

## **Growing a Better Future** “栽种”一个更美好的未来

### **Summary** 概要

Oxfam was created in 1942 in response to a food crisis. Seventy years on, the world faces another – this time one that threatens us all. The emergency of 1942 was caused by the Second World War; today’s crisis is the product of a grotesque global injustice. Nearly one billion people face hunger every day, while the unsustainable patterns of consumption and production from which they are excluded have placed us all on a collision course with our planet’s ecological limits.

乐施会于 1942 年为应对粮食危机而创立。70 年之后，世界再次面临另一次粮食危机，而这次危机对我们所有人类都构成了威胁。第二次世界大战的爆发引发了 1942 年的粮食告急；今天出现的粮食危机则是全球各种不公平现象的产物。全球每天都将近有十亿人口挣扎在饥饿边缘，同时却另外一些人无视饥民的存在而继续过度消费，而且以不可持续的生产模式虚耗资源，让我们所有人处于与地球生态极限出现冲突的境地。

The warning signs are clear. We have entered an age of crisis: of food price spikes and oil price hikes; of scrambles for land and water; of creeping, insidious climate change. The 2008 spike in food prices pushed some 100 million people into poverty. Price rises so far in 2011 have done the same to 44 million more.<sup>1</sup> These statistics mask millions of individual stories of suffering and heartbreak as families struggle to cope with deepening poverty. Households falling into debt. Mothers going without meals and healthcare. Elderly people abandoned.

地球发出的警报信号已经非常明显。我们已经进入了危机时代：粮食价格飙升和原油价格居高不下、对土地和水源的争夺、在不知不觉间已经蔓延的气候变化危机。2008 年粮食价格的暴涨已经将接近一亿人口推向贫困的境况。今年以来（2011 年）粮食价格攀升也同样导致增加了近 4,400 多万贫困人口。这些统计资料的背后，是众多家庭为了摆脱日益加深的贫困而苦苦挣扎的无数痛苦和伤心事。这些家庭入不敷支，负债累累，养育儿女的妇女食不果腹，亦没有获得应有的卫生保健，而且老年人更无人赡养。

Hunger is the bellwether of a deeper malaise. Despite huge increases in productivity and incomes over recent decades, global hunger is on the rise. Despite an overwhelming scientific consensus on climate change and a robust economic basis for swift and decisive action, we continue pumping out more and more greenhouse gases. Despite advances in women’s rights and widespread acknowledgement of their key role in ensuring that families eat, women are routinely denied resources, their talents and leadership disallowed.

饥饿是一个严重的隐患。尽管最近几十年来生产率大大提高，人民收入有所增加，但是全球饥饿人数仍在攀升。虽然在气候变化问题上达成了压倒性的科学共识，人们也相信稳固的经济基础令各国可以采取迅速而果断的行动，但是我们仍在排放越来越多的温室气体。尽管在女性的权利上取得一些进步，人们也普遍承认女性在确保每个家

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-04-16/zoellick-says-world-economy-one-shock-away-from-food-crisis-1-.html>

庭温饱方面的关键角色，但是女性依然不能获得所需要的资源，她们的才能和领导地位没有得到社会的认可。

Paralysis is imposed upon us by a powerful minority of vested interests that profit from the status quo. Self-serving elites who amass wealth at the expense of impoverished rural populations. Bloated biofuel lobbies, hooked on subsidies that divert food from mouths to cars. Dirty industries that block action on emissions. Shipping companies that overcharge for freighting emergency food aid, robbing both taxpayers and the very people for whom the aid is intended. Enormous agribusiness companies hidden from public view that function as global oligopolies, governing value chains, ruling markets, accountable to no one.

