

China Launch Event for Growing Better: Ten Critical Transitions to Transform Food and Land Use

November 22, 2019

Beijing, China

Event Summary:

On November 22, 2019, the Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU) and WRI China launched the Chinese version of 'Growing Better: Ten Critical Transitions to Transform Food and Land Use' in Beijing. In addition to a diverse audience representing different stakeholders, **12 media** attended, including **People.cn, CBN, Bloomberg Businessweek, Jieman, 21st Century Business Herald, Worker's Daily, The Beijing News, Science and Technology Daily, China Food Newspaper, Farmers' Daily, Food Safety Guide Magazine** and **China Food Safety Newspaper**.

Fang Li, Chief Representative, World Resource Institute China Office, facilitated and opened the meeting, then handed over to **Seth Cook, Associate, FOLU China and India**, who delivered a brief introduction to FOLU and its country platforms, and shared his observations of China's achievements in food security and poverty reduction, as well as the challenges the country's food and land use systems face.

Starting with a humorous story of a young reporter interviewing the TATA CEO, **Manish Bapna, Executive Vice President and Managing Director, WRI**, underscored the importance of learning from good and bad decisions at this critical juncture to transform food and land use systems. Then **Per Pharo, NICFI, FOLU Global Report Editor & Lead Author**, gave a thorough overview of the report's key findings and the ten critical transitions which underpin the report. This was followed by a presentation by **Andre Deppermann, Research Scholar, IIASA** on the modelling which generated much of the report's unique data. A special organic tea break was arranged by Shi Yan, Founder, Shared Harvest, who also served as a panelist.

Representatives from **Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), China Agricultural University (CAU), EAT Foundation, New Hope Group** (China's largest private agricultural company) and **Shared Harvest CSA** farm served on a panel which gave comments on the report and the ten critical transitions proposed.

One of the key messages of this event is that shifting to healthier and more sustainable diets is one of the most critical transitions for China, and could be achieved by promoting Chinese traditional diets, taxing meat consumption, building sustainable diet networks, as well as marketing healthy food more effectively. Immediate actions for FOLU/WRI could include: developing a transition agenda for China, establishing healthy diet targets in China's '14th 5-year plan', and supporting systematic institutional & policy analysis on China's transitions.

Another important message is that there are still large gaps in the private sector in terms of greening agricultural supply chains. Current practices of China’s domestic companies like diversifying suppliers and investing in exporting countries are designed to ensure reliability of supply rather than quality and sustainability.

Event snapshot



Talks delivered by Fang Li, Per Pharo, Andre Deppermann, Manish Bapna and Seth Cook (clockwise from upper left)



Panel Discussion

Panelists’ comments on the report

“The ten critical transitions report provides a solution on how to deal with the challenges of demand and supply that arise in the course of urbanization and economic development.”

----- **Wu Wenliang, Professor and Dean, College of Resources and Environmental Sciences, China Agricultural University**

“Ecological civilization is high on the Chinese government agenda. We should take action now for generations to come.”

----- **Yang Lirong, Division Chief, Senior Research Fellow, Environmental Convention Implementation Technical Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment**

“Unless you bend the curve now, we will eat the wrong foods and pay the price in terms of our health. The transition to healthy diets can contribute to environmental sustainability and pave the way to realizing the Paris Agreement.”

----- **Dr. Fabrice DeClerck, Science Director, EAT/Stockholm Resilience Centre**

“At New Hope Group, we are already making some progress as you listed in the report. I hope more industry peers and government officials can read this report and contribute to the healthy development of the food industry.”

----- **An Fengshan, Chief Brand Officer, New Hope Group**

“I find that ten years ago, what we discussed was more about reforming the model of agriculture, this time the report is more about reforming the system. I think we can discuss more on innovating the system. Also, the report mentioned hidden costs which I find quite interesting. I hope to scale up good case studies to share more with others.”

