

《“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

2019年第15期（总第53期）

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

2019年8月5日

【动态资讯】

1. Weak Monsoon Bruises India's Onion-Growing Regions

【GRO】 India's weak monsoon, which has heightened concerns about the country's big cotton and sugar crops, now is also being felt by Indians on their dinner plates. The price of onions, a ubiquitous staple of South Asian cuisine, has soared as supplies suffer due to dry conditions.

链接:

<https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/articles/weak-monsoon-bruises-indias-onion-growing-regions>

2. 美农业协会敦促美政府尽早结束贸易争端

【中国农业信息网】美国农业部25日公布向美国农民提供约160亿美元援助计划的政策细节，以补偿他们在贸易争端中遭受的损失。但美农业协会代表和国会议员纷纷表示，援助计划不能替代出口市场，他们敦促美国政府尽早结束贸易争端、恢复农产品正常贸易。根据美国农业部当天发布的政策细节，美国农民可从7月29日开始申请政府补贴，农业部将根据每个农场的种植面积和相应赔付率计算每位种植户可获得的补贴。此外，猪肉和乳制品生产商也可申请一定补贴。美国农业部将于8月中下旬发放第一笔补贴，第二和第三笔补贴可能分别在今年11月和明年1月发放。这是美国政府继去年以来第二次调拨巨额资金补助农民。此前，受美国挑起的贸易争端影响，不少经济体对美国农产品采取反制措施，美国农产品出口大幅下滑，农场经营陷入困境。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201907/t20190729_6436947.htm

3. 加拿大油菜籽产量前景不容乐观

【中国农业信息网】受中加油菜籽贸易摩擦的影响，原本有望增产的加拿大油菜籽播种面积较上年度明显下降。与此同时，今年早期时候加拿大地区的作物生长天气不甚理想，以致于优良率明显落后于往年同期水平。同时有权威机构更是担心9月份作物或遭遇霜冻侵袭。而霜冻又是制约单产的最重要因素之一，所以由此使得未来加拿大油菜籽产量前景变得不容乐观。在2019/20年度加拿大油菜籽播种之前，由于上年度种植收益相对较高，因此当时普遍认为新年度加拿大的油菜籽播种面积将进一步提高，可能会达到930万公顷。然而，随着中加油菜籽贸易摩擦的开始，加拿大油菜籽出口陷入巨大困境，由此也导致了农民改变了最初想法，播种面积不增反降，最终根据美国农业部7月份的报告显示，2019/20年度加拿大油菜籽的播种面积为840万公顷，低于上年度的910万公顷。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201907/t20190729_6436945.htm

4. 2019年1—6月我国与尼日利亚双边贸易额增长20.7%

【中国一带一路网】据中国海关统计，1—6月，中尼双边贸易额86.8亿美元，同比增长20.7%，高于我国同期外贸总体增幅22.7个百分点。其中，我国对尼日利亚出口75.2亿美元，同比增长18.2%；自尼日利亚进口11.6亿美元，同比增长40.4%；贸易顺差63.6亿美元，同比增长14.9%。6月份当月，中尼双边贸易额16.3亿美元，同比增长13.9%。其中，我国对尼日利亚出口14.8亿美元，同比增长13.2%；自尼日利亚进口1.5亿美元，同比增长23.0%；贸易顺差13.3亿美元，同比增长12.1%。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/98040.htm>

5. 2019年1—6月我国与非洲贸易额1018.6亿美元

【中国一带一路网】据中国海关统计，1—6月我国与非洲贸易额1018.6亿美元，同比增长2.9%，超出我国同期外贸总体涨幅4.9个百分点。其中，我国对非洲出口528.6亿美元，同比增长5.2%，自非洲进口490.0亿美元，同比增长0.5%；贸易顺差38.6亿美元，同比增长159.0%。6月份当月，我国与非洲进出口总额170.9亿美元，同比增长2.3%。其中，我国对非洲出口92.9亿美元，同比增长0.3%；自非洲进口77.9亿美元，同比增长4.7%；贸易顺差15.0亿美元，同比下降17.6%。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/98042.htm>

6. It isn't clear how the new bill against animal rights activists will protect farmers

【The conversation】 The Morrison government has introduced new legislation responding to recent protests by animal rights activists in Australia. The bill named The Criminal Code Amendment (Agricultural Protection) Bill 2019 will tighten up existing laws, creating harsher penalties for those who incite others to trespass on farms.

