



2023年第2期总377期

## 粮食和食物安全专题

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## ▶ 前沿资讯

### 1 . World food prices dip in December (12月世界粮食价格下跌)

简介: Rome The index of world food prices dipped for the ninth consecutive month in December 2022, declining by 1.9 percent from the previous month, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reported today. The FAO Food Price Index averaged 132.4 points in December, 1.0 percent below its value a year earlier. However, for 2022 as a whole, the index, which tracks monthly changes in the international prices of commonly-traded food commodities, averaged 143.7 points, 14.3 percent higher than the average value over 2021. “Calmer food commodity prices are welcome after two very volatile years,” said FAO Chief Economist Maximo Torero. “It is important to remain vigilant and keep a strong focus on mitigating global food insecurity given that world food prices remain at elevated levels, with many staples near record highs, and with prices of rice increasing, and still many risks associated with future supplies”

来源: FAO

发布日期: 2023-01-06

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1A/Csgk0G0633KAcB4XABJREx91DIA315.pdf>

### 2 . Farmers Frustrated as Fertilizer Costs Soared in 2022 (2022年农民因化肥成本飙升而感到沮丧)

简介: Midwestern farmers spent nearly \$4 out of every \$10 of the cost of growing corn on fertilizer in 2021, according to the most recent data of the USDA’s Commodity Costs and Return. For soybeans, fertilizers account for less than \$2 out of \$10 of operating costs. “The increase in fertilizer prices has probably been the number one issue” for farmers, said Nicholas Paulson, professor in agricultural economics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Paulson said fertilizer use is significant for soybeans, but corn is more dependent on fertilizers — especially nitrogen fertilizer, one of the main types of fertilizer, along with phosphate and potassium. Fertilizer prices have risen for the past two years but reached record highs last spring. Multiple factors have driven the increase. Russia’s invasion of Ukraine (both countries are major producers), the subsequent economic sanctions and disruptions to Black Sea trade routes have further increased trade costs and uncertainty for Russian and Belarusian exports. Prices for fertilizer have fallen since spring but remain high. While not as high as in the spring, fertilizer costs are significantly higher than a year ago and remain higher than in 2019.

来源: modern farmer

发布日期: 2022-12-29

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/48/Csgk0YgN1IWAPdEUALUrDOFyp2s830.pdf>

## ➤ 统计数据

### 1 . **FAO Food Price Index continued to drop in December, however, it rose substantially on a yearly basis** (粮农组织食品价格指数在12月继续下降，但逐年大幅上涨)

简介：The FAO Cereal Price Index averaged 147.3 points in December, down 2.9 points (1.9 percent) from November, but still 6.8 points (4.8 percent) above its December 2021 value. Wheat export prices fell in December, as ongoing harvests in the southern hemisphere boosted supplies and competition among exporters remained strong. World maize prices also eased month-on-month, mostly driven by strong competition from Brazil, although concerns over dryness in Argentina provided some support. Influenced by spillover from maize and wheat markets, world prices of both sorghum and barley also declined. By contrast, purchases by Asian buyers and currency appreciations against the United States dollar in some exporting countries kept international rice prices on the rise in December. For 2022 as a whole, the FAO Cereal Price Index reached a new record high of 154.7 points, up 23.5 points (17.9 percent) from 2021, surpassing by 12.5 points (8.8 percent) the previous annual average record registered in 2011. World prices of maize and wheat reached new record highs in 2022, averaging, respectively, 24.8 and 15.6 percent higher than their 2021 averages, while rice export prices were on average 2.9 percent above their 2021 levels. The increase in the FAO Cereal Price Index in 2022 was due to a host of factors, including significant market disruptions, increased uncertainties, higher energy and input costs, adverse weather in a few key suppliers, and continued strong global food demand.

来源：FAO

发布日期：2023-01-06

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/48/Csgk0YgR1MmAFNjNABSaL04at04900.pdf>

## ➤ 相关成果

### 1 . **Global food systems in the wake of Covid-19** (Covid-19之后的全球粮食系统)

简介：Research by IFPRI on the impacts of Covid-19 regarding global food security suggest that the poor are disproportionately affected. Furthermore, the pandemic appears to have pushed more people into poverty in rural than in urban areas. Analyses also address impacts which Covid-19 has had on supply chains. Our authors look at some of the findings and emphasise the role of policies in making food systems sustainable, resilient and inclusive. The world has been struggling to contain Covid-19 for more than two-and-a-half years. Many initial policy responses to the pandemic, including widespread lockdowns and border closures, had severe impacts on food security through a massive recession and major disruptions of global food value chains. Poor and marginalised communities were disproportionately affected by these measures, through loss of livelihoods and assets, and

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for women, diminished empowerment and opportunities. Covid-19 exposed the vulnerability of agricultural and food systems to multiple shocks, including climate change and now, the conflict in Ukraine. From 2020 to 2022, researchers from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) published key insights and analyses on how the pandemic affected and is still affecting poverty, food security and nutrition, food trade and supply chains, gender, and employment. Two books, COVID-19 & Global Food Security (2020) and COVID-19 & Global Food Security: Two Years Later (2022) present these insights, recommend policy interventions and offer reflections on lessons to better prepare for future crises. Some of the findings are presented in the following.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2022-10-10

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1A/Csgk0G024xWAJCwsACR6nh62TY8156.pdf>

## ➤ 科研项目

### **1 . Ukraine: EU-FAO partnership to ensure recovery and development of agricultural value chains (乌克兰: 欧盟-粮农组织伙伴关系确保农业价值链的恢复和发展)**

简介: Kyiv Rural households, smallholder farmers and small-scale agricultural enterprises will benefit from a \$15.5 million project funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to support the functioning, reinforcement and strengthening of value chains in agriculture, fisheries and forestry, and their adaptation to the wartime conditions. The project will focus on supporting producers in Lvivska, Ivano-Frankivska, Zakarpatska and parts of Chernivetska oblast with matching grants for on-farm and value chain-based investments coupled with extension and advisory support. "The EU funds for this FAO project aim to re-establish or reinforce pre-war level functionality of agricultural value chains. This is needed to meet the food requirements of local and displaced populations in the west and address food insecurity elsewhere in the country in the immediate and short term, and will be critical to averting a food crisis into 2023," said Christian Ben Hell, the Sector Manager for Agriculture at the EU Delegation to Ukraine.

来源: FAO

发布日期:2023-01-04

全文链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1A/Csgk0G064h6AA\\_4NAA8wUEUp0LQ469.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1A/Csgk0G064h6AA_4NAA8wUEUp0LQ469.pdf)