



2019年第32期总199期

## 粮食和食物安全专题

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## ▶ 前沿资讯

### 1 . World food prices slide marginally in July (七月份世界食物价格略有下滑)

简介: Global food commodity prices saw a slight decline in July, led by lower prices for some cereals, dairy and sugar, more than offsetting firmer prices for meat and oils. The FAO's Food Price Index (FPI) - a trade-weighted index that measures prices of five major food commodities on international markets - averaged 170.9 points in July 2019, slipping 1.1 percent below its level in June but up 2.3 percent from a year earlier. The FAO Cereal Price Index dropped by 2.7 percent from June but is 4.1 percent above its level in July last year. The overall decline was mainly driven by a slide in wheat and maize prices, reflecting, among others, ample export supplies. By contrast, the rice index marked its fifth successive month of stability amid generally quiet market activity.

来源: FAO

发布日期:2019-08-01

全文链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1203697/icode/>

### 2 . The world is off-track to meet most food and agriculture-related Sustainable Development Goals (大部分粮食和农业可持续发展目标的全球实施进度滞后)

简介: The world is off-track to meet most of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets linked to hunger, food security and nutrition, according to a FAO report released today. "The report paints a grim picture. Four years into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, regression is the norm when it comes to ending hunger and rendering agriculture and the management of natural resources - be that on land or in our oceans - sustainable," said Pietro Gennari, FAO Chief Statistician.

来源: FAO

发布日期:2019-07-18

全文链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1202226/icode/>

## ▶ 学术文献

### 1 . A data-driven approach improves food insecurity crisis prediction (数据驱动型方法推进食物危机预测)

简介: Globally, over 800 million people are food insecure. Current methods for identifying food insecurity crises are not based on statistical models and fail to systematically incorporate readily available data on prices, weather, and demographics. As a result, policymakers cannot rapidly identify food insecure populations. These problems delay

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responses to mitigate hunger. We develop a replicable, near real-time model incorporating spatially and temporally granular market data, remotely-sensed rainfall and geographic data, and demographic characteristics. We train the model on 2010-2011 data from Malawi and forecast 2013 food security. Our model correctly identifies the food security status of 83 to 99% of the most food insecure village clusters in 2013, depending on the food security measure, while the prevailing approach correctly identifies between 0 and 10%. Our results show the power of modeling food insecurity to provide early warning and suggest model-driven approaches could dramatically improve food insecurity crisis response.

来源: World Development

发布日期: 2019-06-18

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1C902AUNr5ABAegizS6wg146.pdf>

## 2 . How do droughts impact household food consumption and nutritional intake? A study of rural India (干旱如何影响家庭食物消费和营养摄入, 一个印度农村的研究)

简介: This paper investigates the impacts of droughts on food expenditure and macronutrient consumption among rural Indian households. To isolate causal effects, I exploit random year-to-year variation in a dry shock, defined as the absolute deviation of rainfall below its long-run mean. I find that the dry shock has a statistically significant and negative effect on household nutrition. For a median dry shock, I estimate that households spend 1 percent less per capita per month on food and consume up to 1.4 percent fewer calories, protein, and fat. Disaggregating the effects by food group, I demonstrate that household diets become less balanced as a result of droughts: the dry shock leads households to rely primarily on cereals and to purchase less vegetables, fruits, pulses, and animal-sourced foods. Hence, droughts negatively impact not only the quantity but also the quality of rural household diets. Finally, I explore the potential channels for these effects. I argue that rather than higher food prices, a decline in household market and non-market income is the primary reason for lower household food consumption and nutrition during droughts. Taken together, these findings suggest that attaining food security amid extreme weather conditions requires an integrated approach that focuses on food not only for survival but also for leading a healthy and active life.

来源: World Development

发布日期: 2019-06-18

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1C8eqAPeB2AAzX6P26UMI273.pdf>

### ➤ 行业报告

## 1 . China-Livestock and Products Annual-2019 (中国畜产品年报-2019)

简介: African Swine Fever (ASF) is endemic across China, but high pork prices will incentivize

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many Chinese hog farmers to restock or expand, despite the significant animal health risks posed by ASF. The overall herd size is estimated to decrease by 21 percent in 2019, then further decrease another 10 percent in 2020. While pork consumption is estimated to fall at least 9 percent in 2019, continuing demand for pork will drive a sharp increase in imports, up 60 percent year-on-year. Frozen domestic pork stocks and imports have insulated domestic price increases in the short term. The combined effects of smaller frozen stocks and an uncertain slaughter output between now and Chinese New Year in early 2020, increases the likelihood of significant consumer price hikes in early 2020. ASF will also contribute to increased beef demand (along with other animal proteins) in China. Despite soaring beef demand in China, U.S. beef imports remain constrained by market uncertainty, China's retaliatory tariffs, and other factors.

来源: USDA

发布日期:2019-07-22

全文链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1CoR6ADQ\\_WAA9iEgk2h9s395.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1CoR6ADQ_WAA9iEgk2h9s395.pdf)