

《乡村振兴专题》快报

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【2020年后的减贫战略】

1. 精准扶贫政策效果评估——基于贫困人口微观追踪数据

文献源: 经济研究, 2020-08-20

摘要:本文基于贫困人口微观追踪数据,采用模糊断点回归的方法,评估了"十三五"精准扶贫新政策对贫困户劳动收入和劳动供给的短期影响,并讨论了具体的影响机制。研究发现精准扶贫新政策: (1)显著提高了贫困户的劳动收入; (2)2016—2018年劳动收入效应的主要来源由劳动时间增加转向劳动生产率提升; (3)在前期对男性劳动供给的促进作用大于女性,不过从长期发展趋势来看,带动女性参与劳动的潜力更大。机制分析表明,易地搬迁和产业扶贫是贫困户劳动供给增加的主要渠道,而光伏扶贫对劳动供给的影响呈现负激励,削弱了其他政策的减贫效果。微观数据评估结果表明,精准扶贫新政策总体上增加了贫困户的劳动供给和收入,具体政策的减贫效果存在差异。这些发现对优化扶贫政策具有参考价值。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F1/Csgk0GH0CCyAZVJ-ACea9WT_Bus464.pdf

2. 中国农村相对贫困变动和分解: 2002~2018

文献源: 数量经济技术经济研究, 2021-02-05

摘要:研究目标:分析我国农村相对贫困长期变动的影响因素及其发展趋势。研究方法:本文使用基于洛伦兹曲线的相对贫困衡量和分解方法,不仅衡量了农村相对贫困的长期变动,并且将其变动进行分解。研究发现:按照不同的相对贫困标准,2002~2018年我国农村相对贫困发生率都呈上升趋势;2002~2018年我国农村相对贫困发生率上升了5.6%,其中增长效应为1.98%,分配效应为5.61%,残差效应为-1.99%;从发展趋势来看,增长效应和分配效应对农村相对贫困发生率变动的正向影响呈递减趋势,残差效应对农

村相对贫困发生率变动的负向影响呈递减趋势。研究创新:使用基于洛伦兹曲线的相对贫困衡量和分解方法,刻画了我国相对贫困的长期变动及其影响因素的变动趋势。研究价值:有助于厘清我国农村相对贫困长期变动成因,对巩固脱贫成果和建立有效应对相对贫困长效机制具有一定的借鉴。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/20/Csgk0YZLmiyAFbZfABhfKeGL49s675.pdf

3. 赋权、强能、包容: 在相对贫困治理中增进农民幸福感

文献源: 管理世界, 2021-10-05

摘要:扶贫攻坚的伟大胜利标志着我国已经进入到缓解相对贫困实现共同富裕的新征程。相对贫困的多维性、复杂性和长期性,构成了谋求农民幸福的重要挑战。本文基于我国改革开放以来的反贫困历程,梳理出治理绝对贫困和相对贫困的逻辑线索,即"赋权一强能一包容",据此提出增进农民幸福感的理论假说,并利用2014年和2016年中国劳动力动态调查(CLDS)的数据,依次分析了绝对收入和相对贫困对农民主观幸福感的影响。结果表明:绝对收入水平的提高能够显著提升农民主观幸福感,但具有边际效应递减的特点;客观相对贫困与主观相对贫困均会显著降低农民幸福水平。进一步的证据表明,赋权、强能和包容均能缓解农民的相对贫困,进而增进农民幸福感。文章强调,放松管制还权赋权、强化农民行为能力、保持社会流动性、未来均等机会的开放以及推进人居环境的可持续发展,将有助于相对贫困的治理进而提升农民的幸福感。其中,建立生态福利观并促进村庄的生态宜居是一个值得重视的治理策略。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F1/Csgk0GH0CwKAf3f1ACQjimgJyiw956.pdf

4. 经济增长、收入分配与贫困: 包容性增长的识别与分解

文献源: 经济研究, 2021-04-06

摘要:使人民平等地参与、公平地享受经济发展的成果,不仅要增加家庭货币收入,更需要改善家庭间福利分配的不平等,但是如何准确度量群体间福利变化程度的不均?为此,本文通过NIGIC曲线和FFL-OB分解技术,构建了包容性增长的识别和分解方法,并使用2012—2017年中国综合社会调查数据,测度了不同收入群体间福利增长的状况。研究发现:(1)虽然不同收入阶层间的货币收入增长差异扩大了社会的财富不平等,但是非货币福利在低收入群体中的快速增长却缩小了阶层间的福利差距,实现了中国经济的包容性增长;(2)城乡收入增长差距缩小,包容性增长水平和趋势一致,但城乡内部收入增长差距扩大,城市增长中分配不均状况更显著;(3)非货币福利对不同群体、不同年份收入增长的影响程度不同,这实际体现了政府公共政策实施效果的差异,因此包容

