Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

Division for Sustainable Development Goals

Project titled "Enhancing capacity of developing countries to achieve sustainable agriculture through the transfer of Juncao technology for alleviating poverty and promoting productive employment"

Funded by

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (ASD) Sub-Fund of the United Nations Peace and Development Fund (UNPDF)

Media Report

May 2017 – October 2020

1. International workshop on "Enhancing Capacity of Developing Countries to Achieve Sustainable Agriculture through the Transfer of Juncao Technology for Alleviating Poverty and Promoting Productive Employment" , May 2017, NYHQ

1.1 Project of China-UN development fund launched at UN headquarters

27 May 2017, Xinhua News
http://bit.ly/2GOUhJ0

Project of China-UN development fund launched at UN headquarters

Source: Xinhua | 2017-05-27 15:20:23 | Editor: MJ

Xinhuanet App

Liu Jieyi (C, front), China's permanent representative to the United Nations, addresses a workshop at the UN headquarters, May 26, 2017. A project promoted by China-UN Peace and Development Trust Fund was launched on Friday at the UN headquarters in a bid to help developing countries reduce hunger and explore renewable energy. The project named Juncao Technology provides with an agricultural technology to cultivate edible and medicinal fungi by using wild grasses and herbal plants instead of trees or woods. (Xinhua)

UNITED NATIONS, May 26 (Xinhua) -- A project promoted by China-UN Peace and Development Trust Fund was launched on Friday at the UN headquarters in a bid to help developing countries reduce hunger and explore renewable energy.

The project named Juncao Technology provides with an agricultural technology to cultivate edible and medicinal fungi by using wild grasses and herbal plants instead of trees or woods.

At a workshop held here, China's Ambassador to the UN Liu Jieyi said Juncao Technology is a priority project that the China-UN Fund is promoting, because it fits the needs of countries in Asia and Africa to eradicate poverty and it is a solution contributed by China to help them overcome development challenges.

The Juncao technology is developed based on research conducted by Professor Lin Zhanxi from China's Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University who invented the Juncao technology in the 1980s.

According to his research, the Juncao grass can develop its root system in deserts and grow fast and therefore it has been used to control soil erosion, desertification or manage saline-alkali soil.

It is also used to produce clean energy. Lin said the power generated from the burning of Juncao grown on one hectare of land is equivalent to that from more than 50 tons of coal but with much less emissions.

Statistics show that in China's northwestern region of Ningxia which is dry and desert-like, the project has helped lift 17,500 households out of poverty with farmers' annual income increasing from 80 U.S. dollars in 1998 to 1,024 dollars in 2007.

Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Chef de Cabinet to the UN Secretary General, said Juncao Technology has been brought to countries like Fiji and South Africa, helping them improve nutrition as well as food security, increase income for farmers and create social, environmental benefits.

"This means that this technology could play a very important part in helping us achieve the Sustainable Development Goals," she said.

Jerry Matthews Matjia, ambassador of South Africa to the UN, said that Juncao is an innovative technology which helps his country fight desertification, develop bio-fuels and improve health conditions.

He said the Juncao project is a good example of South-South cooperation and can play a bigger role in promoting sustainable agriculture in developing countries.

Luke Daunivalu, deputy ambassador of Fiji to the United Nations, said Juncao technology has created economic and social benefits in Fiji in a very short time and he hopes this project can benefit more countries and people around the world.

1.2 Remarks by Ambassador LIU Jieyi at the Workshop on Juncao Technology Project of China-UN Peace and Development Trust Fund

26 May 2017, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the UN
https://bit.ly/2GPGGSO

Remarks by Ambassador LIU Jieyi at the Workshop on Juncao Technology Project of China-UN Peace and Development Trust Fund

2017/05/26

Dear colleagues and friends,

It gives me great pleasure to attend this workshop on the Juncao project of the China-UN Peace and Development Trust Fund.

In September 2015, the UN Summit on Development adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which outlines a new vision for global development and creates new opportunities for international cooperation for development. During his attendance at the summits commemorating the 70th anniversary of the UN, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced a series of important and pragmatic initiatives by China to help the developing countries implement the SDGs, as well as the establishment of the China-UN Peace and Development Trust Fund. With the Fund up and running, its initial 13 projects have been launched. These projects relate to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the promotion of scientific and technological innovation of the developing world, and contribute immensely to the work of the UN and multilateralism.

Juncao technology is a priority project that the Fund is promoting. It is closely linked to issues that are important to developing countries, including eradication of poverty, reduction of hunger, use of renewable energy, promotion of employment and response to climate change. It fits the special conditions and needs of developing countries in Asia and Africa and it is a solution contributed by China to help them overcome their development challenges and implement the SDGs, thus advancing global development.

Juncao technology is characterized by high quality and low threshold. It can help implement the SDGs in the following ways.

Firstly, as it is an agricultural technology that replaces wood with grass, it has great potentials. Traditional techniques to cultivate edible and medicinal fungi mainly used wood logs and sawdust as "soil". The cultivation was quite demanding in terms of physical environment, which made it very hard to replicate. In contrast, Juncao technology does not use arable land. It is low-cost, easy to operate and environment-friendly. As such, it is a particularly apt way to help lift people living in impoverished regions out of poverty by bringing about economic, social and environmental benefits.

Secondly, Juncao technology serves sustainable agriculture development, helps farmers increase income and creates enabling conditions for the developing countries to implement the SDGs. Juncao is the best material for cultivating edible and medicinal fungi. Juncao cultivation will drive the cultivation and processing of edible and medicinal fungi, and also promote the development of livestock husbandry and livestock feeds production

Thirdly, used to produce clean energy, Juncao can effectively help address the challenges of climate change. It has a high conversion rate of solar energy. The power generated from the burning of Juncao grown on one hectare of land is equivalent to that from more than 50 tons of coal. A ton of dried jumbo Juncao can produce over 450 cubic meters of biogas. Since the amount of CO2 that Juncao absorbs during its growth offsets the amount it emits in burning, it has zero emission and zero pollution and is thus a source of clean energy that can help address the challenges of climate change.

Fourthly, Juncao helps conserve soil and prevent soil erosion. It is conducive to the protection of ecological environment and the prevention of desertification. Jumbo Juncao is very hardy and grows fast in many different environments. Within 100 days or so after planting, it starts to stop shifting sand and improve soil quality. The soil thus improved with Juncao technology can then be used to grow cash crops. Therefore, while providing protection against erosion and desertification, Juncao also brings economic benefit to the people in desert areas, thus offering an alternative way of preventing desertification and addressing soil erosion.

Since 1992, Juncao technology has been spread to more than 100 countries. 8 countries, namely, Thailand, Malaysia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Rwanda, Lesotho and Eritrea, have established bases for Juncao technology demonstration and training, as well as industrial development. In this process, Chinese Juncao scientists have overcome a lot of technological difficulties to ensure that Juncao technology "take hold" in recipient countries and produce real benefits.

In view of the high temperature in Fiji, the Chinese experts used refrigerators as mushroom sheds and overcame various difficulties to successfully cultivate a heat-tolerant species, thus creating a Juncao project tailor-made for Fiji.

In Rwanda where soil erosion is serious, the Chinese experts have designed a model of inter-planting Juncao with traditional local crops like fruit trees, corns and beans, which has yielded good results in soil and water conservation.

In the Eastern Highlands province of Papua New Guinea where water is extremely scarce and temperature could rise to 50 degrees Celsius during the day and drop to 6-7 degrees at night, the Chinese experts have overcome these technical challenges by developing the method of covered-soil cultivation on shaded strips, which suits the local condition.

Juncao technology has huge potentials. China hopes that through this workshop, an important platform for cooperation will be set up to create a good beginning for the project of Juncao technology. Going forward, effort is needed in the following aspects.

First, establish channels. We suggest that permanent missions here transmit the information on Juncao project to relevant authorities at home for follow-up and potential cooperation.

Second, set up network. We suggest that countries provide contact information of their focal points, so as to build an international platform and a cooperation network for this project through which communication and exchanges can be carried out.

Third, introduce the project to a wider audience. Based on current results and in light of the needs and cooperation intention of countries concerned, regional and sub-regional meetings can be convened to introduce this project and facilitate its implementation.

China looks forward to increased participation in this project to enable it to better serve the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, benefit the people of the developing world and make greater contribution to the building of a community of shared future for mankind.

Thank you for your attention.

(Photo by Liao Pan, China News Service)

1.3 Workshop on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda: Enhancing capacity of developing countries to adopt sustainable agriculture through Juncao technology to alleviate poverty and promote productive employment

26 May 2017, United Nations Knowledge Platform
https://bit.ly/2V51TB0

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Workshop on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda: Enhancing capacity of developing countries to adopt sustainable agriculture through Juncao technology to alleviate poverty and promote productive employment

Professor Lin Zhanxi, the inventor of the Juncao Technology and Chief Scientist of National Engineering Research Centre of Juncao Technology, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University will attend the workshop to brief this technology himself and share his extensive experience in helping thousands of local people out of poverty by applying the Juncao Technology in different countries.

26 MAY 2017
CONFERENCE ROOM 6, UNHQ

The Secretariat of the United Nations presents its compliments to the Permanent Missions of the Member States to the United Nations and has the honour to extend an invitation to attend the Workshop on "Implementation of the 2030 Agenda: Enhancing capacity of developing countries to adopt sustainable agriculture through Juncao technology to alleviate poverty and promote productive employment", which will be held on Friday, 26 May 2017 from 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM in Conference Room 6 at the United Nations Headquarters, New York. The Workshop is co-organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the Government of the People's Republic of China, in collaboration with other relevant UN entities

The General Assembly Resolution 70/1"Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" laid out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2030 Agenda outlined the complex challenges for sustainable development, in particular, the urgent need to lift millions of women and men out of extreme poverty while protecting the fragile ecosystem. The 2030 Agenda reaffirmed the integrated approach to promote all three dimensions of economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection in countries' efforts to eliminate poverty.

The lack of sufficient arable lands to grow traditional agricultural produce, especially in mountain areas, is one reason why eliminating poverty is a challenge in some countries. Juncao technology (jun meaning fungi, cao meaning grass) allows farmers in mountain areas to grow several types of nutritious mushrooms from dried, chopped grasses, as opposed to traditional methods using sawdust and wood chips that cut down trees and damage the environment. Such an environmental-friendly technology can help small-scale farmers and farming communities to develop a low-cost, commercial-scale mushroom cultivation industry that can provide sustainable livelihood for thousands. Such technology can also be used in producing cattle food, methane gas and improve the soil to combat desertification. There may also be opportunities to export these mushrooms depending on local demands. This technology is one means to potentially lift people out of poverty. To date this technology has been successfully adopted by a number of developing countries such as South Africa, Lesotho, Fiji and Papua New Guinea. Such a technology has been proven to help developing countries promote sustainable agricultural production to achieve SDG1 and SDG2.

The subjected Workshop aims to promote transfer of agricultural technology and knowledge of good agricultural practices through partnerships and South-South cooperation. The Workshop will provide knowledge sharing and training opportunities on this technology. The draft agenda and program is also attached for your kind information.

Your presence at this important event would be most welcome and highly appreciated. All participants are kindly requested to confirm their attendance to Ms. Ang Chen, at chena@un.org, or Mr. Chaudhry Iqbal at iqbalc@un.org, Tel: 212-963-8563, no later than Wednesday, 17 May 2017.

The Secretariat of the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Permanent Missions of the Member States to the United Nations, the assurances of its highest consideration.

2. Side event on Juncao Technology Side Event on 13th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, 9 September 2017, Conference of the Parties meeting of the UNCCD in Ordos, China.

2.1 China holds UN conference on desertification to assist global greening

13 September 2017, People's Daily

https://bit.ly/2GLSLHp

China holds UN conference on desertification to assist global greening

By Sun Wenyu (People's Daily Online) 14:24, September 13, 2017

The 13th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was opened in Ordos, northern China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, on Sept. 6.

Representatives from each country gathered at the meeting, jointly discussing the solution to global desertification.

China, as the host of the conference, has shown its leadership with a series of measures it has taken to control desertification, said Pradeep Monga, deputy executive of the UNCCD.

The Chinese government has always laid great importance on desertification control and actively shared its results. The area of the country's desertified land is being reduced by 2,400 square kilometers annually, while it was expanding by 10,000 square kilometers at

the end of the last century. China's experience is replicable, promotable, and sustainable, which could also be taken as a solution for other countries.

Juncao, a self-developed technology of China that cultivates edible and medicinal fungi by using wild grasses and herbal plants instead of trees or woods, has been introduced to more than 70 countries and regions.

At a meeting on combating desertification held in New York in June, representatives from South Africa, Iran, Tunisia, and Senegal spoke highly of China's contribution to promote international cooperation on desertification control.

They said that China's Juncao technology has helped developing countries strengthen capability construction, substantially improving their forestation, food security, and eco-systems.

Over the years, China has conducted large-scale international cooperation on desertification. It has signed forestry cooperation agreements with more than 1/3 of the world's countries, and trained a mass of desertification control professionals for developing countries.

Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Erik Solheim pointed out that China's experience will be largely applied in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America with the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative. It will benefit the people in the countries and regions suffering from sandstorms, he added.

The Coalition for Green Development on the Belt and Road was jointly established by China's Ministry of Environmental Protection and UNEP in May. It aims to offer forestation experiences and develop clean energies for related countries.

2.2 UNCCD compliments China's leadership role in desertification combat

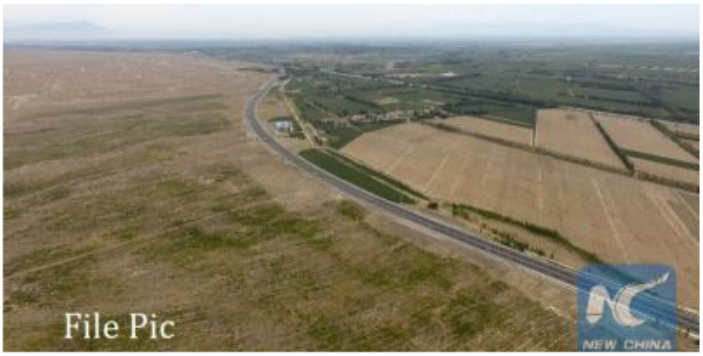
6 September 2017, National Forestry and Grassland Administration of China

https://bit.ly/2GT5Qjj

UNCCD compliments China's leadership role in desertification combat

Category: Highlights Created: 09 September 2017 | Hits: 250 Print Email

BERLIN, Sept. 6, Xinhua -- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) deputy executive secretary Pradeep Monga complimented China and Chinese government in taking a leadership role and setting a very good example in the combat against desertification, in an interview with Xinhua.



Aerial photo taken on Aug. 17, 2017 shows mulberry trees (L) planted on the desert in Jinghe County, northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Jinghe County has carried out shelter forests program at the north edge of the desert since 2013, and nearly 20,000 mu (1,300 hectares) mulberry trees have been planted. (Xinhua/Hu Huhu)

Monga made the remarks in the UNCCD headquarters based in the German city Bonn in the lead up to the 13th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) to the UNCCD which kicked off Wednesday in the city of Ordos, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China.

The UNCCD official believed that by hosting the COP 13, China and Chinese government has shown leadership, and besides, China has taken various successful initiatives in preventing and controlling desertification.

Among those initiatives, Monga was most impressed by a private sector model led by China's energy company Elion in carrying out land restoration experiment in Kubuqi desert, Inner Mongolia. "I could witness greening the desert is happening. Seeing is believing," Monga said.

Monga also commended the use of biotechnologies such as mycorrhiza, or juncao technology, in combating desertification in China, saying it is an eco-innovation and also an affordable way of preventing and controlling land degradation.

Government support to make all these things happen as well as a legal and institutional framework are also the keys to China's success in this field, Monga told Xinhua.

"China has shown business model works and private sector model can be successful, before that we need laws in place and policies," he said. China is among the earliest countries to set up a legal framework on the prevention and control of desertification.

Monga believed China showed a good example "on both the legal side and on the implementation side to showcase to all countries in the world that desertification can be arrested and combating desertification can lead to multiple economic, social and environmental benefits."

2.3 China helps global response to desertification

13 September 2017, China Climate Change Info-Net

https://bit.ly/2upP73Z

中国助力全球应对荒漠化

近日，《联合国防治荒漠化公约》第十三次缔约方大会在中国内蒙古自治区鄂尔多斯市召开，各国代表齐聚一堂，共商全球防治荒漠化大计。在《联合国防治荒漠化公约》副执行秘书长普拉迪普·蒙加看来，本次缔约方大会在中国内蒙古举行显示了中国以及中国政府的领导力，同时这种领导力还体现在中国采取的一系列治沙行动上。

中国政府历来高度重视荒漠化防治，并积极共享科技治沙成果。中国荒漠化土地面积由上世纪末年均扩展1万多平方公里转变为目前年均缩减2400多平方公里，实现了由"沙进人退"到"人进沙退"的历史性转变。中国形成的可复制、可推广、可持续的治沙模式为世界开出了"中国药方"。例如，库布齐沙漠生态经济模式已成功走入沙特、蒙古国等"一带一路"参与国家和地区。

同样走出国门的还有中国拥有完全自主知识产权的菌草技术。这是一项利用野生和人工栽培的菌草，开展生态治理、"以草代木"栽培食药用菌、生产菌物肥料饲料和生物质能源等的综合技术。近年来，菌草技术被广泛应用于中国黄河中下游地区的生态屏障建设以及一些生态脆弱地区的防风固沙、水土流失治理和荒漠化治理等。目前，菌草技术已传播到世界70多个国家和地区。

今年6月，在美国纽约召开的防治荒漠化问题专题会议上，南非、伊朗、突尼斯和塞内加尔等国常驻联合国代表纷纷积极评价中方推进防治荒漠化国际合作的努力，指出中方向发展中国家提供菌草技术等合作项目，帮助发展中国家加强能力建设，对发展中国家防治荒漠化、提高粮食安全水平、改善生态环境发挥了巨大效用。

南非常驻联合国代表杰里·马蒂也指出，菌草项目是"革命性"技术，对帮助南非防治荒漠化、提供生物燃料、提高民众收入和健康卫生标准作出了重要贡献。

多年来，中国在防沙治沙方面已开展多领域、多层次、多角度的国际合作，不但与世界超过1/3的国家签署了林业合作协议，还为发展中国家培训了大量防沙治沙技术人员。

中国的科研人员还为利比亚海岸公路和沙漠公路风沙灾害防治项目承担了工程设计工作，为利比亚培训了20名技术人员；完成了"土库曼斯坦阿姆河右岸天然气项目绿化工程"方案设计；为哈萨克斯坦阿斯塔纳生态屏障建设和毛里塔尼亚首都圈防护工程做了物种筛选；帮助中亚国家生态重建，用科技帮助丝绸之路经济带重现绿色生机的希望。未来中国还将与更多非洲、中亚国家开展荒漠化防治合作，为"一带一路"建设提供技术支持……

联合国副秘书长、联合国环境署执行主任埃里克·索尔海姆指出，随着"一带一路"建设的逐步开展，中国在防沙治沙方面的经验会被广泛推广到非洲、中东、拉美等地，为一些饱受沙尘肆虐国家和地区的人民造福。

今年5月，中国环保部和联合国环境规划署建立"一带一路"绿色发展国际联盟，旨在为饱受荒漠化困扰的相关国家提供生态治理与荒漠化防治经验，并开发利用风能、太阳能等清洁能源。

"'一带一路'绿色发展国际联盟可以帮助沿线数十个饱受荒漠化困扰的国家在基础设施建设等方面采取绿色环保措施，并提供生态治理与荒漠化防治经验，更多关注风能、太阳能等清洁能源。"索尔海姆说。

3. Regional Capacity Building Workshop on Juncao Technology and its Support to Achieve Sustainable Agriculture and the Sustainable Development Goals for Pacific Small Island Developing States, 4-5 June 2018, Nadi, Fiji.

