



2018年第53期总167期

# 粮食和食物安全专题

## 本期导读

### ▶ 前沿资讯

1. 抢占中国市场，巴西大豆生产破纪录
2. 墨西哥作为美国最大的奶酪出口市场，风险渐升
3. 埃及在柑橘出口国中拔得头筹
4. 你是否了解所选食物的碳足迹？

### ▶ 学术文献

1. 为实现繁荣发展的食物与农业创新之路

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](mailto:agri@ckcest.cn)

2018年12月31日

更多资讯 尽在农业专业知识服务系统：<http://agri.ckcest.cn/>

## ▶ 前沿资讯

### 1. In Race for China, Brazil Eyes Record Soybean Crop (抢占中国市场, 巴西大豆生产破纪录)

简介: Brazil's timing couldn't be better as it prepares for an early soybean harvest and a record crop. A lingering US-China trade dispute has made China an eager buyer of soybeans from Brazil, which ramped up exports this summer by 20.2 percent from last year's pace. Although talks to resolve the trade war are getting underway, China's tariffs on US imports continue to give Brazilian soybeans a big price advantage. Favorable weather allowed much of Brazil's 2018/19 soybean crop to go in the ground early. And an expected early start to the harvest, as soon as this month in some regions, should narrow the usual gap between this year's and next year's Brazilian crops, when China would normally look to the US to buy soybeans. Brazil's soybean production in 2019 is expected to eclipse that of the US for the first time.

来源: GRO

发布日期: 2018-12-20

全文链接:

[https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/in-race-for-china-brazil-eyes-record-soybean-crop?utm\\_campaign=December%20Newsletters&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=68514471&hsenc=p2ANqtz-801c214eLMfuQB3VwVOKyYnHXrUUwyV3fsZvAqOu4rm1eEY1lj-6dnMKzapiHdEe\\_eK8OG\\_cY193y8Y\\_W6amqEwnQuhw&hsmi=68514471](https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/in-race-for-china-brazil-eyes-record-soybean-crop?utm_campaign=December%20Newsletters&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=68514471&hsenc=p2ANqtz-801c214eLMfuQB3VwVOKyYnHXrUUwyV3fsZvAqOu4rm1eEY1lj-6dnMKzapiHdEe_eK8OG_cY193y8Y_W6amqEwnQuhw&hsmi=68514471)

### 2. In Mexico, Risks Rise for US' Biggest Cheese Export Market (墨西哥作为美国最大的奶酪出口市场, 风险渐升)

简介: Mexico is by far the No. 1 destination for US cheese exports. With the US dairy industry sitting on a mountain of surplus cheese, any development that undermines its ability to sell into Mexico is bad news. Trade tariffs Mexico erected against the US this summer, now easing, was one such obstacle. Another is a new Mexico-EU trade agreement, reached in principle in April. And Mexico's newly elected government is planning agricultural programs that could increase milk production, and in turn give a boost to the country's domestic cheese industry. A new USDA report clearly shows that Mexico's domestic consumption of products such as cheese and yogurt are growing much faster than the country's ability to produce the raw ingredient for those products—milk. Mexico's fluid cow milk production for 2019 is forecast at 12.5 million tonnes, a modest increase from 12.3 million tonnes this year, according to USDA estimates. About two-thirds of the milk is used by industry, including to make traditional cheeses like Fresco, Doble Crema, Panela, and Amarillo. Cheese production in 2019 is forecast to be 422,000 tonnes, up from 410,000 tonnes this year. But that provides less than 80 percent of domestic consumption needs.

更多资讯 尽在农业专业知识服务系统:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/>

The US supplies the bulk of Mexico's cheese imports, with a market share of 79 percent.

来源: GRO

发布日期: 2018-12-19

全文链接:

[https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/in-mexico-risks-rise-for-us-biggest-cheese-export-market?utm\\_campaign=December%20Newsletters&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=68559474&hsenc=p2ANqtz-9yjE0xHCOiLLEiioCuK80yZXn9b4ILIrjPEGUJ31AbWBDAjMxE7WVZYWgTcuXU0hKLiJebQEz8alwkzg7CjXRfE8hQ&hsmi=68559474](https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/in-mexico-risks-rise-for-us-biggest-cheese-export-market?utm_campaign=December%20Newsletters&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=68559474&hsenc=p2ANqtz-9yjE0xHCOiLLEiioCuK80yZXn9b4ILIrjPEGUJ31AbWBDAjMxE7WVZYWgTcuXU0hKLiJebQEz8alwkzg7CjXRfE8hQ&hsmi=68559474)

