或几乎完全的免税和免配额准入。2015 年至 2021 年，最不发达 国家出口的可以免税进入国际市场的产品比例从 63.8%增加至 64.1%。具体到农产品，这一增长 更为显著，从 2015 年的 69%上升至 2021 年的 73.6%。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/CsgkOGVHAoOAeq3CAAJrff87rLs356.pdf

5．"A system that is uniform is not resilient"（"一个统一的系统是没有弹性的"）

简介：What is the situation of small farmers like?Most Brazilian farmers are small and medium-sized, but they have the lowest percentage of land and also face challenges in accessing finance and markets. On the other hand, the results of the agricultural census indicated that it is small farmers who are responsible for the greatest variety of food that the population has access to. Since the beginning of 2023, a series of public policies that had been interrupted have been resumed for financing family farming, support for women farmers, public procurement, technical assistance, agroecological transition and other areas. It is expected that with these initiatives it will be possible to reverse the loss of acreage of staple foods such as beans.Why is acreage diminishing?The production of commodities is advancing on land that was previously used to grow basic products, and also due to the lack of a pricing policy, basic products are not competitive, and producers prefer to grow what can generate more income.

来源：rural 21

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全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/61/CsgkOYmcTnyAbFttAASZbWrOzLk727.pdf

📌 学术文献

1．美国、日本和印度政府粮食储备管理体系与特征

简介：粮食储备是维护国家粮食安全的"蓄水池""调节器"。依据粮食自给率的不同程度及人口密度等多种因素综合考量，选取美国、日本和印度三个国家作为案例，系统地梳理和比较分析了各国政府在粮食储备的储备体系、功能定位及协同机制等方面的管理经验和做法，总结了各国政府粮食储备管理特征，对于引导市场预期、稳定国内市场、以及增强储备应对重大风险挑战的能力和韧性具有重要意义，为进一步厘清我国各类政府粮食储备的逻辑关系，不断完善政府储备粮管理的协同机制等提供了可借鉴的优化思路。

来源：中国知网

发布日期：2023-11-03

全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/CsgkOGVHBAyAXCfXAAgOyDPhQQc092.pdf

2．中国粮食主产区耕地利用效率区域差异及影响因素——基于179个地级市的实证研究

简介：[目的]粮食主产区在实现粮食稳产保供中具有重要的战略地位。研究粮食主产区的耕地利用效率及其时空演变特征，对促进粮食主产区耕地资源高效利用、保障粮食安全及实现农业可持续发展具有重要的指导意义。[方法]创新性的运用两阶段动态网络DEA模型，测算粮食主产区2010 2020年179个地级市耕地利用效率，并通过ArcGIS可视化技术和核密度估计分析其时空演变特征，基于此，构建Tobit模型探究耕地利用效率影响因素。[结果]2010—2020年粮食主产区整体效率水平呈"小幅下降—快速上升波动增长"的阶段趋势，整体效率水平偏低，仍具有较大提升空间。分阶段来看，生产阶段效率

水平始终高于消费阶段,且两阶段效率水平差距有进一步增大的态势;粮食主产区耕地利用效率提升受两阶段效率水平共同作用的影响,生产阶段是效率提升的主要动力,阻力来自于消费阶段效率。分区域来看,松花江流域>长江流域>黄河流域的耕地利用效率,区域不均衡性显著。从空间上来看,整体效率、生产阶段效率高值区呈东北—西南空间分布,并逐渐形成"高高"集聚和"低—低"集聚的空间格局,消费阶段效率高值区呈离散化分布格局,并未呈现出向提升方向收敛的发展态势。整体、生产阶段和消费阶段的外部影响因素不尽相同,涉及社会经济发展水平、城乡发展水平、科技水平及农业基础设施建设,同时不同因素对不同区域的整体及各子阶段耕地利用效率作用强度及作用方向也存在显著差异。[结论]未来粮食主产区不但要探索区域差异化耕地利用路径,加强各地级市间合作,更要在提升生产阶段效率的同时,重点关注各地级市消费阶段效率提升收敛速度以及与生产阶段效率差距之间的协调。

来源：中国知网

发布日期:2023-10-31

全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/61/CsgkOYmduNGAF2HmABsHbEX78kM277.pdf

