

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Wednesday, 15 September 2021 15:00 GMT +08:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Innovative Partnerships and Value Co-creation
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Prof. Fengying NIE, Member of United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021 Advisory Committee; Deputy Director General, Agricultural Information Institute, CAAS; Mr. Hengde QIN, Deputy General Manager, Syngenta Group; President of Syngenta Group China
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42160/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42160/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	China, Germany, No borders

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

# 1. PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

### PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18      31 19-30      103 31-50      22 51-65      0 66-80      0 80+

### PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

79 Male      77 Female      0 Prefer not to say or Other

### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

16	Agriculture/crops	11	Education	1	Health care
0	Fish and aquaculture	11	Communication	2	Nutrition
2	Livestock	2	Food processing	3	National or local government
6	Agro-forestry	2	Food retail, markets	16	Utilities
22	Environment and ecology	5	Food industry	24	Industrial
21	Trade and commerce	9	Financial Services	3	Other

### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

20	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	1	Workers and trade union
16	Large national business	0	Member of Parliament
21	Multi-national corporation	1	Local authority
2	Small-scale farmer	6	Government and national institution
0	Medium-scale farmer	0	Regional economic community
2	Large-scale farmer	7	United Nations
3	Local Non-Governmental Organization	1	International financial institution
7	International Non-Governmental Organization	5	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
0	Indigenous People	5	Consumer group
45	Science and academia	14	Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

### HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

This Food Systems Summit Independent Dialogue – “Innovative Partnerships and Value Co-creation” – explored how to engage a broad range of partnerships for scaling impacts of transforming food systems. Conducted in a hybrid form that combines online meetings via Zoom and live broadcasting and offline meetings at Beijing, the Dialogue included keynote speakers and interactive, breakout discussions with diverse participants from various sectors across the food system. Prior to the Dialogue, the convenors explained the “Dialogue Principles of Engagement” to ensure all participants would have the opportunity to embrace the Principles throughout the conversation. The Dialogue Curator also reminded all participants that following these principles is core to the discussion. This Dialogue benefited from discussions around three topics: Topic 1: Food system transformation, Topic 2: Food losses and wastes, and Topic 3: Digital innovation for agriculture, rural areas, and farmers. Each topic was structured in a combination of keynote speeches and discussions guided by a facilitator. Discussants are from an inclusive group representing different stakeholders working in the realm. Participants discussed opportunities and barriers to address as well as recommend actions for transformation towards a more sustainable and resilient food system. Throughout all the discussions, the Principles of act with urgency, commit to the summit, be respectful, recognize complexity, embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity, complement the work of others, and build trust were applied.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The Dialogue followed the “Principles of Engagement,” with a significant focus on embracing multi-stakeholder inclusivity and complement the work of others. The Dialogue is hosted by the Chinese Academy of Agriculture Sciences (CAAS) and jointly organized with the Syngenta Group China (SGC), and Sinochem Agriculture Holdings (MAP & Digital). The organizers worked together to ensure the event included stakeholders from various sectors across the food system. This included academics for food systems, environment and ecology, representatives from IFAD, FAO, WFP and other relevant UN agencies, Thünen Institute (Germany), enterprises (e.g. Syngenta Group China, Nestle, and Alibaba), and industry associations (e.g. China Cuisine Association), farmers, education, media, and more. Particular attention was paid toward the inclusion of private sectors, and public-private partnerships. The convenors ensured that each discussion included various stakeholders to enable a rich discussion.

### DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

No. The convenors thought that Food Systems Summit Dialogues Reference Manual was informative, thorough, and helpful throughout Dialogue planning and implementation.

# 3. METHOD

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The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

**DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?**

**Yes**

**No**

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

Under the theme of “Innovative Partnerships and Value Co-creation”, this Dialogue aims to bring together the best ideas and practices from the public and private sectors to cooperatively contribute to food systems transformation. Further, the Dialogue aims to promote a national narrative that highlights the importance of food systems in climate, nutrition, human, and other development priorities. This Dialogue is expected to share the spirits of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit at a global level, and to encourage the participants to build excitement for making commitments, especially from innovation partnerships, to transform our food systems for people, planet and prosperity.