性增长分析能够成为一种新的政策评估工具。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1F/Csgk0YZKujeATZnaACvcJ9Ev7m8609.pdf

5. 农村社会养老保险与家庭相对贫困长效治理——基于隔代照顾的视角

文献源: 中国农村观察, 2022-01-21

摘要:在利用中国家庭动态追踪调查(CFPS)数据,运用AF多维贫困测量方法测度农村家庭相对贫困基础上,本文使用双固定效应模型、离散选择模型、工具变量法、断点回归法和多重中介效应模型等方法研究农村社会养老保险对家庭相对贫困的政策效果及作用机制。研究结果表明,农村社会养老保险显著降低了家庭相对贫困发生率,幅度约为2.38个百分点;从隔代照顾视角,老年人领取养老金能够增加家庭对儿童的健康和教育投资以及家庭劳动力供给,从而缓解家庭相对贫困;农村社会养老保险的领取时间越长,减贫效果越好,但囿于保障水平,对深度相对贫困的作用有限。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F2/Csgk0GH05hGAceDuAJ1vailyQxM728.pdf

6. 中国走向共同富裕的战略研究

文献源: 中国农村经济, 2021-10-30

摘要:本文由三部分组成。第一部分从人依附于自然、人自立于自然以及人与自然和谐共生三个逻辑递进的层次论述人类与自然间关系的演化规律,并总结了教育、经济和社会领域所出现的人们协同共享的端倪。第二部分提出了实现共同富裕的战略框架,包括基于全国统一的市场体系、纳入生态价值的国民经济核算体系、全国统一的政策制度体系的全域发展,各个产业、城市乡村和中国世界的融合发展,共有产权和私有产权、经济效益和生态效益、公平和效率的耦合发展。第三部分讨论实现共同富裕需要处理好的关系,包括理论上维护均衡和打破均衡的关系、快变量与慢变量的关系、需求和欲望的关系,制度上科学研究和意识形态的关系、一般性和特殊性的关系、全球化和本土化的关系,政策上产权界定与产权流动的关系、优化发展环境和改善分配状况的关系、法律和政策的关系。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1F/Csgk0YZKt3uAYwMIABIBOiE0hAg407.pdf

7. 乡村走向共同富裕过程中的治理机制及其作用——一项双案例研究

文献源: 管理世界, 2021-12-05

摘要:乡村要实现振兴和走向共同富裕,面临着治理方面的挑战。本研究基于制度逻辑理论的视角,选取山东省博山中郝峪村和陕西省礼泉袁家村两个典型案例进行归纳式分析。展示了两个村从摆脱贫困到共同富裕过程中,各种外来制度逻辑与原生制度逻辑之间的冲突和融合,以及这些制度逻辑对乡村振兴和共同富裕的作用,并在此基础上归纳出了乡村实现共同富裕的途径。研究发现,在乡村发展的不同阶段,各种制度逻辑的碰撞和融合促进了乡村治理质量的改进。党组织逻辑、国家逻辑、市场逻辑和公司逻辑4种外来制度逻辑通过党组织领导、基层民主决策、村庄业态规划、股份制合作等策略实现了与原生宗族逻辑的融合共存,共同构成了乡村治理体系,并能够有效促进乡村振兴。本文的研究对乡村治理以及制度逻辑理论的研究具有重要的理论贡献。同时,本文的发现还为乡村优化治理体系、提高治理能力,并最终实现共同富裕提供了借鉴。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1F/Csgk0YZKvQeAEflAACLH6TOm2fc193.pdf

