

《“一带一路”战略背景下中国农业国际合作发展战略研究》 专题快报

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中国工程科技知识中心农业分中心

中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

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【动态资讯】

1. Chinese frozen food firm recalls products suspected of African swine fever contamination

【Reuters】Major Chinese frozen food producer Sanquan Food Co Ltd said on Monday it has recalled products that may be contaminated with African swine fever, following media reports that some of its dumplings tested positive for the virus.

链接:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-swinefever-companies/chinese-frozen-food-firm-recalls-products-suspected-of-african-swine-fever-contamination-idUSKCN1Q70EI>

2. 2018年哈萨克斯坦外贸额934.897亿美元 增长19.7%

【中国一带一路网】据哈萨克斯坦统计委员会发布数据，2018年1-12月，哈萨克斯坦外贸额为934.897亿美元，较上年增长19.7%。其中，出口609.562亿美元，较上年增长25.7%；进口325.335亿美元，较上年增长9.9%。哈萨克斯坦与欧亚经济联盟其他成员国间的双边贸易额为191.144亿美元，较上年增长7.5%。其中，出口58.919亿美元，较上年增长7.5%；进口132.225亿美元，较上年增长5.6%。

链接:

<http://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/79707.htm>

3. 中国杂交水稻走进尼泊尔 多渠道助尼实现粮食增产增收

【中国一带一路网】尼泊尔农业人口占总人口数的66%，农业总产值约占国内生产总值27%，是一个典型的农业国家。水稻在农业生产中占据重要地位，稻谷产值占农业总产

值的20%。大米是尼泊尔人最重要的主食。然而，尼泊尔农业部数据显示，2012年至2017年，尼泊尔水稻平均亩产213—233公斤，无法实现粮食自给，每年需要从印度等国进口约70万吨大米。根据中尼两国政府间协议，为期三年的中国援尼泊尔第一期农业技术合作项目将于今年2月结束。3年来，中国援助的105项物资全部到位，为尼泊尔建设1个现代农业技术实验室，引进的中国杂交水稻和杂交玉米在田间试验中取得了丰硕成果，中方还为尼泊尔培训了大批农业技术人员。中国正多渠道助力尼泊尔实现粮食增产增收。

链接:

<http://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/79703.htm>

4. 越南1月份吸引外资19亿美元 同比增长51.9%

【中国一带一路网】据越南计划投资部统计，2019年1月份，越南吸引外资19亿美元，同比增长51.9%，其中截至1月20日新增项目226个，注册资金8.05亿美元，同比增长81.9%；实际利用外资约15.5亿美元，增长9.2%。在外国投资者已投资越南的18个行业中，加工制造业最受青睐，占1月份越南吸引外资额的62.4%，其次是科技领域和房地产业，分别占比9.7%和9.3%。作为越南经济火车头的胡志明市吸引外资最多，占越南1月份吸引外资总额的39.1%，排名第二的南方平阳省占12.5%。

链接:

<http://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/79615.htm>

5. 俄罗斯对华出口13年来首超进口 中国对俄深加工产品需求增加

【中国一带一路网】俄联邦海关局的数据显示，俄罗斯对华出口额自2005年以来首次超过进口额。近几年来，中国已成为俄罗斯的主要贸易伙伴。据《俄罗斯报》2月12日报道，俄中贸易额超过1080亿美元（比2017年增长24.5%），比两国领导人设定的目标多了80亿美元。作为对比，俄中贸易额是俄德的两倍，而德国是俄罗斯第二大经济伙伴。从2005年起，俄中贸易额增长了5倍多。报道称，2017年，俄罗斯对华出口比进口少了91亿美元。2018年，出口比进口多了38亿美元。这一方面是拜油价上涨所赐，另一方面是因为中国对俄深加工产品的需求增加。

链接:

<http://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/79625.htm>

6. Latest FAO Food Price Index and AMIS Market Monitor Released

【IFPRI】In January 2018, the FAO Food Price Index rose by 1.8 percent from its end-of-the-year levels. This increase was driven mainly by a sharp rise in dairy prices, as well

as slighter increases in vegetable oil and sugar prices. The Index remained 2.2 percent below January 2017 levels, however.

