

《“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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【动态资讯】

1 . Poverty, limited rural jobs crimp SDG attainment

【IFPRI】 Bangladesh's The Financial Express covers the 2019 Global Food Policy Report launch in Dhaka, noting how discussion spotlighted the need to close the persistent rural-urban development gap with innovative development programmes that address rural needs.

链接:

<http://www.ifpri.org/news-release/poverty-limited-rural-jobs-crimp-sdg-attainment>

2 . 芝加哥农产品期价18日涨跌不一

【中国农业新闻网】新华社芝加哥4月18日电（记者张嫒）芝加哥期货交易所玉米、小麦和大豆期价18日涨跌不一。当天，芝加哥期货交易所玉米市场交投最活跃的7月合约收于每蒲式耳3.6725美元，比前一交易日上涨0.25美分，涨幅为0.07%；小麦7月合约收于每蒲式耳4.4825美元，比前一交易日下跌2美分，跌幅为0.44%；大豆5月合约收于每蒲式耳8.805美元，比前一交易日上涨1.5美分，涨幅为0.17%。分析人士说，美国农业部当天公布的报告显示，玉米出口量高于预期，助推玉米期价小幅走高。全球小麦供应过剩的消息令美国小麦期价承压下跌。

链接:

http://www.farmer.com.cn/xwpd/gjdt/201904/t20190419_1439983.htm

3 . Early Signals From 2019's US Crop Progress Reports

【GRO】 It's early days for the weekly Crop Progress reports, which the USDA began

publishing for the current season this month. Still, some themes have begun to emerge that will affect yields, especially for winter crops like wheat and early-sown crops such as oats, barley, and spring wheat. Wet conditions persist after heavy winter snows and two strong spring storms.

链接:

<https://www.gro-intelligence.com/blog/early-signals-from-2019s-us-crop-progress-report>

4 . 中国技术助乌兹别克斯坦棉花春播

【中国一带一路网】正值春播农忙时节，日前在乌兹别克斯坦锡尔河州，由鹏盛工业园承包种植的棉田里，中国农机忙碌作业的轰鸣声正式拉开了今年乌兹别克斯坦棉花春播序幕。乌国家水利部部长、锡尔河州州长、各州水利和农业部门官员、棉花集群公司负责人齐聚于此，一同观摩正在这片棉田上试验的中国棉花种植技术。“政府非常重视这场春播大会，各州代表都前来参观，我们非常希望中国的植棉技术能够在乌推广。”乌水利部部长哈姆拉耶夫表示，“我们必须节约每一滴水。乌兹别克斯坦人口不断增长，农业需求不断增大，但耕地面积有限，因此必须要高效利用耕地，提高种植效率。希望中国政府和企业能积极参与乌农业现代化进程”。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/85879.htm>

5 . Beset by Swine Fever, China Turns to US for Pork Supplies

【GRO】 Fallout from China's African swine fever outbreak continues to impact the global pork market. Last week, the USDA reported a record 78,000 tonnes of pork exports to China, despite China's 62% import duty on pork products from the US. Year-to-date US export commitments of 142,000 tonnes have already matched the annual record for pork exports to China set in 2016.

链接:

<https://www.gro-intelligence.com/blog/beset-by-swine-fever-china-turns-to-us-for-pork-supplies>

6 . FAO starts distribution of much-needed seeds and tools in cyclone-ravaged

Mozambique

【FAO】 Farmers in areas left devastated by Tropical Cyclone Idai in Mozambique have started to receive much-needed agricultural inputs thanks to a joint effort by the Food and

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Mozambique's Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to assist hard-hit rural families to get a head-start on the impending secondary growing season. In Manica and Sofala provinces, an initial 15 000 vulnerable households - or around 75 000 people - will receive agricultural kits containing hoes, machetes and early-maturing maize and bean seeds that, once sown, will be ready to harvest after just 90 days. The distribution will take place alongside food rations from the World Food Programme (WFP), which will help to deter beneficiaries from consuming the seeds immediately rather than planting them.

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1190205/icode/>

7 . 中国援助项目助力哥斯达黎加解决饮用水短缺难题

【中国一带一路网】“我们翘首盼望这个项目很多年了。感谢中国政府和人民，卡尼亚斯和贝韦德罗人民就要喝上常年短缺的饮用水了。”哥斯达黎加总统府部长鲁道夫·皮萨10日在参加中国援助哥斯达黎加城市供水项目开工仪式后对新华社记者说。当天下午，中国援助哥斯达黎加城市供水项目在距首都圣何塞120公里的卡尼亚斯市举行了开工仪式，皮萨、中国驻哥大使汤恒、卡尼亚斯市长门多萨以及供水项目中国施工方代表等200多人出席。卡尼亚斯舞蹈团还在开工现场献上了热情的哥斯达黎加风情舞蹈。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/85562.htm>

8 . Policy seminar: Who will feed India?