【乡村振兴: 重点领域和区域】

1. 全面推进乡村振兴的四个关键问题

【中国共产党新闻】 2021年12月25日至26日召开的中央农村工作会议讨论了《中共中央、国务院关于做好2022年全面推进乡村振兴重点工作的意见(讨论稿)》,明确提出"强化乡村振兴要素保障"。当前,全面推进乡村振兴需要正确认识四个方面的问题:一是正确认识我国城乡关系的变化,在城乡融合的背景下考虑乡村振兴的实现路径;二是正确认识乡村社会本身正在转型,在理解乡村社会新特点下谋划乡村振兴的定位;三是正确认识乡村发展资源及其转化,合理谋划乡村振兴的实现方案;四是正确认识脱贫攻坚和乡村振兴的不同,在巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果的前提下有序开展乡村振兴示范。

链接:

http://theory.people.com.cn/n1/2022/0129/c40531-32342818.html

2. 习近平同志《论坚持人与自然和谐共生》出版发行

【新华网】中共中央党史和文献研究院编辑的习近平同志《论坚持人与自然和谐共生》一书,近日由中央文献出版社出版,在全国发行。这部专题文集,收入习近平同志关于坚持人与自然和谐共生的重要文稿79篇。其中部分文稿是首次公开发表。生态文明建设是关乎中华民族永续发展的根本大计。党的十八大以来,以习近平同志为核心的党中央以前所未有的力度抓生态文明建设,从思想、法律、体制、组织、作风上全面发力,全方位、全地域、全过程加强生态环境保护,开展一系列根本性、开创性、长远性工作,全党全国推动绿色发展的自觉性和主动性显著增强,美丽中国建设迈出重大步伐,我国

生态环境保护发生历史性、转折性、全局性变化。我国积极参与全球环境与气候治理,成为全球生态文明建设的重要参与者、贡献者、引领者,体现了负责任大国的担当。习近平同志传承中华民族传统文化、顺应时代潮流和人民意愿,站在坚持和发展中国特色社会主义、实现中华民族伟大复兴中国梦的战略高度,围绕生态文明建设发表一系列重要论述,深刻回答了为什么建设生态文明、建设什么样的生态文明、怎样建设生态文明等重大理论和实践问题,形成了习近平生态文明思想。习近平生态文明思想是习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的重要组成部分,对于坚持绿水青山就是金山银山的理念,走生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的文明发展道路,努力建设人与自然和谐共生的现代化,夺取全面建设社会主义现代化国家新胜利、实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦,具有十分重要的指导意义。

链接:

http://m.news.cn/2022-01/28/c 1128311196.htm

3. 国务院关于支持贵州在新时代西部大开发上闯新路的意见

发布源:中国政府网

发布时间: 2022-01-26

摘要:西部大开发战略实施特别是党的十八大以来,贵州经济社会发展取得重大成就,脱贫攻坚任务如期完成,生态环境持续改善,高质量发展迈出新步伐。同时,贵州发展也面临一些突出困难和问题。为深入贯彻落实习近平总书记重要讲话和指示批示精神,支持贵州在新时代西部大开发上闯新路,在乡村振兴上开新局,在实施数字经济战略上抢新机,在生态文明建设上出新绩,努力开创百姓富、生态美的多彩贵州新未来,在全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程中贡献更大力量。战略定位有5个方面,即西部大开发综合改革示范区、巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果样板区、内陆开放型经济新高地、数字经济发展创新区和生态文明建设先行区。发展目标2个阶段,到2025年,西部大开发综合改革取得明显进展,开放型经济水平显著提升;脱贫攻坚成果巩固拓展,乡村振兴全面推进;现代产业体系加快形成,数字经济增速保持领先;生态文明建设成果丰富,绿色转型成效明显;公共服务水平持续提高,城乡居民收入稳步增长;防范化解债务风险取得实质性进展。到2035年,经济实力迈上新台阶,参与国际经济合作和竞争新优势明显增强,基本公共服务质量、基础设施通达程度、人民生活水平显著提升,生态环境全面改善,与全国同步基本实现社会主义现代化。

链接:

http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2022-01/26/content_5670527.htm

4. 农业龙头企业的自生能力:重要性、评判思路及政策建议

文献源: 农业经济问题, 2022-01-28

摘要:为了引领农业产业化、乡村振兴和农业农村现代化,带动农民就业增收,各级政府积极扶持农业产业化龙头企业(以下简称龙头企业)发展。因此,选择具有引领、带动能力的龙头企业显得十分重要。本文认为,"自生能力"是龙头企业发挥作用的决定性因素,在重点龙头企业认定和运行监测中需要着重考察。建议国家重点龙头企业认定和运行监测办法中把龙头企业"自生能力"明确列入认定考察的重要方面和运行监测的考察内容。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F2/Csgk0GH07MmANtWiAAiY7q8HpVQ149.pdf