3. 全球粮食安全视角下推动节粮减损南南合作的路径研究

简介：节粮减损对世界各国尤其是发展中国家保障粮食安全具有重要意义。本文通过分析发现,发展中国家节粮减损工作面临节粮减损意识不足、农业基础设施匮乏、农业技术缺乏、产业链不完善等方面的挑战。基于中国节粮减损工作的经验与成效,提出推动节粮减损南南合作的路径：凝聚节粮减损共识,打造常态化南南节粮减损交流平台；加强基础设施建设,强化节粮减损基础支撑；扩大农资农机出口,推动农业优势产能合作；促进节粮减损技术合作,加强农业技术人才培养。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接：

https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=-93ivAxQXRrDasXJGSOSPDpwIxwdg
BvBh9RjOnTlFwUAAeSpruCM01FvgtINbUhcFFo1_2QZGs8fPVfWHv8wwz7mx9GTOikekted-Ofp
UzLzoH5D6T4zyyoBIm9yS15EZTRE-A8ZIo8=&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS

4. 粮食主产区农业韧性的空间差异及影响因素

简介：[目的]提升粮食主产区的农业韧性是保障国家粮食安全的重要基础。[方法]基于粮食主产区2011—2020年的数据,构建农业韧性综合评价指标体系,运用熵值法对农业韧性进行综合评价,结合Dagum基尼系数及其子群分解法分析农业韧性的空间差异,并使用地理探测器来识别农业韧性的影响因素。[结果]研究发现：（1）从整体来看,粮食主产区农业韧性整体呈上升趋势,各省份的农业韧性均得到了较大的提升。（2）从空间差异来看,粮食主产区整体空间差异性较小,农业韧性差距主要来源于区域间的差异。其中,东北地区和各区域的农业韧性差距仍然较大,其余地区间的农业韧性差距在逐渐缩小。（3）从影响因素来看,地区市场规模、创新水平、普惠金融水平是影响农业韧性的重要因素,同时三者的交互作用会增加其对农业韧性的解释力。另外,基础设施水平、产业结构水平、与生态环境建设对农业韧性存在一定影响,地区经济水平对农业韧性的影响较弱。[结论]为提升粮食主产区农业韧性,基于异质性特征,应统筹各区

协调发展，充分发挥内生动力增强农业韧性。

来源：中国知网

发布日期：2023-10-23

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➤ 科技报告

1．Global cereal production forecast unchanged from last month, utilization and trade up, and stocks down but still foreseen to reach an all-time high（全球谷物产量最新预报与上月持平，消费量与贸易量预报有所增加，库存量虽有下调但预计仍将创历史新高）

简介：FAO has maintained its forecast for world cereal production in 2023 at 2 819 million tonnes, still representing a 0.9 percent (26 million tonnes) increase compared to the previous year's outturn.Global wheat production in 2023 is forecast at 785.1 million tonnes, virtually unchanged from last month and 2.2 percent (18 million tonnes) lower than last year's level. Downward revisions were made to production forecasts for the European Union and Kazakhstan, where prolonged periods of unfavourable weather late in the season led to lower yields relative to earlier prospects. These cuts have offset increases in production forecasts for Iraq and the United States of America, reflecting higher yield estimates. Global coarse grain production is pegged at 1 510 million tonnes in 2023, unchanged month on month and remaining 2.7 percent (38.8 million tonnes) above last year's outturn. There are, however, several notable changes at country level. The major revision this month relates to China, where larger-than-previously anticipated plantings added 4 million tonnes to the harvest forecast. Production forecasts for most West African countries were also lifted in line with recently released official data. These upward revisions countered sizeable cuts to maize and sorghum production forecasts for the United States of America, amid persisting unfavourable weather, and the European Union, where maize yield prospects have diminished on account of dry conditions in eastern parts.Turning to 2024, winter wheat plantings are underway across the northern hemisphere and area growth is expected to be limited, reflecting softer crop prices this year. In the United States of America, drought conditions have partially dissipated in key producing states, and with above-average rainfall forecast for the next months, weather conditions appear to be more favourable for early stages of the 2024 crop; plantings have progressed at an average pace as of October. In the European Union, comparatively dry and warm conditions are favouring sowing of the winter wheat crop, with plantings already nearing completion in northern countries. In Ukraine, the continuing effects of the war, including constrained access to fields and low farm-gate prices, along with less-than-ideal weather conditions, are seen engendering a reduction in the wheat area. In India, driven by continuing strong domestic prices, wheat sowings are forecast to exceed last year's level, whilst adequate water availability for irrigation should support favourable yield prospects. In Pakistan, the wheat area is forecast well above the last five-year average amid record-high domestic prices,

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while good supplies of quality seeds, fertilizers and herbicides augur well for yields. In China, wheat plantings could increase slightly this year, based on expectations of an upturn in domestic demand for wheat.