链接:

<http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/latest-fao-food-price-index-and-amis-market-monitor-released-2>

7. 联合国新报告显示，非洲饥饿人口持续上升

【FAO】非洲的饥饿人口在经历多年下降后出现持续上升，威胁着整个大陆为消除饥饿、实现《2025年马拉博目标》以及《2030年可持续发展议程》（尤其是可持续发展目标2）所作的努力。今日发布的联合国机构联合报告《非洲粮食安全和营养区域概况》中呈现的新数据显示，撒哈拉以南非洲2.37亿人处于慢性营养不足状态，使过去这些年取得的成就遭到破坏。这份报告由联合国粮食及农业组织（粮农组织）非洲区域办事处与联合国非洲经济委员会（非洲经委会）共同完成并于今天在亚的斯亚贝巴举行的一场活动上发布，该活动由粮农组织副总干事（气候及自然资源）Maria Helena Semedo主持。报告显示，非洲地区持续处于食物不足状态的人口数量高于其他任何区域。证据表明，2017年，20%的非洲人口处于食物不足状态。

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/zh/item/1180467/icode/>

8. 中新双边货物贸易额同比增长4.6% 经贸合作发展势头良好

【中国一带一路网】2018年，在全球经济增长放缓、外国直接投资降至多年新低的情况下，中国与新加坡经贸合作发展势头良好，双边贸易额继续提升、双向投资继续保持稳定增长，新加坡连续六年成为中国第一大新增外资来源国、中国第二大新增对外投资目的国。据中方统计，2018年双边货物贸易额为828.8亿美元，同比增长4.6%。其中，中国对新加坡出口491.7亿美元，增长9.2%；自新加坡进口337.1亿美元，下降1.6%。按新方统计，2018年两国双边货物贸易额为1350.2亿新元（约合995.5亿美元），同比下降1.5%。其中新加坡出口680.1亿新元，下降8.8%；进口670.1亿新元，增长7.1%。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/79414.htm>

9. Food and agriculture at a crossroads

【IFPRI】Over the past century, enormous progress has been made in improving human welfare worldwide, thanks to quantum leaps in technology, rapid urbanization, and

innovations in production systems. Yet immense challenges remain. Billions of people still face pervasive poverty, gross inequalities, joblessness, disease, and deprivation. In addition, the impacts of this progress on the environment, specifically those of climate change, are already being felt and will continue to intensify.

链接:

<http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/food-and-agriculture-crossroads>

10. Global commodity prices fall in 2018

【IRPRI】Global food prices in December 2018 declined from the levels seen in December of the previous year, according to the first FAO Food Price Index of the new year. For 2018 as a whole, the Index fell by about 3.5 percent from 2017 and by almost 27 from the all-time highs seen in 2011 during the global food price crisis. However, the price of all major cereal crops covered by the Index rose in 2018.

链接:

<http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/global-commodity-prices-fall-2018>

【文献速递】

1. Advancing a new index for measuring household vulnerability to food insecurity

作者: Otu W.Ibok;;Henny Osbahr;;Chittur Srinivasan

文献源: Food Policy,2019

摘要: This paper develops a Vulnerability to Food Insecurity Index (VFII). Currently, there is no standard indicator of vulnerability analysis in food security research, and this paper responds to this challenge. The primary objective in this paper is to demonstrate how to develop a potential indicator and establish its validity through comparison with other traditional food security indicators, such as per capita calorie consumption (PCC), food consumption score (FCS) and the coping strategy index (CPI). Structurally, Vulnerability to Food Insecurity Index is a multidimensional index of the probability of covariate shock occurring (exposure), the accumulative experience of food insecurity (sensitivity) and coping ability of households (adaptive capacity). The paper applies the index to households in southern Nigeria, using the World Bank's generalised household panel dataset. The results show 61% of households in the study to be highly vulnerable to food insecurity, 12% mildly vulnerable and 27% not vulnerable. Traditional and single indicators, such as FCS and PCC are not good indicators of vulnerability to food insecurity whereas CPI is a better indicator