5. 农业农村部编发大豆玉米带状复合种植指南

【农业农村部】日前,农业农村部种植业管理司会同全国农技中心和四川农业大学,组 织编发了大豆玉米带状复合种植指南,包括《玉米--大豆带状复合种植技术》《全国大 豆玉米带状复合种植技术模式图》和短视频等系列,指导各地高标准高质量推广大豆玉 米带状复合技术模式,盯紧盯牢关键环节,抓住抓好关键区域,落实落细关键技术。据 介绍,大豆玉米带状复合种植改单一作物种植为高低作物搭配间作、改等行种植为大小 垄种植,充分发挥边行优势,实现玉米产量基本不减、增收一季大豆,是传统间套种技 术的创新发展。该模式集成了品种搭配、扩行缩株、营养调控、减量施肥、绿色防控、 封闭除草、机播机收等关键技术,集高效轮作、绿色增收、提质增效三位一体,实现了 基础理论研究、应用技术(机具)和示范推广的有机结合,为扩大大豆种植、提高大豆 产能开辟了新的技术路径。今年农业农村部将在全国16个省份推广该模式1500万亩以 上。《玉米-大豆带状复合种植技术》全面系统地介绍了该模式的理论基础、关键技术、 操作方法和主要成效,共编印10万册,已印发到16个省份。《全国大豆玉米带状复合种 植技术模式图》分为西南地区套作模式、西南地区间作模式、西北地区间作模式、黄淮 海地区间作模式等4册,图文并茂介绍了品种搭配、播种施肥、病虫草害防控、机械收 获等环节技术要点,编印20万套,近期将全面发放到承担任务的实施主体。 短视频共分 15集,通过专家讲解的方式,指导农民落实关键措施,目前正在利用各种新媒体平台集 中推送,全面提高技术覆盖面和到位率。

链接:

http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/zwdt/202201/t20220126_6387745.htm

【乡村振兴: 国际经验及动态】

1. World Social Report 2021: Reconsidering rural development

发布源: 联合国经社理事会

发布时间: 2021-05-20

摘要: An urgent reconsideration of rural development is needed for achieving the 2030

Agenda for Sustainable Development. The current strategies and patterns of rural

development are failing to meet either the socioeconomic or the environmental Goals of

this Agenda. Four out of every five people who face extreme poverty around the world live

in rural areas. Many rural areas are witnessing severe depletion and degradation of natural

resources, contributing to climate change and the recurrence of zoonotic diseases, such as

COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic, together with already persistent high levels of poverty

and inequalities, are threatening to stall progress for the world's rural populations. Through

response and recovery efforts, however, opportunities exist to build a greener, more

inclusive and resilient future. The experience of the pandemic has shown, for example, that

where high-quality Internet connectivity is coupled with flexible working arrangements,

many jobs that were traditionally considered to be urban can be performed in rural areas

too. The World Social Report 2021, a flagship publication of the United Nations Department

of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) on major social development issues offers new

strategies to ensure that the 3.4 billion people who live in rural areas are not left behind as

global efforts focus on boosting socio-economic growth and tackling climate change in the

middle of the COVID-19 recovery. The report calls for an end to the rural-urban divide and

offers new approaches to advance rural development that would allow rural populations to

reach the urban standard of living without having to migrate to urban areas. These include

leveraging the rise of new digital technologies, boosting the non-farm economy and

increasing investments in public services and rural infrastructure while protecting the health

of the planet.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F1/Csgk0GH0tiGAYN-gAGd7v5s6kj0954.pdf

2. Traps and Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Review

文献源: World Development,2018-01-01

摘要: The concept of a poverty trap—commonly understood as a self-reinforcing situation

beneath an asset threshold—has been very influential in describing the persistence of

