



2024年第5期总407期

粮食和食物安全专题

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➤ 政策法规

1 .Indian farmers resume protests to demand price protection for their crops (印度农民恢复抗议活动，要求对其农作物进行价格保护)

简介：The farmers, who started their campaign on February 13th, are pushing for a legally binding Minimum Support Price (MSP) which would make it mandatory for the Government to procure their crops, preventing them from incurring losses when the prices fall very low. The MSP is determined annually by a government agency, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), which would consider factors like production costs, market trends and demand-supply dynamics. The CACP would then submit its recommendations to a committee headed by the Indian Prime Minister, who would then make the final decision on MSP levels. While the MSP is at the core of the fresh agitation of farmers in India, their other demands include pensions for farmers and farm labourers, farm debt waiver and withdrawal of cases against the farmers which were filed against them during previous protests. Already in 2020-21, thousands of farmers from different Indian states had staged campaigns in the Indian capital for months forcing the Modi government to withdraw controversial agricultural reforms. Scores of farmers had died during the months-long protests, also because of exposure to cold weather and heat-waves. The farmers had ended their protests in 2021 following the government's repealing the reforms and promising that their demand for the MSP would be seriously considered. A guarantee for an official approval of the MSP in the form of new legislation was a condition set by the farmers when they withdrew their agitation. However, farmers say that despite several reminders, the government has failed to fulfil its promises that their demands would be met during its term of office.

来源：rural 21

发布日期：2024-02-28

全文链接：

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/3E/CsgkOEGX6nWAPbJ8AA4UTzmkFW0939.pdf>

➤ 前沿资讯

1 . Rise in hunger levels in NENA region of great concern (NENA地区饥饿水平上升令人极为关切)

简介：The crisis in Gaza adds to multiple long-standing challenges facing the region. These include the negative impacts of the climate crisis, low per capita freshwater availability, rising populations and urbanization, as well as heavy dependence on imported food. Furthermore, overlapping crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of ongoing conflicts and war in other parts of the world, along with growing economic and fiscal challenges, particularly the increase in food prices, have compounded these difficulties. All these challenges are impacting global agrifood systems, emphasizing the need for an urgent transformation of our agrifood systems to become more efficient, more

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inclusive, more resilient, and more sustainable, Qu said.

来源: FAO

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/6B/Csgk0WXu-EeAYSVpABUvxquRv9A782.pdf>

2 . What Does it Take to Become an Organic Farmer? (成为有机农民需要什么?)

简介: Even though organic farming makes up less than one percent of US farmland, it's still a multi-billion-dollar industry. Becoming certified organic, however, is not an overnight process for farmers. Adopting approved organic practices is only part of it. For a food to become certified organic, the farmland must be proven to have not received any pesticides or unapproved substances for at least three years. For farmers who use more conventional methods but are interested in transitioning to organic, the process can take years. The investment of time is not without risk. During this transition period, yields can drop and farmers can still be years away from a return. Despite these obstacles, there are several reasons that farmers still pursue organic certification, such as environmental and health benefits. We talked with Lindsay Haines, National Pest Management and Organic Systems specialist for the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, about what this transition looks like and what kind of government-backed support aspiring organic farmers can lean on.

来源: modern farmer

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/6B/Csgk0WXulyiALFC9AI6gWhw-Tzo037.pdf>

3 . The Staggering Scale of Food Waste, Explained (解释食物浪费的惊人规模)

简介: It happens everywhere in our food system. Tomatoes that don't meet product specifications get left on the vine at farms. Byproducts of processed foods get tossed out on the manufacturing line. Ugly lemons get picked over at the supermarket. At home, we throw out the wilting spinach in our refrigerator that we bought when we had grand plans to cook, then ended up ordering takeout instead. All of these things add up; food waste cost the US \$428 billion in 2022. In addition to the monetary costs, wasted food could be going to those who need it—12.8 percent of American households were food insecure in 2022. Environmentally that same year, the US expended 6.1 percent of its greenhouse gas emissions on food that never gets eaten, as well as an estimated 16 percent of US cropland and 22 percent of its freshwater use. The thing is, reducing wasted food is completely possible. A close look at where it happens in the food system, and how, reveals how interventions can make a difference in achieving our food waste goals.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/3E/Csgk0EGX5EqACif-AI3EJHxfXi8033.pdf>

➤ 学术文献

1 . Price response to government disclosure of food safety information in developing markets (发展中国家对政府披露食品安全信息的价格反应)

简介: This study investigates the impact of government disclosure of food safety information on market outcomes in a real and developing market setting. Prior research either relied on data from developed countries, or hypothetical and laboratory experiments to examine market responsiveness to food safety information. Using a panel dataset of weekly pork wholesale prices and pork sampling test result variables at the city level, we find lagged and negative price responses to government quality information disclosure in the Chinese pork wholesale markets. Average pork wholesale prices began to decrease by 5% two weeks after the information disclosure. The negative information effects on pork prices are largely driven by negative pork demand shocks in particular in the main pork consumption cities, and are more evident in the treated cities with higher internet penetration rates, incidence of foodborne illness, and food safety regulatory resources. Results of this study contribute to a better understanding of the nationwide information-based food quality regulation, and importantly, inform the efficacy of public information interventions that tackle food safety issues in other developing countries.

来源: Food Policy

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/3E/Csgk0EGYQpiAcpItAApS011cspI704.pdf>