

## 《乡村振兴专题》快报

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### 【2020后减贫战略】

#### 1. 中国城乡弱相对贫困测算及时空演变：2012—2018

文献源：人口与经济, 2022-01-25

摘要：相对贫困的识别和测算是瞄准贫困人口和制定减贫政策的基础,但常用于识别相对贫困人口的比例收入法和测度相对贫困程度的FGT指数在理论基础、比例设定和贫困性质方面遭到质疑。采用基于社会融入成本理论的弱相对贫困人口识别方法,及与弱相对贫困线相适应的分层可加综合贫困指数,且考虑与现阶段我国绝对贫困线衔接性及国际标准的可比性,使用2012—2018年中国家庭追踪调查(CFPS)数据估计了中国城乡收入(消费)弱相对贫困线,并测算分析了中国城乡收入(消费)弱相对贫困程度及时空演变特征。研究表明,基于弱相对贫困线构造的综合贫困指数兼顾绝对贫困和相对贫困,可以避免传统FGT指数分别测度绝对贫困和相对贫困时动态变化趋势出现分歧的问题,可更为直观地综合评估经济增长和扶贫政策的减贫效应。无论城乡,尽管不平等导致相对贫困始终处于高位水平,但绝对贫困更大的下降幅度使得中国收入(消费)弱相对贫困程度仍呈稳健下降趋势。从社会融入成本角度出发,建议未来考虑住房成本和子女养育成本,分家庭类型进一步细化弱相对贫困标准。本研究有助于进一步分类瞄准弱相对贫困人口,监测弱相对贫困程度演变并综合评估减贫效应。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/21/Csgk0YzI8QWAQMotABV3Z3SHels131.pdf>

#### 2. 社会资本、收入多样化与农户贫困脆弱性

文献源：中国人口·资源与环境, 2019-02-15

摘要：运用陕西省秦巴山区的实地调研数据,基于两阶段最小二乘法(2SLS)和内生转换回归模型,解决了样本选择偏差以及异质性问题,对农户的社会资本、收入多样化和农

户贫困脆弱性三者之间的关系进行了探讨,并在反事实假设的基础上估计了收入多样化和收入专业化对贫困脆弱性影响的平均处理效应。研究表明,社会资本对收入多样化具有显著的正向影响,对贫困脆弱性有显著负向影响,社会资本每增加一个单位,贫困脆弱性下降7.95%。相较于收入多样化,收入专业化有助于降低未来发生贫困的可能性。其中,当收入多样化农户选择采用收入专业化时,贫困脆弱性将下降0.1359,当专业化农户选择收入多样化时,贫困脆弱性将上升0.1148。根据上述结论提出以下政策建议:(1) 社会资本能够有效降低贫困脆弱性,因此在对贫困地区农户进行精准扶贫时,应注重农户社会资本培育,加强农村文化建设,丰富农民日常生活娱乐,充分重视非正规风险承担网络有效降低贫困脆弱性的作用。(2) 正规风险制度的不完善会促使农民选取收入多样化来抵御风险,但就长期来讲收入多样化并不能帮助农民有效脱贫。因此,政府应加强正规风险制度的培育和建设,注重提升农户抵御风险的能力,降低收入多样化在贫困地区的保险功能。(3) 相较于收入多样化,收入专业化有助于降低未来发生贫困的可能性。政府应针对当地资源经济特征,落实和推进"一乡一业、一村一品"战略,逐步形成专业化生产格局,建立起产业扶贫的长效机制。通过加强农户技术培训,提升农户技能型人力资本,使其持久性地融入产业化扶贫项目中,提高内生性生计能力,实现永久性脱贫目标。本文的研究对于帮助农户有效脱贫,实现乡村振兴有着重要意义。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/21/Csgk0YZmGS-AD16eAAZkkktYCdo237.pdf>

