

《农业水土资源监控研究》专题快报

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中国工程科技知识中心农业分中心

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【动态资讯】

1. 五大联合国机构发布2019《世界粮食安全和营养状况》

【地球日报】美国当地时间7月15日上午，7月15日上午，联合国粮食及农业组织、国际农业发展基金会、联合国儿童基金会、世界粮食计划署和世界卫生组织等机构联合发布了《世界粮食安全和营养状况报告2019》（以下简称《报告》）。《报告》指出全球食物不足发生率自2015年之后结束了稳步下降趋势，连续三年保持在略低于11%的水平上，全球饥饿人口的数量从2016年的7.97亿上升到2018年的8.22亿，对2030年实现零饥饿目标提出了严峻的挑战。相较之下，中国的饥饿人口在持续减少。受世界粮食计划署之邀，中国农业大学教授蔡海龙独家解读和分析2019年《世界粮食安全和营养状况》，特别是中国粮食安全状况不断取得进步的原因。

链接:

https://news.sina.cn/global/szcx/2019-07-16/detail-ihytcerm4082728.d.html?sinawapshare=resource=newspapp&wm=3200_0001&from=timeline

2. 应对气候变化 亟须负责任行动

【人民日报】7月9日，为期10天的联合国可持续发展高级别政治论坛在纽约联合国总部拉开帷幕。论坛期间，联合国经社理事会发布2030年可持续发展目标进展报告指出，气候变化是影响人类可持续发展进程的重要原因之一。这再次提醒人们，应对气候变化极其重要，需要各方积极行动。近期，极端气候现象频发受到国际社会高度关注。世界气象组织不久前表示，6月下旬席卷欧洲多国的热浪同温室气体排放对气候环境造成的影响有着必然联系。温室气体浓度的不断增加将引发更大规模的全球热浪、冰川消融、海平面上升、海洋温度升高和极端气候。西班牙《国家报》网站近日的报道认为，最近发表的数份报告再次证实了气候变化的恶果，其依据就是温度屡创纪录、极端气候现象不

断出现，袭击欧洲的一波又一波热浪表明，欧洲已经开始品尝气候危机的恶果。

链接:

<http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2019/0712/c1002-31229116.html>

3 . Courting controversy, scientists team with industry to tackle one of the world's most destructive crops

【Science】 IN LIBO ON SUMATRA, INDONESIA—Crickets were chirping one clear morning in April when Anak Agung Aryawan walked under the canopy of a quarter-century-old oil palm plantation here. Suddenly Agung, an agroecologist, stopped. "Look, that's a Sycanus!" He pointed at a black insect perched on a fern in the forest understory. Known as an assassin bug, Sycanus uses its mouthpart to stab its insect prey, including the fire caterpillar, one of the most important pests of oil palm trees. He soon found more insect killers in the palm grove: a Nephila spider, known for its big, elaborate web, and the bright yellow Cosmolestes, another species of assassin bug. Agung works for SMARTRI, an oil palm research institute here owned by Sinar Mas, one of Indonesia's largest business conglomerates. The study plot he was visiting was managed without herbicides or insecticides; plantation workers weeded it by hand, and only in a small circle around each tree. As a result, many tall ferns and shrubs were growing beneath the canopy, creating a home for insects, spiders, and snakes.

链接:

<https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/07/courting-controversy-scientists-team-industry-tackle-one-world-s-most-destructive-crops>

4 . Climate activists turn to lawsuits to force action on global warming

【Nature】 Citizens and organizations have filed more than 1,300 lawsuits related to climate change in at least 28 countries around the world, an analysis has found. Of the 1,328 suits filed from 1990 to May 2019, more than three-quarters were in the United States (see 'Climate in court'). But the report's authors note that the share of lawsuits filed in low- and middle-income countries such as Pakistan and Uganda is on the rise. The vast majority of suits have been filed since 2006.

链接:

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-02121-6>

5 . Win-wins for health and climate — new report

【Nature】 A zero-carbon economy based on clean renewable energy could avert hundreds of thousands of premature deaths caused annually by air pollutants from the burning of fossil fuels. That's the conclusion of a report released last month by the European Academies' Science Advisory Council (EASAC); see go.nature.com/2jqzxid. Many of EASAC's recommendations are relevant worldwide. They include making better use of scientific evidence, filling knowledge gaps and tackling misinformation. The report describes the direct risks to health from climate change — from extreme heat or flooding, for example. Other threats include food shortages resulting from ecosystem damage, and migration driven by socioeconomic consequences. The report identifies vulnerable groups, reviews models of projected impacts under different scenarios and suggests adaptation strategies for limiting adverse effects on health. It recommends nutritious, more-sustainable diets and active forms of travel, such as walking and cycling, as ways of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions and promoting physical well-being. We hope that the report will stimulate analysis by all academies of science and medicine through their global network, the InterAcademy Partnership. Science must inform integrated policy to improve systems' resilience and support rapid decarbonization of the economy.

