

《“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10期（总第48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5月20日

【动态资讯】

1. Chinese investments fuel growth in African science

【nature】 Inside a greenhouse on the edge of Nairobi, a small crate holds the hopes of Robert Gituru and a team of researchers from Kenya and China. It is filled with healthy bunches of red and green grapes — some of the first ever produced in central Africa. The grapes are varieties developed by the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and designed to thrive in warm, semi-arid environments. A joint Kenyan-Chinese team has been growing them with the aim of planting the seeds of a wine-producing industry in Kenya. “It’s got some people here very excited,” says Gituru, director of the Sino-Africa Joint Research Centre, a facility established with the help of CAS that opened last November in the grounds of the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.

链接:

https://www.nature.com/immersive/d41586-019-01398-x/index.html?utm_source=Nature+Briefing&utm_campaign=682fc5c11f-briefing-dy-20190515&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_c9dfd39373-682fc5c11f-44044989

2. Russia joins in global gene-editing bonanza

【nature】 Russia is embracing gene-editing. A 111-billion-rouble (US\$1.7-billion) federal programme aims to create 10 new varieties of gene-edited crops and animals by 2020 — and another 20 by 2027. Alexey Kochetov, director of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) Institute of Cytology and Genetics in Novosibirsk, welcomed the research programme, noting that genetics in Russia has been “chronically underfinanced”

for decades. Funding for science plummeted in the 1990s following the break-up of the Soviet Union, and Russia still lags behind other major powers: in 2017, it spent 1.11% of its gross domestic product on research, compared with 2.13% in China and 2.79% in the United States.

链接:

https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-01519-6?utm_source=Nature+Briefing&utm_campaign=682fc5c11f-briefing-dy-20190515&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_c9dfd39373-682fc5c11f-44044989

3. 国际货币基金组织和巴基斯坦达成60亿美元贷款协议

【中国一带一路网】巴基斯坦财政部12日晚间表示，巴基斯坦和国际货币基金组织（IMF）的谈判代表已经就向该国发放一笔60亿美元的贷款达成协议。巴基斯坦财政部长阿卜杜勒-哈菲兹-谢赫(Abdul Hafeez Shaikh)在官方巴基斯坦电视台发表讲话时表示：“我们已经与IMF的工作人员就60亿美元贷款达成协议，这笔资金将在未来三年内发放。”该协议尚未得到IMF管理层和执行董事会的正式确认。IMF官网上的一份声明表示，巴基斯坦经济增长乏力、通胀上升、债务高企、外部市场疲软，经济中存在大量“不正规”的情况，人力资本支出过低，贫困问题严重。本次援助的目标是通过税收措施削减巴基斯坦的债务，以改善税收收入，改革其摇摇欲坠的能源行业，同时实行“由市场决定的汇率”，以帮助金融行业运转。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/90064.htm>

4. 2019年1-3月中国与格鲁吉亚贸易额同比增长26.8%

【中国一带一路网】据格国家统计局数据，2019年1-3月中国与格鲁吉亚双边贸易额为2.57亿美元，同比增长26.8%，其中格鲁吉亚对华出口3525.52万美元，同比增长72.6%；自华进口2.22亿美元，同比增长21.6%。根据该数据，2019年第一季度，中国是格鲁吉亚第四大贸易伙伴，占格对外贸易总额的9.2%。格前三大贸易伙伴依次是土耳其（占比13.3%）、俄罗斯（占比11.6%）和阿塞拜疆（占比9.7%）。中国是格第二大进口来源国，格自华进口占全部进口额的11.2%。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/90066.htm>

5. 中企农业合作项目促老挝粮食增产 助更多人摆脱贫困

【中国一带一路网】从老挝首都万象驱车向东南行驶400多公里，记者来到了中南部省份甘蒙省一个名叫农平的村庄。村子不小，上百户民居散落在道路两旁，不少高脚屋下晒着一堆堆稻谷。5月是老挝的热季，稻谷收割完毕，烈日炙烤着大地，几头耕牛懒洋洋地喘着粗气。农平村的卓坎大爷正在用拖拉机犁地，肥沃的土地被翻出来，像翻滚的波浪。卓坎说：“雨季很快到了，把田犁好，雨水来了就可以插秧。要是不下雨，也不用愁，灌溉渠就在稻田旁，随时可以取水。”