【IFPRI】Who will feed India? The country's population will soon be larger than China's, economic growth is averaging 7 to 8 percent, and cities are expanding rapidly. India's rapidly evolving food needs present a major challenge for agriculture and food systems. A March 22 IFPRI seminar, co-organized with the University of Pennsylvania's Center for the Advanced Study of India, explored this key question.

链接:

<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/policy-seminar-who-will-feed-india>

9 . 中国为啥要进口大豆?

【中国农业新闻网】中美经贸摩擦让大豆成为全球瞩目和热议的焦点。2018年7月6日，

美国宣布从即日起对自中国进口340亿美元商品实施加征25%关税的惩罚措施。同日,作为反击,中国也对同等规模美国商品加征了25%的进口关税;征税产品的范围包括汽车等工业品和517项农产品,这517项农产品2017年自美进口总额约为210亿美元,占中国当年自美农产品进口总额的87%,主要包括大豆、谷物、棉花、猪肉、牛肉、禽肉、水产品、乳制品、水果、坚果、威士忌酒和烟草。加征关税前,中国大豆进口关税仅为3%;加征25%关税后,美豆进口的税后价每吨上涨了700-900元,市场对此迅速做出反应,美豆对华出口出现断崖式下降,价格大幅下跌,美国国内豆农和出口商的担心和焦虑上升。中国以大豆作为对美反制措施取得了明显成效。

链接:

http://www.farmer.com.cn/xwpd/gjdt/201904/t20190409_1439479.htm

10 . 中缅油气管道改善当地电力供应状况 为缅甸贡献直接经济收益超2亿美元

【中国一带一路网】在5艘牵引船的牵引下,中远“远富湖号”油轮缓缓停泊在位于缅甸若开邦皎漂市的马德岛港。3条输油管分别降下,与油轮输油管口对接,向港口卸油,将其储存到单座储量为10万吨的储油罐内。这些原油经过检测、加压后,将经由771公里的中缅原油管道,从中缅边境的南坎计量站进入中国。在并行的天然气管道内,从缅甸西南海域开采的天然气同样从该计量站进入中国。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/84880.htm>

【文献速递】

1 . What drives smallholder farmers' willingness to pay for a new farm technology?

Evidence from an experimental auction in Kenya

作者: Hira Channa;;Amy Z.Chen

文献源: Food Policy,2019

摘要: We use an incentive compatible experimental auction to measure demand for a new agricultural technology, a triple layered hermetic storage bag. When used properly, the bag creates an airtight seal that reduces storage loss from insect pests and neutralizes aflatoxin contamination in stored grain. We find that demand for this new technology is highly elastic (4.3) and that the wholesaler could increase profit by lowering the price. We also find that farmers' valuation for the bag is not significantly different based on the medium through which information about it is communicated to them, either text, audio or video messages. This suggests that practitioners should use the cheapest option for disseminating

information, which is text messaging in this context. In addition, we find that farmers who have prior awareness of the bag are willing to pay 20% more on average than those previously unaware of it. In total, the highly elastic demand for the improved bags, along with the fact that prior awareness of the bag leads to higher willingness to pay, suggests that a one-time price subsidy for the new technology could spur demand and increase future adoption.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0Fy37aWAJ40RABIsn9oFfL4134.pdf>

2 . Agricultural production amid conflict: Separating the effects of conflict into shocks and uncertainty

作者 : María Alejandra Arias;;Ana Maríalbáñez

文献源 : World Development,2019

摘要 : This paper examines the effect of conflict on agricultural production of small farmers. First, an inter-temporal model of agricultural production is developed in which the impact of conflict is transmitted through violent shocks and uncertainty brought about by conflict. We test the model using a unique household survey applied to 4800 households in four micro-regions of Colombia. Our findings suggest households learn to live amid conflict, albeit at a lower income trajectory. When presence of non-state armed actors prolongs, farmers shift to activities with short-term yields and lower profitability from activities that require high investments. If violence intensifies in regions with presence of non-state armed actors, farmers concentrate on subsistence activities.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0Fy35zuATeDgAA4yv--ifa8467.pdf>

3 . Dynamics of off-farm employment in Sub-Saharan Africa: A gender perspective

作者 : GoedeleVan den Broeck;;Talip Kilic

文献源 : World Development,2019

摘要 : Off-farm income constitutes a substantial share of the household livelihood portfolios across Sub-Saharan Africa. Yet, the determinants and dynamics of individuals' participation in off-farm employment activities have not received adequate attention due to the weaknesses in individual-level data collection and the lack of longitudinal studies. This paper uses national panel household survey data from Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and