3.1 Cultivation of mushroom workshop, The Fiji Times, 4 June 2018

https://bit.ly/2ZSGw4G

The Fiji Times

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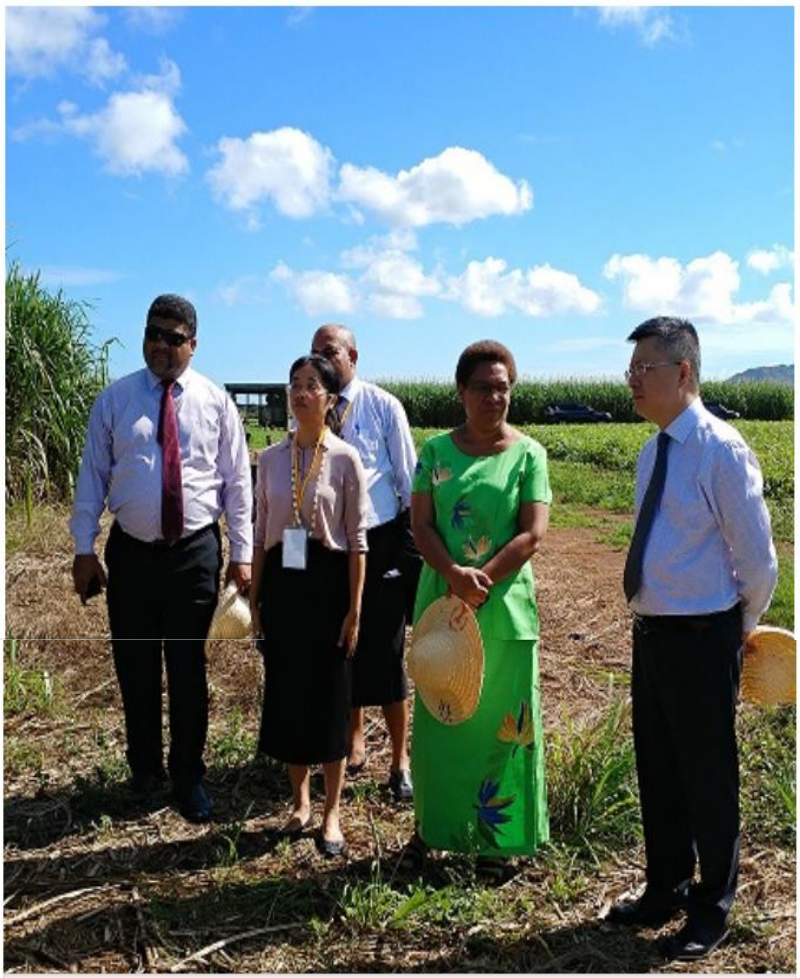
Cultivation of mushroom workshop

FELIX CHAUDHARY | 4 June, 2018, 9:00 pm



Minister for Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation Mereseini Vuniwaqa (fourth from left) with other participants during their visit at Legalega research station after the opening of Capacity Building Workshop on Juncao Technology and its Support to Achieve Sustainable Agriculture and the SDGs for Pacific Small Island Developing States in Nadi yesterday. Picture: SUPPLIED

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A TWO-DAY capacity building workshop on Juncao Technology and its support to achieve sustainable agriculture for Pacific Small Island Developing States is currently underway in Nadi.

According to a Department of Information press statement, agriculture stakeholders from around the region are attending the workshop to explore and implement Juncao technology in their respective countries.

Opening the workshop today, Minister for Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation and Acting Minister for Agriculture Mereseini Vuniwaqa said Juncao technology not only promotes the cultivation of mushrooms but also the growing of Juncao grass as a suitable supplement for livestock feed.

"Mushroom cultivation is a new concept in our region and many of our people do not know how to use them," she said.

"However, cultures around the world have eaten or used mushrooms medicinally for centuries, and the Juncao grass on the other hand is not only used as the substrate for growing mushrooms but can be successfully used as livestock feed and to prevent soil erosions from river banks and slopes."

Related Posts

3.2 Ambassador: Why Chinese Projects Train 1000, The FIJI Times, 6 June 2018

https://bit.ly/2XUdgIJ

The Chinese Government has long respected Fiji's path of development which is conforming to its own national conditions, says China's ambassador to Fiji.

Speaking at the capacity building workshop on Juncao Energy at the Tanoa International Hotel in Nadi on Monday ambassador Qian Bo said development co-operation with Fiji would be unwavering despite any the changes to international and regional landscapes.

"China's development co-operation to Fiji is selfless and sincere without conditions," Mr Bo said.

"It showcases the international responsibilities of China, as a major country and the sincere aspiration to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

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Minister for Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation and Acting Minister for Agriculture, Rural & Maritime Development & National Disaster Management & Meteorological Services Mereseini Vuniwaqa to officiate at the Capacity Building Workshop on Juncao Technology and its Support to Achieve Sustainable Agriculture and the SDGs for Pacific Small Island Developing States at the Tanoa International Hotel in Nadi yesterday. Photo: WAISEA NASOKIA

The Chinese Government has long respected Fiji's path of development which is conforming to its own national conditions, says China's ambassador to Fiji.

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2019-04-29

3.3 Minister: Mushroom Farming Suitable for Women， 《FIJI Sun》, 6 June 2018
https://bit.ly/2PCNpSE

SUNBIZ

Mushroom Farming Suitable For Women

The farming of mushrooms is more suitable for women as it entails less intensive labour and could provide for a consistent source of income. These were the words of Minister

By **Charles Chambers, Nadi**

06 Jun 2018 11:41

Minister for Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation and Acting Minister for Agriculture, Rural & Maritime Development & National Disaster Management & Meteorological Services Mereseini Vuniwaqa officiated at the Capacity Building Workshop on Juncao Technology and its Support to Achieve Sustainable Agriculture and the SDGs for Pacific Small Island Developing States at the Tanoa International Hotel in Nadi yesterday. Photo: WAISEA NASOKIA

The farming of mushrooms is more suitable for women as it entails less intensive labour and could provide for a consistent source of income.

These were the words of Minister for Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation and acting Minister for Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development, National Disaster Management and Meteorological Services Mereseini Vuniwaqa.

Ms Vuniwaqa made the comments while speaking at the Capacity Building Workshop on Juncao Technology at the Tanoa International in Nadi on Monday.

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2019-04-29

She said the technology not only increased farmers livelihood in China but also could be applied in other countries.

Juncao Technology promotes cultivation of mushrooms and the growing of Juncao grass which can be used as a supplement for livestock feed.

It was developed by Professor Lin Zhanxi, who was present at the workshop, of the Fujian Agricultural and Forestry University in the 1980s.

Ms Vuniwaqa said mushroom cultivation was a new concept in the Pacific region and not many people knew how to grow or use them.

"Consuming mushrooms has a lot of health benefits given their high nutritional value," she said.

"The technology enables farmers to grow several types of nutritious mushrooms from dried, chopped grasses, giving them a stable source of income thereby helping boost their livelihoods."

She said Government was grateful to People's Republic of China for establishing the Mushroom Training and Development Centre in Fiji.

The centre was built in 2014.

She added a number of potential mushroom growers and extension officers had established demonstration sites around the country.

"Many exhibitions have been set up to promote cooking and consumption of mushrooms around the country," Ms Vuniwaqa said.

"The second phase of this project commenced in December 2017."

She said it included more structured trainings for identified mushroom growers, research for identifying new varieties and substrates suitable for growing in local conditions.

Feedback: charles.chambers@fijisun.com.fj

4. Techinical Advisory and Policymakers Workshop, Vietaine, 14-18 February 2019, Lao PDR

4.1 National Agricultural TV Programme of Laos,

#ລາຍການກະສິກຳແລະປ່າໄມ້ ອອກອາກາດຄັ້ງອັນທີ , 21-22 February 2019

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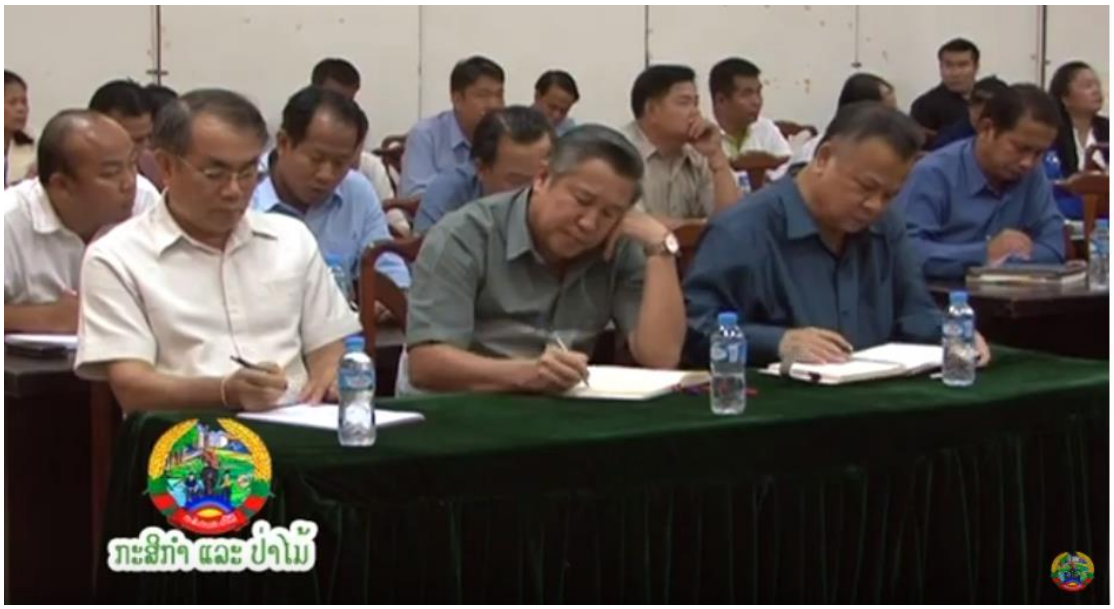

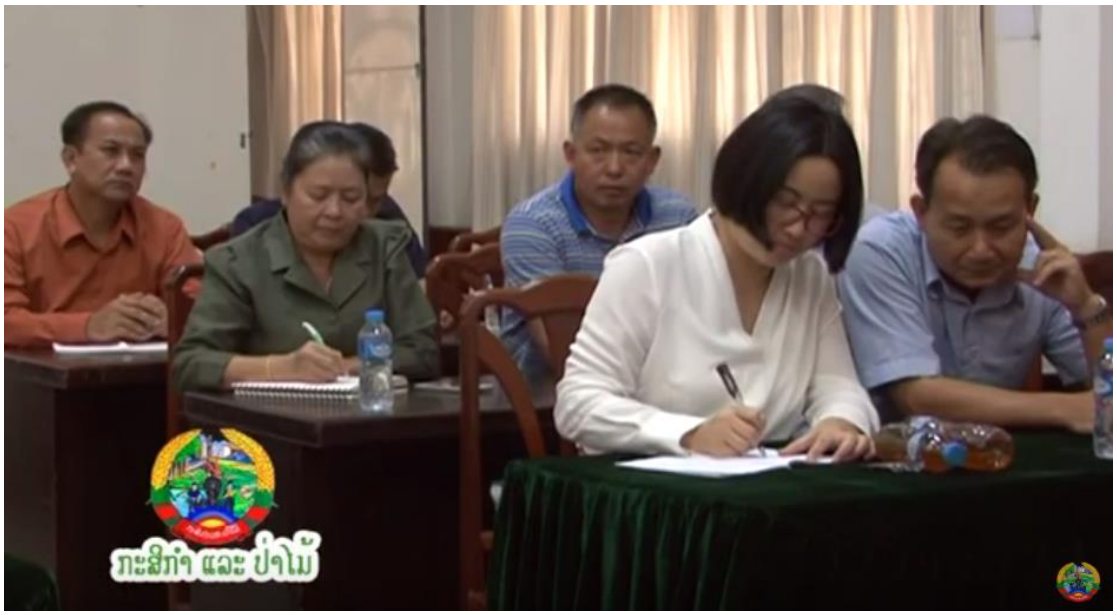

National Policymakers Workshop, 16 February 2019

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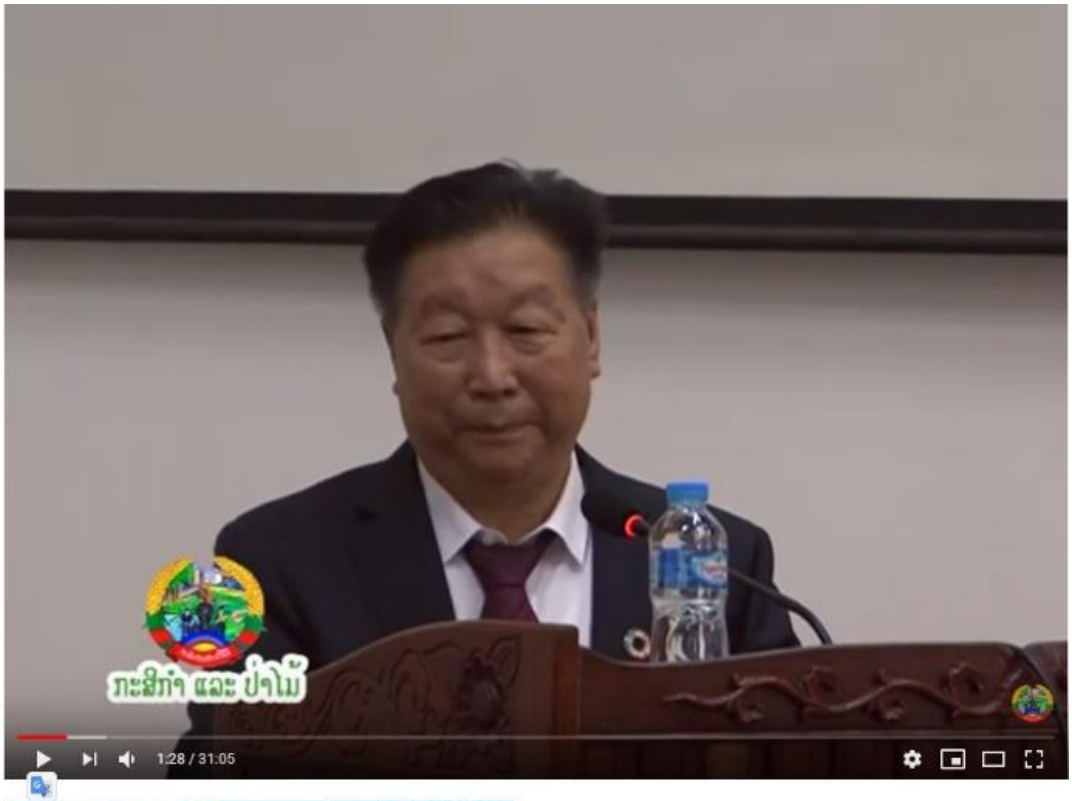
H.E. Mr. Bounkhouang KHAMBOUNHEUANG MSC.DVM
Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR



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Prof. LIN Zhanxi, Chief Scientist of the Juncao Techonology

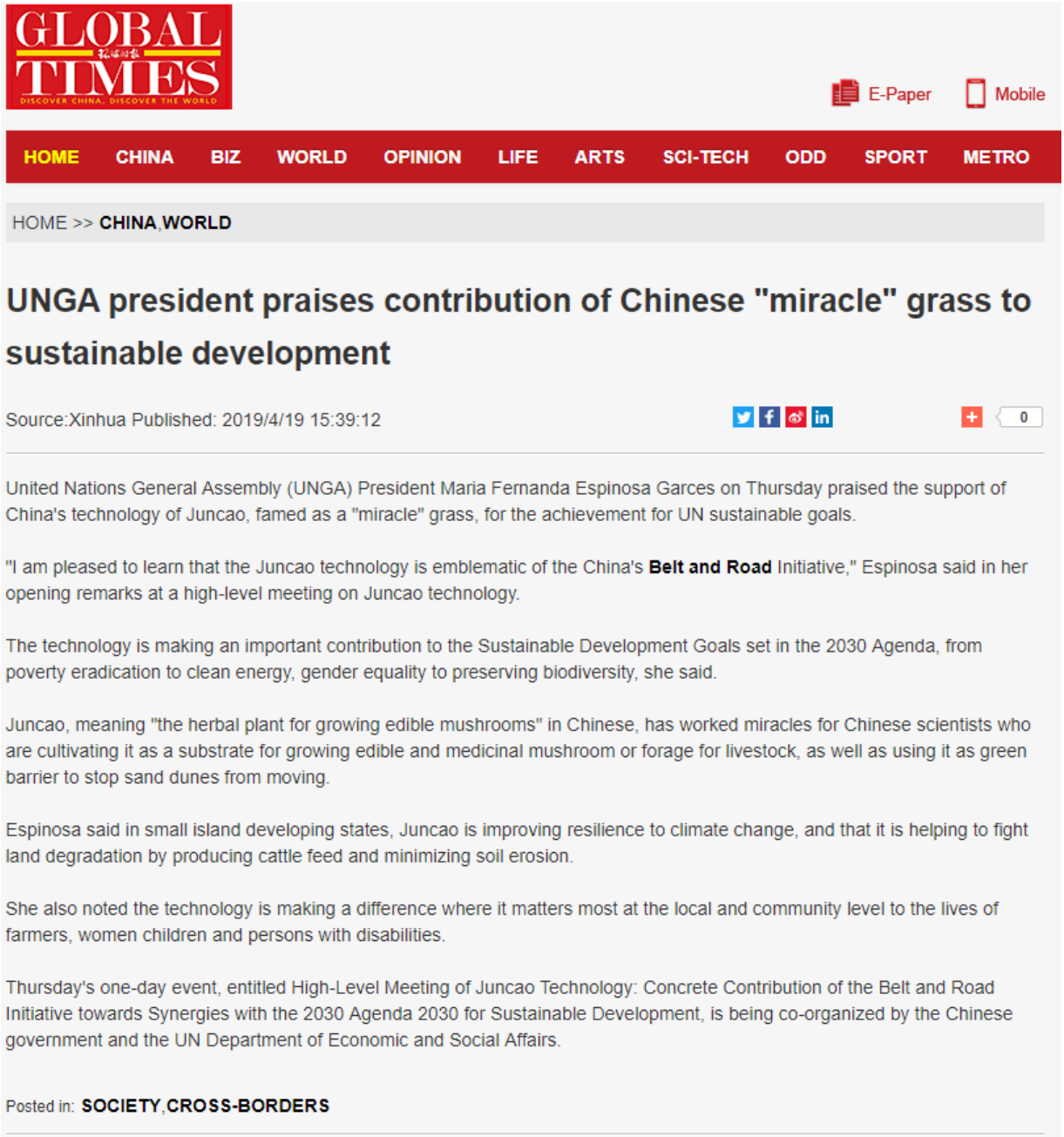
5. A High-Level Meeting on Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was held on 18 April 2019, UNHQ, New York.