来源：FAO

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全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/61/Csgk0YmdrEGAU_6JABeGX34JVpo194.pdf

2．Market Monitor October 2023（2023年10月市场观察）

简介：After nearing record levels following the outbreak of war in Ukraine, implied volatility of maize and soybean is now below the historical average. This reflects large global harvests and large estimated closing stocks. By contrast, wheat prices have remained highly volatile, largely linked to uncertainty caused by the conflict. Ukraine's wheat production this year was 35 percent lower than pre-war levels and prospects for a rebound in 2024 are unlikely. While shipping has resumed out of the Black Sea ports through the so-called humanitarian corridor, persistent attacks on export infrastructure continue to roil markets. Meanwhile rice prices have declined in the past few weeks, reflecting a smaller-than-anticipated impact of El Niño on production, and prompting some countries to reverse market-distorting policies.

来源：AMIS

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➤ 相关成果

1．Achieving More by Letting Go: The Experience of the Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research, Capacity and Influence in Promoting Applied Research for Policy Impact（放手实现更多目标：粮食安全政策研究创新实验室的经验、促进政策影响应用研究的能力和影响力）

简介：This blog speaks to these issues from the experience of the Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research, Capacity and Influence (PRCI). Its focus is on building sustainable capacity for applied policy research with impact — research that influences how local decision-makers think and, through that, influences the design of policies, programs and private initiatives. We make four points. First, the central challenge is strengthening institutional capacity, yet this is the area that has been least addressed in development assistance. We all know that our productivity depends in large measure on the systems in which we function: move a trained engineer to a remote village in a developing country and their productivity will fall to a fraction of what it was within a strong organization in a high-income country. Constant immigration to the United States, Europe and other high-income countries tells us the other side of the story — move a motivated person from

an environment with dysfunctional governance and poor infrastructure to a developed country and their productivity and income dramatically rise.With this idea in mind, PRCI has made the strengthening of local policy research centers — and networks of centers — the core of its mission. It has pursued this by eliciting frank self-assessments and visions for the future from potential partners; by competitively selecting the most compelling; by working with them to refine, clarify and regularly review the vision; by providing flexible funding for these organizations to pursue their visions; and by using diverse approaches to strengthen the organizations' human capacity. PRCI has been ambitious in its strengthening of individual capacity, prominently through its African technical training, Asia training and STAAARS+ programs, but in service to its institutional capacity-strengthening mission.Our second point is that the process of local institutional capacity strengthening will necessarily involve the emergence of forms, and even the production of outputs, that may not be viewed as meeting global standards — as being (at best) "second-best." This follows from the logic of the process of sustainable organizational development, which requires adaptive, iterative learning; the need to ensure broad buy-in to courses of action; and the adoption of "good-enough" solutions that will likely be adequate only for the current moment and in need of constant review and revision (Andrews, Pritchett, and Woolcock, 2013).

来源：AGRILINKS

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http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVFqdCAPLneABzsS7ha0DQ826.pdf

2．AI & The Future of Food Security: Using AI to Build Food System Resilience and Opportunity in a Changing Climate（人工智能与粮食安全的未来：利用人工智能在不断变化的气候中建立粮食系统的复原力和机遇）

