

## 《“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. Why agricultural groups fiercely oppose the carbon tax

**【The Conversation】** When the Pan-Canadian Approach to Pricing Carbon Pollution was announced in October 2016, it was met with passionate responses, from supporters and those in opposition. Agricultural groups were quick to dismiss the announcement, condemning the federal government for imposing costs on their operations. Farmers in Western Canada were particularly incensed. After investing in zero-tillage practices that sequester massive amounts of carbon into the soil, they were still being forced to pay a tax.

链接:

<https://theconversation.com/why-agricultural-groups-fiercely-oppose-the-carbon-tax-110248>

#### 2. 中国“绿色超级稻”在18个亚非国家试种推广

**【中国一带一路网】**由中国农业科学院主导的“为亚洲和非洲资源贫瘠地区培育绿色超级稻”国际农业科技扶贫项目自2008年启动以来，已在18个非洲和亚洲国家试种、审定和推广，审定高产、优质、多抗的品种78个，累计推广面积达612万公顷。这是记者2日在北京举行的“绿色超级稻”项目结题会上了解到的。“绿色超级稻”不仅是指具有绿色性状的新品种，还代表资源节约、环境友好的育种新理念和高产、高效、生态、安全的栽培管理方式。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/84602.htm>

### 3. 综述：中埃共话“一带一路”倡议合作发展前景

【新华网】4月1日晚，由埃及对话政治和媒体研究中心举办的“‘一带一路’倡议与埃及发展前景”研讨会在埃及首都开罗举行，旨在为即将在北京召开的第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛提供更多观点与看法。埃及前驻华大使马哈茂德·阿拉姆、中国驻埃及大使馆公使衔商务参赞韩兵及埃及智库专家、媒体人士与会，共话“一带一路”倡议和中埃关系发展前景。“‘一带一路’倡议对埃及的发展具有非凡意义。”阿拉姆在主题演讲中表示，中国目前在埃及的建设项目涉及基础设施、新能源、农业、民生工程等多个领域，为埃及的经济发展提供了助力。据中国驻埃及大使馆经商参处相关资料显示，近5年来，中国企业在埃重大基础设施项目签署合同和正在商谈的项目金额超过200亿美元，带动双方在技术、装备、资金等领域合作不断深化。目前，国家电网500千伏输电线路项目即将完工，将成为埃及国家电力网络的大动脉；斋月十日城市郊铁路项目已签署贷款协议，一批电站、铁路、港口、建筑项目也在推进之中。

链接:

<http://news.sina.com.cn/o/2019-04-02/doc-ihxncvh7563285.shtml>

### 4. IMF：人民币在全球外汇储备中占比创新高

【中国一带一路网】国际货币基金组织（IMF）29日发布的数据显示，截至2018年第四季度，各经济体央行持有的外汇储备中，人民币资产占比升至1.89%，超过澳元和加元，创IMF自2016年10月报告人民币储备资产以来最高水平。据IMF公布的最新官方外汇储备货币构成季度数据，截至去年第四季度人民币外汇储备资产约合2027.9亿美元，占全球官方外汇储备资产的1.89%，占比高于澳元的1.62%和加元的1.84%。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/84361.htm>

### 5. Helping dairy farms reduce nitrogen, save money

【Science Daily】The Chesapeake Bay -- about 235 miles down the Susquehanna River from New York's Southern Tier -- and other waterways might grow cleaner, thanks to new updates and improvements in a Cornell dairy nutrition model. The Cornell Net Carbohydrate and Protein System (CNCPS) is a model that helps farmers determine what to feed dairy cows to make milk production more efficient and environmentally friendly. And while less nitrogen makes its way into the manure and subsequent rain runoff flowing into the bay, farmers also might save money, according to research published in February in the journal

Applied Animal Science.

链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/03/190329100144.htm>

## 6. 中国—太平洋岛国农业部长会议成功召开

【中华人民共和国农业农村部】为落实2018年11月习近平主席与太平洋岛国领导人集体会晤共识，3月29日，中国—太平洋岛国农业部长会议在斐济楠迪成功召开，来自中国、斐济、巴布亚新几内亚、库克、密克罗尼西亚、纽埃、萨摩亚、汤加和瓦努阿图的农渔业部长出席。会议由中国农业农村部部长韩长赋、斐济农业部部长马亨德拉·雷迪共同主持。与会部长围绕“把握共建‘一带一路’机遇，推进中国与太平洋岛国农业务实合作”主题，就农业发展共同关注的问题进行探讨，审议通过了《中国—太平洋岛国农业部长会议楠迪宣言》。

链接:

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/zwdt/201903/t20190329\\_6177497.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/zwdt/201903/t20190329_6177497.htm)

## 7. Harnessing plant hormones for food security in Africa

【Science Daily】Striga is a parasitic plant that threatens the food supply of 300 million people in sub-Saharan Africa. Scientists have found that they can take advantage of Striga's Achilles' Heel: if it can't find a host plant, it dies. The scientists have developed a technique that has potential to reduce the impact of Striga by more than half, helping to safeguard food supplies and farmers' livelihoods.