of vulnerability to food insecurity compared to FCS and PCC. The VFII developed in this paper includes components of FCS, PCC, and CPI and regarding ranking, the VFII was found to be reliable. Most importantly, the analysis using the VFII reveals how dietary diversity or calorie consumption indicators can exclude some households who are vulnerable to food insecurity. The paper concluded that accurately target long-term support to vulnerable households, policymakers who seek to address the underlying causes of food insecurity cannot rely on single indicators, and for this type of goal, the VFII makes a useful contribution.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FxqmHGAcIWkAAId7muavks151.pdf>

2. Impact of climate change on agricultural productivity and food security in the Himalayas: A case study in Nepal

作者: D.Bocchiolaa;;L.Brunetti

文献源: Agricultural Systems,2019

摘要: The paradigmatic Dudh Koshi basin laid at the toe of Mt. Everest is largely visited by tourists every year, and yet agricultural productivity and food security therein are at stake under climate change. Agricultural yield in the area recently decreased, and the question arose whether cropping at higher altitudes may help adaptation. We investigated here the present, and future (until 2100) patterns of productivity of three main rain-fed crops in the catchment (wheat *Triticum L.*, rice *Oryza L.*, and maize *Zea Mais L.*). We explored food security using a nutritional index, given by the ratio of the caloric content from our target cereals, to daily caloric demand. We preliminary investigated whether vertical extension of the cropped area may increase food security. We did so by (i) mapping crops area using remote sensing, (ii) setting up the agronomic model Poly-Crop, (iii) feeding Poly-Crop with downscaled outputs from global climate models, and (iv) projecting vertical land occupation for cropping, population projections, and nutritional requirements. We estimated crop yield and food security at half century (20402050), and end of century (20902100), against a control run decade CR (2003–2013), under constant land use, and projected land occupation. On average, specific wheat yield would decrease against CR by –25% (rice –42%, maize –46%) at 2100, with largely yearly variability for unchanged land use scenario. Under modified land use scenario, wheat yield would decrease by –38%, while rice and maize yield would improve, maize very slightly (–22%, and –45%, against CR) in response to occupation

of higher altitudes than now. Our food security index would decrease under all scenarios (111% in 2010, 49% on average at 2050, under a population peak, and 51% at 2100), and become more variable, however with potential for adaptation by colonization of higher lands (75%, 62%, at 2050, 2100). Very large expansion of one cereal (i.e. maize), may make food security more unstable, as mostly depending on erratic yield of that cereal only.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FxmxAf7YFACUYKAVD7bg469.pdf>

3. “一带一路”背景下中国对东南亚国家农产品出口三元边际特征及其影响因素分析

作者: 丁存振;;肖海峰

文献源: 当代经济管理,2019

摘要: 文章借鉴Hummels和Kleno的三元边际分析框架,采用2000~2016年中国对东南亚国家的农产品贸易数据,研究了“一带一路”背景下中国对东南亚国家农产品出口三元边际特征及其影响因素。研究表明:中国对东南亚国家农产品出口贸易波动主要来源于出口农产品数量边际变动,农产品出口扩展边际和价格边际的贡献相对较小;不同时期,扩展边际、价格边际和数量边际对中国出口东南亚不同国家农产品贸易波动的贡献存在差异;从影响因素来看,经济规模、收入水平、生产效率、地理距离和外部冲击是影响三元边际的重要因素,但不同因素对扩展边际、价格边际和数量边际的影响大小和方向不尽相同;由此提出了加大新产品引进和开发力度,提高出口农产品附加值,深化区域合作机制等建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/00/Csgk0VxkEiiAV-9bAAyKpLNAjA8801.pdf>

4. Diversifying conservation agriculture and conventional tillage cropping systems to improve the wellbeing of smallholder farmers in Malawi

