《"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．South Africa should learn from Brazil about how to tackle 'hidden hunger'

【The Conversation】South Africa faces a double burden of hunger and malnutrition, on the one hand, and obesity with associated non-communicable diseases (NCDs), on the other. In many countries, in both the global North and South, malnutrition and obesity frequently co-exist in the same people. This is a condition known as "hidden hunger". Hidden hunger is a result of various factors. These include poverty, inequality, urbanisation and industrialisation of the food system. The interplay of these factors leaves low income households with very limited access to fresh, healthy foods. Instead, many South Africans and other people living in similar conditions   subsist on diets high in sugar and processed starch. These diets contribute to increasing levels of obesity. But they don't meet nutritional needs.

链接**:**

https://theconversation.com/south-africa-should-learn-from-brazil-about-how-to-tackle-hidden-hunger-118613

2．What developing countries can learn from Europe's experience with rural revitalization

【IFPRI】Are there lessons that other countries, and particularly developing countries, can learn from the European Union (EU)'s many years of experience in implementing rural development policy? At first sight, this might seem a strange question to ask. The countries making up the EU are highly urbanized and industrialized. Yet the EU's predominantly rural areas are home to 19% of its population and cover 51% of its territory. These numbers rise

to 55% and 90%, respectively, if rural areas with some urban population are included. Europe's rural areas share many of the problems facing those the world over. Per capita income is lower than in urban areas and many rural areas suffer from structural problems, such as a lack of attractive employment opportunities, skill shortages, underinvestment in connectivity and basic services, and a significant youth drain.

链接:

http://www.ifpri.org/blog/what-developing-countries-can-learn-europes-experience-rural-revitalization

3．Policy seminar: Lessons from IFPRI country programs on shaping policy decisions

【IFPRI】To better address the specific research and policy needs of individual developing countries, IFPRI began a concerted process of establishing and building up its research programs within a number of those countries starting in 2004, expanding on its existing international presence. A May 22 seminar organized by IFPRI and the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets(PIM) explored the results of the recently released assessment of this process. Panelists from the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Michigan State University and IFPRI commented on the findings and shared their own experiences with outposting staff. The seminar was held during the semi-annual meeting of the IFPRI Board of Trustees.

链接:

http://www.ifpri.org/blog/policy-seminar-lessons-ifpri-country-programs-shaping-policy-decisions

4．2018年乌克兰出口农产品186亿美元

【中国农业信息网】乌克兰通讯社6月4日消息，6月4日，第31届"Agro-2019"国际农业工业展开幕。乌克兰第一副总理兼经贸部长库比夫在开幕上表示，"2018年乌克兰粮食收成创纪录，超过7000万吨，生产农产品8500亿格里夫纳，出口186亿美元。"2018年，欧盟在乌克兰农产品出口结构中的份额增加到33.5％。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201906/t20190613_6410384.htm

5．2020年哈萨克斯坦大豆种植面积将翻一番

【中国农业信息网】国际文传电讯社努尔苏丹6月7日电，哈农业部副部长萨帕洛夫当天出席新闻发布会时表示，2020年哈萨克斯坦大豆播种面积将翻一番，达到27万公顷。萨表示，目前哈萨克斯坦正在实施"北方大豆"计划。北哈州已经播种了1.4万公顷大豆，并使用国外的优质大豆种子。截至目前，全哈已播种大豆12.5万公顷，预计全年产量将达到25万吨。2020年哈大豆播种面积还将再翻一番，达到27万公顷。按照"北方大豆"计划，预计未来5年内哈大豆播种面积将达到150万公顷，总产量达到320万吨，年出口量有望达到250万吨，实现出口额约11亿美元。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201906/t20190613_6410390.htm

6．立陶宛小麦输华协定将令立对华农业出口增长5倍

【中国一带一路网】今年4月，中立签署《立陶宛小麦输华出口检验检疫议定书》，6月12日，立陶宛农业部公布26家立陶宛企业获得小麦对华出口资质。立农业部长赛普利斯表示，"获得资质的26家企业将向中国提供高质量的小麦，随着越来越多的企业有意愿对华出口，这个名单还将继续扩大。毫无疑问，中国对立陶宛开放小麦出口对立陶宛农业意义重大。"