链接:

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-02030-8>

6 . 中以农业科技研究院落户南京六合

【新华日报】 报讯 6月29日2019南京创新周闭幕式上, 计划投资1000万美金的中以农业科技研究院项目正式签约落户六合区。该研究院将引入“沙漠之花”以色列的现代农业科技成果, 在国内推广运用。该项目以色列合作方是以色列Kinneret农业科技创新中心, 由以色列著名的Kinneret学院联合以色列顶级农业研究机构、农业科技企业合作成立。中以农业科技研究院是 Kinneret学院在中国的首个创新项目, 将全方位叠加六合区农业资源基础优势与以色列农业科技优势, 做强做精高科技精细化农业。同时与南京农业大学、江苏省农科院等农业科研院所合作共建, 研发适合当地需求的新品种、新农业技术等并向全国进行推广, 助推现代农业高质量发展。

链接:

<http://xh.xhby.net/mp3/pc/c/201907/01/c653055.html>

7 . Soviet Union’s collapse led to massive drop in carbon emissions

【Nature】 The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 led to a huge drop in greenhouse-gas emissions because the resulting economic crisis meant many people stopped eating meat. Meat from domestic livestock farming was a main food staple during communist rule in the region. In 1990, Soviet citizens each consumed an average 32 kilograms of beef a year — 27% more than Western Europeans and four times more than the global average at the time. But meat demand and livestock production in the region fell drastically when the prices of everyday consumer products soared and the purchasing power of the rouble dwindled in the post-communist economic crisis. An estimated one-third of late-Soviet cropland has been abandoned since. These changes in the food and agriculture system in the former Soviet nations resulted in a net reduction of 7.6 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases in carbon dioxide equivalent from 1992 to 2011, researchers find from an analysis of data on livestock consumption and international trade¹ (see ‘Soviet shocks’). The drop is equivalent to one-quarter of CO₂ emissions from Amazon deforestation over the same period. Russia currently emits about 2.5 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases (CO₂equivalent) per year.

链接:

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-02024-6>

8 . “希望用中国科技帮助巴西发展农业”

【人民网】“现在，智能识别技术发展迅速。尤其是我们将其运用到食品卫生监管流程中，比如给畜类配备‘身份证’，记录其从出生到屠宰的所有环节，从而全程追溯，确保肉质安全。”中国食品土畜进出口商会副会长戎卫东介绍说。日前，首届中国—巴西食品土畜研讨会在巴西里约热内卢举行，中巴双方政府、商协会及企业代表齐聚一堂，共同探讨两国在食品土畜领域的合作机遇。里约热内卢州农业厅厅长爱德华多·洛佩斯曾两次访华。他对中国的发展程度表示惊叹，对中国的农业科技更是感兴趣。“今年下半年我可能还要访问中国，主要想了解中国的农业新科技。”他告诉本报记者，“中国作为人口大国，解决了数亿人的温饱问题，确实很不容易。我想肯定遇到过不少科技难题，我想知道中国是如何解决的，希望用中国科技帮助巴西发展农业。”

链接:

<http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2019/0702/c1002-31207029.html>

【文献速递】

1 .The development of ancient Chinese agricultural and water technology from 8000 BC to 1911 AD

文献源: Palgrave Communications,2019

摘要: Technology developments have made significant impacts on both humans and the environment in which they live. However, there is limited whole-of-system understanding of ancient technology development. This paper aims to uncover the evolutionary pattern of the ancient Chinese agricultural technology system that focused on land and water mobilisations from 8000 BC to 1911 AD. Our findings show that agricultural technology in China transitioned through an extremely slow, S-shaped pathway, increasing only ten fold in over 8000 years. The technology system was initially driven by tangible tools (40% of growth), then by technological theories and practices that contributed more than 50% of growth. Its development was spatially inclined to the Yellow River then to the Yangtze River region, where over 45% of technologies were developed. This study provides an empirical baseline for comparative studies between pre-industrial and industrial technologies. Greater understanding of the mechanisms of technology development will be required to reorientate technology development for present and future generations.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wqwGAa-VfAEXD8h2gldk939.pdf>