----- **Dr. Shi Yan (Founder, Shared Harvest)**

Selected insights from panelists

“It is important to build a system to better connect consumption and production, as more wastes and carbon will be generated during the transportation process over longer distances. I would also suggest setting up a unified standard to verify organic foods in order to save costs and streamline processes.”

----- **Dr. Shi Yan (Founder, Shared Harvest)**

“As a food company, we combine digitalization technology and our experiences to build smart agriculture and smart farms. We also provide internet finance programs to help support farmers and eradicate poverty.”

----- **An Fengshan, Chief Brand Officer, New Hope Group**

“In the past ten years, the obesity rate in China has increased by 68%; too much meat and fat are consumed. I am not saying that meat should be excluded from people’s diets, but eating more vegetables and less meat is healthier. More than that, it is beneficial to have more diversified food such as legumes and whole grains.”

----- **Dr. Fabrice DeClerck, Science Director, EAT/Stockholm Resilience Centre**

“First, I would recommend establishing a platform among farmers, to encourage all kinds of farms, large or small. Second, streamline and optimize supply systems to

connect consumption and production according to geographical proximity. Third, coordinate and combine consumption needs to upscale it to a bigger level.”

----- Wu Wenliang, Professor, Dean, College of Resources and Environmental Sciences, China Agricultural University

“The 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) will be held in Kunming next year. I think it would be a good time for government, industry and more stakeholders to read this report.”

----- Yang Lirong, Division Chief, Senior Research Fellow, Environmental Convention Implementation Technical Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment

Selected insights from the Q&A

Q: What is the impact of climate change on agriculture here?

A: from Wu Wenliang: The impact is very big. Currently we are having a warm winter. When temperatures rise, groundwater levels are affected, which will influence the productivity of wheat. In the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, groundwater levels have declined significantly. Our generation, or even several generations, may never be able to recover the gap.

Q: Chinese people tend to eat more meat and rice in our tradition, which is often blamed for releasing more greenhouse gases. The report recommended to eat more vegetables and less meat. What innovations on financing and technology can you recommend to guide consumers to adopt a healthier diet?

A: from Per Pharo: The challenge is doubled for you to consume less meat and rice. However, it is important not only to change consumer habits, but also to change how we produce meat to make it greener. Also, the means of growing rice can be made more environmentally friendly.

A: from Shi Yan: I think it is key to rebuild our relationship with the land. From my observation, more food waste is generated when people live far away from the countryside. In recent years, China is promoting rural revitalization, which brings urban people closer to where food is grown while enabling farmers to be employed near their homes rather than migrating.

A: from An Fengshan: As a food company, we want to provide safer and healthier food for people. We will make changes accordingly.

A: from Fabrice DeClerck: In fact, how to produce food is very important. For example, the means of producing rice matters a lot in terms of methane emissions. In California, we can grow rice while preserving wetlands. Second, we need to change the notion that the richer people become, the more meat there is on the table.

A: from Wu Wenliang: I would propose to tax different foods to in order to change consumption patterns. For example, adding a 30% tax on beef and mutton, 20% on

pork, while only 10% on vegetables. Second, setting red lines that wetlands cannot be changed to farm lands. Thirdly, we can rotate land for dry and wet use, which will generate more economic returns.

Media Coverage

Summary:

As of November 29th, a total of **41** clippings were generated from the media (including provincial media). Even Harbin news radio event broadcast a report in their news flash program.

In-depth coverage

1. CBN: [Less Pork More Vegetable? Expert: Multi-protein Intake is better for Health](#)

In China, 6 out of 10 risk factors of premature death are related to food and unbalanced diet structure. New findings reveal that diversifying protein supply can help formulate a healthier diet. “We are facing the first health crisis caused by non-communicable disease (NCDs),” observed Fabrice DeClerck. “Increasing the intake of vegetables can not only bring a healthier life but also reduce burdens on land use.”