5.1 UNGA president praises contribution of Chinese "miracle" grass to sustainable development,

19 April 2019, Global Times:https://bit.ly/2V1QtOc

21 April 2019. Brinkwire: https://bit.ly/2LeupeM

"Thursday's one-day event, entitled High-Level Meeting of Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, is being co-organized by the Chinese government and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs."



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UNGA president praises contribution of Chinese "miracle" grass to sustainable development

Source:Xinhua Published: 2019/4/19 15:39:12

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United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) President Maria Fernanda Espinosa Garces on Thursday praised the support of China's technology of Juncao, famed as a "miracle" grass, for the achievement for UN sustainable goals.

"I am pleased to learn that the Juncao technology is emblematic of the China's **Belt and Road** Initiative," Espinosa said in her opening remarks at a high-level meeting on Juncao technology.

The technology is making an important contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals set in the 2030 Agenda, from poverty eradication to clean energy, gender equality to preserving biodiversity, she said.

Juncao, meaning "the herbal plant for growing edible mushrooms" in Chinese, has worked miracles for Chinese scientists who are cultivating it as a substrate for growing edible and medicinal mushroom or forage for livestock, as well as using it as green barrier to stop sand dunes from moving.

Espinosa said in small island developing states, Juncao is improving resilience to climate change, and that it is helping to fight land degradation by producing cattle feed and minimizing soil erosion.

She also noted the technology is making a difference where it matters most at the local and community level to the lives of farmers, women children and persons with disabilities.

Thursday's one-day event, entitled High-Level Meeting of Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, is being co-organized by the Chinese government and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Posted in: **SOCIETY,CROSS-BORDERS**

5.2 "Miracle" grass project under Belt and Road Initiative contributing to SDGs: UN official, 19 April 2019, Xinhua News

https://bit.ly/2J0x1KA

www.news.cn 新华网 NEWS www.xinhuanet.com XINHUANET Tuesday, April 30, 2019

"Miracle" grass project under Belt and Road Initiative contributing to SDGs: UN official

Liu Zhenmin (L front), United Nations Under-Scretary-General for Eeconomic and Social Affairs, addresses a a high-level meeting on Juncao technology, at the UN headquarters in New York, April 18, 2019. Speaking at a high-level meeting, Liu Zhenmin said Juncao helps preserve and protect the environment and the fragile ecosystems. (Xinhua/Li Muzi)

UNITED NATIONS, April 18 (Xinhua) -- China's technology of Juncao, which is famed as a "miracle" grass and has found its way into over 100 countries, is contributing to the achievement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), said a senior UN official here Thursday.

Speaking at a high-level meeting, Under-Scretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs Liu Zhenmin said Juncao helps preserve and protect the environment and the fragile ecosystems.

For example, from China's Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Yellow River Basin, to the upstream riverbanks of the Nile River and the South African Plateau, Juncao technology has been used to combat land degradation and desertification, conserve water, and restore and maintain soil fertility, Liu said.

Jun means fungi, or mushroom, and Cao means grass. These two ordinary components put together give rise to an extraordinary means of production and means of sustainable livelihoods, as well as a powerful tool for ecosystem protection, he said.

Juncao grass has been used for mushroom production, for animal feed, and for biomass fuel, contributing to progress in achieving SDG2 on sustainable agriculture, SDG6 on water, SDG7 on sustainable energy and SDG15 on ecosystems, Liu said.

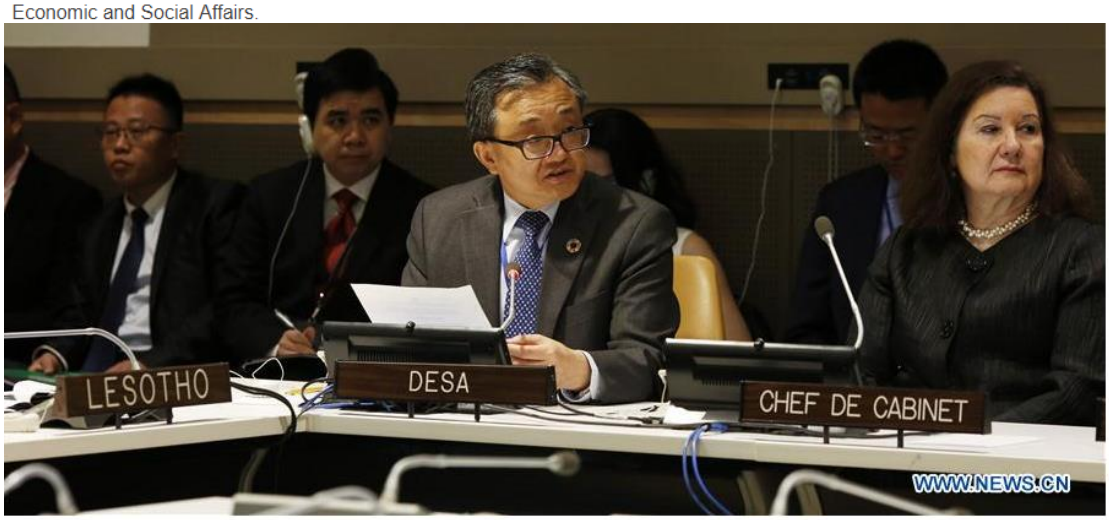
The overall economic benefits help advance progress on SDG1 on poverty alleviation, SDG8 on growth, and SDG10 on reducing inequality, as many users of the Juncao technology are smallholder farmers, among whom many women farmers, he said.

There are also considerable social benefits from the application of Juncao technology, said the official, as experience shows that the use of Juncao technology helps reduce conflicts over natural resources, as Juncao grass reduces the requirements for fuelwood from forests and pasture land for grazing, thereby contributing to social harmony among local communities.

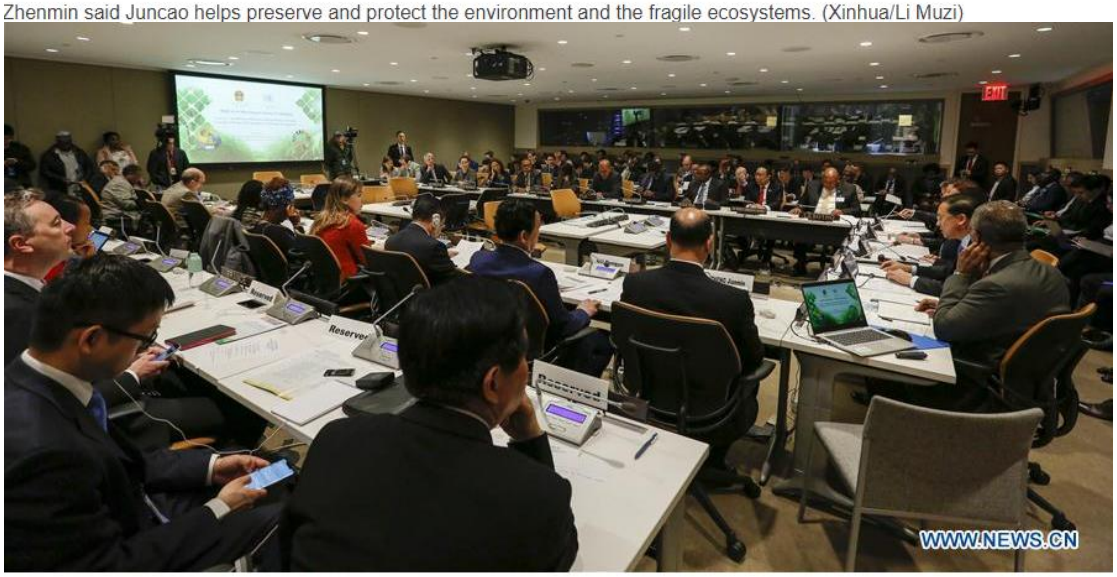
Juncao technology, developed by Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University of China under the leadership of professor Lin Zhanxi, "is a small idea with proven big potentials," Liu said.

"Through South-South cooperation and SDG17 partnership, we can help scale up and disseminate this technology and its multiple concrete benefits," he added.

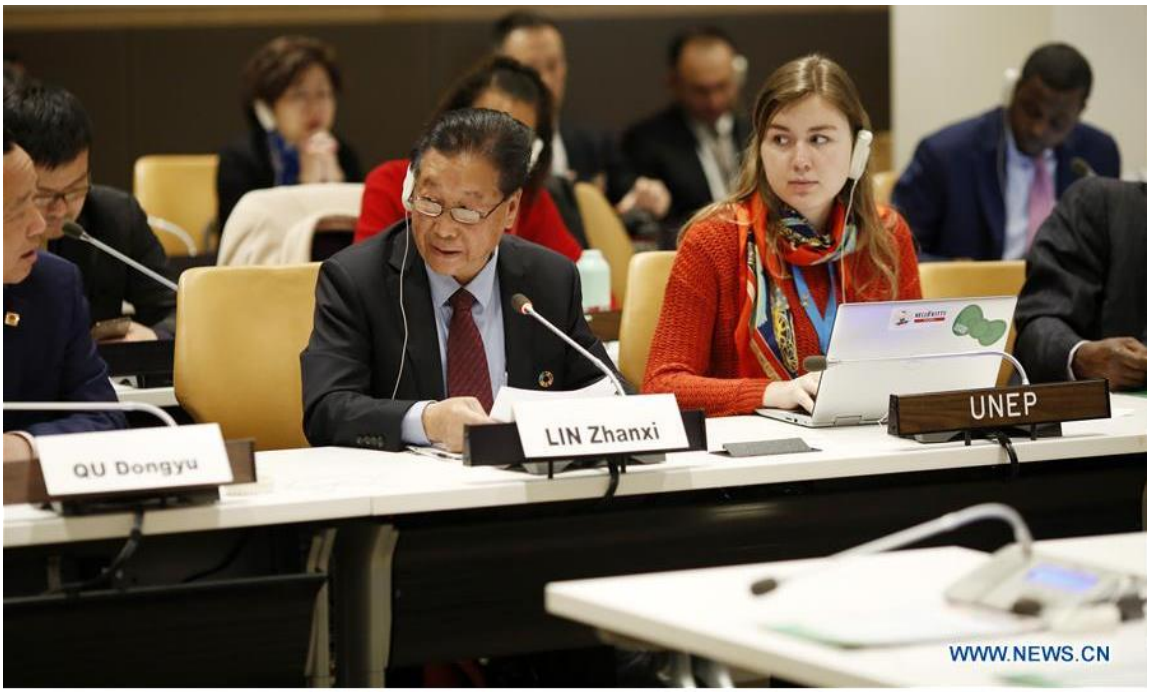
The High-Level Meeting of Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is being co-organized by the Chinese government and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.



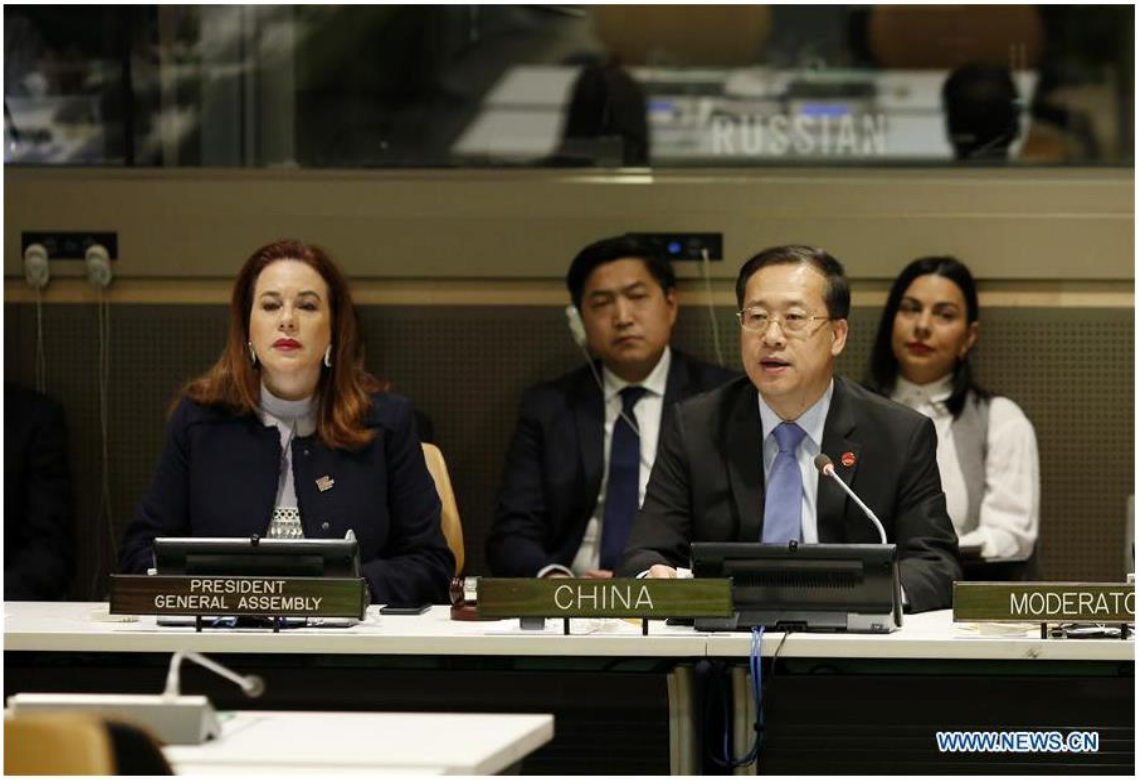
Liu Zhenmin (L front), United Nations Under-Scretary-General for Eeconomic and Social Affairs, addresses a a high-level meeting on Juncao technology, at the UN headquarters in New York, April 18, 2019. Speaking at a high-level meeting, Liu Zhenmin said Juncao helps preserve and protect the environment and the fragile ecosystems. (Xinhua/Li Muzi)



The High-level Meeting on Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is held at the United Nations headquarters in New York, April 18, 2019. (Xinhua/Li Muzi)



Lin Zhanxi (C, front), the chief scientist for the China-Fiji Juncao Technology Cooperation Project and also a professor at China's Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, addresses a High-level Meeting on Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the United Nations headquarters in New York, April 18, 2019. (Xinhua/Li Muzi)



Ma Zhaoxu (R, front), Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, addresses a High-level Meeting on Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the UN headquarters in New York, April 18, 2019. (Xinhua/Li Muzi)

5.3 'Miracle' grass spreads wonder of mushrooms

22 April 2019, Ecns.cn, https://bit.ly/2LaAusF

22 April 2019, CHINADAILY, https://bit.ly/2WcR7F9

CHINADAILY.COM.CN 中国日报网 Global Edition Apr 30, 2019

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• China-Africa

'Miracle' grass spreads wonder of mushrooms

By Hong Xiao | China Daily Global | Updated: 2019-04-22 10:53

Chinese experts and local employees check the growth of mushrooms. ZHANG YONGXING/XINHUA

Chinese technology improves livelihoods, promotes sustainable agriculture worldwide

In the southern African country of Lesotho, known as the "kingdom in the sky" because of its high altitude, a song about mushrooms is quite popular among local women.

Lyrics of the song, Seven-Day Mushroom, which was written by women from the Mabote Mushroom Association of Lesotho, go like this: "Some people say it is a wild crop, some people say it is the economic lifeline. Oh, see this crop, an amazing crop. It is food, medicine and hope."

5.4 Agribiz: Bauchi partners China centre on desert conversion

25 April 2019, BLUEPRINT, Nigeria,

https://bit.ly/2GIVPnA

Blueprint

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Agribiz: Bauchi partners China centre on desert conversion

April 25, 2019 Najib Sani News 0

Bauchi state government is to partner with JUNCAO Technology, a Chinese national engineering research centre to convert desert areas in the state into fertile land for crop cultivation.

State governor, Mohammed Abubakar, stated this last week during a high level meeting on synergies with 2030 agenda for sustainable development at the at the United Nations headquarters, New York.

The governor said the project would not only revamp agriculture in the state but also boost the economy of the country by using the by-product of livestock and converting its waste to value products in crop cultivation.

He further said the partnership would work towards the revival of the Bauchi meat company to meet international standard and supply, provide frozen meat to the nation and the outside world.

5.5 Statement by H.E. Mrs. María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, President of the 73rd Session of the UN General Assembly: Making the United Nations Relevant to All People

18 April 2019, United Nations

https://bit.ly/2V8P8FH

MAKING THE UNITED NATIONS RELEVANT TO ALL PEOPLE

High-Level Meeting on Juncao Technology

2019/04/18

– As delivered –

Statement by H.E. Mrs. María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, President of the 73rd Session of the UN General Assembly

18 April 2019

Your Excellency, Mr Ma Zhaoxu, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations,

Your Excellency, Mr Zheng Jianmin, Deputy Governor of Fujian Province, People's Republic of China,

Your Excellency, Ms Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Chef de Cabinet to the UN Secretary-General,

Your Excellency, Mr Liu Zhenmin, UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

Mr Elliott Harris, Assistant-Secretary-General and Chief Economist, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs,

Professor Lin Zhanxi, inventor of the Juncao technology and our Keynote Speaker today,

Honourable Ministers,

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am honoured to speak at the opening of this High-Level Meeting on Juncao technology – at the invitation of the People's Republic of China and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

It is also a great pleasure to meet the inventor of the technology, Professor Lin Zhanxi. We at the United Nations see you as an example of academic excellence, and a real game-changer on the ground. You have helped to improve the lives of people across the world, from Lesotho to Lao PDR and beyond. Having heard so much about Juncao, I am excited to hear from you directly. I also look forward to hearing from the pilot countries represented here today – your perspectives are crucial to ensuring that others, and the world, can make maximum use of this technology.