链接:

<https://theconversation.com/it-isnt-clear-how-the-new-bill-against-animal-rights-activists-will-protect-farmers-120588>

7. 文莱希望借中国技术提升粮食自给率

【中国一带一路网】文莱初级资源与旅游部部长哈吉·阿里日前表示，文莱政府希望借助中国技术培育适合文莱环境的高产稻种，提升粮食自给自足水平。阿里在接受新华社记者采访时表示，文莱政府希望通过两项举措增加本国粮食产量。一是培育高产量稻种，二是扩大水稻种植面积。为进一步提高产量，文莱政府有关机构正与中国袁隆平农业高科技股份有限公司合作，以期培育出更适合文莱种植环境的高产量稻种。阿里说，中方正在针对文莱的种植环境进行科研攻关，特别是解决文莱土质偏酸等问题。同时，文莱计划新开垦约700公顷雨林用于大规模种植水稻，第一阶段规划是今年10月前在马来奔区完成500公顷农田开垦，并在其中20公顷新开垦农田上进行首批试种，最终用3到4年时间在全部新开垦农田上完成水稻种植。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/97670.htm>

8. Understanding the political economy of maize in Kenya

【The conversation】 Maize is the cheapest source of calories among the cereal grains, making up about 65% of total food calories consumed by households in Kenya. To meet this demand, maize is produced on 40% of the total crop area mainly by smallholders. Kenya's annual production target has been 40 million bags or approximately 3.6 million tons. However, over the past decade, the average production has been well below 40 million bags, with the exception of 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2018. Last year saw the highest production of 46 million bags.

链接:

<https://theconversation.com/understanding-the-political-economy-of-maize-in-kenya-120336>

9. Effects of rising CO2 on protein, iron, and zinc availability in global diets

【IFPRI】 In recent years, the global fight against chronic hunger and undernutrition has focused increasingly on ensuring access to the proper levels of nutrients and micronutrients. Driving this shift has been overwhelming scientific evidence showing caloric intake is not enough to prevent undernutrition and its maladies, and that certain nutrients are critical to human health and well-being. Hundreds of millions of people worldwide receive enough calories but suffer from a chronic deficiency in nutrients that negatively affects their cognitive and metabolic development.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/effects-rising-co2-protein-iron-and-zinc-availability-global-diets>

10. Biofortified staples may hold the key to India's rural malnutrition

【IFPRI】 The national elections in India may well be over, but the persistent issue of malnutrition still holds the nation in its tight grip. And yet, among the myriad of topics debated, including caste, religion, employment, farmer upliftment, and even social transfers, none of the political parties raised this critical issue. The twin problems of malnutrition and nutrition insecurity are particularly severe in rural India. According to the latest estimates available from the Indian government's 2015-16 National Health and Family Survey, nearly 27% of women and 23% of men in rural India are malnourished. Economic growth and development cease to be inclusive if vast swathes of India's young remain malnourished: 38% of children under five years of age are stunted (low height-for-age) and 36% underweight (low weight-for-age).