少吃猪肉多吃菜？专家：多元蛋白摄入更利于健康

第一财经 · 2019-11-22 18:15:26

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邵海麟

“在中国，大家所摄入的肉量实际上比欧洲高一倍，不是让大家不吃肉，而是应该增加蔬菜的摄入。”

遭遇非洲猪瘟，导致生猪产能下降，由此造成的猪肉缺口之际，正是推动蛋白质来源向多元化转变的大好时机。

11月22日，由粮食和土地利用联盟发布的《更好的增长：粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型》报告提到，人类蛋白质来源应该向多元化转变，这样有助于全球健康饮食的转型。比如，可持续渔业和水产养殖业，可以增加海洋蛋白质的供应，减少对土地的需求，帮助形成更健康、更多元化的饮食。

斯德哥尔摩粮食论坛/应变与发展中心科学主任Fabrice DeClerck发言称，作为一个环境科学家，经常讲环境、生态系统遭遇危机，但要提醒大家注意健康危机，这是有史以来世界上第一次出现非传染性疾病的健康危机。

他说，在中国，过早死亡的10大风险因素中，有6个都跟饮食有关。排在第1位的是饮食结构的风险；也就是说饮食结构不够丰富、不够多元，而且蔬菜和全麦摄入量不足，从而导致肥胖、高血压等疾病。

在过去10年中，肥胖率在中国增加了68%，原因是摄入的食物过多，尤其是油脂食物过多。脂肪和胆固醇的摄入，也都增加了40%多，唯一下降的指标是营养不良。并非只有中国、美国、墨西哥等国家更糟糕。

“这的确是一个我们需要付出的代价，如果没有恰当的方式生产食品，消费食品，就会不断付出这种代价。像美国、墨西哥都在付出这种代价。当然，还是有解决向好的办法。在中国，大家所摄入的肉量，实际上比欧洲高一倍，不是说让大家不吃肉，而是应该增加蔬菜的摄入。虽然中国人高蛋白摄入量，比绝大部分国家都高，但距离增加50%的话，尤其豆类增加一倍的话，还有增加余量的消费，饮食结构会更加健康。” Fabrice DeClerck说。

除了少吃点肉，即便吃肉也可以在肉类的选择上更加多元一些。

22日上午，农业农村部官员在10月份生猪生产形势新闻发布会上表示，猪肉缺口将伴随生猪生产的恢复、进口、储备肉轮换以及肉类替代，而有所缓解。

农业农村部畜牧兽医局局长杨振海称，今年以来，肉禽生产增势非常迅猛，禽蛋和牛羊肉均不同程度增长，市场供应充裕，而猪肉的大幅增长，可在一定程度上填补猪肉供应的缺口，有利于增加元旦春节期间肉禽等“菜篮子”产品的供给。

根据农业农村部监测数据，今年1-10月份，全国累计鸡肉出栏同比增长15.5%，与以往历年相比增速较快，产能达到历史高点；牛奶产量同比增长5.6%，这也属近年来少有，10月份，鸡蛋产量同比增长6.1%，连续6个月环比增长。

据国家统计局数据，前三季度牛肉和羊肉产量分别达到450万吨和330万吨，分别增长3.2%和2.3%，这在近年来也是增长较快的。

杨振海称，综合各方面的数据，预计全年猪肉增产潜力在300万吨以上，年出栏160万吨以上，禽蛋增产80万吨以上，牛羊肉增产30万吨以上。总的来看，猪肉、禽蛋、牛羊产品全面增产，猪肉增产更多，可在一定程度上缓解猪肉供应紧张的难题，丰富老百姓“菜篮子”产品供给。

杨振海称，从世界范围看，2016年，禽肉取代猪肉，成为全球消费的第一大肉品，其消费最多的肉品，这主要是因为禽肉属于白肉，猪肉属于红肉，吃禽肉更有利于健康，也更经济。肉鸡、肉鸭的饲料转化率不到2:1，生猪的饲料转化率超过3:1，禽肉生产效率更高，而且禽肉生产更有利于减轻资源压力，更有益于环保。