Dear friends,

I am pleased to learn that the Juncao technology is emblematic of the China's Belt and Road Initiative. It supports the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – making an important contribution to several SDG goals and targets: from poverty eradication to clean energy, gender equality to preserving biodiversity.

By supporting mushroom cultivation, this technology is boosting food security as well as traditional knowledge through environmentally friendly technology, more sustainable agriculture and green jobs. This is particularly important in Small Island Developing States, where Juncao is improving resilience to climate change. It is also helping to fight land degradation, for example, by producing cattle feed and minimizing soil erosion.

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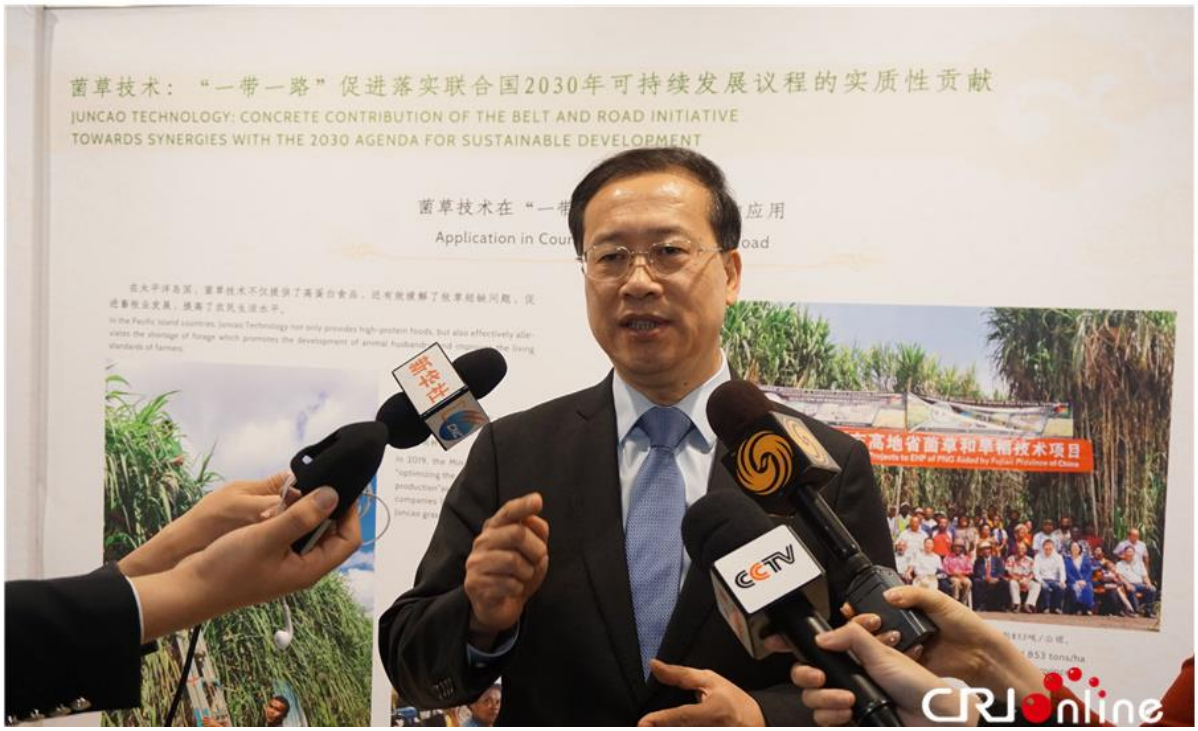
5.6 联合国高级别会议：中国菌草技术是“一带一路”倡议对全球可持续发展的实质性贡献

High-Level Meeting on Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, CRI News, https://bit.ly/2XMNmKR

联合国高级别会议：中国菌草技术是“一带一路”倡议对全球可持续发展的实质性贡献

2019-04-19 15:08:58 | 来源：中央广电总台国际在线 | 编辑：张群

国际在线报道（中国国际广播电台记者 钱珊铭）：当地时间18日，中国常驻联合国代表团与联合国经济社会事务部在纽约联合国总部共同举办了“菌草技术：‘一带一路’倡议促进落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程的实质性贡献”高级别会议。与会的联合国官员、“一带一路”沿线国家代表，以及与中国开展菌草技术合作的发展中国家代表等一致表示，源于中国的菌草技术正在通过“一带一路”倡议等国际合作平台助力全球可持续发展与繁荣。



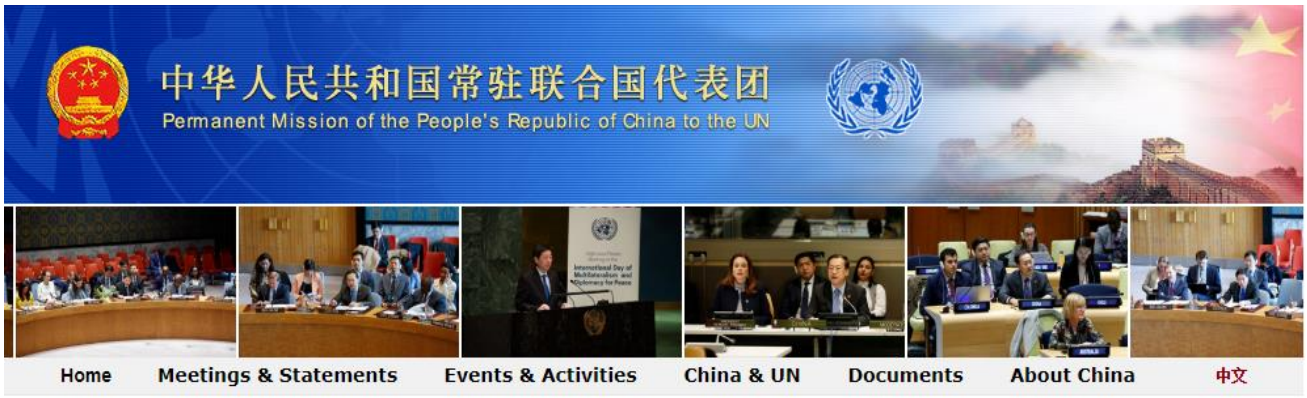
中国常驻联合国代表马朝旭在会议期间接受媒体采访。（摄影：钱珊铭）

中国常驻联合国代表马朝旭大使在会议期间表示，习近平主席提出的“一带一路”倡议得到国际社会的积极支持和热烈响应，已成为各方携手加强互联互通、应对全球性挑战、促进世界经济增长、实现共同繁荣的机遇之路。近年来，共建“一带一路”助力沿线国家经济发展和民生改善的成功故事不断涌现，菌草技术就是其中一个重要例证。马朝旭说：“菌草技术发源于中国，造福于世界。我们今天用一个鲜活的、具体的例子来证明‘一带一路’给世界带来的是实惠，是人民生活的改善，是生态环境的改善，以及人们生活水平的提高。菌草技术实际上是一个非常生动的案例，通过菌草技术的合作及实施，全世界人民都能看到中国的‘一带一路’建设给世界带来的福祉。”

2015年，习近平主席在出席联合国可持续发展峰会期间宣布设立中国—联合国和平与发展基金。这是中国支持落实2030年议程、支持多边主义和联合国工作的重大举措。2017年，菌草技术项目在该基金支持下设立。目前，菌草技术已经以培训、教育、合作与援助等方式传播至106个国家，其中包括许多“一带一路”沿线国家，菌草技术发明人林占熺所在的福建农林大学也与41个国家的71家机构建立了技术合作关系。

5.7 Remarks by Ambassador Ma Zhaoxu at High-Level Meeting on Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

18 April 2019, Website of Permanent Mission of the PRC to the UN, https://bit.ly/2Pz0o8b



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Remarks by Ambassador Ma Zhaoxu at High-Level Meeting on Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2019/04/18

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Welcome to the High-Level Meeting on Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development co-hosted by the Permanent Mission of China and DESA.

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) proposed by H.E. President Xi Jinping is a major international cooperation initiative. It aims to boost China's all-round opening-up in the new era and bring more development opportunities and benefits to more countries. Focused on the fundamental issue of development, the BRI serves to enhance connectivity and help countries break bottleneck in development. It facilitates the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and promotes global economic growth. There have been many success stories of the BRI contributing to economic growth and better living conditions in the participating countries.

Juncao technology, originated in China, is a comprehensive technology designed for poverty alleviation, ecological protection and sustainable development. During his tenure in Fujian Province, President Xi gave support to a demonstration project of Juncao technology in Eastern Highlands Province of Papua New Guinea. The project continues to operate, bringing tangible economic and social benefits. It has become a shining example of the growing relations between China and Papua New Guinea.

After years of development, Juncao technology has been applied in many countries along the routes of the Belt and Road. It helps the countries meet SDGs, such as eliminating poverty and hunger, promoting food security, ensuring and increasing employment, tackling climate change and protecting the ecological environment, and helps the people get rid of poverty and live a better life. In 2017, under China-UN Peace and Development Fund announced by President Xi, a Juncao technology project was implemented. Through training courses, seminars and production demonstration, the project helps many developing countries strengthen capacity-building in implementing SDGs, thus making concrete contribution to synergies between the BRI and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The BRI, though proposed by China, belongs to the whole world. It is guided by the principle of consultation and cooperation for shared benefits. It represents an approach to international cooperation featuring mutual respect, justice, equity and cooperation for win-win outcomes. And it is a commitment to multilateralism and an open global economy. As such, the BRI will help move economic globalization toward greater openness, inclusiveness, balance and win-win outcomes.

Through six years of hard work, the BRI has laid its groundwork and entered the stage of all-round growth. It is bearing fruit and will create more opportunities for cooperation. Thanks to the initiative, we have seen growing complementarity among the development strategies and plans of BRI partners, solid progress in BRI cooperation, and reinforced effect of bilateral, trilateral and multilateral cooperation. A strong foundation has been laid for quality BRI cooperation.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In late April, the second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation will be held in Beijing. Representatives from over 100 countries, including about 40 leaders of foreign governments, have confirmed their attendance. China and other parties will take stock of what has been achieved and draw a blueprint to further enrich BRI cooperation. Just as the Juncao project benefits hundreds of thousands of ordinary people, it is our hope that the participating parties of BRI will always put people first in development, forge extensive partnerships, and jointly implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In so doing, we will create more driving force for economic growth of participating countries and beyond, provide more opportunities for international economic cooperation, and contribute more to the vision of a community with a shared future for mankind and a new type of international relations.

Thank you.

5.8 Opening Remarks by USG DESA, High-Level Meeting on Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

18 April 2019, United Nations, https://bit.ly/2GJ30fv

Mr. Liu Zhenmin Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

Opening Remarks
High-Level Meeting on Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

18 April 2019, New York

Your Excellency Ms. María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés,
President of the 73rd Session of the General Assembly

Your Excellency, Ambassador MA Zhaoxu, Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations

Your Excellency, Ms. Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti,
Chef de Cabinet to the United Nations Secretary-General

Honorable Ministers,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
My Colleagues from the UN Family,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I join Ambassador MA in warmly welcoming you to this high-level event. I would also like to extend my warm welcome to Dr. Qu Dongyu, Vice Minister of Agriculture of China, Vice Governor Zheng Jianmin, Professor Lin and members of the Chinese Delegation.

Excellencies,

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs is delighted to co-organize this meeting.

Our discussion today provides a timely opportunity for an exchange of national experiences in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. And in that broad context, we will engage in a dialogue on how partnership activities under the Belt and Road Initiative are contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through synergies.

The unique initiative that is the thematic focus of our dialogue today has two interrelated components – *Jun*, which means fungi, or mushroom; and *Cao*, which means grass.

These two ordinary components, put together, give rise to an extraordinary means of production and of sustainable livelihoods, as well as a powerful tool for ecosystem protection.

Professor Lin, in a short while, will brief us on the science of *Juncao*. But I wish to take this opportunity to highlight the multiple benefits of this technology and how it embodies, in concrete ways, the integration and interlinkages of the SDGs.

First, *Juncao* could help preserve and protect the environment and our fragile ecosystems.

From the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and the Yellow River Basin in China, to the upstream riverbanks of the Nile River and the South African Plateau, *Juncao* technology has been used to combat land degradation and desertification, conserve water, and restore and maintain soil fertility.

In the process, *Juncao* grass has been used for mushroom production, for animal feed, and for biomass fuel, thus contributing to progress in achieving SDG 2 on sustainable agriculture, SDG 6 on water, SDG7 on sustainable energy and SDG 15 on ecosystems.

Second, the economic benefits from Juncao technology are likewise remarkable. Country experiences show that farmers who have learned to plant *Juncao* grass, have successfully:

- expanded livestock production;
- grown nutritious mushroom for meeting demands of local and regional markets, creating jobs and income streams; and
- saved foreign exchanges – as the local hotel industry no longer needs to import mushroom from abroad.

The overall economic impacts help advance progress on SDG 1 on poverty alleviation, SDG 8 on economic growth, and SDG10 on reducing inequality. Indeed, many users of the *Juncao* technology are smallholder farmers, among whom many are women farmers.

Third, there are also considerable social benefits from the application of *Juncao* technology. Experience shows that its use helps reduce causes of conflict over natural resources – *Juncao* grass reduces the requirements for fuelwood from forests and pasture land for grazing, thereby contributing to social harmony among local communities.

Excellencies,

The Juncao technology, developed by Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University of China under the leadership of Professor LIN Zhanxi, is a small idea with proven big potentials.

As demonstrated by countries that have participated in the Belt and Road Initiative, *Juncao* technology can catalyze synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Through South-South cooperation and SDG17 on partnership, we can help scale up and disseminate this technology and its multiple concrete benefits.

The 2030 Agenda calls for transformative initiatives. *Juncao* technology showcases a pathway whereby such initiatives can catalyze change, transform lives and livelihoods, and create opportunities for a better future.

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs stands ready to further expand this remarkable partnership by supporting activities to:

- enhance knowledge sharing, and
- strengthen capacities of developing countries to promote productive activities, income generation and entrepreneurship, by using the *Juncao*

I wish this high-level meeting a great success!

Thank you.

6.1 The Giant Juncao Project in Pingtan has been praised by UN officials and will be promoted to countries around the world, 5 July 2019

Tencent - qq.com, https://bit.ly/2JqkJuQ

赞！平潭巨菌草项目获得联合国官员赞赏，未来将推向世界各国

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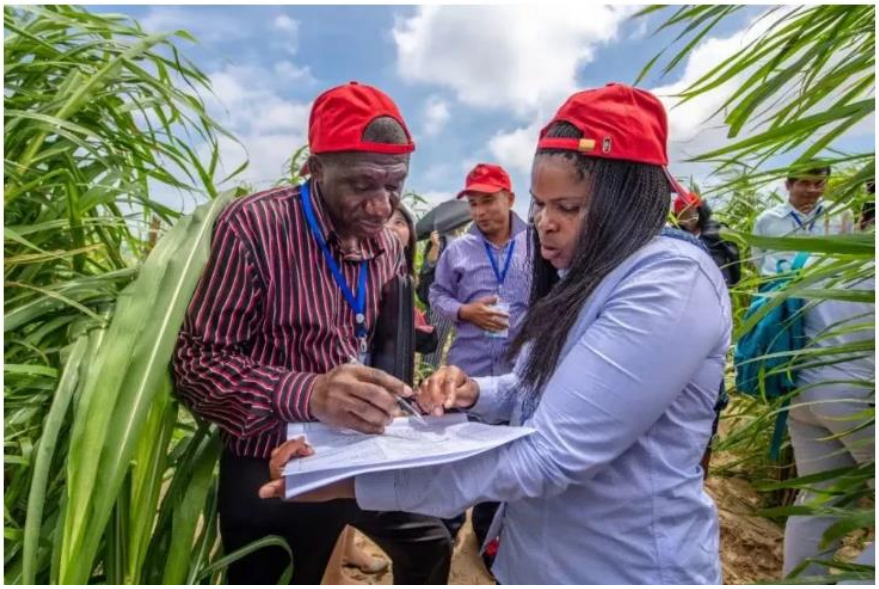
分享

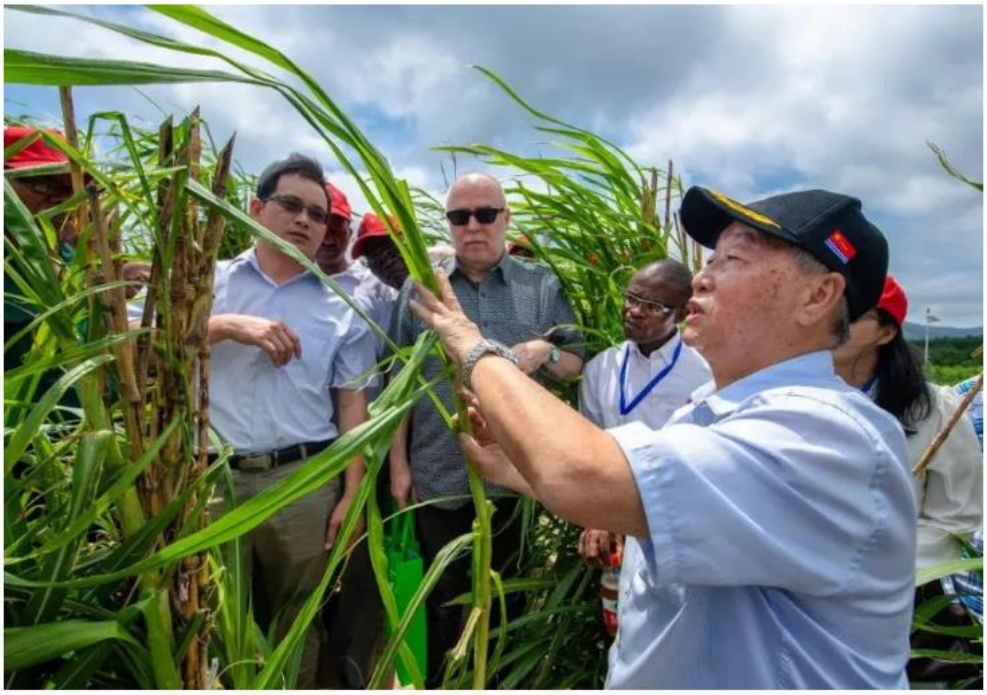


日前，联合国菌草技术国际学习团一行60余人抵达平潭，他们分别来自老挝、马达加斯加、尼泊尔、汤加、巴布亚新几内亚等，来岚开展滨海菌草生态治理技术的学习考察活动。考察期间，不仅长江澳菌草种植成功的经验令学习团惊叹，而且平潭独特的滨海风光也吸引了一行人的眼球。

此次联合国菌草技术国际学习团福建之行为期6天，分别前往福建农林大学、尤溪、将乐、泰宁等地区进行考察，而平潭是该学习团来闽考察之行的最后一站。

惊叹

“在种树不成功的地方成功种植菌草”