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/89865.htm>

6. 白俄罗斯乳制品对华出口量达18.65万吨 出口额达6050万美元

【中国一带一路网】穿了两层无菌服、两层鞋套，戴上口罩、发套，双手反复清洗……经过一系列严格的消毒过程后，本报记者跟随塔吉亚娜进入奶粉生产车间参观。车间里的工人并不多，因为从产品加工到包装，全部流程均由自动化生产线完成，工人只需在机器旁静静值守。塔吉亚娜是白俄罗斯乳制品企业贝兰多的一名品控主管，她告诉记者：“我在这里工作了35年，对乳制品质量非常有信心，中国顾客非常喜欢我们的产品。”去年，白俄罗斯乳制品向中国出口额激增8倍。“‘一带一路’倡议为白俄罗斯企业带来了巨大商机。”贝兰多总经理阿列克山德表示。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/89764.htm>

7. Fix the broken food system in three steps

【nature】Land use and food production are not meeting people's needs¹. Agriculture destroys forests and biodiversity, squanders water and releases one-quarter of global greenhouse-gas emissions. Yet one-third of food is wasted, 800 million people remain undernourished, 2 billion are deficient in micronutrients, and obesity is on the rise. These figures will worsen as the planet warms, soils degrade and the global population grows, urbanizes and consumes more.

链接:

https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-01420-2?utm_source=Nature+Briefing&utm_campaign=453877cf49-briefing-dy-20190508&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_c9df d39373-453877cf49-44044989

8. South America is embracing Beijing's science silk road

【nature】 Even before Chinese President Xi Jinping unveiled the monumental trade plan now known as the Belt and Road Initiative to the rest of the world, he was already selling elements of it to astronomers. Mónica Rubio, president of the Chilean Society of Astronomy in Santiago, vividly recalls sitting in a packed auditorium in August 2012 when Xi made his pitch during the opening address at a meeting of the International Astronomical Union in Beijing.

链接:

https://www.nature.com/immersive/d41586-019-01127-4/index.html?utm_source=Nature+Briefing&utm_campaign=aee9b4f59b-briefing-dy-20190510&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_c9dfd39373-aee9b4f59b-44044989

9. 中巴经济走廊第二阶段将以产业合作为重点

【中国一带一路网】据中国驻巴基斯坦使馆经济商务参赞处消息，巴基斯坦《黎明报》报道，巴基斯坦总理伊姆兰·汗刚刚结束了为期四天的中国之行。访华期间伊姆兰·汗总理会见了中国国家主席习近平和国家副主席王岐山等领导人，讨论了中巴经济走廊的下一阶段建设。驻巴基斯坦大使姚敬介绍，第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛期间，中巴两国领导人见证了中巴自贸协定第二阶段协议、中巴经济走廊ML-1项目升级改造及哈维连陆港建设初步设计一期工作完成声明、中巴海洋科学合作谅解备忘录、中巴经济走廊社会民生合作谅解备忘录、中巴经济技术合作协定、拉沙卡伊特别经济区特许经营协议等多项双边合作文件的签署。双方还就14项合作倡议和合作文件达成共识，涵盖交通、海关、农业、邮政、能源、减灾、科技、环保、知识产权等诸多领域。370名中国企业家出席巴方在北京举办的中巴贸易投资论坛，看好巴发展潜力，寻找对巴投资商机。这些合作紧紧围绕走廊下一阶段产业合作和社会民生重点，完全契合巴政府“新巴基斯坦”执政理念和巴普通民众诉求，集中体现了中巴两国深化利益融合、携手共谋发展的期待和决心，为新时代中巴关系和中巴经济走廊发展注入了新动力。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/89175.htm>

10. Synchronizing food production can have disastrous effects

【The Conversation】 Crop failures are an important cause of food price spikes, conflict and food insecurity. The likelihood of local crop failures being catastrophic at the global level is exacerbated when they happen at the same time — that is, when our agricultural systems

become more synchronized. In a paper in Nature Ecology and Evolution, we show that while some crops such as maize and soybean have become less synchronized in recent decades (a seemingly good news story), the synchronization of production between crops increased overall. This has, in turn, destabilized our total global calorie supply.