链接:

https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/93592.htm

7．Measuring and reducing food loss in developing countries

【IFPRI】The amount of food loss and waste in supply chains is significant. The most widely cited estimate, by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), is that as much as one third of total usable global food production is not consumed. However, this is a very crude estimate based on few case studies. IFPRI's research on food loss suggests that the physical quantities lost during pre- and post-harvest stages (up to the retail level) appear much less than FAO's figure. IFPRI Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division (MTID) Director Rob Vos discussed these findings, along with the complexities of measuring food loss and identifying its causes and consequences, in a workshop presentation included in the recent publication Reducing Impacts of Food Loss and Waste: Proceedings of a Workshop (2019) by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

链接:

http://www.ifpri.org/blog/measuring-and-reducing-food-loss-developing-countries

8．世行下调全球经济增速预期 维持中国今年增速6.2%不变

【中国一带一路网】世界银行日前发布最新一期《全球经济展望》报告认为，全球经济增长面临重大风险，预计全球经济增长2019年将放慢至2.6％，2020年略微回升至2.7％，并警告全球经济面临重大下行风险，易受到贸易紧张局势和金融动荡影响。新兴和发展中经济体增长受到投资疲软制约，下行风险加大，包括贸易紧张局势可能进一步升级、金融压力重现以及一些主要经济体经济增速降幅超出预期等。

链接:

https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/92993.htm

9．中国和马来西亚达成进口20万吨马来西亚棕榈油的易货协议

【中国农业信息网】马来西亚媒体报道，中国已经同意通过易货交易进口近1.5亿美元的马来西亚棕榈油。报道称，马来西亚将向中国出口价值10亿人民币（约合1.4487亿美元）的棕榈油，约合20万吨。媒体援引马来西亚种植与原产业部长郭素沁（Teresa Kok）的话称，作为交换，马来西亚将从中国获得建筑服务、自然资源产品以及民用国防设备。马来西亚一直努力降低棕榈油库存，旨在提振价格。去年12月份棕榈油库存曾增至19年来的最高水平。马来西亚希望中国采购更多的马来西亚棕榈油。中国是全球第三大棕榈油进口国。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201906/t20190605_6406288.htm

10．Illegally grown GM aubergines highlight India's continuing ambivalence to transgenic crops

【Chemistry World】An Indian farmer has been found illegally growing a genetically modified (GM) aubergine. The event immediately sparked anti-GM protests and anti-GM lobby groups have filed a public interest litigation in the supreme court demanding a complete moratorium on the growing of GM crops. The discovery highlights India's ongoing, uneasy relationship with genetically modified organisms. Activists discovered that a farmer in a Haryana state village was cultivating a transgenic aubergine in April, and alerted the government and media. The illiterate farmer had apparently bought the seedlings from a vendor at a bus stop. He was seeking a variety resistant to the fruit and shoot borer moth,

unaware that he was buying a GM crop.

链接:

<div align="center">【文献速递】</div>

1．Passing the food and agricultural R&D buck? The United States and China

作者：Yuan Chai；Philip G.Pardey；Connie Chan-Kang；Jikun Huang

文献源：Food Policy,2019

摘要：The global geographical balance of food and agricultural R&D spending is shifting, characterized by a declining U.S. share and a rising middle-income-country share, propelled heavily by the rapid rise of spending in China. Based on our newly compiled data, we estimate that China now outspends the United States on both public and private food and agricultural research on a purchasing power parity basis. The public-private orientation of the research has also changed markedly, with the private sector now accounting for around two-thirds of the food and agricultural R&D spending total in both China and the United States. Our estimates indicate that China's private sector tilts heavily towards post-farm R&D activities, whereas the U.S. private sector is split more evenly between on-farm and post-farm spending. While the intensity of Chinese investment in food and agricultural R&D (relative to agricultural GDP) is beginning to grow, it still lags well behind the food and agricultural R&D investment intensities of the United States and other higher-income Asian countries (e.g., Japan and South Korea). The development regularities we reveal in the longer-run trends are indicative of future R&D investment patterns with potentially profound long-run implications for the size, shape and accessibility of the global stocks of scientific knowledge that underpin food and agricultural sectors worldwide.