在现有体制中，少数的权势阶层人士拥有可以从中获利的特权，这让我们束手无策。谋求私利的上层人士积聚大量财富，却以农民的贫困作为代价；庞大的生物燃料游说集团一味要将粮食转化成汽车燃料的行业补贴；排污行业阻挡了减排行动的步伐；运输公司对运输紧急援助食物漫天开价，对纳税人和受援人员进行掠夺。而一些一直控制价值链、支配市场作用的垄断龙头——全球大型综合农业公司则一直处于公众视线之外，它们不需要对任何人负责。

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This is a summary of the Oxfam report 'Growing a Better Future: Food justice in a resource-constrained world', which outlines the basis for Oxfam's Grow campaign. The report and supporting research, case studies, and information about the Grow campaign are available at [www.oxfam.org/grow](http://www.oxfam.org/grow)

乐施会报告摘要 —— 《栽种一个更美好的未来：世界资源有限产生的粮食公义问题》，概括了乐施会“GROW”粮食公正倡导活动的主要内容。

在网址：[www.oxfam.org/grow](http://www.oxfam.org/grow)可以查阅该报告和支持性研究、案例研究和有关粮食公义活动的信息。

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- Worldwide subsidies for renewable energy are \$57bn compared with \$312bn for fossil fuels.
  - 全世界对可再生能源的补贴为 570 亿美元，而对化石燃料的补贴却高达 3,120 亿美元。
  - Worldwide support for biofuels costs \$20bn a year.
  - 全世界每年用于支持生物燃料的费用达 200 亿美元。
  - It is estimated that three agribusiness firms – Cargill, Bunge and ADM – control nearly 90% of grain trading between them.
  - 预计三家综合性农业公司 – Cargill、Bunge 和 ADM – 控制着全部谷物交易的 90%。
  - Only 40 cents of every US taxpayer dollar spent on food aid actually goes to buying food. Procuring freighting of US food aid on the open market could help feed an additional 3.2 million people in emergencies.
  - 美国纳税人用于粮食援助的一美元中仅有 40% 真正被用在了购粮上。在紧急情况下，美国在公开市场上采购的援助食品，可额外帮助 320 万人。

Governments have largely failed to resist these interests – to prevent the capture of policy making, to stop the plunder of public resources, or to regulate powerful companies. And governments have neglected the needs of poor and vulnerable

populations, especially those of women, demonstrating an alarming lack of will to address the drivers of hunger, inequality and ecological collapse.

政府在很大程度上未对这些特权阶层加以限制以防止其攫取决策权，阻止其对公共资源的掠夺或加强对大公司的管控。而且各国政府一直忽视贫困和脆弱人口的需要，尤其是忽视妇女的需要，这些都显示出他们从根本上缺乏解决饥饿、不平等和生态灾难问题的意愿，这实在令人非常担心。