链接:

<https://theconversation.com/synchronizing-food-production-can-have-disastrous-effects-114903>

【文献速递】

1. 中国与“一带一路”国家贸易潜力和贸易效率的实证分析

作者: 杨依婷

文献源: 价格月刊,2019

摘要: 构建随机前沿引力模型研究中国与“一带一路”沿线各国的贸易潜力与效率,根据估计出的贸易非效率项,用贸易非效率模型分析影响贸易效率的因素。研究表明,中国与沿线地区的人均GDP、人口规模、地理距离和内陆国的限制对贸易潜力有显著影响,贸易非效率是导致实际贸易水平与贸易潜力产生差距的主要原因;缩小政体民主度差距、提升贸易自由度以及签订区域贸易协定有助于提升贸易效率。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6D/Csgk0FzeX--AS4SGAB4iQMezkHw170.pdf>

2. The impact of maize price shocks on household food security: Panel evidence from Tanzania

作者: Robert Rudolf

文献源: Food Policy,2019

摘要: Using three waves (2008/09, 2010/11, 2012/13) of the Tanzanian National Panel Survey, this study investigates the impact of maize price shocks on household food security. Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, calorie intake stagnated for urban households, yet sharply deteriorated for rural households. The latter was driven by a significant decline in the consumption of the major staple maize which showed strongest price hikes among all major food items. Fixed-effects regressions indicate a clear negative relationship between maize prices and average household energy intake. Almost all population groups were found to be negatively affected by maize price shocks, with rural landless households being the most vulnerable group. In particular, a 50 percent rise in maize prices decreases caloric intake for

rural (urban) households on average by 4.4 (5.4) percent, and for rural landless households by 12.6 percent. Results further indicate that subsistence agriculture can act as an effective strategy to insure against food price volatility.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6D/Csgk0FzeZaOAKJGkACJ7j0xJM4U736.pdf>

3. 贸易竞争、贸易互补与贸易环境——中国与中东欧国家贸易合作的实证检验

作者: 邓靖;;李敬

文献源: 首都经济贸易大学学报,2019

摘要: 近年来,中国与中东欧国家贸易合作呈现递增趋势,是中欧关系的重要补充;中东欧国家主要出口机械产品,对基础设施建设需求较大;中国与中东欧国家的贸易互补大于贸易竞争,合作空间较大;中国加深与中东欧国家的贸易往来对于欧盟的负面影响并不显著,反而能够提升欧盟经济体的综合实力,即中东欧国家加入欧盟能够优化贸易环境。建议推动“放管服”改革,减税降费,完善相关法律法规;推动供给侧结构性改革,提升产品附加值,借鉴中东欧国家高端机械制造的经验;处理好中欧产业竞争与互补关系,避免在机械制造领域开展直接竞争;构建包括中国、中东欧国家、欧盟以及其他国际性组织在内的常态化交流机制等。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6D/Csgk0FzeW_CAV_-5AAxL9FYwx74907.pdf

