

## 《“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

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### 【动态资讯】

#### 1. India election: Are farmers on track to double their incomes by 2022 as promised?

【BBC】It's been a running theme of Narendra Modi's government - angry farmers on the streets demanding an end to the crisis on India's farms. They want a better deal. In state elections in December 2018, the ruling BJP fared poorly - something media reports have put down to a loss of support in rural areas.

链接:

[https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-46640789?intlink\\_from\\_url=https://www.bbc.com/news/topics/ce1qrvggxt/agriculture&link\\_location=live-reporting-story](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-46640789?intlink_from_url=https://www.bbc.com/news/topics/ce1qrvggxt/agriculture&link_location=live-reporting-story)

#### 2. Indonesia to challenge 'discriminative' EU directive on palm oil

【Rauter】Indonesia intends to challenge an EU directive on renewable energy at the World Trade Organization, arguing the plan to curb the use of crops that cause deforestation will unfairly target palm oil, a senior Indonesian official told Reuters. The world's top producer of the oil is also reviewing its relations with the European Union over the issue and urging other Southeast Asian nations to defer plans to upgrade EU ties, said Mahendra Siregar, special staff at the foreign ministry.

链接:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/indonesia-eu-palmoil/rpt-indonesia-to-challenge-discriminative-eu-directive-on-palm-oil-idUSL3N1ZV3LL>

### 3. GRAINS-Soybeans firm as market eyes U.S.-China trade breakthrough

【Reuter】U.S. soybean prices rose more than 0.5 percent on Friday amid heightened hopes for a trade deal between Washington and Beijing, although the oilseed was still on course to post a fall for the week.

链接:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/global-grains/grains-soybeans-firm-as-market-eyes-u-s-china-trade-breakthrough-idUSL3N1ZW1JN>

### 4. How Deep Is Venezuela's Food Crisis?

【GRO】Venezuelans have been forced to adopt the so-called Maduro diet, a resentful nod to the country's contested leader of the past five years who has been blamed for nationwide food shortages. With hyperinflation crimping purchasing power, many Venezuelans have shifted their consumption patterns away from higher-calorie-and-protein food sources, such as corn and wheat, to cheaper but lower-quality food such as plantains, potatoes, cassava, and yucca. An academic survey shows significant weight loss among Venezuelans because of inadequate access to affordable, high-quality foods.

链接:

[https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/how-deep-is-venezuelas-food-crisis?utm\\_campaign=January%202019%20content%20emails&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=69459551&hsenc=p2ANqtz-9JSL4nRsQg8xypoXKevWUdvlxSSTjysbTACkHR6L6XANiYFs2EuMw5H4qmFou7cyAQ-8gFJ\\_q3oJH1vDgQrVZFAUNSA&hsmi=69459551](https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/how-deep-is-venezuelas-food-crisis?utm_campaign=January%202019%20content%20emails&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=69459551&hsenc=p2ANqtz-9JSL4nRsQg8xypoXKevWUdvlxSSTjysbTACkHR6L6XANiYFs2EuMw5H4qmFou7cyAQ-8gFJ_q3oJH1vDgQrVZFAUNSA&hsmi=69459551)

### 5. 中国与乌兹别克斯坦贸易额同比增长35.2%

【中国一带一路网】根据乌兹别克斯坦国家统计局最新公布的数据，2018年乌中双边贸易额约为64.28亿美元，同比增长35.2%，占乌外贸总额的19%，中国继续保持乌第一大贸易伙伴国地位。其中，中国自乌进口28.69亿美元，对乌出口35.59亿美元，占乌出口和进口总额比重分别达20.1%和18.2%，为乌第一大出口目的地国和第一大进口来源国。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/78406.htm>

### 6. 2018年我与非洲贸易额2041.9亿美元 同比增长19.7%

【中国一带一路网】据中国海关统计，2018年，我与非洲进出口总额2041.9亿美元，同

比增长19.7%，超出我同期外贸总体增幅7.1个百分点。其中，我对非出口1049.1亿美元，增长10.8%，自非进口992.8亿美元，增长30.8%；顺差56.3亿美元，同比降低70.0%。12月份当月，我与非洲进出口总额182.7亿美元，同比增长15.5%，环比增长2.1%。其中，我对非出口95.5亿美元，同比增长3.9%，环比增长3.0%；自非进口87.2亿美元，同比增长33.7%，环比增长2.2%；贸易顺差8.4亿美元，同比降低68.7%，环比增长13.5%。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/78303.htm>