2 . Synchronous crop failures and climate-forced production variability

文献源: Science Advances,2019

摘要: Large-scale modes of climate variability can force widespread crop yield anomalies and are therefore often presented as a risk to food security. We quantify how modes of climate variability contribute to crop production variance. We find that the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), tropical Atlantic variability (TAV), and the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) together account for 18, 7, and 6% of globally aggregated maize, soybean, and wheat production variability, respectively. The lower fractions of global-scale soybean and wheat production variability result from substantial but offsetting climate-forced production anomalies. All climate modes are important in at least one region studied. In 1983, ENSO, the only mode capable of forcing globally synchronous crop failures, was responsible for the largest synchronous crop failure in the modern historical record. Our results provide the basis for monitoring, and potentially predicting, simultaneous crop failures.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wrH2AToHKAE_4Sz1Rm6o080.pdf

3 .Simulation of Spatiotemporal Land Use Changes for Integrated Model of Socioeconomic and Ecological Processes in China

文献源: Sustainability,2019

摘要: Land use/land cover changes (LULCC) have been affected by ecological processes as well as socioeconomic and human activities, resulting in several environmental problems. The study of the humanenvironment system combined with land use/land cover dynamics has received considerable attention in recent decades. We aimed to provide an integrated model that couples land use, socioeconomic influences, and ecosystem processes to explore the future dynamics of land use under two scenarios in China. Under Scenario A, the yield of grain continues to increase, and under Scenario B, the yield of grain remains constant. This study created a LULCC model by integrating a simple global socioeconomic model, a Terrestrial ecosystem simulator (TESim), and a land use allocation model. The results were analyzed by comparing spatiotemporal differences under predicted land use conditions in the two alternative scenarios. The simulation results showed patterns that varied between the two scenarios. In Scenario A, grassland will expand in the future and a large reduction in cropland will be observed. In Scenario B, the augmented expansion of cropland and a drastic shrinkage of forest area will be the main land use conversion features. Scenario A is more promising because more land is preserved for ecological restoration and urbanization, which is in line with China's Grain for Green Program. Economic development should be based on ecological protection. The results are expected to add insight to sustainable land use development and regional natural resource management in China.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wreqAeVI-AEIVFlq_cxM930.pdf

4 .Global impacts of future cropland expansion and intensification on agricultural markets and biodiversity

文献源: Nature Communications,2019

摘要: With rising demand for biomass, cropland expansion and intensification represent the main strategies to boost agricultural production, but are also major drivers of biodiversity decline. We investigate the consequences of attaining equal global production gains by

2030, either by cropland expansion or intensification, and analyse their impacts on agricultural markets and biodiversity. We find that both scenarios lead to lower crop prices across the world, even in regions where production decreases. Cropland expansion mostly affects biodiversity hotspots in Central and South America, while cropland intensification threatens biodiversity especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, India and China. Our results suggest that production gains will occur at the costs of biodiversity predominantly in developing tropical regions, while Europe and North America benefit from lower world market prices without putting their own biodiversity at risk. By identifying hotspots of potential future conflicts, we demonstrate where conservation prioritization is needed to balance agricultural production with conservation goals.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wq7qAe8mjACKgKIP7ppY627.pdf>

5. 作物种植变化对资源与环境影响的能值分析: 以湖北省1978—2015年作物种植变化为例

文献源: 生态与农村环境学报,2019

摘要: 采用能值分析和弹性分析方法相结合评价湖北省作物种植变化对农业生产效率和资源环境的影响。结果表明, 1978—2015年间湖北省农业生产效率较高, 环境可持续性较强, 但是近年来农业生产环境压力增大, 环境负荷率略有上升趋势。各能值指标变化的空间差异也较明显, 其中江汉平原地区能值投入率和能值产投比较高, 同时环境负荷率最高, 表明其可持续发展指数较低, 增速较缓; 东西部地区农业能值投入率和能值产投比均较小, 环境负荷率较低, 表明其可持续发展能力较高, 且增长速率较快, 环境压力也较小。1978—2015年湖北省水稻、棉花和豆类作物播种面积比例对可持续发展指数的弹性系数为负值且富有弹性, 蔬菜和水果作物播种面积比例对可持续发展指数的弹性系数呈现波动, 由正值转为负值再转为正值。由于湖北省环境负荷率较大主要是由化肥施用量较大引起的, 因此湖北省未来农业发展在注重效率的同时要高度关注农业生态环境, 减少单位面积化肥施用量, 减轻农业生产导致的环境压力, 促进农业可持续发展。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wqIWAGB3sACBpoadUZTM012.pdf>