链接:

2．Sustainable agricultural practices, environmental risk mitigation and livelihood improvements: Empirical evidence from Northern Ethiopia

作者：Woldegebrial Zeweld；GuidoVan Huylenbroeck

文献源：Land Use Policy,2019

摘 要 ： Using sustainable agriculture practices has various economic, social and environmental benefits. Determining the attitude of farmers toward risk is an important first step in understanding their behaviour and coping strategies to mitigate environmental risks. This paper investigates the dual impacts of some agricultural practices on agricultural yields and farmers' livelihoods considering sustainable farmland. Cross-sectional data is collected from farmers in six rural villages in Tigray region, Northern Ethiopia using structured questionnaires. Results show that education, labour supply, agricultural extension services, attitudes, social capital, risk mitigation attitudes, farming experience and soil conditions are factors that significantly affect farmers' decisions to adopt these practices. The practices are adopted either in isolation or jointly of integrated sustainable practices that increase crop production, household income and asset. Therefore, government and other development actors should promote their adoptions especially in drought-prone, degraded and water-stressed areas

链接:

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S026483771831490X?dgcid=raven_sd_aip_email

3．Direct intervention or indirect support? The effects of cooperative control measures on farmers' implementation of quality and safety standards

作者：JiehongZhou；ZhiyingYang

文献源：Food Policy,2019

摘要：In recent years, labor-intensive agricultural products from developing countries have exhibited inferior performance in international trade due to quality and safety incidents, among which pesticide residue is a major issue. Aiming to improve food quality and safety in the context of cooperatives, we introduced three categories of control measures: outcome control, process control and social control. Based on the Pre-Harvest Interval Standard (PHIS), we selected three indices, farmers' implementation rate of PHIS, absolute distance to PHIS and relative distance to PHIS, to evaluate appropriateness of pesticides use, reduction of pesticide residue and safety improvements of agricultural products. By using random sampling survey data, we empirically analyzed the marginal effects of control measures and their combinations on food quality and safety standards. The empirical results show that implementing process control, namely, unified production standards or supply of

unified agricultural inputs, can comprehensively improve farmers' implementation rate of PHIS, absolute distance and relative distance to PHIS respectively by 34.9%, 3.2 days and 46.0% on average. While the effects of outcome control (safety inspection) and social control (bonus-penalty incentive or training) are restricted to other measures. Therefore, we suggest cooperatives should take farmers' features, implementation conditions and the effects of control measures into consideration in order to make a sustainable management plan for improving food quality and safety and enhancing competitiveness in international markets.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/80/Csgk0F0J37eAC2x3AAcvuXQA9iE755.pdf

4．我国对"一带一路"沿线国家农业机械出口潜力

作者：潘彪；赵金鑫；田志宏

文献源：中国知网,2019

摘要："一带一路"沿线国家是我国农业机械的重要出口市场,1996—2016年我国对这些国家的农业机械产品出口规模不断扩大。通过构建时变随机前沿引力模型,分析我国对沿线国家农业机械的出口效率和潜力。结果表明,经济发展水平、人口规模、耕地面积、地理距离等因素均对出口规模有显著影响;建立双边自贸区、实施农机购置补贴政策以及贸易对象制度环境的改善,能够消除贸易阻力,提高贸易效率,拓展出口空间;总体来看,我国农业机械的出口效率不断提升,贸易环境趋于改善,但仍存在超过30%的贸易非效率,尤其是在西亚和中东、南亚国家,有较大的出口增长潜力,应重点拓展对这些地区的农业机械贸易。