## 7. 泰国“东部经济走廊”促进产业升级 中企投资已达到600亿泰铢

【中国一带一路网】“泰国正在全力推进三大机场连接高铁、乌塔堡机场、廉差邦港口三期、航空维修中心、东部航空城五大基础设施项目建设，随着‘东部经济走廊’五大基础设施投资落地，今年泰国将实现5%的经济增长。”泰国“东部经济走廊”发展政策委员会秘书长卡尼近日表示，“东部经济走廊”投资将成为泰国经济未来较长一段时间的驱动引擎。“东部经济走廊”指泰国在东部沿海的差春骚、春武里和罗勇三府设立的经济特区，通过大力发展基础设施建设及实行一系列投资优惠政策吸引高附加值产业到此落户，是泰国正在实施的“泰国4.0战略”旗舰项目。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/78299.htm>

## 8. 2018年中国继续保持乌第一大贸易伙伴国地位

【中国一带一路网】乌兹别克斯坦“详情”网22日消息，根据乌国家统计局公布的数据，2018年，乌中贸易额约64.28亿美元，同比增长35.2%，占乌外贸总额的19%，中国继续保持乌第一大贸易伙伴国地位。其中，中方进口28.69亿美元，占乌出口总额的20.1%；中方出口约35.59亿美元，占乌进口总额的18.2%，为乌第一大出口目的地国和第一大进口来源国，中方贸易顺差约6.9亿美元。2018年，乌外贸总额338.15亿美元，同比增长27.3%，其中，乌方出口约142.58亿美元，增长13.6%，进口195.57亿美元，增长39.6%，贸易逆差52.99亿美元。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/78230.htm>

## 9. 中越贸易额突破1000亿美元

【中国一带一路网】据越南海关总局统计，2018年中越双边贸易额达到1067.06亿美元，同比增长12.71%，中国成为与越南有贸易关系的200多个国家和地区中首个双边贸易额

突破1000亿美元的贸易伙伴。其中，越南从中国进口额为654.38亿美元，同比增长11.7%；越南向中国出口额为412.68亿美元，同比增长16.6%。2018年，越南进口最多的中国商品是机械设备，进口额达120.25亿美元，同比增长10.2%；其次分别是电话及零件和电脑、电子产品及零件，进口额达85.8亿美元和78.3亿美元。此外，越南从中国进口额超过10亿美元的商品还有普通金属、塑料原料、燃油等14类商品。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/78026.htm>

## 10. Rice plants engineered to be better at photosynthesis make more rice

【Science Daily】A new bioengineering approach for boosting photosynthesis in rice plants could increase grain yield by up to 27 percent, according to a new study. The approach, called GOC bypass, enriches plant cells with CO<sub>2</sub> that would otherwise be lost through a metabolic process called photorespiration. The genetically engineered plants were greener and larger and showed increased photosynthetic efficiency and productivity under field conditions, with particular advantages in bright light.

链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/01/190110141814.htm>

## 【文献速递】

### 1. Sustainability of food and nutrition security policy during presidential transitions

作者: Jessica L.Escobar-Alegria

文献源: Food Policy,2019

摘要: Developing countries with democratic governments periodically experience presidential transitions that affect political and institutional performance. Unforeseen uncertainties during transitions are not faced strategically and interrupt collaboration among country teams expected to jointly implement policies, including policies intended to contribute to food and nutrition security. In some low- and middle-income countries, these obstacles result in persistent hunger, malnutrition, and death mainly affecting the most vulnerable populations and contributing to unequal human development. We aimed to understand what mechanisms determined sustainability of Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) during presidential transitions, from socio-political and nutritional perspectives, in a Central American country that experiences a change of president every four years. Purposeful criterion and snowball sampling were used to recruit 52 policy actors