链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/03/190328150859.htm>

## 8. Trade war imperils Amazon rainforest, experts warn

【Science Daily】Last year, the United States of America imposed tariffs of up to 25 percent on goods imported from China. The Chinese government reacted by imposing tariffs of 25 percent on US goods, including US soybeans. Exports of US soybeans to China in 2018 dropped by 50 percent, even though the trade war had begun in the middle of the year only. Replacement may be provided by Brazil. This might have dramatic impacts on the rainforest, experts warn.

链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/03/190328102600.htm>

## 9. 全面推进渔业高质量发展

【中华人民共和国农业农村部】近期，农业农村部等七部委联合发布《国家质量兴农战略规划（2018-2022年）》。《规划》明确提出要“依法制定出台养殖水域滩涂规划，合理划定水产养殖区、布局限养区、明确禁养区，集成推广稻渔综合种养技术模式，到2022年建成2500个水产健康养殖示范场。压减内陆和近海捕捞强度，科学划定江河湖海限捕禁捕区域，建设海洋牧场和渔港经济区，打造海外渔业综合服务基地”等。《规划》发布为推进渔业高质量发展，建设现代渔业强国指明了方向。下一步，我局将会同全国渔业系统，围绕《规划》确定的重点任务，坚持提质增效、减量增收、绿色发展、富裕渔民的目标不动摇，深化渔业改革开放，不断创新体制机制。

链接:

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/bmdt/201903/t20190325\\_6177154.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/bmdt/201903/t20190325_6177154.htm)

## 10. New book guides policymakers to address climate change impacts on agriculture in the Philippines

【IFPRI】The Philippines is highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. The country ranked fourth in a list of nations hardest hit by two decades of extreme weather events (heavy rains, flooding and landslides) according to the Global Climate Risk Index 2016. The agricultural sector and food systems will not be spared. With its high vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters, experts have said that the country needs to take significant steps to adapt. To aid in adaptation in the agriculture arena, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is working with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) to establish a decision-support mechanism on agricultural, climate change and food security policies. The tool uses newly generated data, modelling outputs and innovative scenario assessment to help understand possible adaptive measures that can be taken. This collaboration is funded by the CGIAR Research Programs on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) and the Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM)

链接:

<https://pim.cgiar.org/2019/03/21/book-climate-change-impacts-on-agriculture-philippines/>

## 【文献速递】

### 1. Can small farms benefit from big companies' initiatives to promote mechanization in Africa? A case study from Zambia

作者: Ferdinand Adu-Baffour;;Thomas Daum

文献源: Food Policy,2019

摘要: After years of neglect, there is a renewed interest in agricultural mechanization in Africa. Since government initiatives to promote mechanization are confronted with major governance challenges, private-sector initiatives may offer a promising alternative. However, given limited scientific studies on such private-sector options such approaches are often viewed skeptically. One concern is that multi-national agribusiness companies take advantage of smallholder farmers. Another concern is that mechanization causes rural unemployment. To shed light on these concerns, this paper analyzes an initiative of the agricultural machinery manufacturer John Deere to promote smallholder mechanization in Zambia through a contractor model. The analysis focuses on the impact of this initiative on farmers who receive tractor services using Propensity Score Matching. The results indicate that farmers can almost double their income by cultivating a much larger share of their land. The analysis suggests that the increased income is used for children's education and more food, but does not result in increased food diversity. The demand for hired labor increases due to land expansion and due to a shift from family labor, including that of children, to hired labor. Questions that require further investigation are identified, including strategies to incentivize tractor owners to provide services, to also increase land productivity, and to avoid new forms of dependency of agricultural laborers that may result from a shift in the timing of the labor demand.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/69/Csgk0FykyQ2AbOvsAAzDeTQnwHw177.pdf>

### 2. Economic analysis of spillover effects of an integrated pest management (IPM) strategy for suppression of mango fruit fly in Kenya