链接：

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/71/Csgk0F0G_C2AaZfnAAjSuRuKlT0324.pdf

5．中国与"一带一路"沿线国家农业机械产品出口效率及贸易潜力研究——基于随机前沿引力模型的实证分析

作者：赵明；杨孟卓

文献源：中国知网,2019

摘要：本文综合运用随机前沿模型实证分析了中国与"一带一路"沿线国家之间的出口贸易效率、贸易发展潜力及相关影响因素。结果显示,中国与"一带一路"沿线国家在农业机械领域的贸易效率处于逐步提升的变化过程。与阿拉伯联合酋长国、缅甸和约旦等国的农业机械产品出口效率处于最高水平,与塔吉克斯坦、摩尔多瓦、印度和阿曼等国的农

业机械产品出口效率较低,存在较大的贸易阻力;与塔吉克斯坦、摩尔多瓦等国的贸易潜力较大,而与阿拉伯联合酋长国、缅甸等国的贸易潜力较小。最后,针对进一步提升中国与"一带一路"沿线国家在农业机械产品领域的出口效率、充分挖掘市场潜力等问题给出了一些可行性高且较为有效的建议。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/71/Csgk0F0G_PWAVsvNABS8Mxg2IGg560.pdf

6．Public spending in federal protected areas in Brazil

作者：José Maria Cardoso daSilva；Teresa Cristina Albuquerque deCastro Dias

文献源：Land Use Policy,2019

摘要：Establishing protected areas (PAs) is one of the most common land use policies implemented by governments to maintain healthy ecosystems at different spatial scales and in distinct socioeconomic settings. However, reliable knowledge on government spending in PAs and the factors that influence this spending is limited. In this study, we describe the public spending by the Brazilian government in a set of 289 federal PAs that altogether cover an area of 743,406 km2. Then, we assess how six contextual factors (area, age, population density, human development index [HDI], ecological regions, and management group) influence this spending. From 20132016, the Brazilian government invested at least US$197.8 million in 289 PAs. The average annual spending per km2 presents a wide variation, ranging from US$0.3/km2 to US$392,250/km2. A linear regression model indicates that (1) the annual public spending increases with PA size, PA age, human population density, and HDI; (2) multiple-use PAs receive fewer resources than strict-protection PAs do; and (3) no difference exists in the public spending in PAs between Amazon—the region perceived by the national population as the most important for Brazil's natural resources—and other ecological regions in the country. Our study highlights the urgent need to document the flows of financial resources to PAs, with the aim of understanding their variation patterns and the processes that cause such a variation. Similar studies in other countries are required to evaluate if the patterns that we describe here are general or are country specific. Besides, separately assessing the investments coming from governments and the financial resources provided by other conservation investors (i.e., NGOs, multilateral, corporations) is worthwhile to produce a more comprehensive and nuanced view of financial flows to PAs.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/80/Csgk0F0J4jKARn4BABLYn217uac326.pdf

7．一带一路"倡议下边疆农产品对外贸易质量保障体系的建构与引领——以"丝绸之路经济带核心区"新疆为例

作者：赵丽莉

文献源：中国知网,2019

摘要：新疆是丝绸之路中国最前沿、最核心的地带,未来在国家建设丝绸之路经济带、中巴经济走廊等政策措施的强力推动下,将成为我国西部地区重要的对外开放门户和重要通道。新疆拥有丰富的农产品优势资源,农产品产业和对外贸易发展将是实施乡村振兴战略和推进"丝绸之路经济带核心区"建设的重要突破口之一,但在对外贸易中面临着农产品技术含量和附加值不高、农产品质量安全管控不健全、农产品质量标准化认证缺乏等品质提升方面的障碍。基于中共中央农业供给侧结构性改革及乡村振兴战略实施的要求,为推进"一带一路"倡议中新疆农产品产业绿色生态发展,构建农产品对外贸易质量安全保障体系具有现实必要性,这需要重视发挥地理标志在农产品产业发展中的作用,加强农产品质量安全管控和国际标准认证工作,推动口岸服务农产品对外贸易便利化。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/71/Csgk0F0G_faAXHNWAARoOcGnDg4351.pdf

