



2017年第49期总111期

粮食和食物安全专题

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前沿资讯

1. India: Draft Standards for Varied Food Products Invites WTO Member Comments (印度邀请WTO成员商讨多类食物产品标准草案)

简介: India notified its draft amendments to the World Trade Organization (WTO) relating to standards for rice, basmati rice, chia seeds, gari (cassava product), edible cassava flour, roasted Bengal gram flour, ragi flour, almond kernels, coconut milk powder (non-dairy), mixed spices powder, spice Oleoresins, bay leaf, star anise and phytosterol. WTO trading partners' are invited to comment on these draft amendments; the comment period expires 60 days beyond the notification date listed on the WTO website

来源: USDA (美国农业部)

发布日期: 2017-11-24

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/fd5bc418-53d7-4091-b592-e7737417c512.pdf>

行业报告

1. Thailand: Rice Price - Weekly (泰国稻米价格周刊)

简介: Export prices increased 2-6 percent due to strong demand for white and fragrant rice. The government's sale of non-food quality rice stocks have been partially recalled and will not be retendered this year.

来源: USDA (美国农业部)

发布日期: 2017-11-21

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/365198ab-af2d-4697-801e-491585d4d215.pdf>

2. Brazil: Dairy and Products Annual (巴西: 乳制品年报)

简介: Post forecasts fluid milk production to increase by 1.8 percent in 2018. The increase in production is driven by high demand for fluid milk used for other dairy products, such as sweetened condensed milk, mostly to African markets. Another factor influencing this increase is the suspension of dairy imports from Uruguay. High domestic milk production and soft demand has resulted in limited milk powder imports.

来源: USDA (美国农业部)

发布日期: 2017-10-27

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/4c93ec25-cd2a-4b4f-b46f-bfa159b2394b.pdf>

学术文献

1. Identifying ripple effects from new market institutions to household

rules-Malawi's Agricultural Commodity Exchange (识别从新兴市场机构到家庭规则的涟漪效应：马拉维农产品交换)

简介：The introduction of new rules in an institutional field provides agents with a new set of opportunities and constraints on which they can leverage to change the rules in other institutional fields. Inspired by Elinor Ostrom, we term this causality a ripple effect, born out of the initial institutional changes. In this article we enquired in what ways women farmers could transfer genderblind changes in the market to the household. We developed a diagnostic tool to capture this propagation of effects and tested our framework with a study of the Agricultural Commodity Exchange for Africa (ACE) in Malawi. We found that the introduction of ACE has produced weak but positive effects for women, some of which rippled the changes in the rules to improve their household situation. Some women see in trading with ACE an opportunity to retain freedom and avoid a constraining married position in the household.

来源：NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences

发布日期：2017-11-11

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/1d56d8b8-f48f-49f9-ae02-f1166f821ed8.pdf>

2. Institutional diagnostics for African food security: Approaches, methods and implications (非洲食物安全的机构诊断：途径、方法和应用)

简介：Securing access to affordable and nutritious food is an urgent topic on the agenda for development strategies in Africa. Intervention strategies targeting food security triggered a long lasting debate whether science and technology driven interventions could be the panacea for hunger eradication. However, contextual factors are extremely important in determining food security, as it is a location specific outcome of how biophysical, geographical, societal and political factors combine. Recent studies emphasize the important role of institutions to understand the persistence of food insecurity or to explain how different actors address food security. This article introduces a special issue that investigates approaches and methods, anchored in different institutionalisms, diagnosing how institutions influence food security levels in diverse African contexts. We draw two main lessons from this special issue. Firstly, there is a clear need for localized ex-ante institutional diagnostics to understand developments in food security in Africa. This can inform and guide decision-makers in designing locally appropriate interventions. Secondly, developing institutional diagnostics in view of sustainable food security requires theoretical triangulation; food insecurity is typically a problem emerging from a configuration of distinct processes. To develop a contextual and precise understanding of how institutions work and to identify what an institutional context 'is good at', the special issue argues in favour of an interdisciplinary approach in the social sciences that is strongly rooted in evolving practices (re)arranging institutions affecting food security.

来源：NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences

发布日期：2017-11-27

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/c92e4866-1843-48a3-ad98-bf575308f6a3.pdf>