



2018年第23期总137期

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. 让农业促进而非妨碍生物多样性

简介: 粮农组织总干事若泽 格拉齐亚诺 达席尔瓦呼吁, 对我们生产食物的方式进行深度变革, 使之基于一个可持续的农业系统, 从而既能生产健康而有营养的食物, 又能同时保障地球的生物多样性。“生物多样性对于保障全球粮食安全和营养、改善农村生计以及增强民众和社区的抵御力而言, 都是至关重要的,”总干事在一场为期三天的国际对话会议的开幕式主旨演讲中表示。该会议的主题是推动生物多样性成为农业政策和措施的主流。健康的生态系统提供了人类所依赖的许多重要服务, 如水质维护、营养物循环、土壤形成、侵蚀防治和碳封存。健康的农业生态系统提供了食物生产的生态基础, 而农作物和牲畜的生物多样性亦对人类健康起着关键的作用。但粮农组织总干事表示, 目前地球的生物多样性, 包括有机体的基因多样性、物种的多样性和生态系统的多样性都面临许多重大的威胁。

来源: FAO

发布日期:2018-05-29

全文链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/zh/item/1136652/icode/>

2. “大胆设想”, 让全球粮食贸易为改善营养服务

简介: 全球粮食贸易对所有国家都至关重要, 但全球的贸易和监管规则手册需要重新修改, 才能促进各国交易健康和有营养的食品, 而非仅仅是低价的食品, 粮农组织总干事今日表示。促进商品出口以满足世界需求是一项战后的必要措施, 但随着“食品类商品成为工业化加工食品的代名词”, 此项措施的适用性发生了改变, 而且肥胖对人类的威胁程度正在变得与饥饿不相上下, 他说。“现在, 事情正在发生彻底的变化。”大众所熟知的“农场至餐桌”食物链模式没有涵盖粮食系统的复杂现实, 他说。“我们开展的大部分重要行动是为了应对人们用餐以后出现的问题。”粮食的监管体系, 包括法律、标准、生产协议、补贴和披露协议, 应重新加以设计, 以便“保护健康食品, 而非一概而论的食品”, 格拉齐亚诺·达席尔瓦说。“推广健康食品是粮农组织使命的一部分, 我甚至想称之为一种义务。”

来源: FAO

发布日期:2018-05-08

全文链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/zh/item/1128282/icode/>

▶ 行业报告

1. FPMA Bulletin (粮食价格监测与分析公报)

简介: International prices of wheat and maize in April were generally higher, supported by weather concerns in key producing countries and brisk trade. International prices of rice increased in response to renewed import demand in Asia. In East Africa, in the Sudan, prices of staple foods, millet, sorghum and wheat, remained firm or increased in April and were at

record or near-record highs, underpinned by a weak currency, the removal of wheat subsidies and increased transport costs. In Central America, prices of white maize increased sharply in March and April and reached levels well above those a year earlier in most countries of the subregion. Seasonal upward pressure was supported by higher purchasing prices from the milling industry, trends in the international market and increased fuel costs. In South America, prices of yellow maize and wheat continued to increase in Argentina, underpinned by strong demand and forecasts of lower crops this year. Prices of maize rose sharply also in Brazil, due to large exports and expectations of a decline in the 2018 harvests; those of wheat increased following the sharply reduced production last year and costlier imports.

来源: FAO

发布日期:2018-05-10

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/20047f5f-3040-4b9a-841c-e0f6eald1a61.pdf>

2. Global food policy report-2018 (2018年全球粮食政策报告)

简介: The 2018 Global Food Policy Report reviews major food policy developments and events from the past year. Leading researchers, policy makers, and practitioners examine what happened in food policy in 2017, and why, and look ahead to 2018. This seventh annual report explores the overarching theme of globalization and growing antiglobalization trends, looking at how current changes in the flow of goods, investments, people, and information impact global food systems. In 2017, rising antiglobalization sentiments materialized in the growing protectionism of the United States and its withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on climate change as well as the continued “Brexit” process in the United Kingdom. At the Eleventh World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference, member states failed to reach agreement on a joint declaration, leaving issues such as agricultural subsidies and public food stocks unresolved. Nevertheless, some major policy developments maintained global momentum toward a sustainable future. Governments and donors came together at the Global Nutrition Summit to pledge US\$640 million in new funding to address global malnutrition, while countries such as Bangladesh, China, and India released their own national plans to improve nutrition. G20 leaders committed to the sustainable use of water in food and agricultural production, and the G7 Agriculture Ministerial Meeting focused on protecting farmers’ incomes from market crises, natural disasters, and climate change.

来源: IFPRI

发布日期:2018-05

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/a113ff25-b974-49ca-b04b-b341c4663132.pdf>

学术文献

1. Impacts of climate variability and food price volatility on household income and food security of farm households in East and West Africa (非洲东部与西部的粮食价格和气候变化对农户粮食安全及收入的影响)

简介： This paper provides an ex-ante assessment of the impacts of climate and price variability on household income and food security in Ethiopia and Ghana. The study applies an agent-based modelling approach to highlight the role of coping and adaptation strategies under climate and price variability. Our simulation results show that climate and price variability adversely affects income and food security of households in both countries. Self-coping mechanisms are found to be important but insufficient to mitigate the adverse effects of variability, implying the need for policy interventions. Adaptation strategies composed of a portfolio of actions such as the provision of production credit and access to improved seeds are found to be effective in reducing the impacts of climate and price variability in Ethiopia. Similarly, policy interventions aimed at improving the provision of short-term production credit along with the existing irrigation facilities are important in Ghana. Finally, this study highlights the importance of capturing the distributional aspects of adaptation options by highlighting heterogeneous effects of variability and adaptation options.

来源： Agriculture systems

发布日期：2018-05

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/884ade6b-894e-453d-9cbd-b1e9afaba64c.pdf>