4. Climate-smart agricultural practices and welfare of rural smallholders in Ethiopia: Does planting method matter?

作者: Amare Fentie;;Abebe D.Beyene

文献源: Land Use Policy,2019

摘要: The purpose of this study is to provide empirical evidence on the impact of a climate-smart agricultural practice (row planting) on the welfare of rural households. Data collected from 260 households in Gubalafto woreda of Amhara region in Ethiopia were analyzed using Propensity Score Matching (PSM) and a Semi-parametric Local Instrumental Variable (LIV) version of the generalized Roy model. The results from the PSM model revealed that adoption of row planting technology has a positive and significant impact on per capita consumption and on crop income per hectare. Covariates are well balanced and the impact estimate is insensitive to unobserved selection bias indicating that the estimates are a pure effect of the row planting technology. Marginal benefit of row planting is

increasing with higher propensity of the farmer to adopt the climate smart planting technology. Therefore, scaling up the technology will significantly contribute to farmers' resilience against the adverse effects of climate change through enhancing household's income and food security.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6D/Csgk0FzeadOAdbVzAB0pd-fdSss479.pdf>

5. Reprint of: Food security and violent conflict: Introduction to the special issue

作者: Tilman Brück;;Marcod' Errico

文献源: World Development,2019

摘要: We review briefly recent trends in food security and violent conflict and the quantitative literature discussing their interactions, as reflected by the papers in this special issue. We find a large diversity in experiences of food security and conflict, posing a challenge for causal identification which can be resolved by spatially disaggregated, high frequency micro-level data on both food security and conflict. We identify examples of strong individual and institutional capacities to cope with conflict, maintaining food security against the odds across very diverse settings, stressing the importance in accounting for the type of conflict at the micro-level. We also discuss how the concept of resilience is a useful lens for understanding household food security in conflict settings and we outline how food insecurity and conflict can lead to protracted crises. Finally, we identify future research topics in this field. Overall, the special issue contributes to the literature on food security and violent conflict by highlighting three insights: First, the need for adequate data to advance the analytical and policy agendas; second, the diversity of experiences of conflict and food security; and, third, the decisive role played by specific practices and policies in smoothing the negative effects of conflicts for food security.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6D/Csgk0FzeZD-APYkTAAQgbTQgQUo038.pdf>

6. A model to examine farm household trade-offs and synergies with an application to smallholders in Vietnam

作者: Lenora Ditzler;;Adam M.Komarek

文献源: Agricultural Systems,2019

摘要: Farm models have the potential to describe farming systems and livelihoods, identify

trade-offs and synergies, and provide ex-ante assessments of agricultural technologies and policies. We developed three new modules related to budget, labor, and human nutrition for the bio-economic whole-farm model 'FarmDESIGN'. The expanded model positions the farming enterprise within the farm household. We illustrate the model's new capabilities for farm households in two villages in Northwest Vietnam, where we conducted multi-objective optimization to identify options for improving the farm households' current performance on key sustainability and livelihood indicators. Modeling results suggest trade-offs between environmental, economic, and social objectives are common, although not universal. The new modules increase the scope for modeling flows of resources (namely cash, labor, and food) between the farm enterprise and the farm household, as well as beyond the farm gate. This allows conducting modeling explorations, optimization routines, and scenario analyses in farming systems research.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6D/Csgk0Fzea22AHW4oACrp0j7yeiQ179.pdf>

7. “一带一路”倡议下中国与东盟国家海洋经贸合作对策研究——基于空间布局的视角

作者: 陈秀莲

文献源: 国际经济合作,2019

摘要: 在中国建设海洋强国、开展“21世纪海上丝绸之路”建设、中国—东盟自贸区升级等新形势下,研究中国与东盟国家的海洋经贸往来,加快彼此经济合作有着重要的意义。本文对中国与东盟国家的海洋经贸空间布局现状进行了分析,在此基础上,提出了构建“海洋经贸合作圈”的“多园四区一核一圈”空间维度合作模式,以中国和东盟国家的重要城市和重要港口为增长极,以国际通道和交通基础设施的建设为主轴开展空间合作,加快建设内陆成为海洋经贸合作核心区的辐射和支撑,推动海陆联动发展的内陆腹地建设等空间合作布局建议。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6D/Csgk0FzeXVmAI_JhABjiSiKp1CM998.pdf

8. “一带一路”战略背景下辽宁省农产品贸易的优势、对策及前景研究

作者: 张波;;张馨月;;朱明欣

文献源: 农业经济,2019

摘要: 良好的资源和区位优势使辽宁成为农产品贸易的重要省份。论文首先从农产品出口额、农产品贸易差额、农产品结构和农产品出口市场分析了辽宁省农产品贸易现状;