作者: Dan Ter Avest;;Philip R.Wandschneider

文献源: Agricultural Systems,2019

摘要: Food production and the wellbeing of smallholder farmers are constrained by their limited financial resources, poor market access, and inadequate institutional support in southern and eastern Africa. Conservation agriculture(CA)minimal soil disturbance, year-round ground cover, and diverse crop rotationsis being promoted to sustainably boost crop production, increase household income, and diversify diets for better nutrition. In this study, three cropping systemscontinuous no-till maize, CA rotation, and conventional

tillagerotationwere established on smallholder farms in the Nkhotakota and Dowa districts, two distinct agroecological zones in Malawi. Diverse three-year crop rotations in CA and conventional tillage systems included the alternative food crops sweet potato and cassava and the grain legumes common bean, soybean, cowpea, and pigeonpea. The effects of cropping system on labor use and financial returns, which served as a rough indicator of feasibility and farmer wellbeing, were analyzed for three years from 2011 to 2014. Over the three years of the study, continuous no-till maize produced the greatest gross and net revenues, despite also having greater production costs than CA and conventional systems. Although substantially less profitable than continuous no-till maize, the diversified CA and conventional tillage rotations were profitable for smallholder farmers, partially due to lower production costs. Sensitivity analysis was used to test the robustness of each cropping system under varying labor, input, and output price scenarios. Altering farmgate prices had the greatest impact on profitability, regardless of the crop grown. The input and output prices for maize were stable over the course of the study so that continuous no-till maize was the most robust cropping system. In contrast, high input cost and output price variability for alternative crops increased risk compared to maize, which may reduce their appeal to smallholder farmers. Reducing the risk of conservation agriculture rotations could provide smallholder farmers with more diversified diets and greater ecosystem services, such as greater rainwater infiltration and storage to withstand dry spells. Based on the results of this study, policies that reduce input price variability and increase farmgate prices of alternative food crops would have the greatest impact on the adoption of diverse crop rotations in Malawi.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FxnV6AAvOEAAAd9qBj5Uyw854.pdf>

5. 基于产业链整合视野下的我国农产品国际贸易能力提升研究

作者: 徐畅

文献源: 农业经济,2019

摘要: 为提升我国农产品国际贸易能力和竞争力,应进一步完善我国农产品产业链,通过密切农产品生产、加工、销售等各环节的产品链条,提高农产品生产效率和附加值,增加技术投入,改变我国传统农业产业化模式。基于此,既要对现有农产品产业链条进行有机整合,又要完善政府服务体系。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0Fk1VeAHkzIABXil-pG8Zc927.pdf>

6. 东亚区域合作对中国农产品对外贸易促进研究

作者：王远航

文献源：世界农业,2019

摘要：中国与东盟在农业资源禀赋上存在互补性,而日本和韩国的农业资源禀赋不足,与中国地理位置接近,因此,东亚区域合作的建立对中国农产品对外贸易具有极大的促进作用。在国内政策环境不断优化及"一带一路"倡议实施的契机下,充分发挥"互联网+"及金融开放的利好作用,可以带动中国农产品对外贸易的进一步发展。鉴于关税与贸易壁垒的不利影响,中国农产品出口需要根据东亚区域市场需求与消费特点,提高产品科技含量与附加值。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/00/Csgk0Vxk1buAD16JAASJLnfRokE429.pdf>

7. Use and management of biodiversity by smallholder farmers in semi-arid West Africa

作者：Georges F.Félix;Ibrahima Diedhiou

文献源：Global Food Security,2019

摘要：Strategies that strengthen and use biodiversity are crucial for sustained food production and livelihoods in semi-arid West Africa. The objective of this paper was to examine the role of biodiversity in sustaining diverse forms of multifunctional farming practices while at the same time providing ecological services to subsistence-oriented farming families in the region of study through mechanisms as (a) crop species diversification, (b) management of spatial heterogeneity, and (c) diversification of nutrition-sensitive landscapes. Our analysis shows that crop associations between cereals and legumes or between perennials and annuals, have overall positive effects on soil characteristics and often improve crop yields. Soil heterogeneity is produced by woody perennials and termites. Local management provides opportunities to collect a diversity of nutrition-rich species year-round and sustain household nutrition.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FxmKdOAOH2aACDwFn2Qa6A248.pdf>