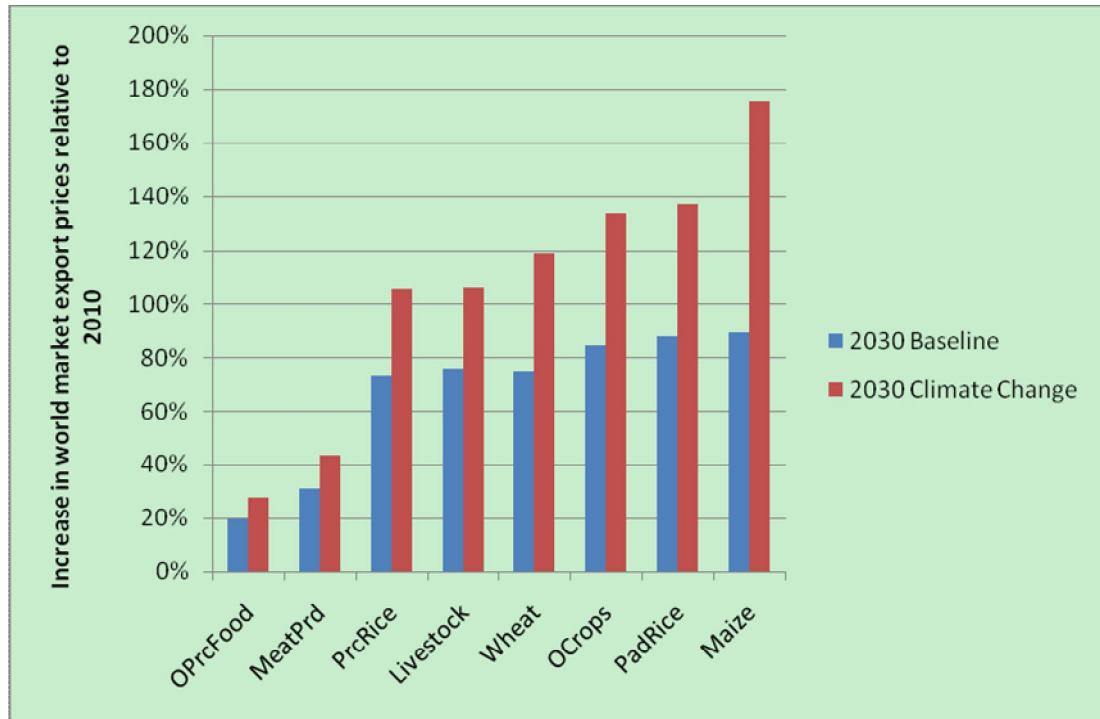
- Between 1983 and 2006, the share of agriculture in aid fell from 20.4% to 3.7%. During this time rich country governments' support to their own agricultural sectors spiraled to over \$250bn a year – 79 times their agricultural aid.
- 在 1983~2006 年间，农业援助的份额从 20.4% 下降到 3.7%。在此期间，发达国家政府用于支持其本国农业的开支却急剧上升到每年 2,500 亿美元以上——这是它们用于农业援助支出的 79 倍。
- The CGIAR – world-leading group of agricultural research centres for developing countries – has an annual budget of \$500m, less than half the \$1.2bn spent on R&D by the multinational company Monsanto.
- 国际农业研究咨询组(CGIAR)是一家世界领先的发展中国家农业研究中心，其每年的预算为 5 亿美元，这还不到跨国公司孟山都(Monsanto)公司 12 亿美元研发费用的一半。
- India more than doubled the size of its economy between 1990 and 2005, but its number of hungry people increased by more than the population of France.
- 在 1990 到 2005 年间，印度的经济规模上升一倍以上，但是其饥饿人口的增加数目超过了法国全国的人口总和。

We now risk a wholesale reversal in human development. New research commissioned by Oxfam for the report 'Growing a Better Future: Food justice in a resource-constrained world' forecasts real price rises for staple grains in the range of 120 to 180 per cent within the next two decades, as resource pressures mount and climate change takes hold.

现在我们面临人类发展进程中的一次大逆转。乐施会为了编写《栽种一个更美好的未来：世界资源有限产生的粮食公义问题》报告而进行了新的研究预测：由于资源压力加大和气候变化的影响，未来二十年内主要谷物实际价格上涨幅度将在 120%~180% 之间。

### **Predicted impact of climate change on world market food export prices to 2030**

气候变化对世界粮食出口市场价格影响的预测（到 2030 年）



Source: Willenbockel (2011) 'Exploring Food Price Scenarios Towards 2030', Oxfam and IDS.  
 来源: Willenbockel (2011) “到2030年粮食价格情况探讨”，乐施会和IDS。

Oxfam's Grow Campaign has a simple message: another future is possible, and we can build it together. Over the coming years, decisive action across the globe could enable hundreds of millions more people to feed their families and prevent catastrophic climate change from destroying their (and our) futures. But only if we collectively stop our sleepwalk towards ecological disaster. This campaign is Oxfam's wakeup call.

