



2018年第15期总129期

粮食和食物安全专题

本期导读

▶ 前沿资讯

1. 卫星制导能否精确测量小农系统的作物产量

▶ 行业报告

1. 食物的未来：塑造食物系统 提供工作机会
2. 农业污染的挑战：来自中国、越南和菲律宾的案例
3. 南非谷物与饲料年报

▶ 学术文献

1. 稻米密集型系统提高环境 and 经济效益但消耗社会可持续—来自印度的多学科分析

中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

联系人：董渤

联系电话：010-82106260

邮箱：agri@ckcest.cn

2018年4月9日

前沿资讯

1. Can satellites deliver accurate measures of crop yields in smallholder farming systems? (卫星制导能否精确测量小农系统的作物产量)

简介： How much food is produced on a plot of land? The answer is central to several pressing questions in agricultural and development economics: How efficiently do smallholders use their labor and land? What interventions are most effective at lifting smallholders out of poverty? Are smallholders better off investing more time and resources on the farm, or intensifying their reliance on off-farm employment? The answers in part depend on the ability to accurately measure crop production. This is why household and farm surveys across the developing world, such as those supported by the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) initiative, attempt to obtain precise, within-farm measures of crop production and productivity.

来源： World Bank

发布日期：2018-03-29

全文链接：

http://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/can-satellites-deliver-accurate-measures-crop-yields-smallholder-farming-systems?cid=GPCCSA_CAR_Links_EXT

行业报告

1. Future of food : shaping the food system to deliver jobs (食物的未来：塑造食物系统 提供工作机会)

简介： Over the next 15 years, about 1.6 billion people will reach working age in low and middle income countries. Where will they work? What will they earn? The core of the development challenge will be sustaining and improving employment for billions of workers and creating jobs for the next generation. Automation and the digital revolution are driving productivity and income growth, but they are also causing significant job losses, especially in developing countries. This trend threatens our goals to end extreme poverty by 2030 and boost shared prosperity for the poorest 40 percent of the population. Amid these demographic and technological shifts, it's important to take a closer look at the role the food system plays in workforce development. In many countries, the food system provides more jobs than any other sector, and we expect it to remain the top employer for the foreseeable future.

来源： World Bank

发布日期：2017-04-01

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/380a2c0b-e875-493e-9135-a4f24b0ae8c1.pdf>

2. The Challenge of Agricultural Pollution Evidence from China, Vietnam, and the Philippines (农业污染的挑战: 来自中国、越南和菲律宾的案例)

简介: In East Asia, agricultural growth has contributed significantly to the massive poverty reduction that has taken place in that region in recent decades. Success in this sector has been demonstrated by more abundant yields, higher agricultural exports, and improvements in food security, all of which have translated into gains in economic and human development. However, these achievements have come at a high price, as evidenced by the experiences of China, Vietnam, and the Philippines. In addition to being a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions, agricultural production has contributed to environmental degradation in these three countries. Excessive fertilizer and pesticide use has degraded the quality of soil and water systems and reduced the quality and safety of food. Improper management of agricultural waste has further contributed to local and regional air pollution. The Challenge of Agricultural Pollution: Evidence from China, Vietnam, and the Philippines draws attention to the significant environmental footprint of agriculture in these countries, thereby shedding light on areas where action can be taken to protect the health of people and the planet that sustains them. Measures that keep pollutants out of the air, water, soil, and food have the potential to benefit both farmers and consumers at a time when citizens and governments around the world are seeking to ensure that development is sustainable.

来源: World Bank

发布日期: 2018-03-23

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/0e34f460-2042-428e-bded-c5183f19c58b.pdf>

3. South Africa-Grain and Feed Annual (南非谷物与饲料年报)

简介: Post forecasts that South Africa's wheat imports for the 2018/19 MY will decline marginally to 1.8 million tons, on an expected increase in local production. Wheat imports are expected to double in the 2017/18 MY to 2.0 million tons, due to the drought in the Western Cape province. Meanwhile, corn exports are expected to drop to 1.0 million tons in the 2018/19 MY, due to a decrease in commercial production. Post estimates that South Africa will export about 2.0 million tons of corn in the 2017/18 MY, drawing from an expected commercial crop of above 12.0 million tons and a relatively large carryover stock from the 2016/17 MY. Rice imports are expected to be around 1.0 million tons in the 2018/19 MY.

来源: USDA

发布日期: 2018-03-27

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/fe45e6f9-57bb-462a-af51-517bc415619c.pdf>

学术文献

1. System of Rice Intensification provides environmental and economic gains but at the expense of social sustainability — A multidisciplinary analysis in India (稻米密集型系统提高环境和经济效益但消耗社会可持续-来自印度的多学科分析)

简介： The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is claimed to be a novel approach to rice cultivation that is both more productive and more sustainable than conventional methods. Such claims have been challenged or dismissed by many rice scientists, however. Despite the lack of clear and unequivocal endorsement by science, SRI seems to have spread widely and rather quickly to many rice-growing regions, including various areas of India. This paper discusses how and considers why SRI seems to have attracted the support of diverse stakeholders in Indian rice farming. As such, the SRI phenomenon should be taken seriously. Nevertheless, many scientific questions remain to be answered, concerning the biophysical mechanisms involved in SRI and their effects on plant performance and crop yields, the true spread of SRI practices among farmers and the system's impacts on farm livelihoods, rice production and resource use. Indian enthusiasm for SRI implies a level of dissatisfaction with conventional approaches to rice intensification and a demand for new methods that can address the perceived problems and challenges of agriculture in the future.

来源： Agricultural Systems

发布日期：2016-03

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/49098144-7dc6-4a94-84e1-0761b6389bc8.pdf>