The Dialogue focused on the following three topics and the links between them:

- Food system transformation
- Food losses and wastes
- Digital innovation for agriculture, rural areas, and farmers

Dr. Nie Fengying, the Member of the United Nations Food Systems Summit Advisory Committee, acted as the convenor of the Independent Dialogue. Dr. Sun Tan, Vice President of CAAS, Dr. Agnes Kalibata, Special Envoy of the United Nations Food System Summit, and Mr. Erik Fyrwald, CEO of Syngenta Group, delivered speeches at the opening ceremony. Dr. Zhang Yahui, Director General of the International Cooperation Department of CAAS presided over the opening ceremony.

Participants heard from speakers in the opening ceremony who highlighted their respective efforts to help achieve food systems transformation in China and in the world.

- Dr. Sun Tan stated that China’s economy has entered a stage of high-quality development, but the food system transformation still faces challenges such as resource and environmental constraints, smallholder farmers’ access to large markets, frequent extreme weather, and food loss and waste. Strengthened capacity of food production towards low-carbon, healthy and green systems is inseparable from the support of science and technology. CAAS has officially launched the CAASTIP (CAAS International Science and Technology Innovation Programme). CAASTIP will gather international and domestic partners for collaborative innovation in agricultural science and technology, jointly promote the development of global agricultural science and technology, and help the transformation of the food systems and the development of green agriculture.
- Dr. Agnes Kalibata highly appreciated China’s effort in organizing this Dialogue as well as other contribution to the Summit. She emphasized the focus on the partnership is very much in line with the focus of the summit being the people’s summit, and also being a solution summit. She stressed that national pathways that are coming out of these dialogues, offers an opportunity for us to build stronger partnerships with government departments, but also with constituencies, producers, officials, and private sectors. She also encouraged people to make their commitments online for the summit and to take that decision to make changes.
- Mr. Erik Fyrwald mentioned Syngenta group plans to improve soil health and improve carbon sequestration on at least 2 million hectares of farmland in China by 2023 – about 2 percent of the country’s farmland. Syngenta group currently invests up to \$2 billion a year across its business units for research to help farmers not only adapt to climate change, but become part of the solution to climate change. Through its Modern Agriculture Platform, Syngenta Group China has guided and supported farmers via modernizing their farms, connecting them to premium buyers, offering education and training and facilitating access to machinery and end markets. Apart from developing products that lower the chemicals needed to control weeds and insects, the company is also finding ways for organic farms, which create far less CO2 per acre than land cultivated by traditional methods, to both greatly lower their emissions and produce healthy foods.

### ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
- ✓ Innovation
- Human rights
- Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

## MAIN FINDINGS

Responding to the nature of “Solution Summit” of the UN Food Systems Summit 2021, the main findings of the Dialogue is summarized as the major ideas and recommendations that recurred in most of the three topic sessions in this Dialogue.

The participants identified the main challenges of China’s food systems: 1) Agricultural productivity growth has slowed down, but smallholder farming is still prevalent. 2) The triple burden of malnutrition (hunger, micronutrient deficiency, overweight and obesity). 3) Shortage of resources, degradation, and pressure from climate change. 4) Urban and rural inequality remains severe. 5) Food imports increase, increasing uncertainty in the global market. 6) Food losses and wastes increase.

Main recommendations for food systems transformation include: 1) Technological innovation. Adjust the direction of agricultural technology research and give priority to the development of a multi-win technological innovation system. 2) Subsidy reform. Reform agricultural subsidy policies and innovate financial support methods. 3) ICT investment. Increase investment in rural information and communication infrastructure to comply with the trend of industrial digitization. 4) Institutional Innovation. Increase institutional innovation and build an efficient and inclusive food value chain. 5) Respect nature. Respect nature and protect the habitat of wild animals and plants. 6) Unimpeded trade. Maintain unimpeded trade and enhance resilience in the process of agriculture and food transformation. 7) Change behavior. Guide residents to change their behaviors to achieve a win-win situation between human health and the health of the earth.