6. 中国历史耕地变化及其对自然环境的影响

文献源: 古地理学报,2019

摘要: 农业开发已经直接或间接地影响并正在影响自然环境的许多方面, 中国农业开发

历史悠久,对自然环境造成的影响广泛而强烈,对认识人类活动导致的全球与区域环境变化具有代表性。文中总结了近年来基于考古和历史文献记录的中国历史耕地变化定量重建和耕地开发环境影响的研究成果。主要结论包括:(1)中国在历史耕地变化重建方面具有独特的优势,主要数据源包括田亩、税赋、人口等与耕地数量相关的数值记录,考古遗址点、聚落、路网、行政建制等与农业活动相关的信息,有关土地开发和农业生产的描述性记录等三大类。(2)对全国尺度的耕地面积推断始于春秋战国时期,过去1000年以来已重建了省(路)域的垦殖率,过去300年基于历史记录重建的东北、华北等区域垦殖率的分辨率已到县,在重建基础上利用分配模型获得的过去300年格网化垦殖率的分辨率可达10km×10km甚至1km×1km。相比于当前广泛使用的国际数据集,这些区域定量重建结果更为准确。(3)历史时期中国耕地的3次大规模扩张分别主要出现在西汉、两宋和清中叶,与此相对应,植被破坏和水土流失从北方地区扩展到南方地区,从平原低地扩展到低山丘陵、深山地区;过去300年耕地变化导致了碳排放的增加和可辨识的区域气候变化。未来中国的历史耕地变化重建及其对环境的影响研究,应与国际过去土地利用/覆盖研究衔接,研究重点为延长历史耕地重建时限、提高重建单元的空间分辨率和改进耕地格网化分配模型。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wp80Acr3PAEeEAFASV6E148.pdf>

7. 基于气候生产潜力的云南人粮关系及其未来变化

文献源: 中国农业气象,2019

摘要: 基于云南117个气象站1961-2015年观测实况及全球气候模式模拟的2016-2055年年平均气温、降水量数据,使用Thorntwaite Memorial模型计算并分析云南各地气候生产潜力(Tspv)的时空变化特征,构建并计算Tspv的人口承载力(Tspv-人口承载力)和气候承载力指数。结果表明:(1)云南Tspv呈现明显的纬向分布及垂直分布特征,总体表现为南部高于北部,低海拔地区高于高海拔地区,降水是云南Tspv主要限制因子;(2)1961-2015年全省Tspv仅滇西的部分地区显著增加,滇中局部等地显著减少,其余地区变化不显著,全省平均Tspv年际波动大,在2009年前后发生突变;(3)2006-2015年云南人均粮食供应稳定增长,接近或超过小康型粮食需求,耕地的人口承载力(耕地-人口承载力)逐年增加,但远低于Tspv-人口承载力,即使在极端减产年,Tspv-人口承载力水平仍能满足当前人口、耕地规模下富裕型粮食需求,人粮关系状态为盈余;(4)如果保持现有稳定的人口、耕地及生产力水平增幅,未来不同的排放情景下,云南Tspv及Tspv-人口承载力都将稳定增加,人粮关系状态以粮食盈余为主,且高排放情景下承载力和人粮关系状态水平均优于低排放情景。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0xRDyAGcAiAAyU5PFKv8k796.pdf>

8. 基于开发适宜性评价的耕地后备资源丰度研究——以山西省襄汾县为例

文献源: 山西农业科学,2019

摘要: 研究耕地后备资源开发适宜性,测算其丰度值,明确开发模式能够为耕地后备资源合理可持续利用提供科学依据。以山西省襄汾县为研究区,通过构建模糊综合评价模型,对襄汾县生态安全、自然适宜和经济可行3个方面进行开发适宜性评价;在适宜性评价的基础上,通过计算新增耕地系数和新增耕地面积占比,构建耕地后备资源丰度测算模型,并以丰度值为依据,运用ArcGIS空间分析功能,将襄汾县开发模式进行分区研究。结果表明,襄汾县无高等适宜后备资源;较高等适宜面积为2 187.775 4 hm²;中等适宜面积为11 511.268 1 hm²;勉强适宜面积为3 782.169 9 hm²;不适宜开发面积为543.683 5 hm²。襄汾县耕地后备资源开发分为4种模式,优先开发模式总规模为3 685.640 2 hm²;重点开发模式总规模为3 413.028 4 hm²;适度开发模式总规模为5 073.909 4 hm²;先保护后开发模式总规模为5 852.318 8 hm²。在耕地后备资源开发过程中,应因地制宜,对不同区域采取差别化开发,以实现耕地后备资源的可持续利用。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wrxmALTV-AA79AEPJsMo681.pdf>