简介：The world is experiencing huge growth in the capabilities and applications of AI systems, particularly machine learning (ML) and large language models (LLMs). At the same time, our global food system appears increasingly susceptible to political and environmental impacts, including those related to anthropogenic climate change. The past 18 months have been tragically illustrative in this respect, as Russia's invasion of Ukraine, pre-existing global price pressures and simultaneous, ten-year high drought conditions in several of the world's major grain-producing regions combined with devastating effect. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, between 691 million and 783 million people were hungry globally in 2022, with some 180 million more people facing severe food insecurity than the year before.What is food security? Food security describes the ability of people, households, or communities to reliably access a sufficient quantity of affordable and nutritious food that meets their dietary and cultural needs for a healthy and active life. It is typically described and measured (as is its conceptual opposite, food insecurity) across four intertwined dimensions:　　physical availability of food supply;　　economic access to available food;　　　utilization, a measure of the safety and quality of available food such that can be adequately metabolized and used by the body; and　　　the stability over time of such

availability, access, and utilization. According to the UN (FAO, 2022) the 'major drivers' of food insecurity are: armed conflict; climate extremes; economic shocks; and socio-economic inequality. Within a population, low levels of education, weak social networks, limited social capital, low household income, and being unemployed are the factors most strongly associated with the likelihood of experiencing food insecurity (USDA ERS, 2010).

来源：Gro intelligence

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全文链接:

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/32/CsgkOGVFEryAQUGWACw26WQKxnw952.pdf

3．Tighter Durum Wheat Supplies Could Boost Pasta Makers' Costs（硬质小麦供应趋紧可能会推高面食制造商的成本）

简介：Dwindling supplies of US durum wheat, a specialty grain used widely for pasta, could serve up higher prices for food manufacturers in the coming months. US durum production this season is estimated to be down more than 7% year over year, the only major variety of wheat to decrease. Projected ending stocks for the year are seen plummeting nearly 30% from a year earlier, dropping to their lowest level since at least 2010. Lower imports are also hitting US durum supplies — in the June-August period durum imports were down 32% versus last year, mainly because of a smaller crop in Canada. US durum production, which represents less than 4% of the total wheat crop, was down largely due to sharp acreage cuts in Arizona and California, as high water costs and lower durum prices in the 2022 second half, according to Gro's cash price data, dissuaded farmers from planting the grain. Meanwhile, exports of US durum increased from a year earlier — with customers mainly in southern Europe and North Africa — which further depleted US stocks.

来源：Gro intelligence

发布日期:2023-11-01

全文链接:

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/60/CsgkOYmbvNqARsrMAA4FUG1ygXY745.pdf

4．Amazon River Drought Cuts Brazil Corn Shipments（亚马逊河干旱导致巴西玉米出货量减少）

简介：Historic drought in northern Brazil has dropped Amazon River basin water levels to dangerous lows, disrupting the country's grain shipments at the peak of the corn exporting season. Sparse rain and above-average temperatures have caused drought levels to spike at major Amazon River transit hubs in October, according to the Gro Drought Index. That in turn has depleted river water levels, sharply reducing the number of ships able to load grain. (See chart below.) At Santarem, a major grain river terminal along the Amazon River, drought has been at "severe" levels on the Gro Drought Index since the second week of October and is currently showing the highest reading for this time of year in over two decades, as seen using Gro's Climate Risk Navigator for Agriculture.

来源：Gro intelligence

发布日期:2023-10-31

全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/32/Csgk0GVFBuiAPaOyAA3JBi7HUWs069.pdf

5．Brazil Soybean Planting Slows as Dry Conditions Spread（巴西大豆播种放缓，干旱天气蔓延）

简介：Soybean planting in Brazil for the 2023/24 season has slowed as farmers struggle with uneven rainfall and increasing dryness in the country's main soy-producing states. Conditions have quickly deteriorated from the favorable outlook at the beginning of the month, which Gro wrote about here.Erratic precipitation across key Center-West states have led to inconsistent planting. In Mato Grosso, the country's No. 1 soybean producing state, modest drought conditions began ticking higher in mid-October, as measured by the Gro Drought Index, weighted for the state's soybean areas using Gro's Climate Risk Navigator for Agriculture. And in Mato Grosso do Sul state, conditions have turned steadily drier since early October, as this Gro Navigator display shows. Mato Grosso's soybean crop was 52% planted as of October 23, compared with 64% last year at this time, according to Brazil's CONAB. For Mato Grosso do Sul, planting was 30% completed, compared with 49% a year earlier.