链接:

<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/biofortified-staples-may-hold-key-indias-rural-malnutrition>

【文献速递】

1. Agricultural technology adoption and household welfare: Measurement and evidence

文献源: Food Policy, 2019

摘要: Previous studies on the adoption and impacts of improved crop varieties have relied on self-reported adoption status of the surveyed households. However, in the presence of weak variety maintenance and poorly functioning seed certification system, measurement errors in self-reported adoption status can be considerable. This paper investigates how

such measurement errors can lead to biased welfare estimates. Using DNA-fingerprinting based varietal identification as a benchmark, we find that misclassification in self-reported adoption status is considerable, with significant false negative and positive response rates. We empirically show that such measurement errors lead to welfare estimates that are biased towards zero and substantially understate the poverty reduction effects of adoption. While the empirical evidence suggests attenuation bias, our theoretical exposition and simulations demonstrate that upward bias and sign reversal effects are also possible. The results point to the need for improved monitoring of the diffusion process of improved varieties through innovative adoption data collection approaches to generate robust evidence for prioritizing and justifying investments in agricultural research and extension.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8A/Csgk0F049NqAAZ2hABCmpy32HqU072.pdf>

2. 中国与“一带一路”沿线国家农产品贸易网络结构与合作态势

作者: 苏昕; 张辉

文献源: 改革, 2019

摘要: 对中国与“一带一路”沿线国家农产品贸易网络结构、贸易特征和合作伙伴关系的实证分析表明,“一带一路”沿线国家农产品贸易空间关联网络密度较高,中国在这一空间关联网络内处于中心位置;2007~2016年,中国仍然存在一定程度的贸易逆差,但进出口贸易差额逐步趋缓;中国与“一带一路”沿线国家间的农产品进出口贸易关系日渐紧密,双方贸易间互补性与竞争性并存,互补性强度大于竞争性强度;“一带一路”沿线国家在中国的农产品贸易市场中居于不同的战略位势,与中国形成了差异化的贸易伙伴关系。为此,中国应采取强化区域间战略对接、加大政府政策支持力度、完善区域合作网络等农产品贸易合作措施,促进农产品贸易合作的顺利开展。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8C/Csgk0F0-pUuANAceAAtx9dMwNyg847.pdf>

3. 美国对玉米生产者的直接补贴实践与启示

作者: 范丹; 魏佳朔; 胡津京

文献源: 世界农业, 2019

摘要: 1996年以来,美国对玉米生产者的直接补贴实践表明,政策性金融支持在其整个补贴体系中的地位始终是基础性的,而尽管脱钩收入补贴的促进增收效果巨大,但终因其低效率与高负担而逐渐被目标价格补贴与目标收入补贴所构建的收入安全网取代。为优化

中国玉米生产者的支持保护体系,进而深度保障中国粮食安全,应当明确中国玉米生产者补贴政策的目标,调整保费补贴的重点,坚持脱钩收入补贴不动摇,探索建立以新型农业经营主体为对象的目标价格补贴与目标收入补贴政策。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8C/Csgk0F0-qTWAEAwAAz-8Co2k9Q431.pdf>

4. 中国对非洲农业援助的理念和实践创新

作者: 马俊乐;齐顾波;于浩淼

文献源: 世界农业,2019

摘要: 中国对非洲农业援助长期以派遣常驻专家、设立示范中心等方式为载体,基于中国经验的农业技术研究、推广和应用是其核心内容,较少考虑非洲本土农业知识。本文选择的是一项中国对非洲农业援助项目,它将农业技术的研发看作非洲本土农业知识系统的一部分,通过引入现代信息技术手段,将非洲本地的合作机构、农民纳入整个系统,促进多方互动,推动了外部支持和本土资源的结合。中国项目得以嵌入当地的农业发展秩序,提升了各方资源的有效性和可持续性。现代信息技术应用不过是一个契机,体现了援助嵌入当地秩序、多元主体共同参与的理念和实践创新;同时,信息技术大大降低了沟通互动的成本,是一个让创新理念得以成为可能的有效手段。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8C/Csgk0F0-qKKADgJLAAM-RyczyI0363.pdf>