考察当天，联合国菌草技术国际学习团一行 60 余人乘坐旅游巴士抵达长江澳。正值炎炎夏日，长江澳菌草种植示范基地一片苍绿，两米多高的菌草在风中摇曳，呈现出一派生机勃勃的景象。

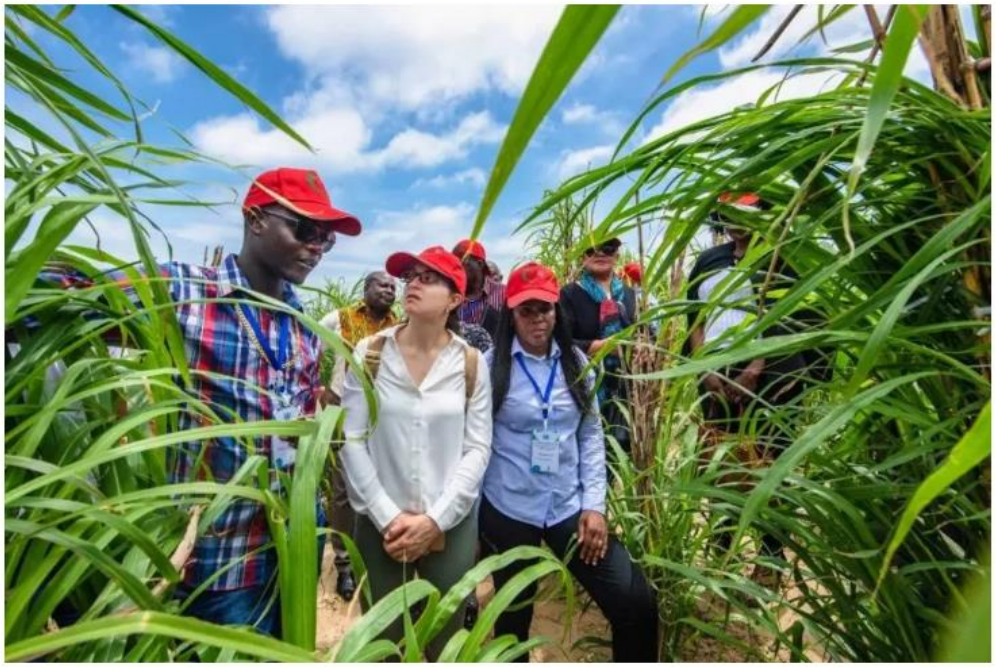
“平潭岛常年大风，相传有‘一夜沙埋十八村’的故事，这给平潭生态文明建设带来严峻挑战。”菌草技术发明人、福建农林大学菌草研究所研究员林占熇向一行人介绍道，去年4月起，他带领团队在平潭的主要风口之一长江澳种下了百余亩菌草，试验滨海环境下菌草生态治理的情况，目前试验十分成功。

听着林占熇详细介绍、看着成片长势旺盛的菌草，联合国菌草技术国际学习团成员们惊叹不已。“我接触过很多菌草项目，了解过不少相关的信息，例如用菌草做饲料、种蘑菇等，但这次来平潭真的是让我大开眼界，在种树不成功的地方成功种植菌草，达到防风固沙、生态修复的作用，太神奇了。”原中国驻巴布亚新几内亚、卢旺达、巴巴多斯、汤加王国大使馆经济商务参赞房志民连连惊叹道。

“菌草技术被列为联合国和平与发展基金的重点推进项目，这次联合国组织考察团来我们菌草技术发源地福建考察，就是希望进一步认识和了解我们各类菌草运用技术 。”林占熇说，“平潭用菌草作为滨海防风固沙的‘先锋植物’，很有特色，所以这次安排他们到平潭来看看试验成果。”

点赞

“推荐给各个国家，学习平潭经验”



平潭滨海资源得天独厚，但因常年风沙环境，一定程度上制约旅游发展。2018年4月起，平潭综合实验区管委会、平潭综合实验区科技研究院与福建农林大学合作，推进“平潭滨海菌草生态治理及产业化开发研究与示范”项目，先后在长江澳、澳前镇、流水镇等地试验种植数百亩菌草，成活率高，效果显著。

“长江澳是平潭最大的风口，这里的林业种植、防风固沙一直是难以攻坚的问题，我们尝试过很多办法但效果都不理想，引进菌草后固沙效果很明显，这对之后在风口地区开展防风固沙、绿化工作起到非常大促进作用。”实验区农发局林业办主任卓华玲说。

随着菌草技术在岚逐步推广，平潭在进一步营造良好生态环境上又迈出一大步。“联合国菌草技术国际学习团到平潭考察之后，大家的反响都非常好。可以说，菌草技术对平潭打造绿岛花城起到很大作用，对世界各个岛国也起到示范作用。”林占熇说。

菌草作为“先锋植物”，有望成为平潭的另一道绿色生态屏障，让沙地变绿洲，进一步推动平潭生态文明建设。此次，联合国菌草技术国际学习团实地考察平潭，一行人一路学习取经，一路深入思考，感受很深。

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“一路走下来，我们看到平潭很多非常漂亮的风景，特别是这里的海湾沙滩很迷人。”联合国秘书处经济和社会事务部可持续发展目标司高级项目管理官员ArminPlum 说，“这次来平潭看到菌草试验种植成功，我觉得这是非常好的项目，未来会把这个项目推荐给各个国家，学习平潭经验。”

来源：平潭时报

文字：融媒体记者 陈小欢

图片：融媒体记者 念望舒

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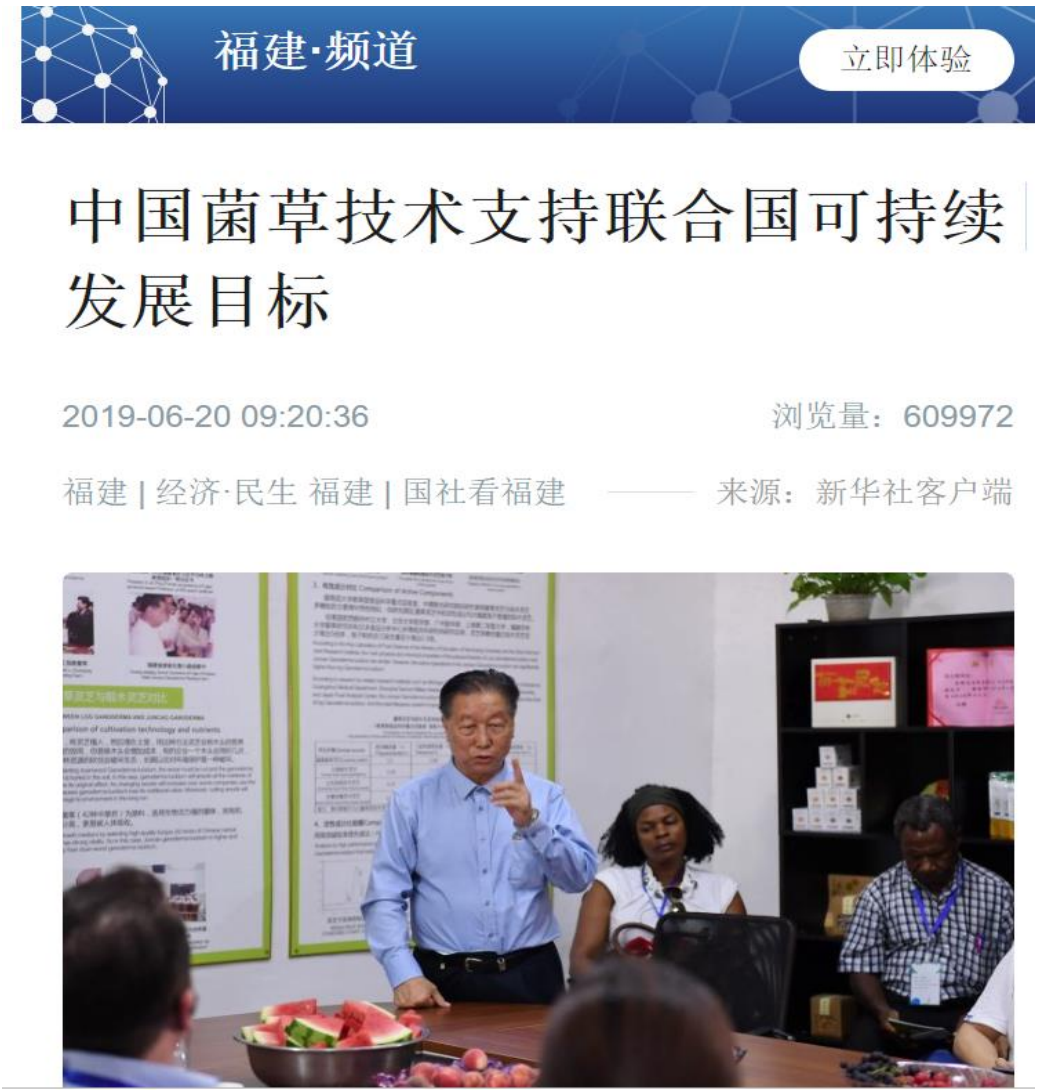
值班编辑：林晓玲

值班主任：余小燕

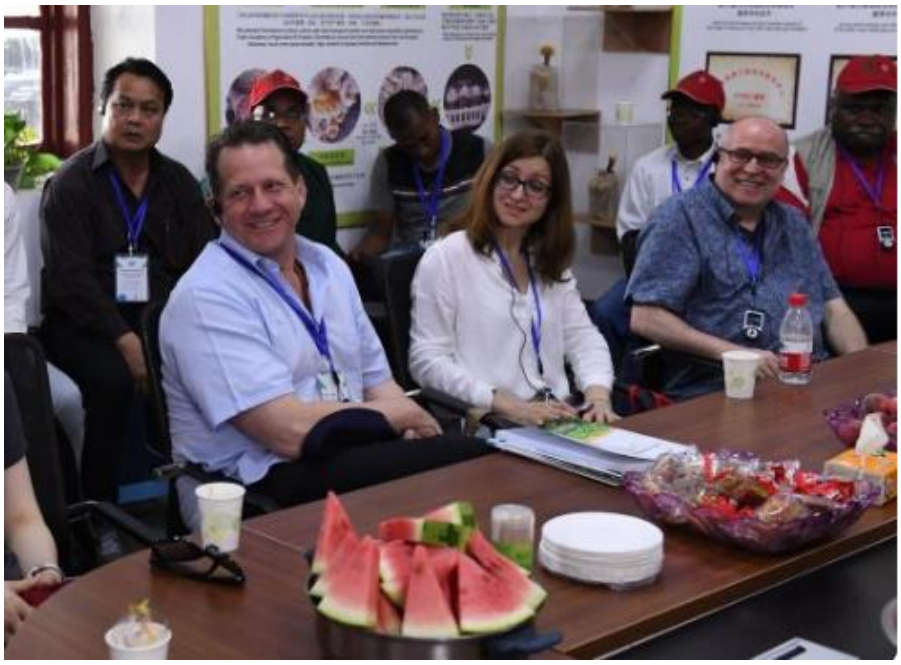
6.2 Chinese Juncao Technology supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Xinhua News, 20 June 2019 https://bit.ly/30fj54S



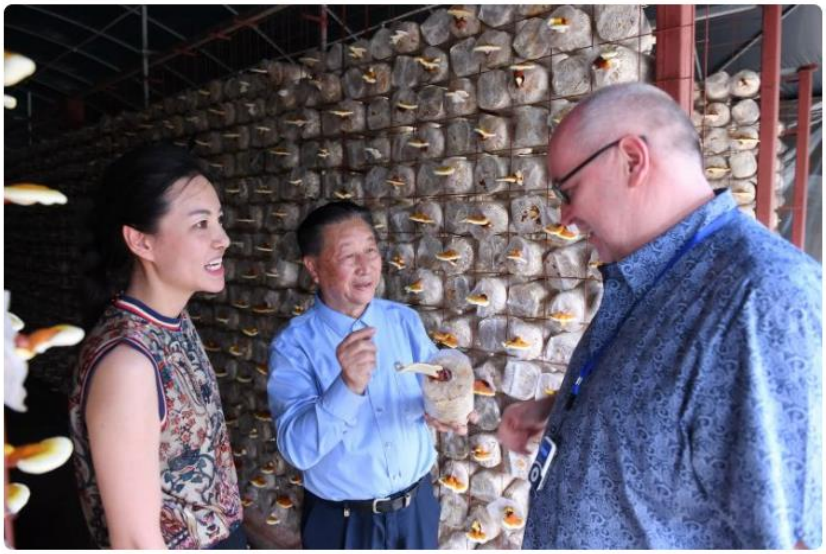
新华社客户端福州6月20日电（记者林善传）6月18日以来,“菌草技术支持联合国2030年可持续发展目标高级别考察团”，到福建农林大学国家菌草工程技术研究中心、将乐县等地考察菌草技术和产业，分享中国应用菌草技术摆脱贫困、保护生态的做法和经验。

考察团由联合国经济和社会事务部与福建农林大学国家菌草工程技术研究中心共同组织，50多名成员分别来自10多个国家和有关国际组织。

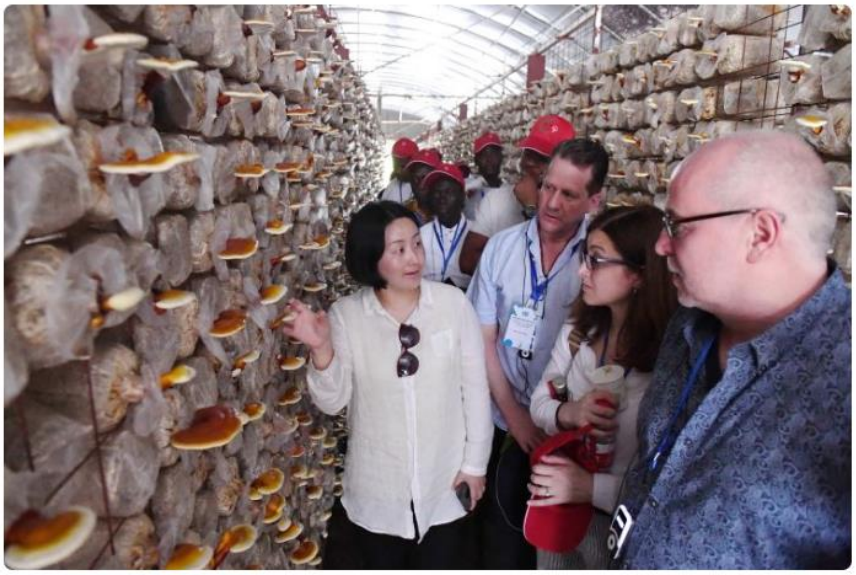


6月19日，联合国经济和社会事务部、粮农组织等机构的官员，听取将乐县菌草灵芝示范基地负责人介绍情况。（新华社记者林善传 摄）

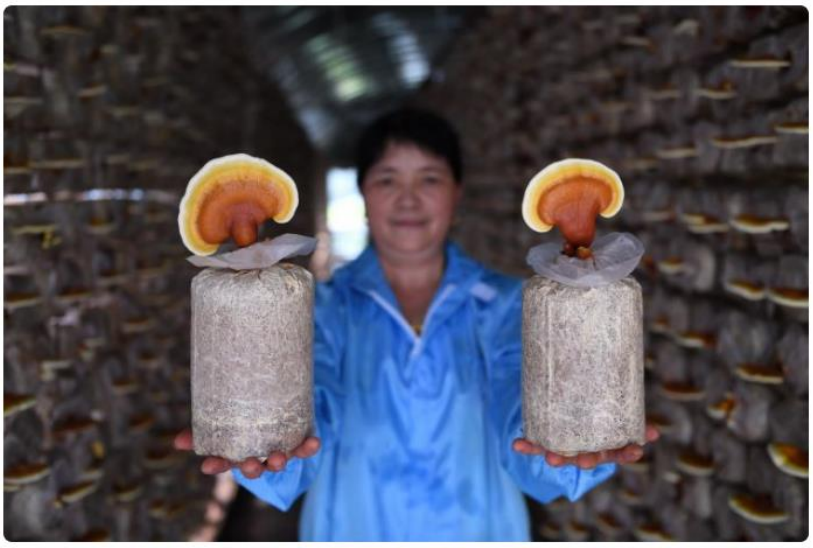
6月19日，菌草技术发明人、福建农林大学教授林占熇在位于将乐县的菌草灵芝示范基地观看灵芝长势。（新华社记者林善传摄）



6月19日，林占熇教授（中）在位于将乐县的菌草灵芝示范基地，向联合国粮农组织官员安明·朴朗介绍菌草灵芝栽培技术。（新华社记者林善传 摄）



6月19日，福建农林大学国家菌草中心副主任林冬梅（左一）在向联合国经济和社会事务部、粮农组织官员介绍菌草灵芝的生长情况。（新华社记者林善传 摄）



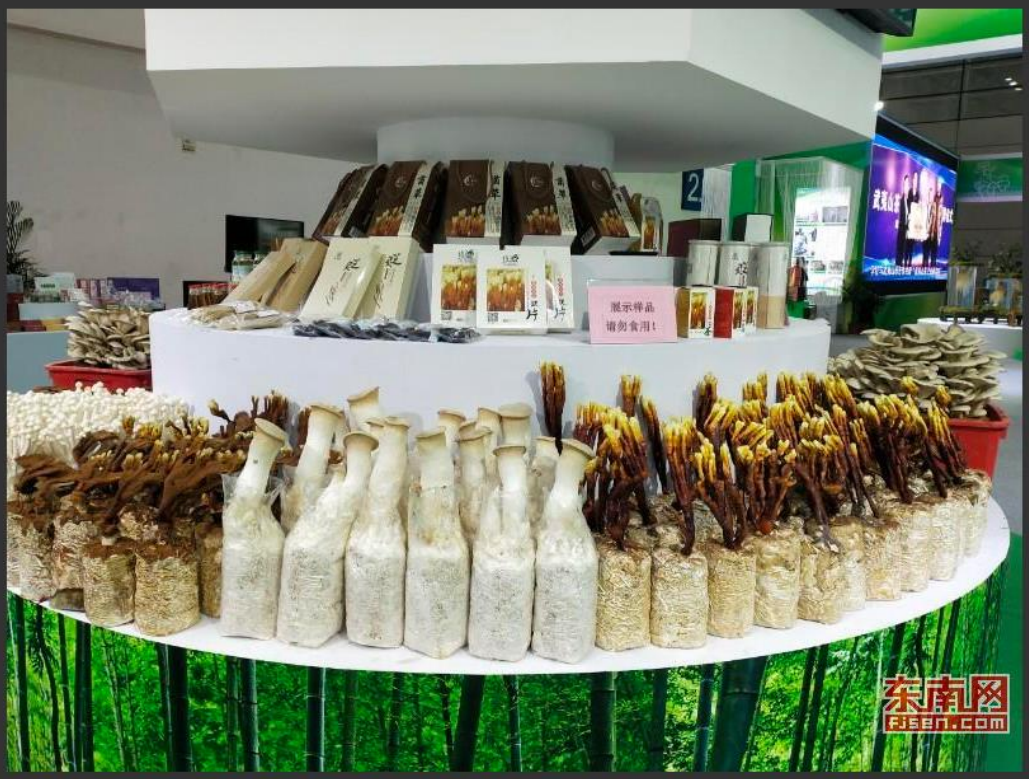
6月19日，在位于将乐县的菌草灵芝示范基地，员工向外国客人展示菌草灵芝。（新华社记者林善传 摄）

