



2018年第52期总166期

粮食和食物安全专题

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1. 孟加拉国农业生物技术年报

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. Congo Fears for Agriculture Amid Renewed Ebola Outbreaks (刚果担心埃博拉爆发影响农业)

简介: A new outbreak of ebola virus disease in the Democratic Republic of Congo is recalling what FAO has termed the severe impacts on agricultural market chains from an earlier ebola epidemic in Western Africa in 2013-16. Congo is dealing with understaffed health facilities, and military conflict is creating problems accessing all the medical supplies they need, according to the World Health Organization. If Congo continues to battle ebola, its agricultural industry could also be affected, analysts warn. According to USAID, approximately 70 percent of Congo's employed population is involved in agriculture, with most being smallholder operations. A majority of the population already lives in a state of "moderate to serious" food insecurity. Congolese women, who are disproportionately affected by ebola, make up most of the farming population.

来源: GRO

发布日期:2018-12-11

全文链接:

https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/congo-fears-for-agriculture-amid-renewed-ebola-outbreaks?utm_campaign=December%20Newsletters&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=68338690&hsenc=p2ANqtz-8VwGGgUqnlyZMzyfFrplRqssv_iq1l1MqoSveU2NpewWvAucjJtBfSbdS02bdqp-v4AalcmUPPN1xY8dRB_kXCqfSqOEA&hsmi=68338690

2. US-China Trade Relations Ease—for Now (中美贸易关系迄今有所和缓)

简介: Trade tensions between China and the US appear to have lessened, at least for now. But the market remains uncertain, with soybean futures rising only slightly in intraday trading on the news. After a dinner meeting between President Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping at the G-20 Summit in Argentina this past weekend, it was announced that China would begin to purchase agricultural products from the US "immediately" in response to the US withholding a proposed tariff rate increase. However, purchases cannot be made until China lifts its 25 percent duty on US products like soybeans, so for the time being nothing has changed. And if no deal is reached within 90 days, the US will impose the new round of tariffs.

来源: GRO

发布日期:2018-12-03

全文链接:

https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/us-china-trade-relations-ease-for-now?utm_campaign=December%20Newsletters&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=68146427&hsenc=p2ANqtz-1sVkJUmjL3qQCKTmEI9SoQ6VtaC0-PvCulfoS0tG3dFw_FjQ9s91tisuS3TfPA0J9-YN3Ay9QeBg-bje_1F7UxGqrwRQ&hsmi=68146427

3. Rabobank: Global food price stability in 2019 threatened by trade wars, disease and El Niño (拉波银行：受贸易战、病害和厄尔尼诺现象威胁，2019年全球食品价格稳定)

简介：A “melting pot” of risks including US trade war with China, disease and extreme weather threaten global food price stability next year, according to research from Rabobank, the specialist food and agribusiness bank. In its annual Outlook reports, which analyse the prospects for more than 15 agricultural commodities, meat and seafood, Rabobank says that while the global food price environment remains relatively stable, ongoing geopolitical tension, the threat of El Niño weather system and diseases affecting livestock bring great uncertainty to the outlook for 2019. Stefan Vogel, head of agri commodity markets at Rabobank and report co-author, said: “The agri commodity price environment may be relatively stable currently, but it’s difficult to remember a time there were so many threats to food commodity prices on so many fronts, from trade wars to currency movements to weather threats and livestock disease.”

来源：Fresh Plaza

发布日期：2018-12

全文链接：

<https://www.freshplaza.com/article/9045658/rabobank-global-food-price-stability-in-threatened-by-trade-wars-disease-and-el-nino/>

▶ 学术文献

1. Promoting rapid and sustained adoption of biofortified crops: What we learned from iron-biofortified bean delivery approaches in Rwanda (推动生物加强型作物的快速和可持续推广：从卢旺达加铁大豆中能学到什么)

简介：Micronutrient deficiencies, also known as hidden hunger, affect two billion people worldwide, curtailing their ability to lead healthy, productive lives. Biofortified staple crops, bred to be rich in micronutrient content, are a cost-effective and scalable solution to alleviating micronutrient deficiency, particularly among rural households who consume what they produce. Delivery of biofortified planting material in Rwanda began in 2012, and it is important to learn from the efforts undertaken to date to inform the design of higher impact lower cost delivery strategies for scaling up these crops. In this paper, we use a nationally representative household survey of bean producers and delivery data from seven consecutive seasons and apply duration analysis to estimate the impact of different delivery approaches on household time to adoption, disadoption and readoption of iron-biofortified beans in Rwanda. Proximity to formal delivery via sales of small packets of planting material quickens adoption and readoption, while delivery of larger quantities of planting material to small-scale producers within a village slows disadoption of iron-biofortified beans. Informal dissemination within social networks and access to extension are also major drivers of rapid adoption. In addition, households whose main decision maker for bean production is a woman, has some formal education, and more years of experience growing beans disadopt

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iron-biofortified beans more slowly than other households. These findings provide evidence that current efforts to promote iron-biofortified crops have been successful and are expected to inform future development of sustainable and cost-effective delivery models for biofortified crops in Rwanda and elsewhere.

来源: Food Policy

发布日期: 2018-12-05

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/00/Csgk0VwbK3CACPnDACppexNEz0776.pdf>

行业报告

1. Bangladesh Agricultural Biotechnology Annual (孟加拉国农业生物技术年报)

简介: Bangladesh is a role model of acceptance and advancement of modern biotech in daily life. As an emerging economy and developing country, the country's citizens and policy makers are aligned in the same goal of reaching a sufficient food security status to feed a population of 165 million people. With innovative biotech support from the world scientific community, Bangladesh is progressing gradually to initiate research and trials of new genetically engineered (GE) varieties of essential trait-based crops, such as rice, potato, brinjal (eggplant), and cotton. The government is also supporting scientists in this advancement, but regulatory policies are not fully developed to cover all aspects of production and marketing.

来源: USDA

发布日期: 2018-12-06

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/59/Csgk0FwbKb2AMa94AAV4LD8MFs4091.pdf>