



国际社会农业灾害防御及 应对战略

**- International Prevention and Strategy
for Agricultural Disaster**

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主要内容 (Outline)

- 灾害的类型 – Typology of disasters
- 灾害发生率 – Incidence of disasters
- 灾害的影响 – Impact of disasters
- 减轻农业灾害易受害性及风险的战略
– Strategy for reducing vulnerability to
and risk of natural disasters

灾害的类型

— Typology of disasters

引起原因 (Causes):

1. 地球物理：地震、海啸、火山活动与喷发
- Geophysical: earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic activity and emissions
2. 水文气象：水灾、热带旋风、风暴潮和干旱
——> 可能会给农业和粮食生产造成更为广泛和实质性的损害
Hydro-meteorological: floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges, and drought
——> more widespread and substantial impacts on agriculture and food related activities



灾害发生率

— Incidence of disasters

■ 1987 – 2006 水文气象灾害大幅增加:

– Significant increase of Hydro-meteorological disasters

• 1987 – 1998: 年均报告 **195**起 (the number of reported disasters annually)



• 2000 – 2006: 年均报告 **365**起;

• 2000 – 2007: 平均每年受气候灾害影响的人口高于**2.3**亿

– more than 230 million people affected annually by disasters

其中**98%** 以上来自发展中国家

– more than 98% were from developing countries;

■ 2008: 全球有**23万6千**多人在**300**多起灾害中丧生，**2亿**多人受到直接影响，经济损失超过**1800**亿美元

- 236,000 people lost their lives from over 300 disasters worldwide, 200 million people were affected directly and the economic losses were over US\$180 billion

■ 世界六分之一的人面临营养不良的危险

- One-sixth of our world faces malnutrition

亚太地区自然灾害

- Disasters in Asia-Pacific region

- 1975-2005: 受灾害影响的人口近90%在亚洲，造成亚洲每年大约10万人伤亡，400多万人失去家园
 - Nearly 90% of the people affected by disasters were from Asia and 100 thousand people were injured or killed on-average annually
- 仅在东亚，估计1995年-2004年的物质代价总共为3040亿美元
 - Only in East Asia alone, the total material costs were estimated at US\$304 billion
- 尤其在农村贫困地区，这些灾害使基础设施和环境遭受破坏，粮食不安全情况恶化，发展增长减速甚至逆转
 - Poor rural areas: caused infrastructure and environmental damage, food insecurity and slow development
- 据U.N.最新预测，孟加拉国和中国在亚洲国家中灾害性指数最高
 - Bangladesh and China are in top U.N. disaster risk index

灾害的影响

— Impact of disasters

- 短-中期影响 -short/medium term: 死亡(death)、无家可归(homelessness)、粮食不安全(food insecurity)、营养不良及贫困加剧(malnourishment and increased poverty)
- 长期影响 – long-term: 丧失生产资料和创收机遇 (loss of productive assets and income-generating opportunities)、债务增加(increase indebtedness)、劳力减少(reduce labour availability)、造成环境和社会抗灾能力下降 (a successive reduction of resilience in both environment and society)
- 灾害的主要两点影响:
 1. 灾害扰乱发展进程，加重贫困和粮食不安全状况
 - Disrupt the development process and intensify poverty and food insecurity
 2. 灾害使穷人更加贫困
 - Make the poor even poorer



减轻农业灾害易受害性及风险的战略

- Strategy for reducing vulnerability to and risk of natural disasters

- 1996年11月，世界首脑会议就已承诺“将努力预防和准备应付自然灾害和人为紧急情况，并满足暂时和紧急粮食需要，以便鼓励恢复、重建、发展及提高满足未来需要的能力”

– WFS: “...endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and capacity to satisfy future needs”

- 2005年1月，U.N.在日本召开世界减灾大会(World Conference on Disaster Reduction),呼吁“加强国际商定的发展目标与减轻灾害风险之间的联系，共同努力，确保实施千年发展目标的任何行动与减轻灾害风险保持一致”

– a strong link between internationally agreed development goals and disaster risk reduction (DRR); ensure any interventions to achieve the Millennium Development Goals are consistent with DRR

减轻农业灾害易受害性及风险的战略

1. 确保减少灾害风险成为国家和地方的优先重点，并在落实方面建立牢固的体制基础 - ensure that DRR is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

■ 帮助农村社区减轻风险，对气候变异作出最佳反映；

- help rural communities reduce risk and optimize responses to climate variability

■ 促进可持续农业方法和地方战略；

- promotes sustainable agricultural practices and local strategies to improve and protect food security

■ 将灾害风险管理纳入农业部门政策和规划过程，并促进农业、林业和渔业部门与国家/地方灾害风险管理协调机构之间适当的联系作用

- ensure that DRM is integrated into agriculture sector policies and planning processes and in facilitating appropriate linkages between the agriculture, forestry and fishery departments and national/local disaster risk management coordination bodies

减轻农业灾害易受害性及风险的战略

2. 确定、评估和检测灾害风险并加强预警：

- identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

- 发展预警系统，提供有关灾害对农业潜在影响的简明信息，并向人们提供替代性管理办法；

- develop early warning systems that provide simple messages on the potential impact of disasters on agriculture and alternative management options to local people

例如，粮农组织与国家及国际间的合作促进了各成员国间的网络化进程，以便开展风险评估和设计动植物病虫害的危害预警系统

i.e. FAO is working with national and international partners to promote networking among Member Nations for carrying out risk assessments and developing early warning systems for hazards involving animal and plant diseases and pests.

减轻农业灾害易受害性及风险的战略

3. 利用知识、创新和教育在各级培养安全文化：

– Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety at all levels

- 建立知识库，采取新颖措施，教育公众提高各级对灾害管理各阶段的认识；
 - build a knowledge base & adopt innovative measures
- 粮农组织也鼓励分享和交流信息及知识，尤其是农村社区掌握的本地知识
 - FAO encourages the sharing and exchange of information and knowledge, especially indigenous knowledge held by rural communities
- 目前面临的主要问题：边远偏僻地区没有电、学校和通讯辅助工具的农业、牧民、渔民和森林居民
 - > 这要求我们采取新方法来弥合这种通讯鸿沟
 - Main challenge: how to reach the farmers, herders, fisher folk and forest dwellers who are living in remote and isolated areas, often without access to electricity, schools or communication aids ——> need innovative approaches

减轻农业灾害易受害性及风险的战略

4.减少潜在的风险因素:

- reduce the underlying risk factors
- 促进生态系统的可持续利用和管理;
 - promote sustainable use and management of ecosystems,
- 提供良好的农业、水产养殖和林作方法的准则及培训
 - provide guidelines and training in good agriculture, aquaculture and forestry practices
- 采用政策手段和财政措施来降低自然灾害造成的粮食不安全性 → 建立一个安全网 - develop a safety net

减轻农业灾害易受害性及风险的战略

5. 在各级为有效反应加强灾害防备:

- Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

■ 将灾害风险管理机制纳入部门政策和计划，尤其是农村地区，并在灾后的恢复活动中开展能力建设和采取减灾措施，以减轻对未来冲击的易受害性；

- integrate DRM mechanisms into sector policies and plans;

- introduce capacity building and disaster mitigation measures in post-emergency rehabilitation to reduce vulnerability

■ 各政府机构之间及中央政府与地方政府之间的有效协调和大力合作至关重要

- need effective coordination and strong collaboration among various government agencies, between central government and local government,

■ 社区一级的参与和群众性方法也非常必要

- need community-level involvement and participatory approaches

谢谢大家！

Thank you !