With respect to food losses and wastes, participants proposed the following measures 1) Technology and infrastructures of the food supply chains needs to be improved to prevent food loss. 2) Concrete actions should be taken to step up legislation, improve law enforcement and strengthen guidance on public opinion. 3) Consistent and systematic food loss and waste measurement, monitoring, and reporting mechanism needed to be established and implemented for evidence-based research. In a word, efforts should be launched on the supply chain to reduce loss and waste, so as to increase supply, better ensure food security and consumer health, and improve resource sustainability.

As for digital innovation for agriculture, rural areas, and farmers, at present, the innovation of digital technology and biotechnology is the most active field, which has brought great opportunities for the modernization of China’s smallholder agriculture. Digitization, networking and intellectualization will become the main directions and strategic focuses of China’s agricultural modernization. In the next five or even 15 years, it will drive into the fast lane and achieve great development. It can be predicted that the rapid digital transformation of China’s agriculture will not only provide a broad market space for the world’s digital technology and related enterprises, but also contribute to global food security, especially the “one country, one product” action launched by FAO.

Global cooperation and public-private partnerships are critical to building more inclusive and resilient global food systems, ensuring the safety and stability of global supply chains, boosting agricultural productivity, and reducing global food loss and waste through financial and technical support, institutional reforms, technological advances and awareness building.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

### Topic 1: Food system transformation

Dr. Fan Shenggen, Chair Professor of College of Economics and Management, China Agricultural University, Mr. Daniel Vennard, Chief Sustainability Officer, Syngenta Group, and Dr. Xu Yinlong, Professor of Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development in Agriculture, CAAS, delivered keynote speeches at the Session of Food System Transformation. Mr. Jiang Yekui, Chief Sustainability Officer of Syngenta Group China moderated the session. Mr. Matteo Marchisio, IFAD China Representative, Mr. Wang Quanhui, Director of International Cooperation Department of Agricultural Ecology and Resource Protection General Station, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and Mr. Fatih Ermis, Director of Agricultural Service Department, Nestle China contributed in the Panel discussion.

Generally, the participants agreed that China has started transforming and upgrading its food and agriculture sector, and have had great achievements. These mainly include: 1) Stable food supply for all residents. Having the 9% of the world's arable land and 6.4% of the world's freshwater resources to feed 20% of the world's population. China's annual grain production is above 650 million tons for 6 consecutive years. The supply of main agricultural products such as vegetables, fruits, meat, eggs and milk is sufficient, which contributes a lot to fight against the epidemic of COVID-19 since last year. 2) Poverty reduction. All the targets of poverty elimination in China have been accomplished. Specifically, 832 impoverished counties and 98.99 million rural poor populations have been lifted out of poverty. In July 1st this year, President Xi Jinping solemnly declared that China had built a well-off society in an all-round way and solved the problem of absolute poverty historically. China achieved the poverty alleviation goal of the United Nations 2030 agenda of sustainable development. 3) Pollution has been controlled and the ecological environment has been significantly improved. 4) Emergency response capabilities have been improved, for example, the response mechanism and measures for the COVID-19. 5) The level of opening up to the world continues to increase, for example, the Belt and Road Initiative.

However, more actions need to be considered for implementation to address the potential challenges for the food systems. First, the government should consider establishing a new leadership group to coordinate policies and investments in the food system at the national and local levels. Second, the productivity of the entire food system need to be improved through more innovative science and technology which further requires more public and private investment and cooperation. Third, increase investment in restoring natural resources (such as land and water), in sustainable use of agriculture and food infrastructure (such as irrigation, transportation, etc.), and in reducing costs related to transportation, marketing, and food consumption. Fourth, promote institutional reforms to promote land improvement, help small farms upgrade or exit, expand machinery customization services, and develop more effective farmer cooperatives. Fifth, establish a modern agricultural product circulation system, "from farm to table", improve inclusiveness, efficiency, nutrition and food safety. Sixth, promote the transformation and sustainable development of the green food system, balance agricultural growth goals and sustainable development. Seventh, improve the social safety nets. Last, strengthen international cooperation to improve food security in China and the world.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/3

### Topic 2: Food losses and wastes

The Session of Food Losses and Waste was jointly developed by Dr. Jia Xiangping from CAAS and Dr. Felicitas Schneider from Thünen Institute, Germany. At the Session, Dr. Rosa Rolle (FAO), Dr. Felicitas Schneider (Thünen Institute) and Dr. Cheng Shengkui (CAS) delivered keynote speech regarding food loss and waste monitoring from Global, Germany, and Chinese perspectives respectively. Ms. Jia Yan, Project Policy Officer, WFP China Office moderated the session.