“建议大家多消费禽肉。”杨振海称。

Repost (7 clippings):

- Tencent: [Less Pork More Vegetable? Expert: Multiprotein Intake is better for Health](#)
- Netease: [Less Pork More Vegetable? Expert: Multiprotein Intake is better for Health](#)
- Sina: [Less Pork More Vegetable? Expert: Multiprotein Intake is better for Health](#)
- Baidu: [Less Pork More Vegetable? Expert: Multiprotein Intake is better for Health](#)
- Industry Observer(Weibo): [Less Pork More Vegetable? Expert: Multiprotein Intake is better for Health](#)
- Anhuiyumu: [Less Pork More Vegetable? Expert: Multiprotein Intake is better for Health](#)
- Xmn: [Less Pork More Vegetable? Expert: Multiprotein Intake is better for Health](#)

2. Farmers' Daily: Report "Growing Better: Ten Critical Transitions to Transform Food and Land Use" was Launched in Beijing

Summary: From the perspective of economic transformation, *Farmers' Daily* analyzes the economic benefits of the transformation of food and land use system mentioned in the report, which can reduce the hidden costs of environment, health and development caused by the production and consumption of food and land.

《更好的增长：粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型》中文版在京发布

国际农业
2019-11-22 17:48:44

+ 订阅

农民日报客户端讯（记者 姚媛）11月22日，粮食和土地利用联盟的一项标志性报告《更好的增长：粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型》中文版在京发布。研究发现，人类目前每年因生产和消耗粮食及土地而造成环境、健康和发展的隐性成本达到12万亿美元。如果不加以改变，这个成本还会增加到16万亿美元。

报告首次评估了全球范围内粮食和土地利用系统转型的收益以及不作为的巨大成本，提出以十大关键转型为核心的具体改革议程，号召全球领袖马上行动，推进经济转型。

报告指出，每年最多投入3500亿美元可获得15倍以上的收益，改革收益远大于成本，即到2030年，转型每年将带来4.5万亿美元新商机，同时节约5.7万亿美元的成本。



世界资源研究所（美国）北京代表处首席代表方莉发言

报告提出的十个转型包括（但不限于）保护和恢复自然和气候，投资于自然的解决方案，推广多元化和健康的饮食，减少浪费和振兴农村经济等。目前的粮食和土地利用系统排放了全球30%的温室气体，是森林和其他自然栖息地破坏的首要原因。基于自然的解决方案，包括可持续农业和森林保护，能够解决1/3的气候问题，仅可再生农业到2030年每年即可形成1.2万亿美元收益。



粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型

“这份开创性的报告阐明了相关粮食和土地利用系统的转型可以产生巨大的社会、经济和环境效益。”世界资源研究所北京办公室首席代表方莉博士说，“中国可以且应该采取行动，力争成为这个领域创新的领导者，为了健康的中国，也为了健康的地球。中国已经在粮食和土地利用的许多领域，包括生态保护、造林、扶贫等方面取得了巨大进步，用世界7%的耕地养活了14亿人口，但中国同时也面临气候变化、缺水、栖息地丧失、土地退化和肥料率升高等众多挑战。”

3. Worker's Daily: FOLU's Report shows Hidden Cost are \$12 Trillion A Year Worldwide , We Need Call for the Transformation of Food and Land Use Systems

Summary: The article highlighted the potential for investing in nature-based solutions, which would help people promote a diverse and healthy diet, reduce waste and revitalize the rural economy. The report discloses that the benefits far outweigh the costs, proposing a concrete reform agenda centered around ten critical transitions. These stand to unlock 4.5 trillion USD in new business opportunities each year by 2030, at the same time as saving costs of 5.7 trillion USD a year in damage to people and the planet by 2030, more than 15 times the investment cost of up to 350 billion a year.