Uganda; provides empirical evidence on individual-level off-farm (wage and self) employment participation rates; analyzes the extent and drivers of entry into off-farm employment and continued employment; and conducts the analysis by gender and rural/urban location. A non-negligible share of the rural and urban working-age individual population is found to participate in off-farm employment, ranging at the national-level from 34 percent in Ethiopia to 58 percent in Malawi. Men participate in wage and self-employment to a significantly greater extent compared to women across time as well as within and across countries, apart from women's participation in non-farm enterprises being more common in Nigeria and Tanzania. The population weighted cross-country gender difference in off-farm employment stands at 9 percentage points, but this has declined over time in most countries. A substantial share of the population, amounting to about 39 million individuals across the five countries, is estimated to have entered and exited employment between 2010 and 2016, pointing to the dynamic nature of off-farm employment. Drivers of entry into off-farm employment and continued employment are country- and gender-specific, with demographic factors, occurrence of shocks and job characteristics emerging as the most important determinants.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0Fy364qAWe23AAAdBE4BAjOE524.pdf>

4 . 中国对非电力投资：“一带一路”倡议下的机遇与挑战

作者：张锐

文献源：国际经济合作,2019

摘要：在“一带一路”倡议带动下,中国对非洲电力投资的规模不断扩大,投资项目几乎涵盖电力行业的所有领域。本文结合调研情况和相关资料,详细论述中国对非洲电力投资面临的多重机遇和主要风险,探讨非洲营商环境中的积极、消极因素,指出对非合作应加强顶层设计、战略引领和政策反馈,拓展业务领域,创新融资模式,积极寻求中国与域外国家在非洲的合作机遇。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0Fy2f5iAAStJABaCVJiWoJM729.pdf>

5 . “一带一路”沿线国家农业援助的推进思路

作者：袁晓慧

文献源：国际经济合作,2019

摘要：推动沿线国家农业发展的战略考量近年来,由于资源环境的制约,以及城镇化、工

业化、信息化和饮食结构变化带来的粮食需求快速上涨,中国的大米、小麦、玉米、大豆等农产品进口量大幅增长,实际的进口占比已经突破95%的粮食自给率红线。2010年,中国成为世界第一大农产品进口国。因此,2014年的中央一号文件将"立足国内实现粮食基本自给"的粮食战略进行了调整。综合考虑国内资源环境条件、粮食供求格局和国际贸易环境变化,实施"以我为主、立足国内、确保产能、适度进口、科技支撑"的国家粮食安全。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0Fy2fNuAekbwABLzIDxs1-8015.pdf>

6 . “一带一路”倡议的合作体系构建与舆论挑战——基于国际直接投资视角的研究

作者：陈涛涛;;金莹;;吴敏;;徐润;;葛逸晖

文献源：国际经济合作,2019

摘要：“一带一路”倡议提出五年来,得到了“一带一路”沿线国家的积极响应,受到国际社会的广泛关注,由于不同国家在制度、文化等方面存在的巨大差异,“一带一路”倡议在实践过程中也受到了诸多的质疑。本文基于国际投资的视角对倡议的国际背景和中国的“一带一路”体系构建进行解读。通过梳理“一带一路”概念提出与体系构建的过程,得出结论认为,“合作”是“一带一路”倡议的本质内涵,“一带一路”倡议与世界及中国投资背景高度契合,是中国基于多年开放发展的经验和对外投资的实践提出来的;体现了中国在当今出现的逆全球化趋势下,向世界表达的和平融入世界、维护多边主义、实现共荣发展的承诺与努力,并在此基础上,对“一带一路”倡议在经济及投资领域遇到的主要舆论挑战予以分析和回应,给出了应对当前挑战的综合建议与对策。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0Fy2gDqAddEjABrc_1wLPeg169.pdf

7 . The impact of food assistance on food insecure populations during conflict: Evidence from a quasi-experiment in Mali

作者：Jean-Pierre Tranchant;;Aulo Gelli

文献源：World Development,2019

摘要：Mali, a vast landlocked country at the heart of West Africa in the Sahel region, is one of the least developed and most food insecure countries in the world. Mali suffered from a series of political, constitutional and military crises since January 2012, including the loss of government control of northern territories from April 2012 until January 2013. A range of humanitarian aid interventions were scaled up in response to these complex crises. In this

study, we exploit data from a unique pre-crisis baseline to evaluate the impact of humanitarian aid on the food security of rural populations. We design a quasi-experimental study based on two survey rounds, five years apart, in the Mopti region in Northern Mali. Data was collected from 66 communities randomly selected from within food-insecure districts. Study outcomes include household expenditures and food consumption and a proxy for child nutritional status (height measurements). We estimate program impact by combining propensity score matching and difference-in-difference. Food assistance was found to increase household non-food and food expenditures and micro-nutrient availability. Disaggregating by degree of conflict exposure showed that the effects on children's height and caloric and micro-nutrient consumption were mostly concentrated in areas not in the immediate vicinity of the conflict, unlike the increase in food expenditures that were driven by households located in close proximity to armed groups. The effects were also concentrated on households receiving at least two forms of food assistance. In villages where armed groups were present, food assistance improved household zinc consumption and also appeared to support food expenditures. Food transfers are thus found to exert a protective effect among food insecure population in conflict context.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0Fy36LeARr5mAA6HoeKfrg4427.pdf>