6.3 The 17th International Symposium on the Development of Juncao Industry held on 18 June 2019

东南网（East South Net）,https://bit.ly/32iqmm7

林占熺研究员表示，这次会议是一次交流菌草技术创新最新成果和菌草产业发展最新经验的重要会议，也是一次推进落实“联合国2030年可持续发展议程”和“中国一联合国和平与发展基金菌草技术项目”的重要会议，同时是推动构建人类命运共同体的具体实践。

据了解，30多年来，在国家有关部委和福建省的大力支持下，菌草技术在国内外的应用取得显著成效。菌草技术和菌草业先后被国家科委列为国家级星火计划重中之重项目，被中国扶贫基金会列为科技扶贫开发首选项目，被联合国计划开发署列为中国与其他发展中国家优先合作项目，被我国商务部列为中国援助发展中国家项目。菌草技术通过援外和国际合作，迄今已举办202期菌草技术国际培训班，为106个国家培训学员7817人，并在巴布亚新几内亚、斐济、莱索托、卢旺达、南非等13个国家建立菌草技术培训示范中心或基地，为菌草技术全球推广打下了良好的基础。



上世纪八十年代，福建农林大学林占熺研究员历尽艰辛发明菌草技术，解决了“菌林矛盾”这一世界难题，开辟了一条生态保护、资源利用与产业发展紧密结合的新路。30多年来，菌草科学研究与应用不断创新拓展。

巴布亚新几内亚东高地省行政长官约翰·吉米斯夫在致辞中表示，感谢中国对东高地省的全力支持，让他们通过全面发展菌草技术产业，成为联合国2030年可持续发展目标的示范省份。

联合国经社部代表安明·普朗表示：联合国菌草技术项目展示了全球范围的分析和能力建设工作与实地执行可持续发展目标之间的联系。该项目的目的是提高其目标国家的能力，为实施菌草技术创造有利的环境。

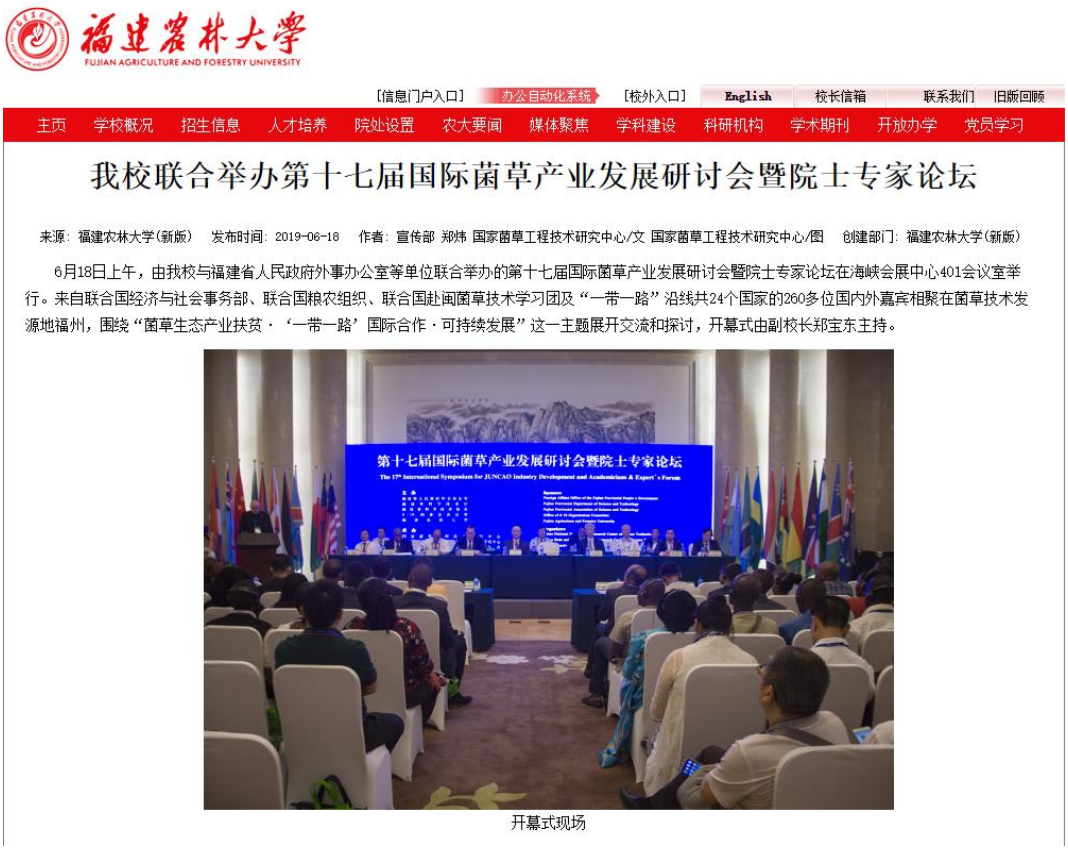
粮农组织代表卡洛斯·沃森称赞菌草技术符合许多发展中国家的特殊条件和需要，是帮助发展中国家克服发展挑战、推进可持续发展目标落实、促进全球发展的一个解决方案。

此次论坛以“菌草生态产业扶贫·‘一带一路’国际合作·可持续发展”为主题。与会嘉宾代表和院士专家高度评价菌草技术创新对人类可持续发展的重要意义，一致认为菌草技术能为解决21世纪人类面临的人口、食物、健康、资源、能源、环境六大共同问题提供新路径，作出新贡献。

在两天的会期里，与专家学者将就菌草技术开拓创新、菌草产业全球发展这一重大课题进行深入的交流研讨，并赴尤溪、将乐、泰宁、平潭等示范基地深入考察菌草产业发展与生态治理应用情况。

6.4 The 17th International Symposium on the Development of Juncao Industry co-hosted by Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University

FAFU Official Website, 18 June 2019, https://bit.ly/2La8Ifi



福建农林大学 FUJIAN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY UNIVERSITY

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我校联合举办第十七届国际菌草产业发展研讨会暨院士专家论坛

来源：福建农林大学(新版) 发布时间：2019-06-18 作者：宣传部 郑炜 国家菌草工程技术研究中心/文 国家菌草工程技术研究中心/图 创建部门：福建农林大学(新版)

6月18日上午，由我校与福建省人民政府外事办公室等单位联合举办的第十七届国际菌草产业发展研讨会暨院士专家论坛在海峡会展中心401会议室举行。来自联合国经济与社会事务部、联合国粮农组织、联合国赴闽菌草技术学习团及“一带一路”沿线共24个国家的260多位国内外嘉宾相聚在菌草技术发源地福州，围绕“菌草生态产业扶贫·‘一带一路’国际合作·可持续发展”这一主题展开交流和探讨，开幕式由副校长郑宝东主持。

开幕式现场

省政协副主席杜源生，省外办副主任林学锋、校长兰思仁等领导出席开幕式。

兰思仁、联合国经社部可持续发展司高级项目管理官员安明·朴朗、联合国粮农组织代表卡洛斯·沃特森、林学锋、巴布亚新几内亚东高地省行政长官约翰·吉米斯夫分别致辞。

兰思仁介绍了我校菌草技术的基本情况，表示菌草技术开辟了一条生态保护、资源利用与产业发展紧密结合的新发展道路；举办这次论坛，就是要汇聚推动菌草产业全球发展的更强大力量，让菌草技术造福更多的国家和人民。

安明·朴朗介绍了联合国菌草技术项目的目的和意义；卡洛斯·沃特森称赞菌草技术符合许多发展中国家的特殊条件和需要，是帮助发展中国家克服发展挑战、推进可持续发展目标落实、促进全球发展的一个解决方案；约翰·吉米斯夫表示，巴新东高地省政府将全力支持菌草技术的实施，让该省通过全面发展菌草技术产业，成为实现联合国2030年可持续发展目标的示范省份。

开幕式结束后，中国科学院院士谢联辉和中国科学院亚热带农业生态研究所吴信研究员分别作题为《菌草技术 大有可为》和《饲料在畜牧业中的应用前景》的主旨报告，探讨了菌草技术在解除贫困饥饿、节约资源、提供能源、生态治理等方面的发展前景，以及菌草技术种养一体化的应用前景。

国家菌草工程技术研究中心首席科学家林占熇、北京大学医学部教授林志彬，乌兹别克斯坦纳沃伊州扎拉夫尚市长拉德扎波夫·拉萨丘维奇、中非共和国代表阿坝·热娅·法蒂玛等23名专家学者等分别作题为《菌草技术与可持续发展》、《菌草栽培灵芝的药理研究进展》、《乌兹别克斯坦发展菌草的前景》和《菌草技术在中非的应用》等专题报告，就菌草技术开拓创新、菌草产业全球发展等课题进行深入的交流探讨。

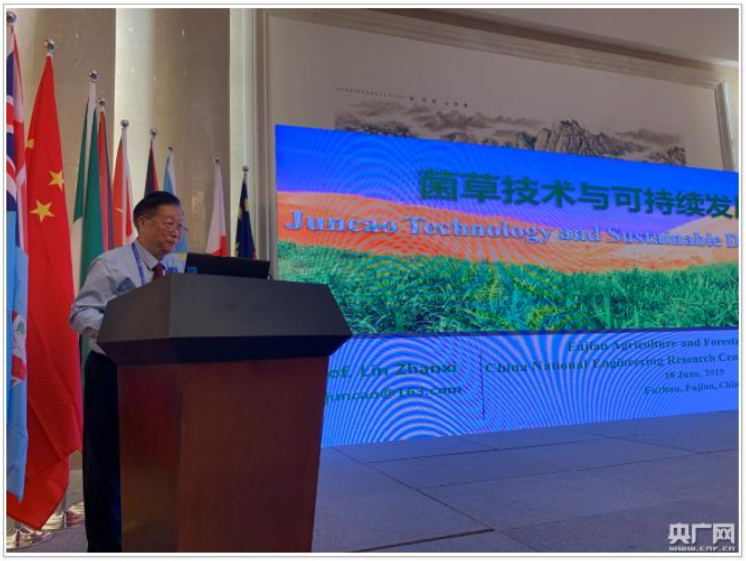
据悉，30多年来菌草科学研究与应用不断创新拓展，目前已从“以草代木”栽培食药用菌，拓展到了菌草生态治理、菌草饲料、菌草菌物饲料、菌草菌物肥料、生物质能源与材料等领域，形成新的生产方式和产业发展模式。此次会议进一步交流了菌草技术创新的最新成果和菌草产业发展的最新经验，为推进落实“联合国2030年可持续发展议程”和“中国—联合国和平与发展基金菌草技术项目”起了重要作用。

6.5 China's "Poverty Alleviation" fungus has blossomed in the Belt and Road Countries

Sina. com, 19 June 2019, https://bit.ly/2JvK59A

中国“扶贫”菌草在一带一路国家开了花 | 一带一路_新浪财经_新浪网

中国 “扶贫” 菌草在一带一路国家开了花



福建农林大学国家菌草中心首席科学家林占熺研究员作主旨报告（央广网记者 万存灵 摄）

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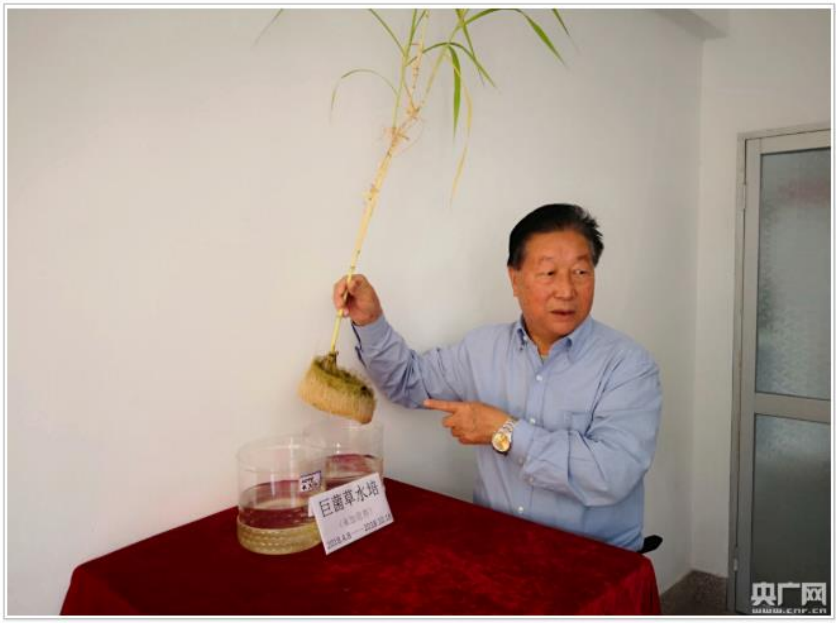


论坛现场各国专家云集（央广网发 记者万存灵摄）

央广网福州 6 月 19 日消息（记者万存灵）18 日上午，第十七届国际菌草产业发展研讨会暨院士专家论坛开幕。

福建农林大学校长兰思仁、福建省政协副主席杜源生、联合国经社部代表安明·普朗、粮农组织代表卡洛斯·沃森、福建省人民政府外事办公室副主任林学锋、巴布亚新几内亚东高地省行政长官约翰·吉米斯夫、先后致辞，中国科学院谢联辉院士、福建农林大学国家菌草中心首席科学家林占熺研究员等分别作了主旨报告。

巴布亚新几内亚东高地省行政长官约翰·吉米斯夫在致辞中谈到：东高地省政府感谢将全力支持将菌草技术的实施，让巴布亚新几内亚东部高地省通过全面发展菌草技术产业，成为实现联合国 2030 年可持续发展目标的示范省份。这次会议凝聚力量，共享推动菌草技术全球发展的共同梦想。

联合国经社部代表安明·普朗提到：联合国菌草技术项目展示了全球范围的分析和能力建设工作与实地执行可持续发展目标之间的联系。该项目的目的是提高其目标国家的能力，为实施菌草技术创造有利的环境。

粮农组织代表卡洛斯·沃森称赞菌草技术符合许多发展中国家的特殊条件和需要，是帮助发展中国家克服发展挑战、推进可持续发展目标落实、促进全球发展的一个解决方案。

此次论坛以 “菌草生态产业扶贫·‘一带一路’国际合作·可持续发展” 为主题。在两天的会期里，与专家学者将就菌草技术开拓创新、菌草产业全球发展这一重大课题进行深入的交流研讨，并赴尤溪、将乐、泰宁、平潭等示范基地深入考察菌草产业发展与生态治理应用情况。。

上世纪八十年代，福建农林大学林占熺研究员历尽艰辛发明菌草技术，解决了 “菌林矛盾” 这一世界难题，开辟了一条生态保护、资源利用与产业发展紧密结合的新路。30 多年来，菌草科学研究与应用不断创新拓展。

据了解，菌草技术通过援外和国际合作，迄今已举办 202 期菌草技术国际培训班，为 106 个国家培训学员 7817 人，并在巴布亚新几内亚、斐济、莱索托、卢旺达、南非、马达加斯加、尼日利亚、中非、厄立特里亚、马来西亚、缅甸、泰国、朝鲜等 13 个国家建立菌草技术培训示范中心或基地，为菌草技术全球推广打下了良好的基础。目前，已有中、英、韩、俄、日、西班牙、阿拉伯、泰、皮金、法、祖鲁等 15 种文字在传播菌草技术。菌草在一些国家被誉为 “中国草” “致富草” “幸福草” “太阳草” “神奇之草”；发展菌草业被认为是 “民生工程” “民心工程” “生态工程”。

6.6 The 17th International Symposium on the Development of Juncao Industry held in Fuzhou

Dong Nan.com, 19 June 2019, https://bit.ly/30mbxx6

第十七届国际菌草产业发展研讨会暨院士专家论坛举办

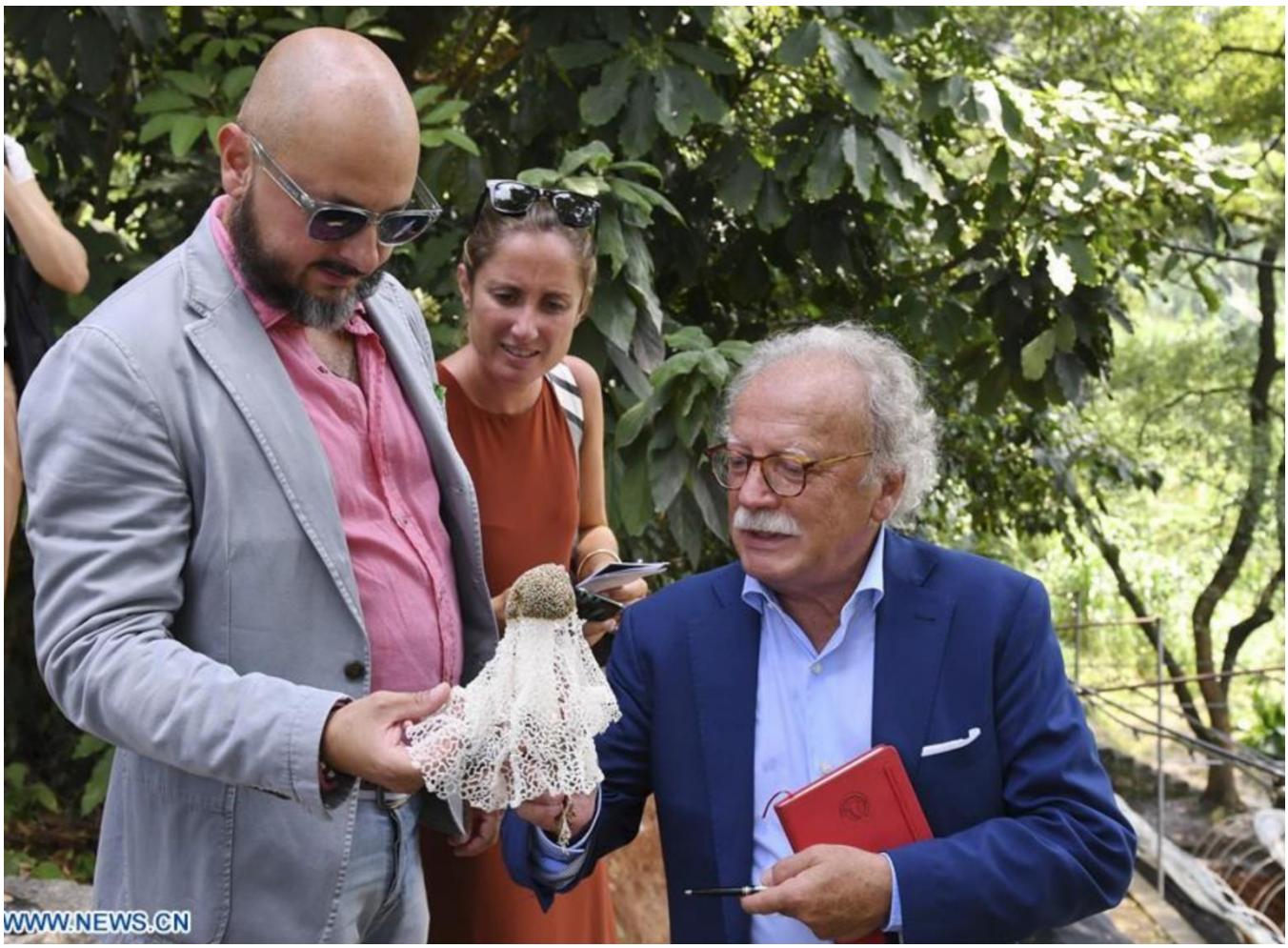
2019-06-19 07:55:01 作者：谢婷 来源：东南网 责任编辑：王培欣 我来说两句