来源：Gro intelligence

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全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/60/Csgk0YmbufCAcIybAA3jpN8JZ1s868.pdf

6．Transforming agricultural and food systems – why and how（农业和粮食系统转型——原因和方式）

简介：With an average 122 million more people pushed into hunger since 2019 due to multiple crises, the Sustainable Development Goal 2 of ending hunger by 2030 will not be reached. This was the bitter assessment by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization in July 2023 just two months ahead of the United Nations 2023 SDG Summit in New York/USA marking the half-way set to achieve the 2030 Agenda. Current agricultural and food systems not only fail to provide sufficient, affordable and nutritious food, but also destroy their very own ecological foundations. They account for 23 to 42 per cent of global greenhouse gases. Eighty-six per cent of species listed as threatened are at risk from agricultural activities, leading into a biodiversity crisis. Agriculture is responsible for 70 per cent of global freshwater consumption. The impacts of climate change have already reduced global agricultural productivity by around 21 per cent since 1961. German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) State Secretary Jochen Flasbarth got to the point in a conversation with the African Union (AU) and the World Bank in Berlin in January 2023, stating: "Our current agri-food systems are galaxies away from sustainability."Against this gloomy background, consensus grows on what is urgently needed: a profound transformation of global agricultural and food systems that provides the global population with sufficient and healthy food within the planetary boundaries. In 2019, the concept of

transforming agricultural and food systems finally resonated internationally with the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) report Food security and nutrition: building a global narrative towards 2030. Since then, key actors and institutions have embraced this comprehensive concept at international level. The United Nations Food Systems Summits (UNFSS) in 2021 accelerated the momentum, and food system transformation has played an ever-increasing role at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COPs (see Figure).

来源：rural 21

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全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/32/Csgk0GVFGO-AVml-ADJMe6W5yw0871.pdf

➤ 专业会议

1．Agrifood systems transformation accelerates climate action（农业粮食系统转型加速气候行动）

简介：In his opening remarks at the event Bioeconomy: the catalyst for agrifood systems transformation the Director-General of FAO, QU Dongyu, stressed the importance of promoting a bioeconomy that is inclusive and adapted to local contexts. The event was one of eight meetings focussing on bioeconomy at this year's edition of the Science and Innovation Forum. According to the FAO, the bioeconomy can be a catalyst for addressing the current climate crisis and achieving global agrifood sustainability through a more efficient and responsible management of our natural resources.Its potential goes far beyond cutting greenhouse gas emissions and restoring biodiversity. It opens up new opportunities for green development and jobs in agriculture and other sectors, bolstering food security and nutrition, rural livelihoods, the lives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and innovation at all levels of society.According to one projection, a resource-efficient, circular bioeconomy could be worth as much as USD 7.7 trillion by 2030. Around 60 countries and regions already have bioeconomy-related strategies and another 10 are currently developing them.However, there can be trade-offs. Planting a crop for bioenergy instead of human or animal consumption, for example, could negatively impact local livelihoods, human food security or livestock feed security. Equally, not everything that's billed as bioeconomy is sustainable.

来源：rural 21

发布日期：2023-11-02

全文链接：

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/60/Csgk0YmbyHWAGbi7AA7UL49nDfo836.pdf

2．FAO Director-General addresses Borlaug International Dialogue of the World Food Prize 2023 in Iowa（联合国粮农组织总干事出席"2023年世界粮食奖布劳格国际对话"并发表主旨讲话）

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简介：Des Moines/Rome "Harnessing change is a call to move from action to evolution, and youth have a paramount role as the most important agents of change," QU Dongyu, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), said Tuesday in his address at the Borlaug International Dialogue of the World Food Prize 2023 opening ceremony in Iowa.The annual prize, in honor of Norman Borlaug, considered one of the fathers of the Green Revolution that lifted hundreds of millions of people out of hunger thanks to his work on higher-yielding wheat varieties, was awarded this year to Heidi Kühn.The Director-General noted how her work, focused on revitalizing farmland and livelihoods after devastating conflicts, demonstrates the key role of agriculture in humanitarian response."The principles that underline Dr Borlaug's luminary work in the field of food and agriculture were the same that guided world leaders to establish the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 80 years ago," Qu said, noting that like Borlaug he himself was the son of a farmer and has spent his career driven by the realization that agriculture can save the world by feeding people and lifting them out of poverty."We are here to reaffirm our commitment to work together to bring food and agricultural solutions to the scale needed to increase the quality, quantity, availability, affordability, and accessibility of food for all," the Director-General said at the event, held in the city of Des Moines.

来源：FAO

发布日期:2023-10-25

全文链接:

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVG9u2AYSt9ABWENR7KqrU408.pdf