from all relevant sectors and levels, elected or appointed, that had contributed to implementing the FNSP adopted since 2006. Data from semi-structured interviews were analyzed using open, axial, and selective coding. Results were verified using content analysis for obtaining emerging themes in news, speeches, and documents. Twenty-four forces simultaneously shaped a dynamic process determining sustainability during transitions. The forces for sustaining FNSP were Backed Up, Beneficial, Championed, Importance, Institutionally Sound, Owned, Sensitive, Shared, Steady Resources, Strategic, Transition Effect, and Trusted. The forces for not sustaining FNSP were Antagonistic Underlying Structure, Campaigning, Dysfunctional Transition, Fractioned, Haphazard, Insensitive, Irrelevant, Misrepresentation, Neglected, Rivalry, Unsound Institutions, and Unsteady Resources. These forces determining FNSP sustainability during transitions were molded by the emerging reasons for sustaining and for not sustaining policy actions as reported by the study participants. The forces favored or impeded the sustainability of an action or part of it. The forces operated at all levels and sectors, but forces affected actions differently in these. The forces did not compete, but combinations of them brought about outcomes that policy actors in charge and their collaborators could intentionally influence. The potential of forces to shape sustainability of FSNP depended on interacting actors responding to emerging events within specific contexts. Roles performed by civil society, governmental officials, and international cooperation were critical for policy sustainability during transitions. These results are consistent with Lewin's Force Field Theory on the complex dynamics embedded in intersecting forces within contexts and identify the specific forces that were operating. Although the 24 forces were identified in one context, the set of forces likely captures the range of forces that may operate in other similar political contexts. The knowledge that such forces may be operating could be helpful in ensuring sustainability of policies in the future. Actors and other stakeholders can identify the predominant specific forces operating for a policy and activate or promote the forces that enhance sustainability and deactivate or suppress the forces that inhibit sustainability. Foreseeing or creating opportunities to activate (or deactivate) and promote (or suppress) forces during the early stages of a presidential transition could help sustain policies and related practices that benefit food and nutrition security.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5D/Csgk0FxTwk6ASVlcAA7aF5v9uDY941.pdf>

## 2. What explains gender differences in food insecurity?

作者: Nzinga H.Broussard

文献源: Food Policy,2019

摘要: There is a rich literature devoted to the role women play in ensuring the food security of the household and other household members. However, relatively little attention has been paid to their own food security situation. The challenge with investigating the food security of women is that most surveys collect food security data at the household level making inferences about individual-level food security difficult. Using a large international sample of individual-level data and the first global experiential measure of food insecurity, I show that women have a higher probability of being food insecure relative to men. The magnitude of the gender gap in food insecurity varies across regions and varies by the severity level of food insecurity. In the developed countries of the European Union, women are 4.7 percentage points more likely than men to experience some form of food insecurity. In the poor countries of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, women are two percentage points more likely than men to be severely food insecure. Using a modification of the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition technique, I find that gender differences in household income, educational attainment, and social networks explain the majority of the gender gap in food insecurity. However, in some regions, namely South Asia and Australia/New Zealand, gender differences in observable characteristics fail to account for gender differences in food insecurity. This analysis suggests that policies that address gender inequality in employment opportunities and educational attainment may also impact food insecurity.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FXTw12AFebdACYGPp9TGYg493.pdf>

## 3. 中国与周边国家农产品贸易:发展特征、问题与建议

作者: 郑国富

文献源: 国际经济合作,2019

摘要: 中国陆地周边接壤国家共有14个,涉及数量多,差异大,竞合交织,形势复杂。中国与周边国家关系发展总体向好,夯实双边经贸合作是维系中国与周边国家关系的物质基础,对中国经济发展与和平崛起意义重大、影响深远。新时期,深化农产品贸易合作是周边各国的共同诉求,也是共建"周边命运共同体"的最佳结合点和有效路径之一。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FXUBReAV5zHABfZZoEhHTs951.pdf>

#### **4. Can economic and environmental benefits associated with agricultural intensification be sustained at high population densities? A farm level empirical analysis**