乐施会的“GROW”粮食公正倡导活动传递了一个简单的信息：一个崭新的未来是有可能的，而且我们可以共同构建这个新的未来。在未来几年内，全球的果断行动可以解决数亿人口的温饱问题，并能防止他们（和我们）的未来出现灾难性气候变化。但只有我们共同摒弃导致生态灾难的生活方式和发展模式才能达到以上目标。“GROW”粮食公正倡导活动就是乐施会为世人敲响的“警钟”。

We must bring hope and opportunity to the nearly one billion people living in hunger today. Simultaneously, we must confront the looming disaster threatened by spiraling demand for food and an impending collision between the ecological systems that sustain life and the economic systems that sustain wealth. And we must remake an international regime that is unable to protect the most vulnerable. There are three challenges we must meet:

我们必须给今天仍然挣扎在饥饿中的近十亿人口带来希望和机会。同时，我们必须正视由于粮食需求急增造成的潜在灾难，以及直视维持生存(生态系统)与维持财富增长(经济体系)之间即将发生的冲突。而且，我们必须重塑以往不能保护最脆弱人群的国际机制。我们必须迎接三大挑战：

## **The sustainable production challenge**

### **可持续生产的挑战**

The food system must be transformed. By 2050, there will be 9 billion people on the planet and demand for food will have increased by 70 per cent. This demand must be met despite flatlining yields, increasing water scarcity, and growing competition over land. And agriculture must rapidly adapt to a changing climate and slash its carbon footprint.

粮食体系必须改变。到 2050 年，地球上的人口数量将达到九十亿，粮食需求量将增加 70%。尽管粮食产量能维持如今水平，但水源短缺情况不断加剧以及土地使用竞争日益加剧，但是对粮食的需求也必须得到满足。而且，农业必须快速适应气候变化，大幅度减少碳排放。

- The amount of arable land per head has almost halved since 1960.
- 自 1960 年以来，人均的可耕地面积几乎已经减半。
- Demand for water will increase by 30% by 2030.
- 到 2030 年水需求量将增加 30%。
- Agriculture accounts for up to 30% of worldwide greenhouse gas emissions.
- 农业领域的温室气体排放量占全球温室气体排放的 30%。

## **The equity challenge**

### **公平的挑战**

We must also address the appalling inequities which plague the food system from farm to fork. We produce more food than we need. In the rich world, we throw much of it away. In the developing world, nearly one billion of us go without.

我们还必须应对危害粮食体系（从种植农场到餐桌）的严重不公平问题。我们生产的粮食远远超出我们的需求。在发达国家，我们扔掉了大量食物，但在发展中国家，却还有近十亿人饱受饥饿的困扰。

- Consumers in rich countries may waste as much as a quarter of the food they buy.
- 发达国家的消费者可能浪费了四分之一以上他们所购的食物。
- In more than half of industrialized countries, 50% or more of the population is overweight.
- 在一半以上的工业化国家中，有 50%（或以上）的人口体重超重。

Hunger and poverty are concentrated in rural areas. Unlocking the potential of smallholder agriculture – the backbone of the food system – represents our single biggest opportunity to increase food production, boost food security, and reduce vulnerability. Yet women and men food producers are routinely deprived of the resources they need to thrive: of water, technology, investment and credit, among others. Huge swathes of land in Africa and elsewhere are being handed over to investors at rock-bottom prices, in deals that offer little to local communities.

饥饿和贫困主要集中在农村地区。发展小农农业（粮食体系的支柱）的潜力意味着是可以帮助我们提高粮食生产、促进粮食安全和降低脆弱性的机会。然而，从事粮食生产

男女生产者总是不能获得提高产量所需要的水、技术、投资和贷款等资源。在非洲和其他一些地方，大量的土地以最低价转让给投资者，在这类交易中，当地小区所得的获益却很少。

- 80% of recent land investments remain undeveloped.
- 近年来土地投入的 80%还没有得到开发。
- Providing women farmers with the same access to resources as men could increase their yields by 20–30%.
- 为女性农民提供与男性相同的资源，可以增加 20%–30%的粮食产量。

### **The resilience challenge**

#### **适应能力的挑战**

The food system is increasingly fragile. Oil price shocks are transmitted to food prices through fertilizer and transport costs. Weather events are disrupting supply. Speculative capital is blowing bubbles in commodity markets. Perhaps most shocking is the role of governments in triggering, rather than averting, food price crises. Policies of narrow self-interest and zero-sum competition, such as grain-based biofuel programmes and export bans, make a bad situation much, much worse.