At the global level, FAO has developed a food loss and waste analysis methodology, which can be applied across different regions of the globe. The objectives of the methodology is to identify and assess the main causes of food losses and to identify the solutions to reduce food losses with respect to the technical and economic visibility, but also looking at food quality and safety requirements, social acceptability, as well as the impact on the potential of impacting and the environmental sustainability. Essentially, the methodology includes six series of four major activities as the screening process, which involves desk work and a number of fields investigations. FAO has done applied this methodology across different regions of the globe in more than 88 different supply chains. A majority of these have been also focused in in the African context.

Dr. Felicitas Schneider, who coordinates the Global Initiative Food Loss and Food Waste, presented the political, legislative and structural framework for monitoring food loss and food waste in Germany. As a member country of the United Nations and the European Union, Germany is obliged to collect and regularly report on its food loss and food waste. Voluntary cooperation with companies along the value chain is intended to create a better database for this purpose. The influence of concrete reduction measures on social, monetary and ecological aspects must be observed, emphasized Dr. Schneider, in order to obtain a basis for evidence-based policy recommendations.

Dr. Shengkui Cheng shared the latest estimates of Food Loss and Waste in China. The estimation shows annually a total of 349±4 Mt food produced for human consumption (27%) was lost or wasted in China. The largest amount of FLW in China is found at the postharvest handling and storage stage both for the total (159±3 Mt, 45%). The consumption stage also contributes substantially to the total FLW (17%, 59±1 Mt). Out-of-home food waste accounts for 13% of the total FLW, far exceeding household food waste (4%). He emphasized that food losses mainly caused by poor infrastructures and technology, while food wastes mainly due to people's awareness and behavior.

China has implemented a series of actions to reduce food losses and wastes. First, legislation. Anti-food Waste Law of the People's Republic of China was enacted on April 29, 2021. The Law mainly regulate the responsibilities of catering service providers, catering takeaway platforms, tour operators, supermarkets and shopping malls, education administrative authorities and news media. Second, local & nongovernmental actions such as "empty plate" campaign, "N-1, N-2" ordering and Green Food Bank. Third, consumer education and advocacy by schools and media. Fourth, Science and technology actions such as building storage infrastructures for smallholders.

In the following panel discussions, Jiaqi Huang (CAAS) identified the complex interrelationships in quantity measurement as well as the current gaps and methodological weaknesses in the Chinese data situation and advocated further international research cooperation in this direction. Ms. Tian Xiyan, the General Manager of Cooperation and Development from Alibaba Local Services Company, reported on the possibilities and the willingness of her company to motivate consumers and companies in the out-of-home sector to implement avoidance measures and thus contribute to a significant reduction of food waste. Mr. Bian Jiang, the Vice Chairman of China Cuisine Association highlighted the cultural impacts on food wastes in catering industry, and called for more actions in catering service and in public education.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/3

### Topic 3: Digital innovation for agriculture, rural areas, and farmers

In the Session of digital innovation for agriculture, rural areas, and farmers, Mr. Wang Xiaobing, Director of Information Center, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Areas, Dr. Chai Xiujian, Professor of Agricultural Information Institute, CAAS, and Mr. Zhang Xiaoqiang, General Manager of Strategy & Development Department of MAP & Digital Division, Syngenta Group China delivered keynote speeches. The topics of speeches covered experience of China's digital agriculture in developing agriculture, rural areas and farmers, Innovation and application of Digital Agricultural Technology driven by AI, and Digital driving the future and reconstructing China's agricultural industry chain, respectively. Dr. Nie Fengying, Deputy Director General of Agricultural Information Institute and Center for International Agricultural Research, CAAS, and Member of the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Food System Summit moderated the session. Ms. Fu Rong, Project Officer of FAO, Dr. Yin Changbin, Chief Scientist of the Team of Agricultural Resource Utilization and Regional Planning, Institute of Agricultural Resources and Regional Planning, CAAS, Mr. Mao Feng, Chief Brand Officer of MAP, General manager of China Green Food Corporation, CEO of Panda Guide, and Mr. Jiang Feng, Founder and Director of Longmijia contributed in the Panel discussion.