作者: Caroline Githiomi;;Beatrice Muriithi

文献源: Food Policy,2019

摘要: The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe) recently developed and disseminated an integrated pest management (IPM) strategy to suppress the invasive oriental fruit fly species *Bactrocera dorsalis* in mango-growing communities in Africa. While the economic benefits of the strategy in mango production have been established, the

cross-commodity benefits have not been assessed, despite evidence of the target fruit fly species' effect on a wide range of cultivated host crops. Using propensity score matching, we analysed data on 371 households obtained from a survey of an icipe project in Kenya and sought to determine whether applying an IPM strategy for fruit fly had a spillover effect on gross margins. We focused on four alternative cultivated hosts of *B. dorsalis*, namely avocado, pawpaw, citrus and banana. We found positive and significant cross-commodity spillover effects in respect of employing the IPM strategy for fruit fly targeting pawpaw and citrus, suggesting a wide scope for IPM investment in Kenya and other fruit-producing regions in sub-Saharan Africa.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/69/Csgk0Fykyu6Ae17eAAwNNwJ5hd8777.pdf>

### **3. Long run agricultural land expansion, booms and busts**

作者: Edward B.Barbier

文献源: Land Use Policy,2019

摘要: Agricultural land expansion is a prominent feature in today's developing countries. It is associated with a structural pattern of land use in many remote land-abundant regions where large-scale commercial primary product activities coexist with increased concentration of smallholders in more marginal areas. The result may be boom-bust cycles of development. If these phenomena are widespread across developing countries, then long-run expansion of agricultural land could be associated with lower levels of real income per capita, which may also fluctuate with prolonged expansion. A panel analysis conducted over 1961-2015 for 98 developing economies fails to reject this hypothesis. Policies should aim to decouple socio-economic gains through agricultural development from continued land expansion, and greater investments are needed to support smallholder agriculture, land distribution and livelihoods in these areas.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/68/Csgk0Fykyu6Ae17eAAwNNwJ5hd8777.pdf>

### **4. Agriculture to industry: The end of intergenerational coresidence**

作者: Luca Pensieroso

文献源: Review of Economic Dynamics,2019

摘要: We show that the structural change of the economy from agriculture to industry was



a major determinant of the observed shift in intergenerational coresidence. We build a one-good, two-sector overlapping generation model of the structural change out of agriculture, in which the coresidence choice is endogenous. We calibrate the model on U.S. data and simulate it. The model can match the decline in U.S. intergenerational coresidence both qualitatively and quantitatively.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/68/Csgk0FykwsialgnZAAX-euQ5f1U370.pdf>

#### 5. “一带一路”背景下中国—东盟农业技术合作调研报告——基于东盟国家需求视角

作者: 吕玲丽;;邓覃宇

文献源: 世界农业,2019

摘要: 在“一带一路”背景下,中国与东盟国家的农业技术合作潜力被激发,推动农业技术合作是国际农业合作深度发展的重要方式。通过对东盟国家进行调研,发现目前东盟国家使用农业技术的来源以祖传技术为主,当地农业相关部门推广技术为辅;在与中国农业技术合作方面,技术种类集中于农业机械、种子,合作模式以东盟国家企业主导为主。当前东盟国家对农业机械、种子、农产品加工技术有着巨大的需求,中国依然是东盟国家最理想的合作伙伴。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/68/Csgk0Fyh-meAD6VcAAYGH9Przuw160.pdf>

#### 6. 人口老龄化、教育水平和农产品出口技术复杂度——来自中国和“一带一路”沿线国家的经验证据

作者: 李谷成;;魏诗洁;;高雪

文献源: 华中科技大学学报(社会科学版),2019

摘要: 人口老龄化作为全世界面临的共同问题,对一国人力资本积累和技术水平提升存在较大影响。本文在测算中国和“一带一路”沿线国家农产品出口技术复杂度的基础上,基于2007-2016年的跨国面板数据,将受教育水平纳入人口老龄化影响农产品出口技术复杂度的研究框架,运用门槛模型,探讨受教育水平的非线性门槛效应。研究表明:中国和“一带一路”沿线国家人口老龄化与农产品出口技术复杂度之间并非存在简单的线性关系,受到受教育水平的影响;随着受教育水平的提高,人口老龄化对农产品出口技术复杂度的不利影响逐渐减弱,甚至会产生促进作用。为促进中国和“一带一路”沿线国家农业共同发展,应该高度重视人口老龄化可能产生的后果,加强人力资本投资,着力提高受教育

水平,消除人口老龄化对农产品出口技术复杂度可能产生的消极影响。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/68/Csgk0Fyh-eqAZgUAAA1wcoey3U8984.pdf>