报告称全球每年消耗隐性成本达12万亿美元 呼吁推进粮食和土地利用系统转型

工人日报客户端 作者:杜鑫 2019-11-23

工人日报客户端11月23日电 11月22日,粮食和土地利用联盟发布报告《更好的增长:粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型》,该报告首次评估了全球范围内粮食和土地利用系统转型的收益以及不作为的巨大成本。报告显示,人类目前每年因生产和消耗粮食及土地而造成的环境、健康和发展的隐性成本达到12万亿美元,而且如果情况不变的话,这个成本还会增加到16万亿美元。

报告指出,每年最多投入3500亿美元可获得15倍以上的收益,改革收益远大于成本。即到2030年,转型每年将带来4.5万亿美元新商机,同时节约5.7万亿美元的成本。报告提出的十个转型包括(但不限于)保护和恢复自然和气候,投资基于自然的解决方案,推广多元化和健康的饮食,减少浪费和振兴农村经济等。

“通过阻止和逆转森林和其他自然生态系统的破坏,保护生物多样性,改善淡水和海洋的健康和生产力,我们可以不必再侵占自然,实现健康和发展。事实上,我们能从农业中节约15亿公顷的土地。”报告主编和主要作者佩尔·弗洛说。(记者杜鑫)

编辑:曹明 赵琛



4. Beijing News, [The Food and Land Use Transition is Expected to Generate \\$4.5 trillion Per Year In New Business Opportunities](#)

Summary: The report uses data to compare costs and benefits, proving that there are huge business opportunities in healthy diets. In addition, China's efforts in environmental protection, afforestation and poverty alleviation are highly affirmed in the event. The report also recommends that China should take action and encourage others to cope with challenges such as land degradation, habitat loss and climate change.

粮食和土地利用转型有望带来每年4.5万亿美元新商机

新京报讯(记者 欧阳晓娟) 11月22日,粮食和土地利用联盟发布《更好的增长:粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型》报告(以下简称“报告”)显示,目前全球每年在粮食、土地领域的生产、消耗,造成的环境、健康和发展的隐性成本达到12万亿美元,如果情况不变,该成本将增加到16万亿美元。如果实施转型,到2030年,每年将带来4.5万亿美元的新商机。



该报告首次评估了全球范围内粮食和土地利用系统转型的收益以及不转型的成本,提出以十大关键转型为核心的具体改革议程,转型包含健康饮食、高产和再生农业、保护和恢复自然、健康和富饶的海洋、蛋白供应链多元化、食物损失和浪费、本地循环和联系、数字革命、农村改善升级、性别和人口等。

报告指出,在转型和改革中,每年最多投入3500亿美元,可获得15倍以上的收益。到2030年,转型每年将带来4.5万亿美元新商机,同时节约5.7万亿美元的成本。其中,健康饮食领域中的有机食品、饮料的新商机产值每年可达7700亿美元,蛋白供应链多元化中的植物性肉类年产值可达1400亿美元,数字革命中的物联网农业可达1100亿美元。

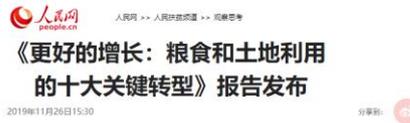
“这份报告阐明了相关粮食和土地利用系统的转型,可以产生巨大的社会、经济和环境效益。”世界资源研究所北京办公室首席代表方莉表示,中国已经在粮食和土地利用的许多领域,包括生态保护、造林、扶贫等方面取得巨大进步,但也面临气候变化、缺水、栖息地丧失、土地退化和肥胖率升高等挑战,“中国可以且应该采取行动,力争成为这个领域创新的领导者。”

Repost (6 clippings):