8．中国与"一带一路"国家农业投资合作潜力和空间分析

作者：苏珊珊；霍学喜；黄梅波

文献源：中国知网,2019

摘要：中国对"一带一路"国家农业投资合作潜力是合理配置资源的基础。文章利用2015-2017年农业投资以及宏观数据,基于生产要素互补性视角、科学构建指标体系测度,分析中国与"一带一路"国家间农业生产要素互补性和投资合作潜力。研究结果表明:(1)寻求地缘优势的投资模式,造成对"一带一路"国家农业生产要素利用不全面、不充分,降低投资合作收益。(2)中国对中东欧国家现阶段农业投资的间断性和偶发性,与农业生产要素间的高度或中高度互补不相匹配、合作潜力巨大。(3)新加坡、俄罗斯、乌兹别克斯坦等7国是"一带一路"国家中最具农业投资合作潜力的国家,但需要依据农业生产要素比较优势差异选择投资合作模式和产业链环节。据此,提出深入发掘"一带一路"各国农业生产要素互补性、优化投资布局、精准设计产业合作结构、创新合作模式等建议。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/71/Csgk0F0G_pSAM7m-AAwLsrFzcjU154.pdf

9．经济全球化背景下我国农产品国际贸易的发展之路

作者：丁杰

文献源：中国知网,2019

摘要：随着全球贸易和全球生产体系的迅速发展,经济全球化持续深入,各国经济相互依赖程度日益加深,国家间的经济往来障碍逐步减少,这也为农产品国际贸易发展提供了良好机遇。目前,我国多数农产品产量稳居世界首位,是名副其实的农业大国,但由于我国人均耕地和水资源匮乏,以及农业劳动生产率、组织化程度较低,特别是种植业条件不具备比较优势,导致多数农产品生产成本和市场价格偏高,农产品质量安全与市场消费需求存在较大差距,我国农产品国际竞争力仍有待提高。在经济全球化背景下,中国农产品要走出去,打开海外市场,必须要以全球化思维促进各个国家和地区之间的农业交流与合作,通过农业结构调整、品质优化、全球供应链体系的重新构建,以此来寻求我国农业升级和农产品国际贸易稳定、健康发展之路。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/71/Csgk0F0HAMWAOSidAB4QVK8gXRk331.pdf

10．The role of health, experience, and educational attainment in agricultural production: Evidence from smallholders in Burkina Faso

作者：CORRESPONDING AUTHOR；Ousmane Badiane

文献源：AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,2019

摘 要： We apply parametric and nonparametric methods to data from smallholders in Burkina Faso and assess the role that human capital characteristics play in the agricultural production process. Our results point to the technology-changing nature of health, education, and experience. However, effects are rather heterogeneous. The productivity elasticity of health is much larger for households in the lowest landholding quintiles, while returns to experience are larger for households in the upper quintile. In terms of policy implications, our results suggest that productivity can be stimulated through the allocation of expenditure to social services that enhance certain types of human capital. Interventions aimed at improving the health status of households with smaller landholdings could have particularly strong welfare effects.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/80/Csgk0F0J5fCAJPlTABD1Y2jerYA085.pdf

【行业报告】

1．Oilseeds: World Markets and Trade-201906

发布源：USDA

发布时间：2019-06-11

摘要：Global oilseed production is forecast to decline slightly in 2019/20 in contrast to the steady rise observed over the past several years. Soybean production is projected to fall as reduced plantings and harvest in North America more than offset increases in all other regions. Sunflowerseed production is also forecast to fall as flat or declining production is expected in all major producing regions. Both rapeseed and palm kernel output are expected to grow with rapeseed production nearly flat to rising in most regions while palm kernel rises with growing palm oil.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/80/Csgk0F0JjKiAMm4AACghoVTY8Ks995.pdf

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