粮食体系日益脆弱；受原油价格的冲击，肥料和运输费用传递到粮食价格上；极端天气破坏了食物的供应；投机行为在商品市场制造泡沫。或许，最令人震惊的还是政府所扮演的角色：它们是在引发而不是防止粮食价格危机。狭隘的利己主义政策和零和的竞争，例如，以粮食为原料的生物燃料计划和出口禁令，导致形势日益严峻。

- 40% of the US corn crop ends up in gas tanks instead of stomachs.
- 40% 的美国玉米最终变为生物燃料进入到储气罐中，而不是作为人们填饱肚子的食物。

We must dramatically scale up our ability to collectively manage risks and build resilience to shocks and volatility. But the institutions needed to protect the most vulnerable are often inadequate or missing.

我们应提高整体控制管理风险的能力，并构建应对冲击和波动的适应能力，但是保护脆弱小区的机构的数量却常显不足或缺失。

- 4 people in every 5 lack access to social protection of any kind.
- 每五人就有四人尚未获得任何类型的社会保障。
- In 2010, only 63% of UN emergency appeals were funded.
- 2010 年，联合国紧急拨款请求只有 63%得到资助。

## A new prosperity 全新繁荣

Thankfully, the vast transformation needed is already underway – led by individuals, organisations and movements that have taken the future into their own hands. In Brazil, 20 years of activism from civil society and social movements challenged elites, expanded political horizons, and helped to elect politicians with vision and moral purpose. The result was a raft of policies to tackle hunger that delivered remarkable results. Vietnam has achieved comparable results through land reform and an ambitious programme of investment in smallholder agriculture. In Canada, a concerted public campaign by groups including Oxfam succeeded in untying food aid. Consumers increasingly demand products that are sourced ethically and sustainably. Campaigns on climate change in developed and developing countries have helped galvanize politicians and responsible businesses, upping the pressure on companies that would block ambitious action.

令人欣慰的是，规模宏大的变革正在进行，这些变革由那些视改变未来为己任的个人、组织和活动团体所领导。在巴西，民间组织和社会活动团体经过 20 年的倡议和行动，敢于向对社会权势阶层挑战，争取到更广阔的政治空间，并帮助选举出了具有宽广视野和道德意志的政治家，制定出一系列解决饥饿问题的政策，并且收效显著。越南通过土地改革和对小规模农业的投资计划，亦已经收到类似的成效。在加拿大，一个由多个组织合作（包括乐施会）开展的活动成功促使政府为粮食援助问题的密切关注。消费者对产品的生产过程合乎道德和以可持续方式的要求日益增加。在发达国家和发展中国家进行的气候变化活动，有助于激发政治家们和有责任感的企业采取行动，向阻碍执行这一艰巨行动计划的公司施加一定压力。

- Hunger fell by one-third in Brazil between 2005 and 2009.
- 从 2005 到 2009 年间，巴西的饥饿人口减少了三分之一。
- Vietnam achieved the first Millennium Goal – to halve hunger – five years ahead of schedule.
- 越南实现了第一个千年目标（饥饿人口减半）一比预定计划提前了五年。
- In 2009 global investments in renewables overtook fossil fuel spending for the first time.
- 2009 年，全球用于可再生能源的投资首次超过了在化石燃料领域的投资。
- In 2009 Apple and Nike publicly left the US Chamber of Commerce in protest against its refusal to back US climate legislation.
- 2009 年，苹果和 Nike 公司公开脱离美国商务部，以表示其对拒绝支持美国气候立法的抗议。

These victories, and others like them, point the way to a **new prosperity** beyond the age of crisis. An era in which we properly value the environment and share the world's resources fairly. Where governments resist vested interests and instead direct public resources toward public goods, regulating markets in the interests of the many. Where businesses cannot profit from plundering our resource base, but instead find healthy returns from developing solutions to the challenges we face. Where everyone has access to the resources they need to feed themselves and their families.