作者: Daniel Kyalo Willy;;Milu Muyanga

文献源: Land Use Policy,2019

摘要: Boserup's pioneering theory holds that rising population density can be accompanied by sustainable agricultural intensification. But can this positive relationship be sustained indefinitely, or are there conditions under which rising population density can lead to declining agricultural productivity? This study utilizes survey data on farm households in Kenya and soil samples on their main maize plots to assess whether Boserupian agricultural intensification is sustainable at high population densities. The study employs econometric estimation methods to assess the effect of land management practices and population density on soil quality and then determines the effect of soil quality on crop productivity. Results show evidence of endogenous sustainable agricultural intensification accompanied by improvements in soil quality and crop yields at low population densities. However, as population densities exceed roughly 600 persons/km<sup>2</sup>, we observe a deterioration in indicators of soil organic and reactive carbon, soil pH, and plant available phosphorus. Deterioration in soil quality leads to binding nutrient constraints associated with reduced crop yield response to inorganic fertilizer application that further reduces crop productivity. These results raise the specter of unsustainable forms of agricultural intensification associated with deteriorating soil capital, and point to the imperative of identifying and implementing effective strategies for increasing farmers' use of sustainable land management practices in rural areas facing already high and rising population densities.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5D/Csgk0FXTszKAaaroACqV2iXzjbk701.pdf>

#### **5. Assessing growth management strategy-A case study of the largest rural-urban region in India**

作者: Manisha Jain;;Artem Korzhenevych

文献源: Land Use Policy,2019

摘要: Considerable progress has been made in theoretically understanding the process of sprawl and devising corresponding growth management strategies in the global North. However, urban growth as sprawl remains a serious challenge in the global South, cutting across various geographic and municipal boundaries. The undesirable consequences are

excessive expansion as well as inadequate infrastructure and service provision. At the core of steering this development are growth management strategies aiming to secure economically, socially and environmentally sustainable growth. This paper evaluates the performance of the growth management strategy in the National Capital Region of India based on a conceptual framework covering programme design, institutional setting and market interactions. It uses a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods to evaluate policy performance across multiple scales (city, metropolitan, state and region). The research found the limited success of policies, the failure to combine policy with regulatory and non-regulatory instruments, and insufficiencies in the institutional environment, all of which hinder effective growth management. To curtail sprawl, this paper recommends moving towards flexible growth boundaries, introducing self-contained communities as policy component, integrating and enforcing land-use and transport planning, empowering lower-tier authorities and adopting regulatory and non-regulatory instruments for plan implementation.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5D/Csgk0FxFuV-AWDFiACgzE4vfPr4410.pdf>

## **6. Commercialization and upgrading in the aquaculture value chain in Zambia**

作者: Alexander M.Kaminski Sven Genschick

文献源: Aquaculture ,2019

摘要: After decades of government and donor-run programs that sustained extensive aquaculture systems, Zambia has experienced market-led capital investments that have facilitated significant growth in production. The emerging commercial sector is characterized by investments in intensive cage and pond-based aquaculture of mostly non-native tilapia species, which today makes up the bulk of annual production. To better understand this transformation we used a Global Value Chain (GVC) analysis to examine evidence of upgrading trajectories and various forms of coordination that govern the chain. A quantitative survey of smallholder farmers in Northern Province (n = 223) was designed to surface insights on the productivity of small-scale farmers and evaluate their position of strength within the chain. The survey reveals the extensive nature of rural, small-scale fish farming and suggests that farmers produce mostly for subsistence purposes and in isolation from the commercializing value chain. We also provide data from 22 key informant interviews with lead firms and stakeholders in the aquaculture sector to provide insights on

upgrading and the forms of coordination between nodes and firms. Our findings show that upgrading in value chains is taking place in all its forms, i.e. through investments in high value products, improvements in operations that produce more efficiently, adopting upstream or downstream chain functions, and utilizing competencies from different chains into aquaculture-related operations. Much of this is possible because of increasing vertical integration of operations and tighter contractual relationships between firms and nodes. The value chain and markets in Zambia are thus dichotomized, where on one side there is an extensive smallholder sector, supported by government-run services, and little access to inputs and markets; and on the other side, a burgeoning commercial sector with a few pioneering lead firms who have shaped the commercial value chain and who dominate total production. Finally, we combined various government statistics to reveal the growing fish supply per capita rate between 2004 and 2014. We also provide data on fish imports to locate the Zambian aquaculture value chain in the larger global picture and present some insights into what many key informants in the industry feel is an increasing obstacle facing the sector. Analyzing upgrading and coordination trends is critical in understanding the emerging aquaculture value chains in sub-Saharan Africa.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5D/Csgk0FxTtI6AB6ZJAA-EIn-W30c393.pdf>