然后从竞争力指数、显示性优势指数、政策优势和品牌优势介绍了辽宁省农产品贸易优势;其次从多角度提出了促进辽宁省农产品贸易发展的对策;最后分析了"一带一路"战略背景下辽宁省农产品贸易的发展前景。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6D/Csgk0FzeXwmACY8ZABYa1PibXm4215.pdf>

9. Rethinking power and institutions in the shadows of neoliberalism: (An introduction to a special issue of World Development)

作者: Prakash Kashwan;;Lauren M.MacLean

文献源: World Development,2019

摘要: Despite the recognition that institutions matter for international development, the debates over institutional reforms tend to obscure the role of power. Neoliberal models of development are often promoted in terms of their technical merits and efficiency gains and rarely account for the multiple ways that social, economic and political power shape institutional design and institutional change. Even recent efforts to address power tend to conceptualize it too narrowly. This special issue seeks to rethink the role of power in institutional creation and change in the context of persistent neoliberalism. In the introduction, we synthesize the literature on the nature of power to develop a new conceptual framework a power in institutions matrix that highlights the multiple dimensions of power involved in institutional development and change. We argue that such a theoretically-informed mapping of power in institutions will enable scholars, practitioners, and citizen groups to go beyond the standard critiques in order to analyze the multifaceted effects of neoliberal institutional change. Our introduction draws on an extensive literature review as well as the special issue contributors who examine institutional change in a variety of policy sectors in Africa, South Asia, Latin America, and North America. We find that a range of diverse local, national and transnational actors, with disparate access to power, negotiate institutional changes from above and below through overt imposition of and resistance to new rules, influence of agendas, and promotion of discourses. Neoliberalism thus creates a new distributive politics. The special issue thus offers a theoretically-grounded approach for linking international and domestic power differences to the process of institutional change, with a specific focus on equity and sustainability. In a departure from the current literature's focus on elite bargains, we showcase the efforts by

less powerful groups to gain a foothold in decision-making processes.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6D/Csgk0FzeaF-APR-aAAj8z_vjzcU077.pdf

10. “一带一路”投资便利化与中国对外直接投资选择——基于跨国面板数据及投资引力模型的实证研究

作者: 张亚斌

文献源: 国际贸易问题,2019

摘要: 本文构建了一套系统的投资便利化测度体系,运用均值主成分分析法测度“一带一路”沿线50个亚欧非国家的投资便利化水平,并基于拓展引力模型实证分析其对中国对外直接投资的影响。研究表明:各国投资便利化水平差异非常显著,欧洲发达国家普遍高于亚洲和非洲国家,中亚、南亚、东欧和非洲是投资便利化亟待改善的重点地区;国内生产总值、劳动力规模、自然资源禀赋、双边投资协定和投资便利化对中国对外直接投资有显著促进作用;税负水平、距离成本呈现出显著的负向效应;商业投资环境对促进投资增长贡献最大,东南亚为投资潜力最大的地区,投资便利化的改善对亚洲和非洲等欠发达地区投资增长的空间更大。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6D/Csgk0Fzeb06AYnT6ABLS3wbNXQw307.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Continental Investment Plan for accelerating Rice Self-Sufficiency in Africa

发布源: africa rice

发布时间: 2018-12-10

摘要: Rice has become a major staple food in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). It is the single most important source of dietary energy in West Africa and the third most important for SSA. Demand is growing faster than for any other food staple, because of changes in consumer preferences, rapid urbanization and population growth. In the aftermath of the rice crisis in 2007/2008 in SSA, mostly related to high rice prices, many African countries planned to boost domestic rice production in pursuit of self-sufficiency. However, despite significant increases in production, SSA has become increasingly dependent on rice imports, raising concerns for policy regarding food security.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6D/Csgk0FzedNCAZn79ADZL32AyZuo106.pdf>

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