东南网6月19日讯（福建日报记者 谢婷） 18日上午，第十七届国际菌草产业发展研讨会暨院士专家论坛在福州海峡会展中心开幕。省政协副主席杜源生、联合国经社部代表安明·朴朗、联合国粮农组织代表卡洛斯·沃森、巴布亚新几内亚东高地省行政长官约翰·吉米斯夫出席论坛并分别作主旨报告。

此次论坛以“菌草生态产业扶贫·‘一带一路’国际合作·可持续发展”为主题。在两天的会期里，与会专家学者将就菌草技术开拓创新、菌草产业全球发展这一重大课题进行深入交流研讨，并赴尤溪、将乐、泰宁、平潭等示范基地深入考察菌草产业发展与生态治理应用情况。

7. Members of United Nations Correspondents Association visit FAFU, Fujian, 10 Sept 2019

Xin Hua News, http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-09/10/c_138381688.htm



President of the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA) Valeria Robecco (C), member of UNCA Giampaolo Pioli (R) and Francesco Semprini look at a bamboo fungus using Juncao to nurture at Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, in Fuzhou, capital of southeast China's Fujian Province, Sept. 9, 2019. (Xinhua/Lin Shanchuan)

Members of the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA) take photos of fungus nurtured using Juncao technology, at Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, in Fuzhou, capital of southeast China's Fujian Province, Sept. 9, 2019. (Xinhua/Lin Shanchuan)

8.1 Chinese Juncao technology helps accelerate Madagascar's sustainable development: official, 11 January 2020

Xin Hua News http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-01/11/c_138697320.htm

www.news.cn 新华网 NEWS www.xinhuanet.com

AFRICA

Monday, April

Chinese Juncao technology helps accelerate Madagascar's sustainable development: official

Source: Xinhua | 2020-01-11 23:55:55 | Editor: ZX

ANTANANARIVO, Jan. 11 (Xinhua) -- Chinese Juncao technology speeds up Madagascar's progress in 2030 agenda for sustainable development, a Malagasy senior official said Saturday in Madagascar's capital Antananarivo.

The general secretary of Madagascar's ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery, Tilahy Desire, made the remarks during a capacity building workshop on Juncao technology held on Saturday in Antananarivo for policy makers and farmers in Madagascar.

Juncao, which literally means "mushroom" and "grass," refers to a Chinese-invented technology using grass to grow mushrooms. China has shared the agricultural technology with over 100 countries. Its use can help increase local income through low-cost mushroom cultivation and contain desertification by providing a new source of cattle feed.

"It is with the importance of partners in mind that my department has decided to advance the introduction of Juncao technology in several countries, including Madagascar," the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs finance officer Armin Plum said at the workshop.

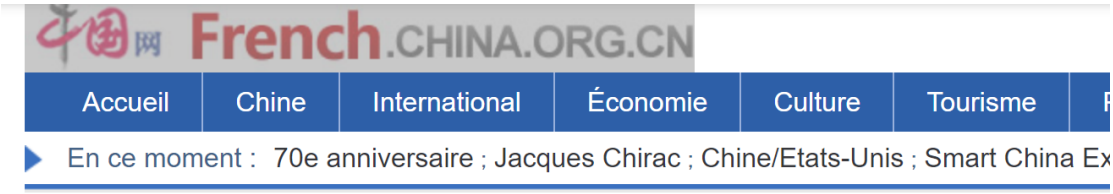
"Madagascar has enormous climatic potential for planting Juncao grass," Professor Lin Zhanxi, a Chinese professor who invented the technology, told the participants at the workshop.

Lin said he hoped Juncao technology will develop in wide scale in Madagascar, where Juncao is still known only through the sale of Juncao cuttings and the giant pennisetum silage bale, which is used to feed livestock during the dry seasons since its implementation in the country in 2017.

9.2 La technologie chinoise Juncao accélère les progrès de Madagascar dans le cadre du programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030

12 January 2020, French.China.org.cn

http://french.china.org.cn/foreign/txt/2020-01/12/content_75603773.htm



INTERNATIONAL >

La technologie chinoise Juncao accélère les progrès de Madagascar dans le cadre du programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 (REPORTAGE)

La technologie Juncao accélère les progrès de Madagascar dans le cadre du programme de développement durable à l'horizon de 2030, a dit samedi à Antananarivo Tilahy Désiré, Secrétaire Général du Ministère malgache de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche (MAEP).

En coopération avec des experts chinois, dont Lin Zhanxi, inventeur de la technologie Juncao, un atelier a été organisé samedi dans la capitale malgache pour renforcer les capacités des décideurs et agriculteurs de Madagascar de promouvoir le programme de développement durable à l'horizon de 2030.

Juncao est une nouvelle catégorie d'espèces d'herbe, se référant aux plantes herbacées qui peuvent être utilisées comme substrat de culture pour les champignons comestibles et les champignons médicinaux.

"Ces derniers temps, nous avons eu de problèmes liés au manque de protéines, et pour y remédier, la plantation de l'herbe Juncao, une alimentation pour l'élevage bovin pour engraisser les bétails et les faire reproduire de façon rapide", a dit Tilahy Désiré.

A part Antsirabe (centre du pays), la direction de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche du ministère de tutelle a déjà mis un centre de plantation à Morondava dans le sud-ouest du pays, dont le climat est très chaud.

"Ce qui a prouvé que les climats de Madagascar sont favorables à sa plantation ", a souligné Willy Rakotomalala, directeur du Centre de recherche et de développement rural en agriculture et en élevage.

L'avantage de l'herbe Juncao c'est qu'une fois planté, il peut être récolté pendant une trentaine d'années, et il reste juste donc l'entretien routinier, ce qui paraît économiquement bénéfique, a-t-il précisé.

Mitia Rakotoarison, une fonctionnaire au sein du MAEP, a déclaré samedi à Xinhua que "les résultats auprès d'une centaine d'éleveurs sont très bons, avec une meilleure quantité et une meilleure qualité grâce à cette technologie Juncao".

"En 2018, la production du lait a enregistré 13 millions de litres, et nous allons l'augmenter avec l'utilisation de l'herbe Juncao, un nouveau fourrage pour les vaches laitières", a poursuivi cette directrice de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche dans la région Vakinankaratra, principale productrice de lait à Madagascar.

Le Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 des Nations Unies couvre 17 objectifs de développement durable. Selon Lin Dongmei, technicienne chinoise au sein de Juncao, "la technologie Juncao peut promouvoir efficacement la mise en oeuvre de 13 d'entre eux".

Elle a parlé notamment de l'éradication de la pauvreté, la sécurité alimentaire, la santé, l'éducation, l'égalité des genres, l'énergie propre, la croissance et la consommation économiques durables, l'innovation, la réduction des inégalités, la protection de l'environnement écologique, la réponse au changement climatique, la lutte contre la désertification, la conservation de la biodiversité et la création de partenariats.

"D'ailleurs, c'est avec l'importance des partenaires en tête que mon département a décidé d'avancer l'introduction de la technologie Juncao dans plusieurs pays, y compris Madagascar", a souligné Armin Plum, représentant du Département des affaires économiques et sociales (DAES) au sein des Nations Unies (ONU), qui a participé samedi à l'atelier.

En juin 2017, le MAEP a commencé sa coopération avec le Centre Juncao. En janvier 2018, les plants Juncao ont été officiellement introduits à Madagascar en provenance de Chine pour la reproduction, et cultivés désormais de 30 hectares.

La technologie Juncao a été répertoriée comme un projet clé du Fonds Chine-Nations Unies pour la paix et le développement en 2017, qui a déjà formé près de 7.000 personnes dans 105 pays dans le monde.

10. Enriched Juncao Rooted in Fiji, 7 July 2020

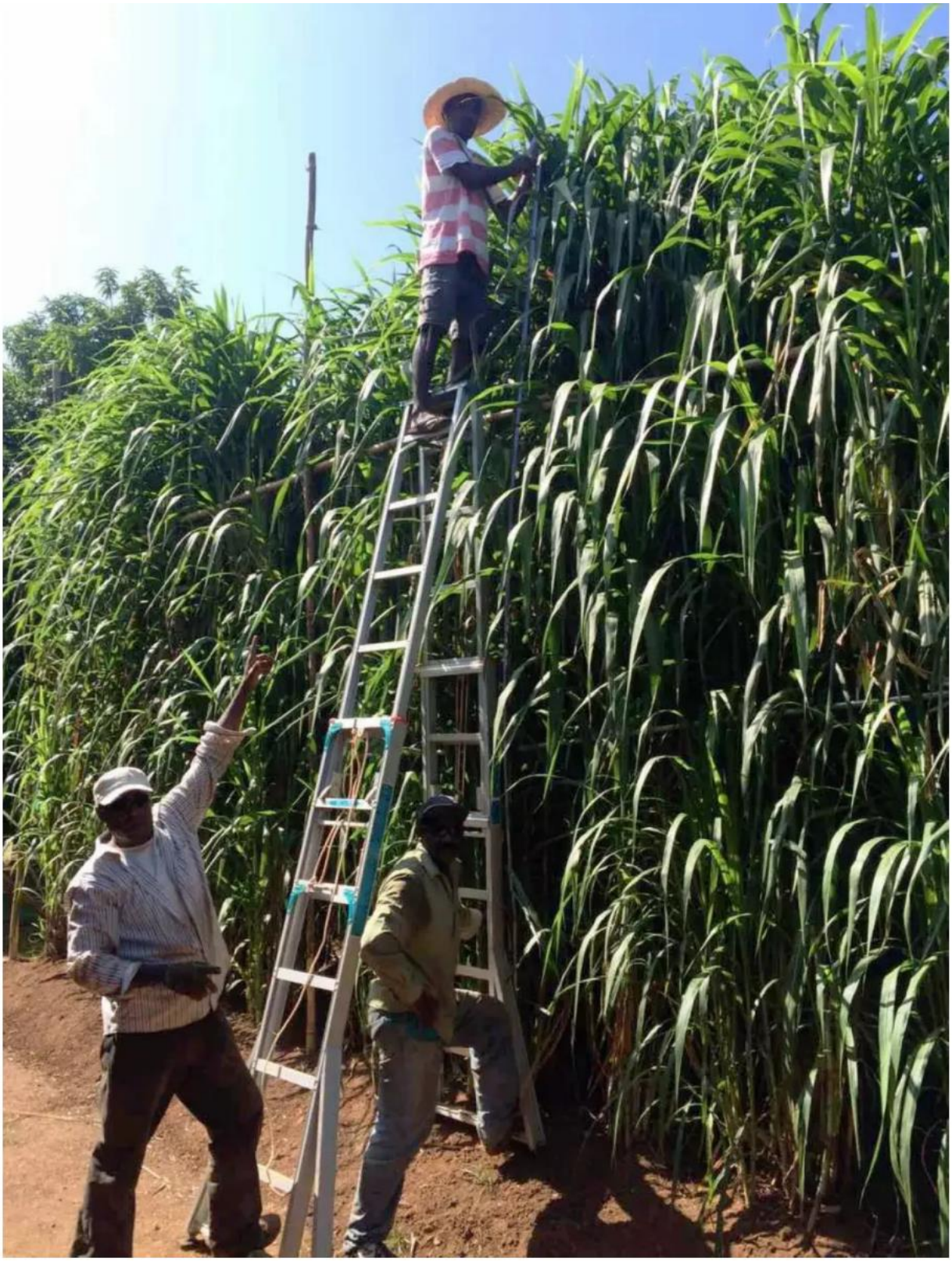
https://bit.ly/3jDHYjV

致富菌草扎根斐济

在联合国总部的一个专题研讨会上，现场嘉宾正在热议一种神秘植物。斐济、莱索托、老挝、尼日利亚等国的官员对其赞不绝口。这种植物就是中国科学家历经数十年研究培育出的菌草。

什么是菌草？几乎所有人都会打个问号。

菌草是草的一个新类别，也是一种重要的农业资源。它的叶、茎、根都能被多样化利用，既可以防风固沙、改良土壤，又可以做菌料培育菌菇，还可以作为饲料喂养牲畜，形成“草”“菌”“畜”三物的循环方式。



植株高大的菌草

位于南太平洋的斐济共和国旱季牲畜缺乏饲料，菌类产品完全依赖进口。中国无偿将菌草技术援助给斐济，一方面，让当地百姓学会了种菌草喂牲畜；另一方面，教会他们将菌草粉碎制成菌袋，再用菌袋培育食用菌和药用菌，自己食用或到市场上销售，使菌草真正成了这里百姓的脱贫草、致富草！

旱季的牛羊有草吃

斐济只有旱雨两季。每年旱季来临，中西部地区青饲料无法供应，牛羊掉膘严重，养殖户只好降价抛售，经济损失较大。旱季饲料匮乏成了影响斐济养殖业发展的大问题。

菌草植株高大，环境适应力强，产量高，粗蛋白含量相当于青储玉米，牛羊特别爱吃，非常适合作为斐济旱季的饲料。

为帮助斐济种植菌草，专家们克服重重困难从中国带来19株草种，又将每株草种一分为二，精心培育了38株菌草苗。如今，这38株菌草苗不断繁殖、扩大，不但繁衍出百亩草原，还源源不断地为斐济全国提供菌草苗。这促进了菌草种植面积的扩大，保证了旱季牛羊青饲料的供应。

斐济远近闻名的杨嘎拉牧场，占地约3000英亩，是斐济重要的肉牛、肉羊供应基地。几年前，每当谈起牧场的经营情况，总经理艾德里安•拉姆总是摇头叹气。

那时候，牧场每到旱季就被青饲料短缺困扰。于是，他们就抱着试试看的心态，种植了7英亩菌草。几个月后，菌草生长茂盛，郁郁葱葱，洪水浸泡不倒伏，旱季来临不枯萎，可以全天候“通吃”，长期困扰他们的青饲料短缺问题终于找到了解决办法。实实在在体会到菌草的好处后，牧场员工们在中国专家帮助下，掌握了菌草扩大繁育技术，将菌草种植面积扩大到了50英亩。

如今，牧场存栏已经从仅有1000余头牛提高到5700余头牛，300余头羊。拉姆兴奋地透露，牧场计划将菌草种植面积扩大到1000英亩，并大幅增加牛羊存栏数。他们已经申报了有机牛羊肉认证，下一步还打算出口肉牛呢！

菌草不仅受到大牧场的青睐，也得到小农户的钟情。默罕默德•萨喜姆在楠迪有几十英亩场地，养了60只山羊，110只绵羊，还有60头牛。以前，一到旱季饲料短缺，他的牛羊草不够吃，体重都会降二三成，让他非常心疼。项目专家们免费给他菌草的草种，又教会了他种植技术。“现在，菌草旱季都长得老高，牛羊吃得膘肥体壮。”萨喜姆掩饰不住兴奋地说。

斐济能种蘑菇啦

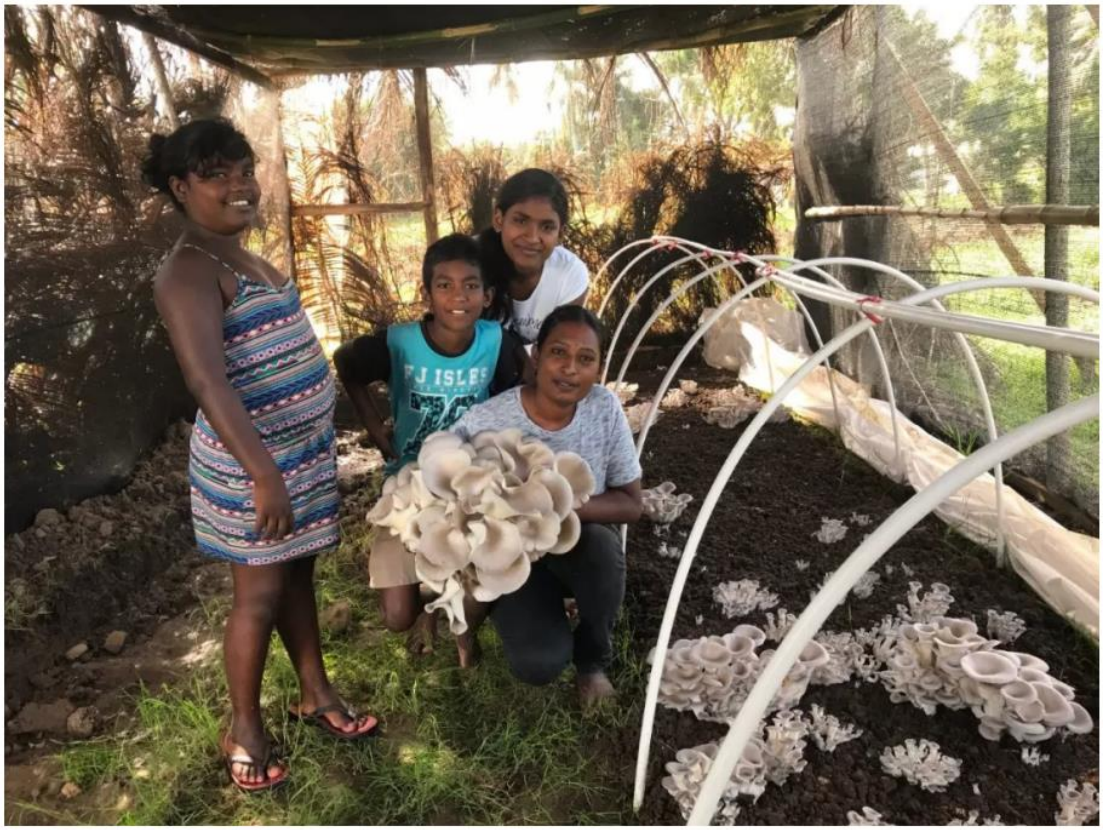
“斐济不适合种菇类。”这是之前一个外国专家留下的断言。长期以来，斐济没有自己的食用菌产业，只能依靠进口。中国援助斐济菌草技术，打破了这种断言。这也难怪时任斐济农业部部长伊尼亚•塞鲁伊拉图先生格外重视，曾前前后后36次前往楠迪研究站视察菌草项目。