poverty and the relationship between poverty and sustainability. Although traps, and the dynamics that lead to traps, are defined and used differently in different disciplines, the concept of a poverty trap has been most powerfully shaped by work in development economics. This perspective is often constraining because, as many studies show, poverty arises from complex interactions between social and environmental factors that are rarely considered in development economics. A more integrated understanding of poverty traps can help to understand the interrelations between persistent poverty and key social and ecological factors, facilitating more effective development interventions. The aim of this paper is to provide a critical appraisal of existing trap conceptualizations in different disciplines, and to assess the characteristics and mechanisms that are used to explain poverty traps in rural contexts, thereby broadening the traps concept to better account for social-ecological interactions. Complementarities and tensions among different disciplinary perspectives on traps are identified, and our results demonstrate that different definitions of traps share a set of common characteristics: persistence, undesirability, and self-reinforcement. Yet these minimum conditions are not sufficient to understand how trap dynamics arise from complex social-ecological interactions. To broaden the utility of the concept we propose a more social-ecologically integrated definition of traps that includes four additional considerations: cross-scale interactions, path dependencies, the role of external drivers, and social-ecological diversity. Including these wider dimensions of trap dynamics would help to better account for the diverse social-ecological feedbacks that produce and maintain poverty traps, and could strengthen strategies to alleviate poverty in a more integrated way.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/20/Csgk0YZLg4qANB0RABWhOXBNS0s172.pdf

3. Impacts of COVID-19 on global poverty, food security, and diets: Insights from global model scenario analysis

文献源: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,2021-04-08

摘要: This study assesses the impact of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) on poverty, food insecurity, and diets, accounting for the complex links between the crisis and the incomes and living costs of vulnerable households. Key elements are impacts on labor supply, effects of social distancing, shifts in demand from services involving close contact, increases in the cost of logistics in food and other supply chains, and reductions in savings and investment. These are examined using IFPRI's global general equilibrium model linked

to epidemiological and household models. The simulations suggest that the global recession caused by COVID-19 will be much deeper than that of the 20082009 financial crisis. The increases in poverty are concentrated in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa with impacts harder in urban areas than in rural. The COVID-19-related lockdown measures explain most of the fall in output, whereas declines in savings soften the adverse impacts on food consumption. Almost 150 million people are projected to fall into extreme poverty and food insecurity. Decomposition of the results shows that approaches assuming uniform income shocks would underestimate the impact by as much as one-third, emphasizing the need for the more refined approach of this study.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/20/Csgk0YZLogaAQe1xABgIOfK2RfY962.pdf

4. The pandemic of poverty, vulnerability, and COVID-19: Evidence from a fuzzy multidimensional analysis of deprivations in Brazil

文献源: World Development,2021-03-01

摘要: This paper aims to show how much and in which way people in Brazil are deprived in terms of indicators directly related to the capacity to prevent and recover from infection with COVID-19. We use the Alkire-Foster (AF) method and a fuzzy-set approach as complements to measure multidimensional poverty within the context of the coronavirus pandemic. We propose two pandemic-specific indexes to account for the vulnerability related to the capacity to prevent infection with and to recover from the disease. The outcomes reveal structural deprivations in the country and considerable inequality among regions and ethnic groups. Rank correlation analyses suggest that the proposed indexes can trace the trends in increasing infection and a higher mortality rate in vulnerable regions. Compared to headcount ratio results, the fuzzy measures have more precise outcomes and are better able to capture the evolution in mortality patterns. Our empirical evidence offers an additional warning that the pandemic responses need to prioritize the most vulnerable groups and reinforces the need for coordinated national action.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F2/Csgk0GH0_HyAeHhIABeHdvDT7ac445.pdf

5. Healthy soils for a healthy people and planet: FAO calls for reversal of soil degradation

【联合国粮农组织】Reversing soil degradation is vital if we want to feed a growing global population, protect biodiversity and help address the planet's climate crisis, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), QU Dongyu, told a meeting of agriculture ministers in Berlin. As much as 95 percent of global food production depends on soil. However, unsustainable agricultural practices, the overexploitation of natural resources and a growing population are putting increased pressure on our soils. A third of them are already degraded, and experts estimate that soil erosion could lead to a 10 percent loss in crop production by 2050. After oceans, soils are the largest reservoirs of carbon and play a crucial role in mitigating and adapting to the impacts of the climate crisis. The degradation of the world's soils has already released up to 78 gigatonnes of carbon into the atmosphere (one gigatonne is equivalent to the mass of 10,000 fully loaded U.S. aircraft carriers). According to the Global Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration map, soils could sequester up to 2.05 petagrams of CO2 equivalent per year, thus offsetting as much as 34 percent of greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural land. Soils are full of life as well, holding an estimated 25% of global biodiversity. "Our growing population requires more food that is nutritious and safe, free of contaminants and pathogens," FAO's Director-General told the gathering. "Countries must make stronger commitments towards sustainable soil management," Qu added.Over 70 agriculture ministers from around the globe were invited by their German colleague, Cem Ozdemir, to exchange thoughts and ideas at the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA), a conference that is held each year in Berlin.