8 . Identifying local needs for post-disaster recovery in Nepal

作者 : Lulu He

文献源 : World Development,2019

摘要 : This study uses the perspectives of disaster-affected people to examine local recovery needs. The household resettlement and early reconstruction practices in Barpak VDC following the 2015 earthquake in Nepal provide a case study. A qualitative approach is employed to collect and process data consisting of 114 semi-structured interviews with resettled households, six focus group discussions with villagers, interviews with community leaders, meetings with local government officials, and participant observations. Data suggest that resettled households want to stay at their temporary shelter site and make it a permanent residence. Despite the severe damage on properties, local recovery needs are diverse rather than simplistic in focusing on reconstruction. People prefer sustainable solutions to their needs: resettling to a safe location permanently, obtaining ownership of the land before building new houses, and having farmland and cash jobs that lead towards a

productive lifestyle. Recovery needs in local communities are shaped by the actions that people can accomplish on their own, the resources that they anticipate will be provided, and the attainability of such resources. Increasing accountability of the domestic government for the earthquake-affected population is a significant measure to address local needs and promote recovery proceedings. This study demonstrates a consultative approach which is effective in assessing recovery needs in communities where stakeholder participation is limited.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0Fy38eKABYBBABMOj2t6w3A440.pdf>

9 . “一带一路”倡议下中国—苏丹农业投资合作的思考与对策

作者：齐剑;;赵福成;;卓焕标;;武艺

文献源：世界农业,2019

摘要：加快农业对外投资合作是实施“一带一路”倡议的重要方向,也是提升中国农业产业水平的重要手段。本文全面分析中苏两国农业资源情况、产业发展现状和各自优势,指出深化两国农业投资合作具有重要意义,并提出推进中苏农业投资合作的总体思路以及在机制建设、融智合作和金融创新等方面的政策建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0Fy2fXiAWjj0ACRGDHcnhgz731.pdf>

10 . “一带一路”沿线国家农产品贸易的竞争性与互补性——基于社会网络分析方法

作者：詹淼华

文献源：农业经济问题,2019

摘要：本文基于UNComtrade数据库的农产品贸易数据,运用社会网络分析方法分析了“一带一路”沿线国家农产品贸易的出口关系、竞争关系和互补关系网络及其变化。结果表明,“一带一路”沿线国家间的农产品出口关系、竞争关系和互补关系的网络密度日趋增加,但是互补性大于竞争性,而中国在沿线国家农产品出口关系网络中的地位和作用不及印度、俄罗斯和波兰等国家;以中国、俄罗斯和印度为首,由部分东南亚和南亚国家组成的板块是“一带一路”沿线国家农产品出口关系网络的核心板块,内部和外部的出口关系都较为密切;在互补关系网络中,中国所在的板块属于外部型,与以新加坡、波兰为首的第三板块以及以印度、泰国为首的第四板块均存在显著的贸易互补关系;沿线国家间的农产品贸易逐渐凸现出三大竞争群体,分别是以中国为首、以印度和俄罗斯为首和以新加

坡和泰国为首的竞争群体,且后两个贸易群体之间也存在激烈的竞争。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0Fy2fCCADfPaABNTg0RRcC8825.pdf>

【行业报告】

1 . Grain: World Markets and Trade-201904

发布源：USDA

发布时间：2019-04

摘要：Combined, these four countries (Argentina, Brazil, Ukraine, and the United States) account for nearly 90 percent of global corn exports. While their dominance in global exports continues, prospects for Argentina, Brazil, and Ukraine have changed in just over a few months, primarily driven by record levels of supplies and ultimately, prices. This month, corn crops in both Argentina and Ukraine are forecast to reach new records, supported by larger area and improved yields, leading to greater exportable supplies. Consequently, record availabilities have dampened export prices for both countries since February. For Brazil, corn production is forecast to be larger, supported by improved yield prospects for the second crop (safrinha), that has been planted earlier than usual. Typically, the second-crop corn is disproportionately destined for exports.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0Fy32syAbpjWABJ8lmGMPn4178.pdf>

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