The participants agreed that China has invested a lot in promoting agricultural digital transformation and has made great achievement. The main practices include: 1) Implementing the "Broadband Village" project. Benefited by the project, the basic support capacity of rural network has been significantly enhanced. By June 2021, the Internet penetration rate in rural areas had reached 59.2%, and the gap between urban and rural areas had been narrowed. 2) Promoting e-commerce in rural areas. A comprehensive demonstration of e-commerce in rural areas was implemented in 1258 counties across the country. At present, the e-commerce service stations have covered over 75% administrative villages in China. E-commerce, as a leader way and key in the development of e-agriculture, has become an important channel for the sales of agricultural products. 3) Setting smart agriculture experimental areas. The e-agriculture pilot project had been launched since 2017, focusing on field planting, protected horticulture, livestock and poultry breeding, aquaculture and big data construction along the whole industry chain of 15 key agricultural products. 4) Upgrading rural information service. Information service stations building in administrative villages provide farmers with public beneficial services such as law, policy, market and technology, as well as socialized services such as agricultural product sales and financial loans. At present, 454,000 village level information service stations have been built in China, covering more than 80% of the administrative villages.

The participants also proposed some recommendations for digital development in rural areas in the future. First, fully apply the policy creation and planning guidance, such as national cyber development strategy, intelligent strategy and society national big data strategy. Second, improve internet infrastructure construction. It is crucial to continue to support for universal telecommunications services so that farmers can afford and take fully advantage of information services. Third, improving e-commerce development. Actions such as investing in the construction of cold chain and e-commerce industrial center, supporting entrepreneurs return to the countryside need to be incentivized. Fourth, promote innovation and application of big data. The government and enterprises should actively explore the application scenarios of smart agriculture and digital village, timely released and promoted new technologies, new products and new models of digital agriculture. Last, pilot demonstration and training is essential for the improvement of farmers' digital literacy.

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

There were relatively few areas of divergence between participants in this Dialogue. In many instances, these resolved themselves as participants evolved their opinions over the course of the discussion.

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# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

## RELEVANT LINKS

- **The United Nations Food Systems Summit Independent Dialogue “Innovative Partnerships and Value Co-creation” held in Beijing**  
[https://www.caas.cn/en/newsroom/international\\_cooperation\\_update/314799.html](https://www.caas.cn/en/newsroom/international_cooperation_update/314799.html)
- **China's efforts to reduce food waste - cooperation with the Thünen Institute**  
<https://www.thuenen.de/en/ma/news-and-service/chinas-efforts-to-reduce-food-waste-cooperation-with-the-thuenen-institute/>
- **Syngenta stays committed to 'greening' agriculture**  
<https://enapp.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202109/22/AP614adcc8a310b7d50bab2988.html>
- 联合国 | 联合国粮农组织  
<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/8Ym3vydTVMzqrGCzP5GwbQ>
- 联合国 | 联合国粮农组织  
<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/IYgVh3-ZgpvnpiH00FefvA>
- 联合国粮农组织  
<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/ADkefx5vdNm8dQbuGhxqjw>
- 联合国粮农组织  
<https://www.peoplefarm.cn/details/ptvG2-DVH.html>
- 联合国粮农组织  
<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/CAF0NN6Vpl3YyDdMytgopw>
- 联合国 | 联合国粮农组织  
<http://thinktank.xinhua08.com/a/20210916/2001372.shtml>
- 联合国粮农组织  
<http://thinktank.xinhua08.com/a/20210918/2001771.shtml>