5. “一带一路”背景下中拉农业可持续发展能力评价与合作研究

作者: 张宇; 杨松

文献源: 农村经济,2019

摘要: 拉美国家是中国“一带一路”倡议的重要参与者,中拉合作作为国际“南南合作”提供了典范,农业可持续发展合作是中拉合作的重要内容。本文构建了中拉农业可持续发展能力评价体系;利用熵值法对中国和5个拉美农业代表性国家进行农业可持续发展能力评估,进一步地对照发达国家农业可持续发展能力,分析中拉农业可持续发展面临的共同挑战以及存在的互补性;提出了中拉在农业可持续发展合作方面的建议。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8C/Csgk0F0-peeAS_TuABQpb3QbfE0130.pdf

6. Learning from experts and peer farmers about rice production: Experimental evidence from Cote d'Ivoire

文献源: World Development,2019

摘要: Technological innovation is vital to economic growth and food security in sub-Saharan Africa where agricultural productivity has been stagnant for a long time. Extension services and learning from peer farmers are two common approaches to facilitate the diffusion of new technologies, but little is known about their relative effectiveness. Selection bias, whereby well-motivated training participants would perform better even without extension services, as well as knowledge spillovers, where non-participants can indirectly benefit from extension services, are among the major threats to causal inference. Using a unique sequential randomized experiment on agricultural training, this study attempts to meet the dual objectives of executing rigorous impact evaluation of extension services and subsequent spillovers on rice production in Cote d'Ivoire. Specifically, to reduce selection bias, we randomly assigned eligibility for training participation; and to satisfy the stable unit treatment value assumption, control-group farmers were initially restricted from exchanging information with treated-group farmers who had received rice management training. Once some positive impacts were confirmed, information exchange between the treated and control farmers was encouraged. We found that the initial performance gaps created by the randomized assignment disappeared over time, due presumably to social learning from peer farmers. A detailed analysis concerning the information network and peer effects provided suggestive evidence that there were information and technology spillovers from treated to control farmers after removing the information exchange restriction. Overall, our study demonstrates that information dissemination by farmers can be as effective in improving practices as the initial training provided by extension services.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1C6neALjAwAAppfa-7X7M405.pdf>

7. Climate smart agricultural practices and gender differentiated nutrition outcome: An empirical evidence from Ethiopia

文献源: World Development,2019

摘要: Since the beginning of the decade, climate resilient green economy strategies have been proposed in many African countries. One of the pillars of the strategies is the adoption and diffusion of various climate smart agricultural practices for improving crop and livestock

production and farmer income while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The effects of these innovations on household nutritional security, including gender-differentiated nutritional status, have hardly been analyzed. We examine the determinants of adoption of combinations of multiple climate smart agricultural innovations and their impact on different nutrition outcomes. We find that adoption of climate smart innovations increases dietary diversity and improves calorie and protein availability. These benefits increase with adoption of combinations of innovations, relative to adopting an innovation in isolation. Gender-disaggregation results suggest nutritional outcome differentials between male and female headed households due to both differences in household characteristics, including household resources, and differences in returns to resources. The study provides insight into the interaction between climate change adaptation and nutrition security among male and female headed households, with implication for the Sustainable Development Goals of ending hunger, achieving gender equality, and taking action on climate change.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1Cr_yAXXtIAAdk4nTuFp0777.pdf

8. 中国与“一带一路”沿线国家贸易影响因素及潜力研究

作者: 李晓钟;杜添豪;王舒予

文献源: 国际经济合作,2019

摘要: 本文利用时变随机前沿引力模型和贸易非效率模型实证分析中国对“一带一路”沿线国家出口贸易的影响因素,测算贸易效率与出口潜力。研究发现,经济发展水平、进口国人口数量、距离和是否为沿海国是影响中国与“一带一路”沿线国家出口贸易的重要因素;较高的金融自由度、良好的基础设施质量、频繁的文化交流、签订的自由贸易协定会促进中国对沿线国家出口贸易。为此,本文探讨了相应的政策建议,以期为进一步拓展中国与“一带一路”沿线国家贸易潜力提供有益思路。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8C/Csgk0F0-qeqAZ9hGAFW3PZwnzGQ415.pdf>