链接:

https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/agriculture-soils-degradation-FAO-GFFA-2022/en

6. USDA Invests \$1 Billion to Improve Community Infrastructure for People Living in Rural Towns Across the Country

【美国农业部】USDA is investing \$1 billion to build and improve critical community facilities in 48 states, Puerto Rico and Guam. This infrastructure funding will increase access to health care, education and public safety while spurring community development and building sound infrastructure for people living in rural communities.731 projects that USDA is making in five programs that will fund essential community services to help rural America build back better, stronger and more equitably than ever before. These programs include Community

Facilities Direct Loans and Grants, Community Facilities Loan Guarantees, Community Facilities Technical Assistance Training Grants, Community Facilities Disaster Grants, and Economic Impact Initiative Grants. The projects will finance emergency response vehicles and equipment; build or improve hospitals and clinics and help fund other essential community facilities.

链接:

https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/01/26/usda-invests-1-billion-improve-community-infrastructure-people

【其他重要资讯】

1. 国家农民合作社示范社发展指数(2020)研究报告在京发布

【农业农村部】近日,农业农村部管理干部学院和中国农村合作经济管理学会在京发布 《国家农民合作社示范社发展指数(2020)研究报告》(以下简称《报告》),并在《中 国农民合作社》期刊增刊出版。《报告》分析了2020年度的国家农民合作社示范社样本 数据情况,并从基础实力、发展活力、创新能力3个维度对示范社样本进行了数据分析 和发展指数测算。《报告》显示,2020年度国家农民合作社示范社在基础实力方面,成 员出资总额均值为600.4万元,经营收入均值为1514万元,可分配盈余均值为230万元, 成员数量均值为245个; 在发展活力方面, 69.94%的理事长学历在高中及以上, 聘用技 术、销售等工作人员数量平均为13.96人,带动非成员农户数量平均为778户;在创新能 力方面,拥有注册商标数量均值为1.18个,拥有专利数量均值为0.52项,拥有农产品质 量认证数量均值为2.23项,24.63%的示范社兴办了产后加工业务,10.56%的农产品通过 网络销售。国家示范社具备了较强的经济实力和社会影响力。《报告》还根据发展指数 得分,对排名前300位的国家示范社进行了统计分析。从区域分布看,东部地区104家、 中部地区130家、西部地区66家。从省份分布看,湖北55家、山东29家、河南29家、江 苏23家、安徽和陕西各17家,这6个省份国家示范社入围数量靠前。 2007年以来,我国 农民合作社走上了依法发展的快车道。截至2021年11月底,全国依法登记的农民合作社 达到221.9万家,其中县级及以上示范社达16.8万家。

链接:

http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/zwdt/202201/t20220122_6387449.htm

2. 全国农业农村市场信息工作会议在京召开

【农业农村部】1月19日,农业农村部召开全国农业农村市场信息工作会议,全面总结交流工作,深入分析研判形势,部署2022年及"十四五"时期重点任务。会议指出,近年

来,全国农业农村市场信息系统认真贯彻党中央国务院决策部署,积极应对国内外农产品市场形势变化,围绕促进粮食等重要农产品市场平稳运行和农业农村经济健康发展,推动监测分析、市场建设、流通保供和信息化发展等各项工作取得积极进展,为三农全局发挥了重要支撑作用。会议强调,2022年及今后一个时期,农业农村市场信息工作要坚持稳字当头、稳中求进,紧紧围绕确保国家粮食安全和重要农产品保供,加强统计质量建设,强化分析预警,提升信息发布效果,建设更加完备有力的农产品市场监测预警体系;紧紧围绕构建双循环新发展格局,主攻产地冷藏保鲜设施建设,强化产地市场建设,深入推进品牌强农,建设更加畅通有效的现代农产品流通体系;紧紧围绕推动数字乡村发展,抓好规划落地,突出建设重点,加快科技创新,建设更加先进适用的农业农村信息化体系。会议同时对抓好冬春"菜篮子"产品保供稳价工作进行了部署安排。

链接:

http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/zwdt/202201/t20220119 6387213.htm

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