### 3. Egypt Vies for Top Place Among Orange Exporters (埃及在柑橘出口国中拔得头筹)

简介: A devalued Egyptian pound is helping to drive exports of oranges from the country, putting Egypt in contention with Spain in 2018/19 as the biggest exporter of the citrus fruit, the USDA projects. Egypt's orange exports are expected to grow 7 percent to 1.650 million tonnes from the previous year, while production is forecast to rise 9.6 percent to 3.420 million tonnes, likely leaving Egypt in sixth place among the world's orange producers. The North African country has added 5.1 percent to its area planted in oranges, to total 162,000 hectares, partly due to changing weather patterns that have resulted in longer summers, which mean increased growing periods and more time for marginal areas to yield fruit.

来源: GRO

发布日期: 2018-12-18

全文链接:

[https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/egypt-vies-for-top-place-among-orange-exporters?utm\\_campaign=December%20Newsletters&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=68559474&hsenc=p2ANqtz-9yjE0xHCOiLLEiioCuK80yZXn9b4ILIrjPEGUJ31AbWBDAjMxE7WVZYWgTcuXU0hKLiJebQEz8alwkzg7CjXRfE8hQ&hsmi=68559474](https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/egypt-vies-for-top-place-among-orange-exporters?utm_campaign=December%20Newsletters&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=68559474&hsenc=p2ANqtz-9yjE0xHCOiLLEiioCuK80yZXn9b4ILIrjPEGUJ31AbWBDAjMxE7WVZYWgTcuXU0hKLiJebQEz8alwkzg7CjXRfE8hQ&hsmi=68559474)

### 4. Do you know the carbon footprint of your food choices? (你是否了解所选食物的碳足迹?)

简介: Shoppers greatly underestimate the difference their food choices can make to climate change, but they'll favour items with a lower carbon footprint if they're given clear information on the label, according to new research from the University of Technology Sydney and Duke University.

来源: ScienceDaily

发布日期: 2018-12-17

全文链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2018/12/181217120027.htm>

## 学术文献

### 1. Food and agricultural innovation pathways for prosperity (为实现繁荣发展的食物与农业创新之路)

简介： This introduction to the special issue deploys a framework, inspired by realist synthesis and introduced in Section 1, that aims to untangle the contexts, mechanisms, and outcomes associated with investments that link poverty reduction and rural prosperity within a broad agri-food systems perspective. Section 2 considers changes in contexts: Where are agricultural research investments most likely to be an engine of poverty reduction? Over the past 25 years, there have been profound changes in the development context of most countries, necessitating an update on strategic insights for research investment priorities relevant for the economic, political, social, environmental, and structural realities of the early 21st Century. Section 2 briefly surveys changes in these structural aspects of poverty and development processes in low-income countries, with particular attention to new drivers (e.g., urbanization, climate change) that will be of increasing salience in the coming decades. In Section 3, we turn to mechanisms: What are the plausible impact pathways and what evidence exists to test their plausibility? Poor farmers in the developing world are often the stated focus of public sector agricultural research. However, farmers are not the only potential beneficiaries of agricultural research; rural landless laborers, stakeholders along food value chains, and the urban poor can also be major beneficiaries of such research. Thus, there are multiple, interacting pathways through which agricultural research can contribute to reductions in poverty and associated livelihood vulnerabilities. This paper introduces an ex ante set of 18 plausible impact pathways from agricultural research to rural prosperity outcomes, employing bibliometric methods to assess the evidence underpinning causal links. In Section 4, we revisit the concept of desired impacts: When we seek poverty reduction, what does that mean and what measures are needed to demonstrate impact? The papers in this special issue are intended to yield insights to inform improvements in agricultural research that seeks to reduce poverty. History indicates that equity of distribution of gains matters hugely, and thus the questions of “who wins?” and “who loses?” must be addressed. Moreover, our understanding(s) of “poverty” and the intended outcomes of development investments have become much richer over the past 25 years, incorporating more nuance regarding gender, community differences, and fundamental reconsideration of the meaning of poverty and prosperity that are not captured by simple head count income or even living standard measures.

来源： Agricultural Systems

发布日期：2018-02-13

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5A/Csgk0Fwh676AK1RgABI2pon81Wo045.pdf>