9. African leaders and the geography of China's foreign assistance

文献源: Journal of Development Economics,2019

摘要: We investigate whether foreign aid from China is prone to political capture in aid-receiving countries. Specifically, we examine whether more Chinese aid is allocated to the birth regions of political leaders, controlling for indicators of need and various fixed

effects. We collect data on 117 African leaders' birthplaces and geocode 1650 Chinese development projects across 2969 physical locations in Africa from 2000 to 2012. Our econometric results show that political leaders' birth regions receive substantially larger financial flows from China in the years when they hold power compared to what the same region receives at other times. We find evidence that these biases are a consequence of electoral competition: Chinese aid disproportionately benefits politically privileged regions in country-years when incumbents face upcoming elections and when electoral competitiveness is high. We observe no such pattern of favoritism in the spatial distribution of World Bank development projects.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1C8DyAMuGxAGcbhgF_ww837.pdf

10. Smallholders' uneven capacities to adapt to climate change amid Africa's 'green revolution': Case study of Rwanda's crop intensification program

文献源: World Development, 2019

摘要: Development programs and policies can influence smallholder producers' abilities to adapt to climate change. However, gaps remain in understanding how households' adaptive capacities can become uneven. This paper investigates how development transitions—such as the recent adoption of 'green revolution' agricultural policies throughout sub-Saharan Africa—intersect with cross-scale social-environmental processes to unevenly shape smallholders' adaptive capacities and adaptation pathways. Drawing on quantitative and qualitative material from a multi-season study in Rwanda, we investigate smallholder adaptation processes amid a suite of rural development interventions. Our study finds that adaptive capacities arise differentially across livelihood groups in the context of evolving environmental, social, and political economic processes. We show how social institutions play key roles in shaping differential adaptation pathways by enabling and/or constraining opportunities for smallholders to adapt livelihood and land use strategies. Specifically, Rwanda's Crop Intensification Program enables some wealthier households to adapt livelihoods by generating income through commercial agriculture. At the same time, deactivation of local risk management institutions has diminished climate risk management options for most households. To build and employ alternate livelihood practices such as commercial agriculture and planting woodlots for charcoal production, smallholders must negotiate new institutions, a prerequisite for which is access to capitals (land, labor, and

nonfarm income). Those without entitlements to these are pulled deeper into poverty with each successive climatic shock. This illustrates that adaptive capacity is not a static, quantifiable entity that exists in households. We argue that reconceptualizing adaptive capacity as a dynamic, social-environmental process that emerges in places can help clarify complex linkages among development policies, livelihoods, and adaptation pathways. To ensure more equitable and climate-resilient agricultural development, we stress the need to reformulate policies with careful attention to how power structures and entrenched social inequalities can lead to smallholders' uneven capacities to adapt to climate change.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1CtUuAVZ_LAAdk4nTuFp0224.pdf

【行业报告】

1. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019

发布源: FAO

发布时间: 2019-07-15

摘要: The main indicator for monitoring progress on the eradication of hunger in the world reported here is the prevalence of undernourishment, or PoU (SDG Indicator 2.1.1). Beginning in 2017, the prevalence of severe food insecurity based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) was also included in the report as another, complementary indicator of hunger using a different approach. This year's report now takes a step forward by also including, for the first time, estimates of the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on the FIES (SDG Indicator 2.1.2). This indicator provides a perspective on global food insecurity relevant for all countries of the world: one that looks beyond hunger towards the goal of ensuring access to nutritious and sufficient food for all. As estimates of SDG Indicator 2.1.2 refer to the total number of people suffering from food insecurity, including at moderate levels, it should come as no surprise that they correspond to a much higher number of people than those who suffer from hunger.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1DiaGAEMMYAlr0oFmrjQo200.pdf>

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