### 3 . 省域相对贫困村多尺度空间格局与分异机制

文献源:经济地理, 2022-01-26

摘要:文章基于多尺度、人—地系统的理论视角,以湖南省8000个相对贫困村为研究对象,利用平均最邻近指数、空间基尼系数和空间自相关方法,从市级和县级两个尺度揭示了相对贫困村空间分布格局差异,运用空间计量模型识别出相对贫困村空间分异的影响因素,最后基于"四层一体"模型提炼出相对贫困村空间分异的机制。结果表明:(1) 相对贫困村在市级尺度上均呈现集群分布模式,而在县级尺度上呈现出集群、离散和随机三种不同的模式。(2) 市级和县级尺度上相对贫困村均呈现显著的全局空间自相关性,但在两个尺度上局部空间自相关性特征存在差异。(3) 城镇化率、第一产业增加值占GDP比重、第二产业增加值占GDP比重、人均财政支出、文盲率、坡度、平均海拔是影响县级尺度相对贫困村空间差异的显著因素。(4) 基于"四层一体"模型揭示出相对贫困村的空間分异机制。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/Csgk0GIPQaeAPI5yACkM1OqPKY8131.pdf>

#### **4 . China's poverty reduction miracle and relative poverty: Focusing on the roles of growth and inequality**

文献源：CHINA ECONOMIC REVIEW, 2021-07-29

摘要：Miracle reductions in absolute poverty led China to announce, in late 2019, the strategic change from targeting absolute poverty to targeting relative poverty. After highlighting China's success in the fight against absolute poverty, this paper attempts to assess the roles of growth and income inequality in affecting both absolute and relative poverty rates. Poverty decomposition and panelVAR modelling results show that growth played an overwhelming role in achieving the miracle of poverty reduction but relative poverty has been consistently rising. And growth, contrary to the case of absolute poverty, actually has contributed to the rising trend of relative poverty. Conversely, income inequality has played a small role in aggravating absolute poverty but a moderate role in raising relative poverty. Therefore, it seems appropriate for China to continue targeting absolute poverty with a higher poverty line. In the case that China insists on shifting the poverty alleviation strategy, market-led growth can no longer be relied on to reduce relative poverty. Instead, government-led pro-poor policies must be instituted by providing employment, education, training and other opportunities to the disadvantaged groups, in addition to the usual social assistance.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/21/Csgk0YZmFNmAVfGPABsPjhZ8bnA336.pdf>

#### **5 . Societal Poverty: A Relative and Relevant Measure**

文献源：WORLD BANK ECONOMIC REVIEW, 2021-06-04

摘要：Poverty lines are typically higher in richer countries, and lower in poorer ones, reflecting the relative nature of national assessments of who is considered poor. In many high-income countries, poverty lines are explicitly relative, set as a share of mean or median income. Despite systematic variation in how countries define poverty, global poverty counts are based on fixed-value lines. To reflect national assessments of poverty in a global headcount of poverty, this paper proposes a societal poverty line. The proposed societal poverty line is derived from 699 harmonized national poverty lines, has an intercept of \$1 per day and a relative gradient of 50 percent of median national income or consumption. The societal poverty line is more closely aligned with national definitions of poverty than other proposed relative lines. By this relative measure, societal poverty has fallen steadily since

1990, but at a much slower pace than absolute extreme poverty.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/CsgkOGIPZzeANqBFAA8AjKpabaQ764.pdf>

## 6 . What is holding farmers back? Endowments and mobility choice of rural citizens in China

文献源 : Journal of Rural Studies, 2022-02-16

摘要 : For the roughly 300 million rural migrant workers in China, migrating to urban destinations offers the primary opportunities for poverty alleviation and upward social mobility. However, studies on migration in China, mostly through the lens of the push-pull theory, have left immobile rural residents unexamined. This paper explores how the mobility choices of rural citizens are determined by individual and familial endowments at the sending end, including their physical wellbeing, basic education, family livelihoods and landholdings. Drawing on the China Household Finance Survey data, our analyses suggest that good health, adequate educational attainment and non-local family livelihoods increase the propensities of out-migration while a lack of these endowments likely bars rural citizens from migration. The possession of rural land and other local resources, in contrast, tends to deter migration to urban destinations. The requisition of rural land, however, encourages migration to a local town while deterring longer-distance migration. These findings add to the literature of migration in China by unraveling the sorting mechanism of endowments that shapes the (im) mobility and divergent life outcomes of China's rural population.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/CsgkOGIPbd-AYKnmAbaZUQvisU875.pdf>