- Sina: [Food and Land Use Transformation is Expected to Bring 4.5-trillion-Dollar New Business Opportunity](#)
- Baidu: [Food and Land Use Transformation is Expected to Bring 4.5-trillion-Dollar New Business Opportunity](#)
- Sohu: [Food and Land Use Transformation is Expected to Bring 4.5-trillion-Dollar New Business Opportunity](#)
- Ciudsrc: [Food and Land Use Transformation is Expected to Bring 4.5-trillion-Dollar New Business Opportunity](#)
- Beijing News(Weibo): [Food and Land Use Transformation is Expected to Bring 4.5-trillion-Dollar New Business Opportunity](#)
- Finance Newsflash(Weibo): [Food and Land Use Transformation is Expected to Bring 4.5-trillion-Dollar New Business Opportunity](#)

5. People.cn: [Latest Report “Growing Better: Ten Critical Transitions to Transform Food and Land Use” was launched in China](#)

Summary: The report emphasizes the long-term benefits of food and land use transformation. It shows that transitions of food and land use system helps accelerate healthy diet processes, reduce the waste and develop rural economy at the same time.



11月22日，粮食和土地利用联盟发布报告《更好的增长：粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型》，该报告首次评估了全球范围内粮食和土地利用系统转型的收益以及不作为的巨大成本。报告显示，人类目前每年因生产和消耗粮食及土地而造成的环境、健康和发展的隐性成本达到12万亿美元，而且如果情况不变的话，这个成本还会增加到16万亿美元。

报告指出，每年最多投入3500亿美元可获得15倍以上的收益，改革收益远大于成本。即到2030年，转型每年将带来4.5万亿美元新商机，同时节约5.7万亿美元的成本。报告提出的十个转型包括（但不限于）保护和恢复自然和气候，投资于自然的解决方案，推广多元化和健康的饮食，减少浪费和振兴农村经济等。

“通过阻止和逆转森林和其他自然生态系统的破坏，保护生物多样性，改善淡水和海洋的健康和生产力，我们可以不必再侵占自然，实现健康和可持续发展。事实上，我们能从农业中节约15亿公顷的土地。”报告主编和主要作者佩尔·弗洛说。

6. Science and Technology Daily: [Ten transportations to achieve win-win](#)

Summary: The report presents four transition themes from the conference, noting the key for transition is to unleash the potential of high-quality food and land use systems through government’s policies, actions and public participation. “There is no system level trade-off between food production and environmental protection. Even with a growing global population we show that there is enough land to provide nutritious diets for all while at the same time protecting and restoring nature and slashing greenhouse gas emissions and delivering better, more inclusive development.” said Per Pharo, FOLU Global Report Editor and Lead Author

粮食和土地利用联盟发布报告称 “十大转型”才能两全其美

本报记者 马爱平
马越

“在粮食生产和环境保护之间没有系统性的权衡。即使全球人口增加，也有足够的土地来提供营养，同时能保护和恢复自然，减少温室气体排放，实现更高质量、更具包容性的发展。”日前，粮食和土地利用联盟的一项标志性报告——《更好的增长：粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型》中文版发布，全球报告主编和主要作者、挪威气候变化与森林倡议主席佩尔·弗洛表示。

该报告首次评估了全球范围内粮食和土地利用系统转型的收益以及不作为的巨大成本。报告提出了以十大关键转型为核心的具体改革议程，能大幅减少对人类和地球的危害。报告指出，每年最多投入3500亿美元可获得15倍以上的收益，改革收益远大于成本。即到2030年，转型每年将带来4.5万亿美

元新商机，同时节约5.7万亿美元的成本。

佩尔·弗洛介绍，报告提出的十个转型包括保护和恢复自然和气候，投资于自然的解决方案，推广多元化和健康的饮食，减少浪费和振兴农村经济等。目前的粮食和土地利用系统排放了全球30%的温室气体，是森林和其他自然栖息地破坏的首要原因。基于自然的解决方案，包括可持续农业和森林保护，能够解决1/3的气候问题。例如，仅再生农业到2030年每年即可形成1.2万亿美元收益。

