As DELHI CHOKES, PRESSURE GROWS FOR CLIMATE ACTION

Delhi’s air: A toxic cocktail made up of dust, fumes

NEW DELHI: Indian motorists clog a highway as they travel the roads in New Delhi. Delhi’s air is a toxic cocktail made up of dust and fumes from thousands of industrial and construction sites and millions of vehicles, which climate-change activists say is a slowly织成了一张大气污染的大网，它在空气中的能见度越来越低，空气质量越来越差，给人们的生活带来很大的困扰。据世界卫生组织统计，每年有约700只考拉因为饥饿而死亡，而考拉的数量正在迅速减少，许多专家认为，这主要是因为气候变化的影响。气候变化导致了生物的栖息地发生变化，考拉的生存环境受到了严重的影响。}

NEW DELHI: Black smoke is emitted from the smokestack of a brick kiln in Sahibabad, on the outskirts of New Delhi. —AFP

CUBA LOOKS TO US FARMERS FOR HELP AMID FOOD CRISIS

GIRATA MEZELA: The red-field Rhesus strewn for miles across the Cuban sun, garlic plants and bean stems waver gently in the spring breeze. Pink pigeons roost in trees under the white-blue sky. Farmers wear straw hats and their kids scurry about the fields.

IU (thematic state of the art)/the Ministry of Agriculture and state farms linked to the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) through the system of state and collective farms (FMCs) and rural cooperatives. The FMCs produce most of the food the country consumes, with MINAGRI controlling the distribution of rice, sugar, and other essential goods. The cooperatives, on the other hand, produce most of the country’s coffee and tobacco, as well as some other crops.

The United States has imposed trade sanctions on Cuba since 1960, when Fidel Castro took power in the country. These sanctions, which have been maintained by subsequent US administrations, prohibit most commercial and financial transactions with Cuba, including the export of agricultural products. However, there has been a growing trend in recent years towards loosening these sanctions, with some US farmers and agricultural organizations advocating for the lifting of the embargo.

A study by the US Department of Agriculture found that US farmers could benefit from increased trade with Cuba, as they could export crops such as tobacco, citrus, and sugar to Cuba, which currently imports large quantities of these products from other countries. The study estimated that US farmers could earn an additional $3 billion per year if Cuba lifted its trade embargo.

However, lifting the embargo would require significant political changes in Cuba, which has a one-party system and has been closely aligned with the Soviet Union and Cuba since the 1959 revolution. The Cuban government has been resistant to changes in its economic and political systems, and has been largely self-sufficient in terms of food production.

The US government has attempted to negotiate changes in Cuba’s economic policies, including the lifting of the trade embargo, through bilateral talks and by supporting alternative forms of trade. In recent years, the US has attempted to bypass the Cuban government by permitting US companies to operate in Cuba, including in the areas of agriculture and food production.

Despite these efforts, the US embargo remains in place, and there is no immediate prospect of its lifting. However, there is growing pressure in the US for the lifting of the embargo, with some US farmers and agricultural organizations advocating for its removal.

In response to this pressure, the US government has attempted to facilitate trade with Cuba through the so-called “Cuba trade embargo allows US farmers to a bill last month to drop the embargo says farm secretary of agriculture and about a dozen other US farmers and trade officials who may represent Cuba’s best hope for ending the half-century-old trade embargo to be in play in the most of its economic troubles. Yesterday, their delegation of about 90 representatives of US agriculture wrapped up three days of meetings with Cuban officials and farmers as part of a lobbying campaign for the elimination of the embargo.

“Trade growth appears likely to come fastest in agriculture and food, as Cuba imports lots of US rice and other goods. After agriculture, tobacco and citrus to the United States and has been under market-oriented reforms longer than any other in the island. A diverse group of farmers who introduced a long list last month to stop the embargo says farm and business backing is essential. Cuba spends roughly $2 billion a year to import about 80 percent of its food and a long-standing humanitarian crisis — food and medicines — continued to worsen, says the US broadcasting Corporation. “We need to have a look at a kola management strategy as to whether we can rationalize this pop- growth which continues at a very high pace”.

In the case of the US farmers in Cuba, the farmers can benefit by entering into long-term contracts with Cuban buyers, which would provide a stable market for their products. The US government can also provide assistance to US farmers in Cuba, including technical assistance and financing.

However, there are challenges to US agricultural exports to Cuba. The US government has been criticized for its lack of coordination with the US agricultural sector, and for its failure to provide adequate support to US farmers in Cuba. The US government has also faced opposition from other countries, including China, which has its own trade embargo on Cuba.

In conclusion, while lifting the US trade embargo on Cuba would bring significant benefits to US farmers, it would also require significant changes in Cuban economic policies, and there is no immediate prospect of its lifting. However, there is growing pressure in the US for the lifting of the embargo, with some US farmers and agricultural organizations advocating for its removal.