



2018年第49期总163期

粮食和食物安全专题

本期导读

▶ 前沿资讯

1. 海地投资推动国内鸡肉产量
2. 俄罗斯限制肉类进口，鼓励国内养殖户

▶ 学术文献

1. 南亚农业食物系统治理营养：系统性回顾
2. 基于优先采用气候智慧型农业干预下的多目标土地使用分配建模

▶ 行业报告

1. 中国红酒产区对美国出口商的启示

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前沿资讯

1. Haiti Investments Drive Homegrown Chicken Production (海地投资推动国内鸡肉产量)

简介：A public campaign to get Haitians to raise more chickens has succeeded in nearly tripling domestic chicken production over the past five years. While imports continue to satisfy the bulk of the country's growing appetite for chicken meat, which is relatively affordable in Haiti, the promotional campaign has given a boost to the homegrown industry. This year, Haitians are expected to consume 105,000 tonnes of chicken, a surge of 22 percent from 2017, according to recent USDA figures.

来源：GRO

发布日期：2018-11-20

全文链接：

https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/haiti-investments-drive-homegrown-chicken-production?utm_campaign=November%20Newsletters&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=67700203&hsenc=p2ANqtz-U51ghW0JE1T2rvyJkwIRV0zmJhpQzqwCMHQ1a6CBNniIJA3tOHLN8sW97EHjaa4pCqR8VkuW-1PDKLd3Xon5SBMKvuQ&hsmi=67700203

2. Russia's Limits on Meat Imports Boost Domestic Livestock Producers (俄罗斯限制肉类进口，鼓励国内养殖户)

简介：A slump in Russian imports of beef and pork has spurred greater domestic production. Production of pork is expected to grow 8.8 percent in 2018 from the previous year, and is expected to increase 1.4 percent in 2019 to 3.31 million tonnes. Beef production is forecast to rise 1.1 percent from 1.34 million to 1.35 million tonnes in 2019, according to a recent USDA report. Moscow in July banned imports of agricultural products from countries that had levied sanctions against Russia. And Russia in late 2017 began restricting imports of pork and beef from Brazil, one of the biggest providers of meat to the Russian market just a few years ago, after saying it detected the feed additive ractopamine, which is prohibited in Russia.

来源：GRO

发布日期：2018-11-23

全文链接：

https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/russias-limits-on-meat-imports-boost-domestic-livestock-producers?utm_campaign=November%20Newsletters&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=67700203&hsenc=p2ANqtz-U51ghW0JE1T2rvyJkwIRV0zmJhpQzqwCMHQ1a6CBNniIJA3tOHLN8sW97EHjaa4pCqR8VkuW-1PDKLd3Xon5SBMKvuQ&hsmi=67700203

学术文献

1. Nutrition and the governance of agri-food systems in South Asia: A systematic review (南亚农业食物系统治理营养：系统性回顾)

简介：Malnutrition is a multicausal challenge that requires multisectoral responses to make comprehensive and sustainable progress, over the long term. How is agriculture and the wider agri-food system positioned within the constellation of factors and processes that determine nutrition outcomes in different contexts and countries? What is known about the role of enabling environments and the governance of agri-food systems in driving nutrition outcomes, for better or worse? In this paper we will highlight the findings of a systematic review that focuses on this question, drawing on work from the South Asian region including research undertaken by LANSAs. We conclude with a discussion of the major implications and recommendations for future policy and practice.

来源：Food Policy

发布日期：2018-11-07

全文链接：

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9E/Csgk0Fv_qHqAQ7RdABNRoEUszxY915.pdf

2. Multi-objective land use allocation modelling for prioritizing climate-smart agricultural interventions (基于优先采用气候智慧型农业干预下的多目标土地使用分配建模)

简介：Climate-smart interventions in agriculture have varying costs and environmental and economic impacts. Their implementation requires appropriate investment decisions by policy makers that are relevant for current as well as future scenarios of agro-ecology, climate and economic development. Decision support tools are therefore needed to assist different stakeholders to prioritize and hence implement appropriate strategic interventions. These interventions transform agriculture ecosystems to climate-resilient, adaptive and efficient. This paper outlines the mathematical modelling framework of one such, the Climate Smart Agricultural Prioritization (CSAP) toolkit. This toolkit employs a dynamic, spatially-explicit multi-objective optimization model to explore a range of agricultural growth pathways coupled with climate-adaptation strategies to meet agricultural development and environmental goals. The toolkit consists of three major components: (i) land evaluation including assessment of resource availability, land suitability, yield and input-output estimation for all promising crop production practices and technologies for key agro-ecological units; (ii) formulation of scenarios based on policy views and development plans; and (iii) land-use optimization in the form of linear programming models. Climate change and socio-economic drivers condition the land evaluation, technological input-output relations, and specification of optimization objectives that define modelled scenarios. By integrating detailed bottom-up biophysical, climate impact and agricultural-emissions models, CSAP is capable of supporting multi-objective analysis of agricultural production goals in relation to food self-sufficiency, incomes, employment and mitigation targets, thus supporting a wide range of analyses ranging from food security assessment to

environmental impact assessment to preparation of climate smart development plans.

来源: Ecological Modelling

发布日期: 2018-08

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9E/Csgk0Fv_psCAeZ2_ACBeZBiMK_c233.pdf

行业报告

1. Lessons Learned from China's Wine Producing Regions: Implications for U.S. Exporters (中国红酒产区对美国出口商的启示)

简介: While tariffs have made U.S. wine more expensive, importers believe there is still demand, not only in first-tier cities, but also in growing second-tier cities. As China's wine drinking culture matures, consumer growth appears to be trending toward younger drinkers who value lower priced wines, mild taste profiles, and convenience. Wine tourism is becoming more popular as wineries replicate European chateaus and New World wine trails for domestic tourists. U.S. exporters should consider tapping into this trend by promoting their imported wines within these tourist destinations. U.S. exporters should also consider participating in imported wine anti-counterfeiting initiatives that are organized by Chinese distributors and e-commerce companies. These initiatives use wine tracing technologies to provide consumers with more information about their purchase. Participating could also help U.S. exporters create mutually beneficial relationships with Chinese distributors who also want to ensure their imported wines are authentic.

来源: USDA

发布日期: 2018-11-20

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9E/Csgk0Fv_qnyAfDLAAAjIa1xbWBM734.pdf