9. 黄淮海平原非农化土地空间格局及其影响因素

文献源: 地域研究与开发,2019

摘要: 土地是农民赖以生存的根基,乡村土地非农化问题是当前乡村所面临的"乡村病"之一.对传统平原农区非农化土地空间分异及其影响因素的研究相对匮乏.基于黄淮海平原县域数据,选取乡村非农化土地相关变量,采用逐步线性多元回归的方法解析了非农化土地空间分异的主要影响因素,并对驱动机制进行了探讨.结果表明:(1)黄淮海平原农村居民点建设用地占据非农化土地的比重最大;(2)黄淮海平原不同非农化土地空间格局总体上呈现出典型的带状或组团状格局,如沿太行山东麓带、环渤海经济圈、黄河经济协作带、沿京九和陇海铁路轴带等;(3)黄淮海平原乡村非农化土地空间分异的主要影响因素为县域人均GDP、人均规模以上工业总产值、人均城镇固定资产投资、乡村人均一产增加值、人口密度、人均耕地面积6个变量,自然因素则不显著;(4)黄淮海平原城镇建设用地和农村居民点用地集约化发展有待提升,工业园区建设用地集约化发展初见成效,非农化土地空间分异影响因素与其他建设用地空间分异影响因素呈现出驱动逻辑的一致性,政府财政导向的发展道路仍是主导.提出了破解乡村土地非农化问题的建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wrnWAI2isABRAJhfMoSU402.pdf>

10 . 南方水稻复种指数变化对国家粮食产能的影响及其政策启示

文献源: 地理学报,2019

摘要: 中国南方地区水稻生产的变化对国家粮食安全具有重要影响。本文利用Landsat数据提取1990-2015年南方地区水稻种植制度分布及变化,并分析其对粮食产能的影响。结果表明: ① 1990-2015年,水稻复种指数从148.3%下降到129.3%,双季稻改种单季稻(“双改单”)损失的播种面积为253.16万hm²,区域上以长江中下游地区变化最为突出。南方地区水稻种植制度整体呈现由北向南“双退单进”的变化格局; ② 1990-2015年,“双改单”导致全国水稻产量减少6.1%,粮食产量减少2.6%。水稻主产区湖南省和江西省以及经济发展较好的浙江省因“双改单”水稻减产幅度较大,均超过13%; ③ 充分利用“双改单”稻田的粮食产能相当于新增耕地223.3万hm²,为2001-2015年通过土地整治项目新增耕地总量的54%,是2016-2020年全国新增耕地规划目标的1.7倍,可节省约1674.4亿元新增耕地开垦费用。因此,与其追求低质量的“新”耕地,不如充分利用已有的高质量“旧”耕地,政府应转变耕地占补平衡的考核方式,将因提高复种指数增加的播种面积纳入补充指标。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wpmAM2EhADnxY1Hy0EU311.pdf>

11 .Temporal and Spatial Characteristics of the Change of Cultivated Land Resources in the Black Soil Region of Heilongjiang Province (China)

文献源: Sustainability,2019

摘要: It is of great significance for the improvement of grain production capacity and the protection of cultivated land in the Black Soil Region to reveal the temporal and spatial evolution trend of the change in cultivated land resources. In this paper, the temporal and spatial variation pattern of cultivated land resources in Heilongjiang Province was analyzed based on the remote sensing images made in 1995, 2005, and 2015 with the 3S Technology by using the land use dynamic degree, kernel density analysis, and transfer matrix methods. The results showed that, during the two decades from 1995 to 2015, the total quantity of cultivated land increased slightly. To be specific, in 1995-2005, the total quantity of cultivated land increased; in 2005-2015, the number decreased. Spatially, the conversion of cultivated land was mainly concentrated in the west of Heilongjiang Province. During the

study period, the high-density cultivated land area was concentrated in the west of Heilongjiang Province, and the largest increase came in Heihe City and Qitaihe City. The conversion between each land type and cultivated land was observed. The internal conversion of cultivated land was between dryland and paddy field. The transfer-out of cultivated land was mainly the conversion of dryland into construction land and woodland, and the transfer-in was mainly the conversion of woodland, unused land, and construction land into dryland, while only a small quantity of conversion involving paddy field was found. Spatially, the conversion mainly took place in Harbin City, Heihe City, and Suihua City in the center and west of Heilongjiang Province, and also in a moderate amount in Qiqihar City in the east of Heilongjiang Province.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wrTKAcyZNADNn94129e0239.pdf>

