



2018年第48期总162期

粮食和食物安全专题

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学术文献

1. Interventions in agriculture for nutrition outcomes: A systematic review focused on South Asia (营养导向型的农业政策：聚焦南亚地区的系统性回顾)

简介： Research on the potential impact of interventions in agriculture on nutrition outcomes is of particular relevance in South Asia where agriculture-related activities are a major source of livelihoods for large sections of society and where the population suffers from one of the highest global burdens of malnutrition in all its forms. This systematic review aims to assess the strength of the available evidence that agricultural interventions have an impact on intermediate and final nutrition outcomes in India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan. We searched five literature databases and reference lists of previous systematic reviews to identify peer-reviewed studies published between 2012 and 2017, detailing impacts of household- or farm-level agricultural interventions on nutritional outcomes in South Asia. We identified six intervention studies (reported in nine papers) conducted in Bangladesh (two studies), India (two studies) and Nepal (two studies). The majority of studies examined the impact of provision of seed, plants and training to increase home garden fruit and vegetable production with or without integrated poultry provision and training. Other studies evaluated the impact of livestock or aquaculture provision and training. Study designs and quality were mixed; heterogeneity across studies precluded formal meta-analysis. Interventions had a positive impact on intermediate outcomes on the pathway from agricultural intervention to nutritional or health status including dietary quality and dietary diversity of households and individuals (reported in seven papers). The evidence on the impact on final nutritional outcomes was mixed: one paper reported that home gardens with poultry reduced the odds of anaemia but there was no convincing evidence of an impact of agricultural interventions on child anthropometric measurement (reported in four papers). In recent years, the Leveraging Agriculture for Nutrition in South Asia (LANSA) research programme consortium has significantly expanded research on agricultural interventions for nutrition outcomes by conducting and commissioning a suite of formative and feasibility studies that have extended both the range and geographic location of interventions under study. This expanding body of research should, in the future, enable the identification of cost-effective interventions to enhance the impact of agricultural interventions sustainably to improve nutrition outcomes especially in women and children in South Asia.

来源： Food Policy

发布日期：2018-10-08

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9D/Csgk0Fv2maeAFTITABipbn63bcQ170.pdf>

2. Leveraging agriculture for nutrition in South Asia: What do we know, and what have we learned? (撬动南亚的农业营养：我们知道什么，学到什么)

简介：Despite significant improvements over recent decades, rates of undernutrition remain high in South Asia, with adverse impacts on morbidity and mortality. Overweight/obesity, among children and adults, is now an additional and major public health concern. While agriculture has the potential to improve nutrition through several pathways, this potential is currently not being realised in the region. The Leveraging Agriculture for Nutrition in South Asia (LANSA) research consortium (2012-2018) set out to improve understanding about how agriculture and related food policies and programs in South Asia (specifically in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan) can be better conceptualised and implemented in order to enhance impacts on nutrition outcomes, especially those of young children and adolescent girls. This paper provides a snapshot of the agriculture-nutrition nexus in the region, outlines the pathways through which agriculture can influence nutrition outcomes, elaborates on the objectives of the LANSA research consortium within this context, and highlights the core findings of the six papers that form the body of this Special Issue. The paper ends with five key lessons that have emerged from this research, during this decade.

来源：Food Policy

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全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9D/Csgk0Fv21w2AVUWFAB2jKZdEWi8492.pdf>

行业报告

1. China Outlines the Responsibilities of the State Administration of Grain and Reserves (中国确定国有谷物仓储的责任)

简介：In March 2018, the Chinese State Council announced a governmental reorganization aimed at improving efficiency and customer service. China's State Administration of Grain (SAG) has been renamed as the State Administration of Grain and Reserves (SAGR), a vice-ministerial agency affiliated with the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). SAGR will consolidate responsibilities for the stewardship of strategic reserves of corn, wheat, rice, oilseeds, natural gas, and petroleum from SAG, NDRC, the National Administration of Energy (NEA), the Bureau of Commodity Reserves, the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), and the China Grain Reserves Group Ltd. Company (Sinograin). On September 11, 2018, the State Council published the "Regulations on the Allocation of Functions, Internal Bodies, and Staffing of the State Administration of Grain and Reserves," which outlines SAGR's organization, functions, and division of responsibilities with other ministries. This report contains a summary of the regulations and an unofficial translation.

来源：USDA

发布日期：2018-10-26

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9D/Csgk0Fv21UyAJdUPAARADQzX2f4082.pdf>

2. Australia Biofuels Annual-201811 (澳大利亚生物能源年报-201811)

简介: Australia's biofuels industry situation has not experienced any drastic changes and essentially remains the same as last year. Biofuel mandates do not cover the entire country and are modest compared to other countries with biofuels support programs and initiatives. With minimum mandate support, biodiesel production and imports have sharply decreased, due to lower world crude oil prices and high feedstock prices. Total biofuel production for 2019 is forecast to be stable at 290 million liters (ML), comprised of 250 ML of fuel ethanol and 40 ML of biodiesel. Fuel ethanol accounts for only 2 percent of total petrol sales across Australia. Second-generation biofuels, such as energy crops and algae-based fuels are not yet commercially viable. An advanced biofuels plant is being built in Queensland to produce fuel for military, aviation, and marine applications, but it is not yet operational.

来源: USDA

发布日期:2018-11

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9D/Csgk0Fv2kr6AFTOMAAAnYXkPmiz0696.pdf>

3. Sugar: World Markets and Trade-201811 (糖类全球市场与贸易-201811)

简介: Global production for Marketing Year (MY) 2018/19 is forecast down 9 million tons to 186 million primarily due to the 8-million-ton drop in Brazil caused by unfavorable weather and more sugarcane being diverted towards ethanol production. Exports are down, driven by the lower supplies in Brazil. Record consumption is expected due to growth in markets such as India and Indonesia. Global stocks are forecast to rise to a new high of 53 million metric tons (raw value) as massive stock building in India more than offsets lower stocks in China and the European Union.

来源: USDA

发布日期:2018-11

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9D/Csgk0Fv2keiARSkvAAUWqPddxXY674.pdf>