这些成功以及其他类似的成果为应对危机时代指明了道路。在不远的未来，我们将正确评估环境并公正地分享世界的资源。那时，各国政府将不受权势阶层的影响，并将投放公共资源造福于公众利益，按照大多数人的利益管理市场。企业不能靠掠

夺我们的基础资源而谋利，而是要制定我们应对挑战的解决方案，获得合理回报。人人都能获得所需的资源，能解决自身及其家庭的温饱问题。

The scale of the challenge is great. A steep change is needed if we are to build the new prosperity before the planet is wrecked beyond repair. We need three big shifts: in dealing with crises, in remaking agriculture, and in coming to terms with our environment.

这一个挑战的困难程度超乎想象。如果我们想在地球破坏得无法修复前建立新的繁荣方案，必须实时扭转形势，实施改革。我们需要三个重大转变：应对危机、农业升级和环境发展。

### **Build a new global governance to avert food crises** **建立新的全球管治机制以防止粮食危机**

Governments' top priorities must be to tackle hunger and reduce vulnerability. They must build resilience by creating jobs, adapting to climate change, investing in disaster risk reduction, and extending social protections.

政府当务之急是要解决饥饿问题和减少脆弱社群。解决之道是通过增加就业工作岗位、适应气候变化、加大减灾方面的投资和扩大社会保障的覆盖面来构建复原能力。

We must manage trade to manage risk by building a system of food reserves; increasing transparency in commodities markets; setting rules on export restrictions; and finally putting an end to trade-distorting agricultural subsidies. Financial speculation must be regulated, and support dismantled for biofuels that displace food.

我们必须通过建立粮食储备体系、增加商品市场的透明度、设定出口限制规定和取消干扰正常贸易的农业补贴，来管理贸易和控制风险。我们必须对金融投机实行严格管控，并支持废除消耗粮食的生物燃料工业。

And we must reform the international institutions we need to respond to shocks. Food aid must be untied, and the international community must move to a system of 100 per cent funding for emergencies via upfront 'assessed contributions'. A new global climate fund to finance adaptation in developing countries must be established and funded.

而且，我们还应对一些国际机构进行改革，以应对我们需要的各种冲击。同时要无条件开展粮食援助行动，国际社会应逐步建立 100% 资金紧急应急系统，资金来源可以通过前期资金“摊款”募集资金。而且，还应建立和筹备用于支持在发展中国家进行适应性改变的全球气候资金。

### **Build a new agricultural future** **构建一个新的农业未来**

The vast imbalance in public investment in agriculture must be righted, redirecting the billions now being ploughed into unsustainable industrial farming in rich countries towards meeting the needs of small-scale food producers in developing countries. For that is where the major gains in productivity, sustainable intensification, poverty reduction, and resilience can be achieved. Donors and international organisations must continue to raise spending on agriculture within overall development assistance and invest in agricultural adaptation. New global regulations are needed to govern



investment in land to ensure it delivers social and environmental returns. And national governments must provide public support for small-scale sustainable agriculture, while carefully regulating private investment in land and water to ensure secure access for women and men living in poverty.

必须纠正在农业公共投资所存在的严重不平衡现象，将如今被投入到发达国家那些不可持续的产业化农业中的几十亿资金再次重新投向发展中国家，从而满足那些小规模粮食生产者的需要。因为那正是在生产率、可持续集约化、消除贫困和适应力方面可获得的巨大收益之所在。捐赠者和国际组织必须在整体发展援助框架内，加大对农业的支出和增加对农业改造的投资。各国需要合作制定最新全球管理土地领域投资的规则，从而确保实现良好的社会和环境效果。而且，各国政府必须为小规模可持续农业提供各类公共支持，同时严格管控私人在土地和水资源领域的投资，确保生活在贫困中的男性和女性都能获得这些资源。

Companies too must embrace the opportunities offered by smallholder agriculture: to diversify and secure supply; to meet growing demand from consumers concerned with sustainable development; to develop new technologies. And active states must intervene where companies fear to tread: to direct R&D towards the right technologies for poor women and men producers; to help them sell their produce on decent terms; to support them with training; and to provide access to finance.