“通过阻止和逆转森林和其他自然生态系统的破坏，保护生物多样性，改善淡水和海洋的健康和生产力，我们可以不必再侵占自然，实现健康和可持续发展。事实上，我们能从农业中节约15亿公顷的土地。”佩尔·弗洛说，报告呼吁，要采取集体行动，释放高质量粮食和土地利用系统的潜力，包括通过政策改革、国家主导的行动和公众的参与来支持关键的转型。目前已经有不少解决方案，但仍需资助扩大规模。

《更好的增长：粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型》报告中文版发布

2019-11-25 13:05:08 来源：科技日报 作者：马爱平 马越

科技日报记者 马爱平 马越
日前，粮食和土地利用联盟的一项标志性报告——《更好的增长：粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型》中文版发布，报告首次评估了全球范围内粮食和土地利用系统转型的收益以及不作为的巨大成本。

报告提出了以十大关键转型为核心的具体改革议程，能大幅减少对人类和地球的危害。报告指出，每年最多投入3500亿美元可获得15倍以上的收益，改革收益远大于成本。即到2030年，转型每年将带来4.5万亿美元新商机，同时节约5.7万亿美元的成本。



“这份开创性的报告阐明了有关粮食和土地利用系统的转型可以产生巨大的社会、经济和环境效益。”非暴力研究用北京办公室首席代表方博士说，“中国可以也应该采取行动，力争成为这个领域创新的领导者，为了健康的中国，也为了健康的地球。中国已经在粮食和土地利用的许多领域，包括生态保护、造林、扶贫等方面取得了巨大进步。报告为继续推进了14亿人口，很中国同时也面临气候变化、缺水、粮食危机、土地退化和肥料滥用等诸多挑战。”

Repost(6 clippings):

- Hexun: [Ten transportations for a Win-win World](#)
- People: [Ten transportations for a Win-win World](#)
- China: [Ten transportations for a Win-win World](#)
- Wokeji: [Ten transportations for a Win-win World](#)

- Ce: [Ten transportations for a Win-win World](#)
- Mcxg: [Ten transportations for a Win-win World](#)

7. China Food Safety News: [The Transformation of Food and Land Use Will Bring New Business Opportunities](#)

Summary: The report calls on countries to seize the business opportunities brought by the transformation and achieve the goals of healthy and sustainable development.



8. China Food News: [Food and Land Use Set to Cost 16 trillion USD Per Year, Unless Action is Taken Now](#)

Summary: New findings reveal that the ways in which people produce and consume food and use land currently account for 12 trillion USD a year in hidden costs to the environment, human health and development, costs that are set to rise to 16 trillion USD by 2050 if current trends continue.



图1.方莉，世界资源研究所(美国)北京代表处首席代表

“这份开创性的报告阐明了相关粮食和土地利用系统的转型可以产生巨大的社会、经济和环境效益”，世界资源研究所北京办公室首席代表方莉博士说。“中国可以且应该采取行动，力争成为这个领域创新的领导者，为了健康的中国，也为了健康的地球。”

“中国已经在粮食和土地利用的许多领域，包括生态保护、造林、扶贫等方面取得了巨大进步，用世界7%的耕地养活了14亿人口，但中国同时也面临气候变化、缺水、栖息地丧失、土地退化和肥料养分过剩等众多挑战。”

报告提出的十个转型包括(但不限于)保护和恢复自然和气候，投资于自然的解决方案，推广多元化和健康的饮食，减少浪费和振兴农村经济等。目前的粮食和土地利用系统排放了全球30%的温室气体，森林和其他自然栖息地破坏的首要原因。基于自然的解决方案，包括可持续农业和森林保护，能够解决1/3的气候问题。例如，仅再生农业到2030年每年即可形成1.2万亿美元收益。