## 7. Development pathways toward “zero hunger”

作者: Jennifer Blesha;;Lesli Hoey

文献源: World Development,2019

摘要: Globally, industrial agriculture threatens critical ecosystem processes on which crop production depends, while 815 million people are undernourished and many more suffer from malnutrition. The second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2), Zero Hunger, seeks to simultaneously address global environmental sustainability and food security challenges. We conducted an integrated literature review organized around three disciplinary perspectives central to realizing SDG 2: ecology and agricultural sciences, nutrition and public health, and political economy and policy science. Within each discipline we first draw on a wide range of literature to summarize the state of knowledge on effective pathways to achieve food security while ensuring the sustainability of food systems. We then conduct a comprehensive review of articles in each of these disciplines that discuss SDG 2, using the pathways we outline initially to frame our analysis. In particular, we ask whether the framing of SDG 2 is appropriate given current understandings of transitions to sustainable food systems. By applying a food systems lens, our review identifies several limitations in the way SDG 2 is applied by researchers including a productionist perspective, limited attention to ecological processes on farms, a definition of food security that lacks a food systems perspective, and a lack of attention to historical and structural factors that shape opportunities for equity and food security in different contexts. Finally, we consider possibilities for expanding the research agenda and associated implications for development practice. We argue that the pathway to achieving Zero Hunger should center on place-based, adaptive, participatory solutions that simultaneously attend to local institutional capacities, agroecosystem diversification and ecological management, and the quality of local diets. Two conceptual frameworks—social-ecological systems and sustainable diets—offer systems-based lenses for integrated analysis of agriculture and food security, which could inform the development of effective policies.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/69/Csgk0FykzLyAFRjiAAfhTC1GwLM210.pdf>



## 8. 论中国在全球农业治理中的角色

作者: 于浩淼;;杨易;;徐秀丽

文献源: 中国农业大学学报(社会科学版),2019

摘要: 党的十九大胜利召开,为中国外交指明了方向,越来越丰富的全球议题被纳入全球治理框架下,其中全球农业治理在全球治理体系中的作用与影响日渐突出。中国作为新兴经济体,通过"南南合作"以及"一带一路"倡议参与全球农业治理,文章从农业合作机制、农业发展援助、农业科技与机制创新、农业投资与贸易四个维度分析中国在全球农业治理的理论与实践,认为农业合作机制是参与全球农业治理的重要保障,发展援助是全球农业治理新的切入点,农业科技与机制创新为全球农业治理提供技术支撑,农业投资与贸易是促进全球农业全产业链发展的重要引擎。通过分析农业领域提供的中国方案,探索完善有中国特色的新型全球农业治理体系的新思路。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/68/Csgk0Fyh-xyAfFGNAAYzMn7duio231.pdf>

## 9. 中国和东盟各国农产品比较优势分析

作者: 孙铭壕;;钱馨蕾

文献源: 技术经济与管理研究,2019

摘要: 中国-东盟自由贸易区建立后,国家间农产品贸易总量迅速增长。根据国际贸易理论,国家出口本国比较优势产品,进口比较劣势产品,能提高社会总福利。文章以中国和东盟各国为研究对象,探讨各个国家在哪些农产品出口上具有比较优势,以期指导和预测我国未来农产品出口的种类和方向。文章采用显性比较优势指数(RCA)对中国和东盟国家的农产品出口比较优势进行对比分析,并对农产品进行细化研究,发现虽然中国与东盟的贸易总额不断扩大,但贸易规模较小,较之东盟各传统农业国,中国在农产品出口方面不具备比较优势,但中国可以发挥资本优势,出口深加工、精加工的高附加值农产品,与东盟国家形成贸易互补模式。

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/68/Csgk0Fyh\\_zWAlcmJAAOimaWfM58783.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/68/Csgk0Fyh_zWAlcmJAAOimaWfM58783.pdf)

## 10. 网络经济背景下我国农业国际贸易发展趋势研究

作者: 西鹏

文献源: 农业经济,2019

摘要: 网络经济的发展给农业国际贸易发展带来挑战和机遇。本文通过分析网络经济的发展历程,对网络经济的发展给我国农业国际贸易带来的挑战和机遇进行探究,总结网络

经济对我国农业国际贸易发展的影响并对如何应对挑战提出解决策略,以提高我国农业国际贸易发展水平,为我国农业国际贸易的转型发展寻求机遇。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/68/Csgk0FyiAVOAI3OHACJvDkFKDRI517.pdf>

## 【行业报告】

### 1. South Africa: Food Processing Ingredients Report 2019

发布源: USDA

发布时间: 2019-03-28

摘要: In 2018, South Africa imported US\$3.2 billion in processed foods, an increase of 5.5 percent from 2017, with the top five products being palm oil, food preparations, whiskies, beer made from malt, and animal guts, bladder and stomach parts. In the same year, the United States processed foods exports to South Africa, were valued at U.S. \$111 million, and consisted of largely food preparations, whiskies, animal guts, bladder & stomach parts, sauces and mixed condiments, and nuts and seeds. Other products with good sales potential in South Africa include poultry meat, beer made from malt, organic products, oils, sardines prepared and preserved, dairy products, including dog and pet food.

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