各公司还必须把握由小规模农业所提供的机遇：从事多种经营并确保供应；满足涉及可持续发展农业消费者日益增长的需求；开发新技术。而且，积极的政府必须对公司不愿踏入的领域进行干预：引导研发转向为贫困粮食生产者提供合适的技术；按照合适的条款帮助他们销售农产品；为他们提供培训支持和为他们提供必要的资金。

### **Build a new ecological future** **建设关注生态环境的未来**

The race to a sustainable future is on, and there will be huge opportunities for those who get there first. National governments must intervene to speed up and direct the transition. They must invest in public goods, such as R&D in clean energy. They must create incentives through subsidies and tax breaks to guide private capital to where it is needed. They must tax undesirables – such as greenhouse gas emissions – to direct economic activity towards desirable alternatives. And they must regulate to stop companies polluting and to encourage them to provide goods and services they otherwise would not.

实现可持续的未来的竞赛已经拉开了序幕，那些最先实现目标的群体（国家）将获得巨大的机会。为了加快速度，各国政府必须进行干预，为过渡期提供指导。他们必须在公共利益上增加投资，例如，在清洁能源上的研发；必须通过提供补贴和减免税项的刺激计划将私人资本引入到需要的地方；必须对全民排斥的领域征税，例如温室气体排放，从而将经济活动引入预期的领域。而且，各国政府必须执行严格管理，阻止各公司排放污染物，并鼓励它们提供对环境无污染的产品和服务。

Ultimately, our success or failure in building a new ecological future will depend on political leaders agreeing on a fair and ambitious global deal on climate change.

最后，我们能否构建一个新的关注生态环境的未来，将取决于各国政治领袖能否达成一个公平且具有挑战性的气候变化全球协议。

## **Action for 2011**

### **2011 行动**

There is no time to waste, and 2011 provides crucial opportunities.

这已是刻不容缓了，2011 年已经为我们提供了决定性的机会。

When the G20 leaders meet in November, they will decide whether and how to manage food prices and govern markets in order to protect against future food crises. They must increase transparency in commodities and futures markets, scale up food reserves, regulate financial speculators, and agree on innovative market-based mechanisms to raise climate finance, such as a financial transactions tax or levies on international aviation and shipping fuels.

G20 政要将于 11 月会面，会议主要议题是讨论和决定管理粮食价格和控制市场的办法，从而防止未来发生粮食危机。同时应增加在商品和期货市场的透明度，增加粮食储备，治理金融市场的投机行为，还应就市场机制征收金融交易税、征收国际航空和运输燃料费用筹集气候资金等议题达成一致性的共识。

When the world's climate negotiators reconvene in Durban at the end of 2011, they must get the global climate fund that was agreed in 2010 up and running, put women on its board, and ensure it has enough cash to spend, either from new forms of finance or as direct contributions from governments.

世界气候谈判者于 2011 年底在南非德班再次会面时，在 2010 年所达成的共识——全球气候资金必须要正式运行，在委员会成员中必须增加女性成员，并确保其获得用于必要开支的现金，这些资金将来自新的形式资助或直接来自各国政府的捐助款项。

When the Committee on World Food Security meets in October, it must agree to regulate large-scale land acquisitions to ensure that people living in poverty have secure access to natural resources.

当世界粮食安全委员会在今年 10 月份会面时，必须就控制大规模土地占用达成一致，从而确保生活在贫困中的人们能切实占有自然资源。

As donor governments renegotiate the Food Aid Convention, they must agree to untie food aid, prizing it from the clutches of vested interests and at a stroke increasing its efficiency, timeliness, effectiveness and reach.