## 7. 农业供给侧结构性改革背景下中国农业走出去的路径选择

作者: 刘明

文献源: 农业经济,2019

摘要: 新时期我国农业在力争实现"去库存、降成本、补短板"的目标基础上,还肩负着维护国家粮食安全、实现有效供给、参与国际竞争和建立全球农业新秩序的战略重任。当前,我国农业呈现出生产成本、农产品价格和消费需求三大变化,在国际竞争中面临着传统优势减弱、核心要素不足和品牌影响微弱等重要挑战。为实现新时期农业走出去的战略目标,必须立足国内,转变发展思路和发展模式,全面深化农业供给侧结构性改革,从农业生产的源头出发解决问题,提升国际竞争力,更好地推动农业走出去。

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FxUBUyAQ\\_rQABYGhYMof3c173.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FxUBUyAQ_rQABYGhYMof3c173.pdf)

## 8. 中国与“一带一路”沿线国家农产品贸易潜力分析——基于HM指数及随机前沿引力模型

作者: 李浩学;;李盛辉

文献源: 价格月刊,2019

摘要: 通过HM指数分析中国与“一带一路”沿线国家农产品贸易依赖程度,发现两者农产品贸易仍有较大提升空间。运用随机前沿引力模型探讨了2005年~2014年中国与30个沿线国家农产品贸易潜力及其影响因素。结果表明:人口总量、人均GDP都与农产品贸易潜力呈显著正向相关,而地理距离与农产品贸易潜力呈显著负向相关;自贸协定、航运条件及运输设备是农产品贸易发展的有利因素,而关税程度、结关时间和投资开放度则是农产品贸易发展的阻碍因素。最后提出促进农产品贸易发展的对策。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FxUBS2AHmZpAA1DzTM-WRo773.pdf>

## 9. “一带一路”背景下中俄农产品产业内贸易增长潜力分析——基于2001—2013年的UN Comtrade数据

作者: 孙育新

文献源: 中国农学通报,2019

摘要: 为深刻认识“一带一路”战略下中俄农产品贸易潜力,探究制约中俄农产品贸易增长的主要因素,基于2001—2013年UN Comtrade相关数据,对中俄农产品贸易的相似性、互补性和增长潜力进行实证分析。研究发现,市场需求引致效应是中俄农产品贸易增长的首要因素;出口结构效应制约了中国对俄农产品贸易增长,出口竞争力效应阻碍了俄罗斯对中农产品贸易增长。为此,中国可通过加强对俄信息交流、培育规模化农业经营主体等手段调整中国农产品供给结构,同时,中国应建立价格预警机制和预防机制以应对俄罗斯农产品供给价格和质量变动。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FxUBUCAQh1YABbCmJXJKa8803.pdf>

## 10. “一带一路”背景下中国与中亚五国主要农产品贸易潜力研究

作者: 谭晶荣;;王丝丝;;陈生杰

文献源: 商业经济与管理,2019

摘要: 文章采用1995-2013年的农产品贸易数据,分析了中国与中亚五国主要农产品贸易现状及其结构,并运用贸易引力模型对中国与中亚五国主要农产品贸易潜力进行了实证分析。在实证分析的基础上,文章就中国与中亚五国如何进一步开展合作,以便更大程度

地提升双边农产品贸易的潜力提出了相关建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FxBUSOAHspAAPaAMmuGoY247.pdf>

### 【行业报告】

#### 1. Food loss and waste and the right to adequate food: Making the connection

发布源: FAO

发布时间: 2018-12

摘要: In 1999, even though the international community had highlighted the importance of the full realization of the right to adequate food on several occasions, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) stressed that its implementation was still lacking. At that time, 840 million people worldwide were chronically hungry - mainly due to enduring poverty - while millions were suffering from outbreaks of famine with natural disasters, civil strife and war being some of the main culprits. The CESCR also noted that the root causes of such hunger and malnutrition experienced most acutely in the context of developing economies but also affecting developed countries were not due to a “lack of food but [a] lack of access to available food”.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5E/Csgk0FxBUSOAHspAAPaAMmuGoY247.pdf>

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