菌草技术来到斐济，解决了种植蘑菇的菌种和原料问题。但要成功种出蘑菇，还得先解决那个传统难题：怎样克服当地不适宜菇类生长的气候条件？专家们想出了一套好办法。

温度太高怎么办？在选好品种，选择适宜季节的前提下，挖个40厘米深的菌菇种植沟，把菌袋排在里面，再盖上一层薄薄的土“被子”，靠树荫遮挡直射的阳光。

空气干燥怎么办？定期给菌袋上的土“被子”洒水、盖薄膜保湿……

没有出菇室怎么办？椰子树、芒果林就是天然的菇场。



种植菌菇农户丰收

这些看似土得掉渣的方法，却让当地人看得懂、学得会、用得起。

短短几年，斐济的菌草菌业逐步发展起来，许多当地人自己第一次种出了菇，赚到了钱。斐济无法种菇的历史终结了。一朵朵菌菇成功培育的背后是中斐两国的精诚合作。迄今，斐济已栽培100多万袋菌菇，产值达500多万斐济元（折合人民币1600余万元）。

尽管土法养菇成绩斐然，但项目组并没有满足于此。他们还帮助斐济建设了现代化的生产基地。如今，走进中国援建的斐济菌草技术示范中心，一条年产300吨的菌草菇生产线映入眼帘。自动搅拌机、装袋机、锅炉和真空高压灭菌锅、无菌接种线、环境自动控制的培养和出菇系统……先进设备应有尽有，示范中心已成为太平洋岛国菌草菌业升级发展的“摇篮”。

歌声传达深厚情谊

这一天，纳维拉瓦村里突然响起了悦耳的歌声。

起初，是一位长者的独唱。他穿着布拉衫，银发白须，面容慈祥。清亮的歌声仿佛是从天边飘来，又好像是泠泠的山泉，悠扬清雅。

后来，独唱慢慢变成了合唱。人们都站起来，表情虔诚。没有指挥，没有伴奏，但大家依然是那么的默契。虽然项目组的专家听不懂他们在唱什么，但语言不通也没关系，因为音乐就是世界通用的最美的语言……

这是发生在第20期种植技术培训班上的一幕。村民们在培训结束后，以真挚的歌声表达了自己对中国专家的感激和留恋之情。

这样的培训在当地举行了很多期。教室没有桌椅，讲课的、听课的都席地而坐。然而，这丝毫没有影响大家的热情，专家们讲得认真，村民们也记得仔细。

为了帮助斐济人民更好地掌握种植技术，项目组的专家们经常深入偏远地区进行示范种植、技术培训和技术指导。道路崎岖不平的山区，漂洋过海才能到达的偏僻小岛，处处都留下了中国专家的身影。

“一颗花蕾将孕育出千百万个果实。”这是斐济著名的谚语。一株株种草，也孕育出千百万的菌草、菌菇，植根斐济大地。小小的种草结下的不只是果实，更有友谊和深情。

在斐济，上至总统，下至百姓，对此都感同身受。

第34届联合国粮农组织亚洲及太平洋区域会议在斐济楠迪举行期间，斐济总统乔治•孔罗特专门到菌草项目的展台，与在场的中国专家一一握手。

斐济菌草技术示范中心

总统拉着专家组组长林占森的手，十分自豪地对在场的联合国粮农组织总干事说："这是菌草项目的专家组长，是我的老朋友，他是个好人。菌草项目在斐济发展得很好，对斐济帮助很大。"

共同致富之路

菌草技术诞生于中国福建，巴布亚新几内亚是菌草技术对外援助的第一站。

2000年，中国福建省与巴布亚新几内亚东高地省签署了菌草技术项目协议书。东高地省许多农户都通过菌草菇项目获得丰厚收入。巴布亚新几内亚前国防部部长卡拉尼甚至把自己女儿的名字改为"菌草"，并在报纸上公布。

从那时候起，开始有越来越多的人认识和了解菌草，也有越来越多的人依靠它，走上了脱贫致富的路。

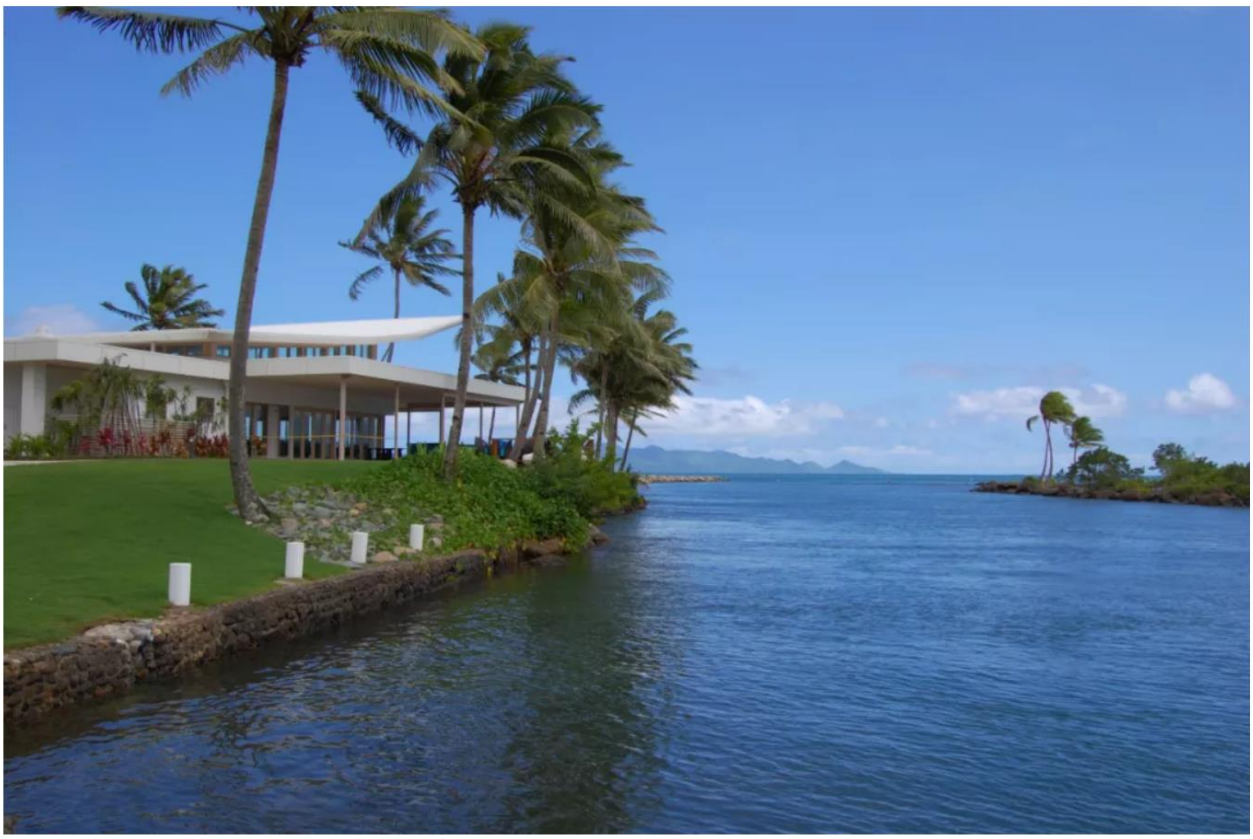
有人说她是野草

有人说她是生命

她是食物，她是药物

她是希望之物……

这是一首由莱索托女性菌菇合作社自创的莱索托民歌，歌唱的正是菌草。莱索托全国超过半数人口生活在贫困线以下。中国无偿提供菌草技术援助，使得数千名莱索托民众能够通过种植菌草，逐步摆脱贫困。



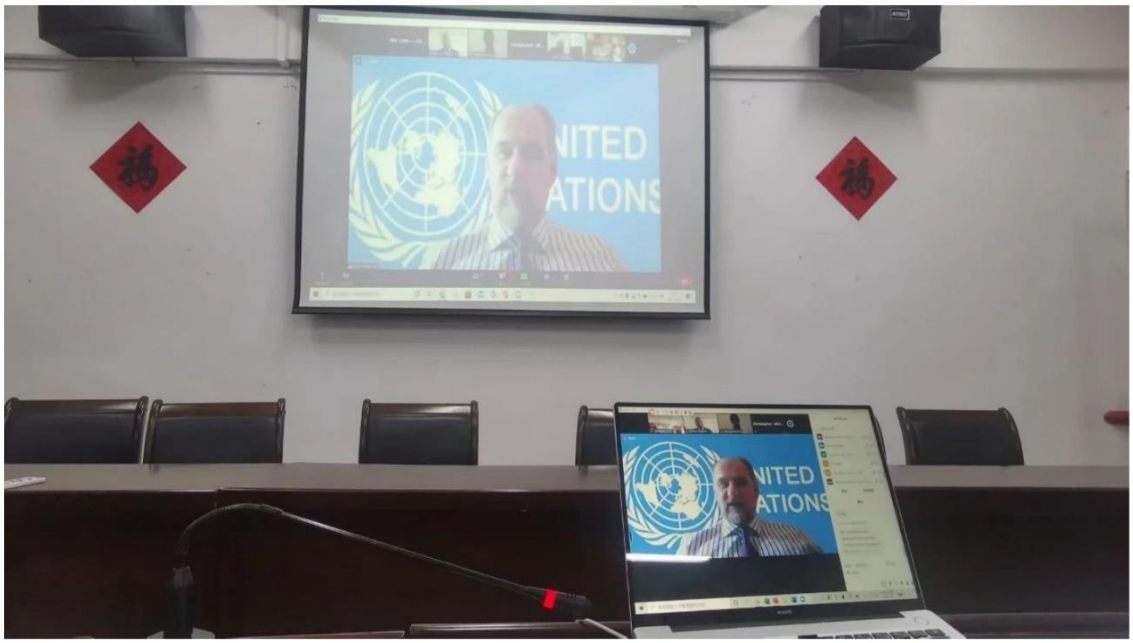
斐济风光

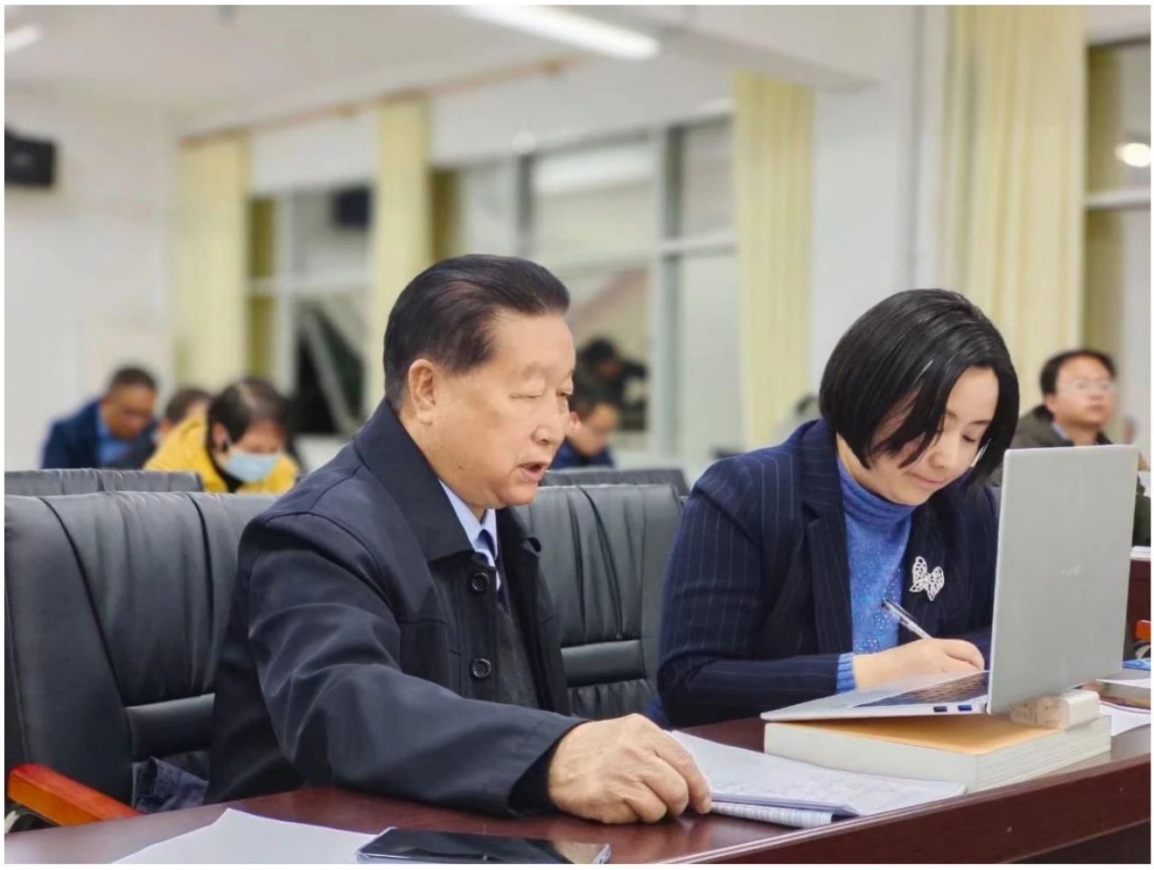
目前，卢旺达、厄立特里亚等13个国家建立了菌草基地，这株神奇的“绿色使者”已经在那里生根发芽。菌草技术作为中国对外援助技术已传播到106个国家。伴随着菌草种植面积的扩大，友谊的种子在更多国家播撒，不仅带去了遥远东方国度的善意和温暖，也种下了对美好生活的希望和憧憬。

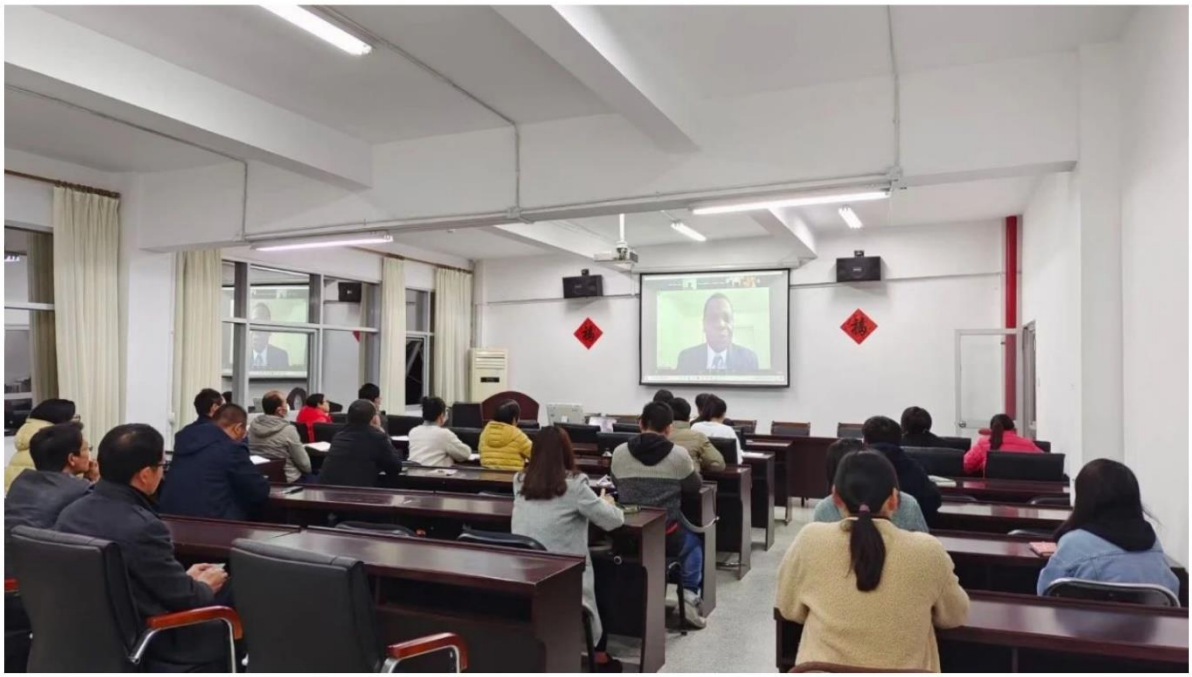
9. Online Capacity Building Workshop for Policymakers and Farmers on "Applications of Juncao Technology and its Contribution to the Achievement of Sustainable Agriculture and the Sustainable Development Goals in Tanzania", 4 March 2021

援斐济菌草技术示范中心
2021-03-05

由联合国经社部可持续发展司主办、福建农林大学与坦桑尼亚达累斯萨达姆大学协办的坦桑尼亚菌草技术培训线上会议于3月4日举办。纽约、坦桑、卢旺达、福州四地连线。







https://sdgs.un.org/events/virtual-capacity-building-workshop-policymakers-and-farmers-applications-juncao-technology

Events

Virtual Capacity Building Workshop for Policymakers and Farmers on "Applications of Juncao Technology and its Contribution to the Achievement of Sustainable Agriculture and the Sustainable Development Goals in Tanzania"

Thu 04 Mar 2021, 6.00 am

New York
DSDG DESA, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University of China (FAFU), University of Dar es Salaam of Tanzania

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BACKGROUND DOCUMENTATION STATEMENTS

Background

Organized by DSDG DESA in collaboration with the National Engineering Research Centre of Juncao Technology of the Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University of China (FAFU) and University of Dar es Salaam of Tanzania, this virtual capacity building workshop aims to enhance knowledge and strengthen national capacities of developing countries to improve their policies and programmes supporting sustainable agriculture through the transfer of Juncao technology, eradicate poverty, promote productive activities and entrepreneurship especially among the poor, smallholder farmers, women, youth, and effectively contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Announcements

United Nations | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Juncao virtual capacity building workshop

Applications of Juncao Technology and its Contribution to the Achievement of Sustainable Agriculture and the Sustainable Development Goals in Tanzania

4 March 2021
2:00 PM - 3:30 PM EAT

Division for Sustainable Development Goals of UN DESA

in collaboration with

National Engineering Research Centre for Juncao Technology of the Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University (FAFU) of China and University of Dar es Salaam