8. Fertilizer and sustainable intensification in Sub-Saharan Africa

作者：Stein T.Holden

文献源：Global Food Security,2019

摘要：The paper investigates the important role of fertilizer to enhance sustainable

intensification and food security in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) based on a multi-disciplinary literature review. The review starts with a macro-perspective taking population growth, economic development and climate change into account. This is complemented with a micro-perspective summarizing findings from comprehensive micro-data in selected African countries. Agronomic, environmental and economic profitability implications of fertilizer use are reviewed. The poor but efficient hypothesis is assessed in light of recent evidence in behavioral economics. Is low fertilizer use due to hard constraints farmers face or partly due to irrational behavior, and what are the policy implications? Two policy approaches, input subsidy and productive safety net programs, are reviewed and their potential roles to enhance sustainable intensification and nutrient use efficiency in SSA agriculture are discussed before I conclude.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/00/Csgk0VxmKFWAHPpJAAPp37u8YGQ974.pdf>

9. 贸易便利化对中国农产品出口的影响研究——基于丝绸之路沿线国家的实证分析

作者: 谭晶荣;;华曦

文献源: 国际贸易问题,2019

摘要: 在"一带一路"战略背景下,推动贸易便利化是促进丝绸之路经济带沿线国家贸易共同发展的重要途径,也是各国关注的焦点。本文选取2008-2013年的贸易数据,在测算58个沿线国家的贸易便利化水平的基础上,运用引力模型分析了贸易便利化程度对中国农产品出口产生的影响。基于引力模型的实证分析可知,经济带沿线贸易伙伴国的国内生产总值、人口规模、市场开放程度、是否同为中亚区域经济合作组织(CAREC)成员等是影响中国对丝绸之路经济带沿线国家农产品出口贸易的重要因素。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0Fvk1oKAReK1ABOIVZ0QCTI734.pdf>

10. 一国农产品贸易网络特征及其对全球价值链分工的影响——基于社会网络分析视角

作者: 马述忠;;任婉婉;;吴国杰

文献源: 管理世界,2019

摘要: 开放经济背景下,国际贸易内涵不断扩展,各国之间的农产品贸易关系日渐错综复杂,对一国农业价值链分工地位的考察必须将其置身于与其他国家的贸易关系网络中。基于1996~2013年的农产品贸易数据,本文首先采用社会网络分析方法研究了全球农产品贸易的整体格局,从网络中心性、网络联系强度和网络异质性3个维度对一国农产品贸

易网络特征进行了刻画。分析结果表明,全球农产品贸易网络的演进是一个循序渐进的过程,且国家的贸易网络特征呈偏态分布。在此基础上,本文进一步实证检验了一国农产品贸易网络特征对其农业价值链分工地位的影响。研究表明,网络中心性、网络联系强度和网络异质性对一国的全球农业价值链分工地位具有稳健、显著的促进作用。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/00/Csgk0Vxk1xGAX3UuAL1GBMY9Jsw239.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. REGIONAL AFRICA OVERVIEW OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

发布源: FAO

发布时间: 2019-02-13

摘要: The 2018 Africa Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition is co-published for the very first time with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. This new collaboration provides opportunities to broaden the technical scope, promote a wider dialogue and visibility of the findings and policy implications, and continue FAO's efforts to achieve closer collaboration on its flagship publications with the relevant UN agencies. In 2017, FAO reported that the prevalence of hunger was on the rise in Africa, after many years of decline. The latest data, presented in this year's Regional Overview, confirms that this trend continues, with Central and Western Africa faring the worst. Today, a fifth of Africans are undernourished, representing a staggering 257 million individuals.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FxpkeAbO6oANosMR9IRb8666.pdf>

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