2023 年 5 月 31 日世界無菸日(World No Tobacco Day- 31 May 2023)

世界衛生組織(World Health Organization, WHO)宣布 2023 年世界無菸日全 球運動強調「種植食物,而不是菸草(Grow food, not tobacco)」^[1],主題為「我們 需要的是食物,而不是菸品(We need food, not tobacco)」^[2]。

倡議目標(campaign objectives)^[1]

- (1) 動員政府終止菸草種植補助,並將補助金運用於支持菸農轉種植(轉作)其他 能促進食物安全與營養的替代作物方案。(Mobilize governments to end subsidies on tobacco growing and use of savings for crop substitution programmes that support farmers to switch and improve food security and nutrition.)
- (2) 對於種植菸草的國家,強化減少菸草種植及栽種可持續糧食作物益處的意識。
 (Raise awareness in tobacco farming communities about the benefits of moving away from tobacco and growing sustainable crops)
- (3) 透過減少菸草種植以支持遏止沙漠化與環境品質下降(環境惡化)的努力。
 (Support efforts to combat desertification and environmental degradation by decreasing tobacco farming)
- (4) 揭露菸商對可持續性生計的阻礙。(Expose industry efforts to obstruct sustainable livelihoods work)

菸草同時會損害大眾、菸農與地球健康,2023 年的倡議重點在於提升對菸 農對於其他農糧產品的意識及行銷、鼓勵政府終止菸草種植補助,並鼓勵菸農轉 種植(轉作)其他具可持續且富含營養的農糧產品,同時亦揭露菸商的妨礙及進而 造成糧食危機(food crisis)^[2]。

菸草種植與產品惡化糧食不安全(Tobacco growing and production exacerbates food insecurity)

全球性持續增加的糧食危機是因為戰爭(如俄烏戰爭)、氣候衝擊、COVID-19 所帶來的社會經濟衝擊,而結構性的因素(如選擇種植何種農作物)亦具有影響; 菸草種植與生產造成長期整體生態環境破壞與氣候改變,在未來農業與糧食安全 上扮演決定性角色^[3]。

以下說明為何種植菸草為何會加劇糧食不安全^[2]:

- 全球每年約有 3500 萬公頃土地用於種植菸草,每年亦造成 20 萬公頃的森林 砍伐。(Across the globe around 3.5 million hectares of land are converted for tobacco growing each year. Growing tobacco also contributes to deforestation of 200 000 hectares a year.)
- (2) 菸草屬於資源密集型作物,且需要使用大量的肥料與農藥,進而造成土壤貧 務。(Tobacco growing is resource intensive and requires heavy use of pesticides)

and fertilizers, which contribute to soil degradation.)

- (3) 因種植菸草會降低土壤肥力,故用於種植菸草的土地將不利於種植其他農作物。(Land used for growing tobacco then has a lower capacity for growing other crops, such as food, since tobacco depletes soil fertility.)
- (4) 相較於種植其他農產品(例如玉米、牧草),菸草種植對於生態系統有較大的破壞(易造成沙漠化)。(Compared with other agricultural activities such as maize growing and even livestock grazing, tobacco farming has a far more destructive impact on ecosystems as tobacco farmlands are more prone to desertification.)

中低收入國家從菸草種植所獲取的利益仍無法抵消對於永續飲食生產造成的損害,因而亟需透過法律減少菸草種植,並且協助菸農轉種植(轉作)其他農糧。

支持創造另類生計(Supporting the creation of alternative livelihoods)^[2]

菸商常宣稱自己為菸農生計支持者,但這與事實大相逕庭。菸草耕種期間的 密集使用殺蟲劑與有毒物質傷害菸農與其家人;與菸商之間的不公平合約使得菸 農持續貧困,而童工投入菸草種植時則會損害其受教權與人權。

10 個最大的菸草種植國家中有 9 個為低收入或中收入國家,其中有 4 個被 定義為低所得糧食匱乏國家(low-Income Food-Deficit Countries, LIFDC);這些被 用以種植菸草的土地可能可以更有效率地使用,以達到聯合國所提出的可持續發 展目標二:「實現零飢餓」(zero hunger)。

2023年的世界無菸日(WNTD)倡議呼應政府與政策制定者加緊立法、建立適 合的政策與策略、建構市場情勢以推動菸農轉種植(轉作)可提升菸農及其家庭生 活的糧食作物;世界衛生組織菸草控制框架公約(WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control)第17條(對經濟上切實可行的替代活動提供支持)與第18條(保 護環境和人員健康)則提出具體方針與政策,包括提供為菸草工人、種植者及個 體銷售者酌情促進經濟上切實可行的替代生計,以及保護環境與人員健康;各國 應強化實施上述措施。

參考資料

- 1. World Health Organization. World No Tobacco Day 2023. 2023; Available from: https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-no-tobacco-day/2023.
- WHO Regional Office for Europe (WHO/Europe). World No Tobacco Day 2023: We need food, not tobacco. 2022 19 December 2022; Available from: https://www.who.int/europe/news-room/events/item/2022/12/19/default-calendar/world-no-tobacco-day-2023--we-need-food--not-tobacco.
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