【研究报告】

1. 《2019年全球粮食危机报告》

发布源: useit知识库

发布时间: 2019-04-05

摘要: 2019年4月2日, 联合国多家机构与合作伙伴共同发布《2019年全球粮食危机报告》(Global Report on Food Crises 2019)。报告显示, 2018年, 全球仍有53个国家的大约1.13亿人遭遇重度饥饿, 比2017年的1.24亿略有下降。报告显示, 1.13亿人中, 有近三分之二都集中在阿富汗、刚果民主共和国、埃塞俄比亚、尼日利亚、南苏丹、苏丹、叙利亚和也门这八个国家。此外, 共有17个国家的重度饥饿比例持平或是上升。包括朝鲜和委内瑞拉在内的13个国家因数据不足而未被列入报告的分析范围。冲突、气候变化与经济波动仍是导致粮食不安全的主要原因。报告指出, 2018年共有21个国家和地区的近7400万人因冲突或安全局势动荡而陷入饥饿, 占到全球总人数的三分之二。其中大约3300万人居住在非洲的10个不同国家, 另有超过2700万人居住在西亚和中东的7个国家。2018年, 共有2900万人由于气候变化和自然灾害而出现粮食不安全, 其中绝大部分都居住在非洲。而经济波动则在布隆迪、苏丹和津巴布韦等国造成1020万人食不果腹。报告指出, 尽管重度饥饿的人口数量略有下降, 但过去三年来, 全球面临粮食危机的总人数始终维持在1亿以上, 且波及的国家范围正在扩大。此外, 还有42个国家的1.43亿人距离重度饥饿仅有一步之遥。处于紧急状态的儿童长期重度营养不良依旧引人关切, 许多儿童罹患疾病, 食物摄入量不足, 许多面临粮食危机的母亲和护理人员很难在儿童生长发育的关键时期向其提供必须的营养, 在报告所涵盖的国家中, 只有少数能够达到营养膳食的最低要求。报告预计, 在2019年, 也门、刚果民主共和国、阿富汗、埃塞俄

比亚、叙利亚、苏丹、南苏丹以及尼日利亚北部仍将经历全球最为严重的粮食危机，上述国家有大批人口处于粮食紧急状态，粮食需求与供给之间存在巨大缺口，导致营养不良比例高企或死亡人口增多。报告建议通过终止冲突、增强女性权能、为儿童提供营养和教育、改善乡村基础设施，以及加强社会保障，来建立坚实稳定且具有抵抗力的“零饥饿”世界。这份报告由联合国粮农组织、世界粮食计划署、人道协调厅、儿童基金会以及欧盟等多家机构共同编制，并于今天在比利时布鲁塞尔召开的“危机之下的粮食与农业”高级别会议上发布，为期两天的会议将讨论如何通过创新手段应对粮食危机。

链接:

<https://www.useit.com.cn/thread-22876-1-1.html>

【行业报告】

1. 《中国农业产业发展报告2019》

发布源: 科技日报

发布时间: 2019-05-14

摘要: 《中国农业产业发展报告2019》13日在京发布。《报告》基于农业产业价值链角度,重新估算了中国农业产业发展对国民经济的真实贡献;结果显示,单纯按农业增加值占GDP比重的传统计算方式,农业的贡献被低估。2017年全国农业增加值占GDP的比重仅为7.9%。《报告》就此提出:农业“压舱石”作用如何体现?研究发现,2017年我国农业—食物系统增加值占GDP的比重达23.3%,农业—食物系统主要包括农产品加工业(占GDP的7.3%)、中间投入(占GDP的3.16%)、商业和运输服务业(占GDP的2.1%)、住宿和餐饮(占GDP的2.8%)。《报告》显示,农业—食物系统的就业比重达36.07%。农业的就业比例为26.9%,农产品加工业的就业比例占4.6%。《报告》还采用中国农科院农业经济与发展研究所和国际食物政策研究所(IFPRI)联合开发的模型评估了产业兴旺对国民经济的影响,结果显示,农村产业融合发展对国民经济增长的拉动作用明显,是国民经济发展的“战略后院”。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0woxeAHZNNAABtvvLX1V0697.png>

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