当各个捐助政府重新召开粮食援助大会进行谈判时，必须就无条件的食物援助达成一致共识，摆脱权势阶层的掌控，并立即增加其效率、及时性、效力和涉及范围。

And there are actions that all governments must take today to build resilience at home and begin the transition towards a new agricultural future. In particular, governments should reduce hunger by providing women with equal access to resources, by promoting sustainable agricultural development, job creation and inclusive growth, and by tackling vulnerability via climate adaptation, social protection and disaster risk reduction.

而且，所有国家政府必须马上采取行动，加强各国抗灾能力建设，并做好开始向新的未来农业转变的准备。尤其是，各国政府应提供妇女平等地获得资源的机会，促进农业可持续发展，创造就业和包容性增长，并通过适应气候变化，加强社会保障和减少灾害风险等措施以降低脆弱性，从而减少饥饿人口的数量。

## **How we get there** 我们如何实现目标

The scale of the challenge is unprecedented, but so is the prize: a sustainable future in which everyone has enough to eat. Reaching the **new prosperity** in time will take all the energy, ingenuity and political will that humankind can muster. To build new governance institutions, invest in smallholder agriculture and reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, we must first overcome the vested interests that have paralysed the political process until now.

虽然，挑战的困难程度是前所未有的，但是所获得的收益也非常可观：一个具持续性的未来，那就是每个人都能获得足够的食物。按计划时间实现新的繁荣，需要人们付出全部精力、智慧和政治意愿。要建设新的管理机制，加大了对小农户农业生产的投入和减少全球温室气体的排放，我们必须首先“战胜”那些迄今为止导致政治进程陷于瘫痪的权势阶层。

The **new prosperity** will have to be built simultaneously from the top down and from the bottom up. From the top, ambitious leaders will drive success. Political leaders will resist special interests, inspire their citizens and mobilise support across government to regulate, correct, protect and invest in the interests of the many. Corporate leaders will break ranks with damaging industry lobbies, strengthening the will of politicians and governments genuinely committed to change. They will embrace progressive regulation rather than seek to undermine it or water it down. They will cease to impose their social and environmental costs on others and will flourish by finding ways to make the most of scarce resources, responding to consumer demands and public pressure.

各国必须同心同德，采取自上而下和自下而上同时进行的方式建立新繁荣。自上层，富有抱负的领导人将带领人们走向成功。政治领袖将不受特权阶层的影响，鼓励其公民并动员政府所有支持力量参与管控、纠正、保护，并为多数人的利益进行投资。企业领导者将与受损害行业游说团体分道扬镳，加强政治家们和各国政府切实进行变革的意愿。他们将拥护先进的管理规定，而不是暗中破坏或削弱这些管理规定。他们不会再将自己的社会和环境成本强加到其他人身上，并将通过探寻充分利用资源的途径、对消费者需求和公众压力做出响应而实现繁荣发展。

From the bottom, networks of citizens, consumers, producers, communities, social movements and civil society organizations will demand change from governments and companies – shifting political and business incentives through the decisions they take and the choices they make, whether through leading low-carbon lifestyles, buying Fair Trade goods, or demanding change in the streets or through the ballot box. Oxfam’s campaign will work with these groups, and many others like them, to amass irresistible momentum for change. Together we will challenge the current order and set a path towards a new prosperity.

由基层、公民、消费者、生产者、小区和社会活动网络以及从政府到公司的民间社会组织，将通过做出的决定和选择来改变自身的政治和商业动机，这一改变将通过先进

的低碳生活方式、购买公平交易货物、公众挺身要求改变或是通过投票箱来实现。乐施会的活动将与这些团体和许多其他类似组织合作，为改革聚集不可抗拒的动力。大家共同努力，挑战现有的秩序，开创一条通向新繁荣的康庄大道。

[www.oxfam.org/grow](http://www.oxfam.org/grow)

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