图2. Per Pharo, 全球报告主编和主要作者，国际气候变化与森林倡议主席

“在粮食生产和环境保护之间没有系统性的投资，即使全球人口增加，也有足够的土地提供营养，同时能保护和恢复自然，减少温室气体排放，实现高质量、更具包容性的发展。”全球报告主编和主要作者佩尔·弗洛说。“通过阻止和逆转森林和其他自然生态系统的破坏，保护生物多样性，改善淡水和海洋的健康和生产力，我们可以不必再侵占自然，实现健康和繁荣。事实上，我们从农业中节约15亿公顷的土地。”

该报告呼吁，要采取集体行动，释放高质量粮食和土地利用系统的潜力，包括通过政策改革、国家主导的行动和公众的参与来支持关键的转型。目前已经有不少解决方案，但仍需助力大规模。

【相关链接】

- 关于报告

《更好的增长：粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型》在2019年《政府间气候变化委员会(IPCC)土地报告》和《生物多样性与生态系统服务政府间科学政策平台报告》和其他相关研究基础上做了最基础的分析。

报告中的十个关键转型涵盖四个主题：健康饮食(有营养的食物)、高产和再生农业、保护和恢复自然、健康和富饶的海洋(基于自然的解决方案)、蛋白质供应多元化、减少食物损失和浪费、建立本地循环和联系(更广泛的选择和供应)、数字革命、改善农村升级、性别和人口(人人都有机会)。
- 关于粮食和土地利用联盟

粮食和土地利用联盟成立于2017年，是由众多志愿投身于对粮食生产消费及土地利用方式进行转型的机构和人士组成。旨在共同守护人类、自然和气候，联盟支持基于科学的解决方案，推动形成关于实现宏伟目标所面临的挑战和机会的共识。联盟与粮食、农业、生物多样性、土地和能源联盟(ABLE)合作，基于其在20多个国家的工作基础，建立可持续粮食和土地利用系统长期有效发展所需的数据和模型基础设施。

联盟的中国平台2019年开始运行，将支持国际间加强生态保护、改善健康、可持续性和乡村繁荣。

联盟全球核心合作伙伴包括：非洲绿色革命联盟(AGRA)、斯德哥尔摩粮食论坛(EAT)、全球营养改善联盟(GAIN)、国际应用系统分析研究所(IASA)、可持续发展解决方案网络(SDSN)、SYSTEMIQ、世界可持续发展工商理事会(WBCSD)和世界资源研究所(WRI)。

9. Food Safety Guide Magazine: [Food and Land Use Set to Cost 16 trillion USD Per Year, Unless Action Taken Now](#)

Summary: The article elaborates that there is no system level trade-off between food production and environmental protection. It quotes Fang Li of WRI China: “This groundbreaking report is highly relevant for China, demonstrating that transforming food and land use systems can generate enormous social, economic and environmental benefits. China can and must be a leader in this area, both for the country’s sake and for the health of the planet overall.”

马上行动，否则粮食和土地利用系统每年将耗资16万亿美元

2019-11-22 16:31:00 来源：食品与安全月刊 评论0条 我来顶两句

一项新的研究发现，人类目前每年因生产和消耗粮食及土地而造成的环境、健康和发展的隐性成本达到12万亿美元，而且如果情况不变的话，这个成本还会增加到16万亿美元。

粮食和土地利用联盟的一项标志性报告——更好的增长：粮食和土地利用的十大关键转型——首次评估了全球范围内粮食和土地利用系统转型的收益以及不作为的巨大成本，号召全球领袖马上行动，推进经济转型。

该报告提出了以十大关键转型为核心的具体改革议程，能大幅减少对人类和地球的危害。报告指出，每年最多投入3500亿美元可获得15倍以上的收益，改革收益远大于成本。即到2030年，转型每年将带来4.5万亿美元新商机，同时节约5.7万亿美元的成本。



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