### 【脱贫攻坚与乡村振兴有效衔接】

## 1 . 国务院关于印发“十四五”推进农业农村现代化规划的通知

发布源 : 中国政府网

发布时间 : 2022-02-11

摘要 : “三农”工作是全面建设社会主义现代化国家的重中之重。为贯彻落实《中华人民共和国国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和2035年远景目标纲要》，坚持农业农村优先发展，全面推进乡村振兴，加快农业农村现代化，编制《“十四五”推进农业农村现代化规划》。规划共分为10章，包括开启农业农村现代化新征程；夯实农业生产基础、提升粮食等重要农产品供给保障水平；推进创新驱动发展、提升农业质量效益和竞争力；构建现代乡村产业体系、提升产业链供应链现代化水平；实施乡村建设行动、建设宜居

宜业乡村；加强农村生态文明建设、建设绿色美丽乡村；加强和改进乡村治理、建设文明和谐乡村；实现巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果同乡村振兴有效衔接；深化农业农村改革、健全城乡融合发展体制机制；健全规划落实机制、保障规划顺利实施。

链接:

[http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2022-02/11/content\\_5673082.htm](http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2022-02/11/content_5673082.htm)

## 2 . 商务部召开乡村振兴工作领导小组会议

**【商务部】**2022年2月14日，商务部党组书记、部长、乡村振兴工作领导小组组长王文涛主持召开部乡村振兴工作领导小组会议，学习贯彻习近平总书记关于全面推进乡村振兴的重要论述，落实2022年中央一号文件要求，总结前一阶段工作情况，研究商务服务乡村振兴重点工作和定点帮扶工作计划，部署下一步工作。党组副书记、国际贸易谈判代表兼副部长、领导小组副组长俞建华参加。会议指出，2021年以来，商务部坚决落实党中央、国务院关于实现巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果同乡村振兴有效衔接的决策部署，设立部乡村振兴工作领导小组，印发实施方案，保持工作机制、工作举措、工作力度总体稳定，商务服务乡村振兴工作取得良好开局。部党组高度重视，将巩固拓展商务扶贫成果、全面推进乡村振兴、定点帮扶纳入重要议事日程，相关工作举措列入党史学习教育“我为群众办实事”项目清单，立足商务工作“三个重要”定位，发挥商务优势创造性开展工作，探索具有商务特色的乡村振兴工作路径。会议强调，深入学习贯彻习近平总书记关于乡村振兴的重要论述，将商务服务乡村振兴工作作为牢记“国之大者”、促进共同富裕的重要任务，作为提升广大农村地区商务发展水平、推动商务高质量发展的重要举措，准确把握全面推进乡村振兴新形势新要求，对标人民群众期盼，找准差距，补齐短板，切实把商务帮扶、定点帮扶成果巩固住、拓展好，为全面推进乡村振兴作出商务贡献。会议要求，久久为功推动各项重点任务落实，细化工作安排，深入推进县域商业体系建设、农村电商、家政兴农、数商兴农等流通提升重点任务，创造性发挥好商务领域在开放合作、就业拓展等方面的优势和作用，以点带面、落实落细。压实工作责任，把商务服务乡村振兴、定点帮扶当作政治任务来抓，调配好工作力量和工作资源。加强同有关部门、地方的协同联动，加强总结宣传，统筹资源确保帮扶成效。

链接:

<http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/xwfb/xwblhdh/202202/20220203280864.shtml>

## 3 . 加强数字化发展治理 推进数字中国建设

**【人民日报】**习近平总书记指出：“数字技术正以新理念、新业态、新模式全面融入人

类经济、政治、文化、社会、生态文明建设各领域和全过程，给人类生产生活带来广泛而深刻的影响。”近年来，数字技术创新和迭代速度明显加快，在提高社会生产力、优化资源配置的同时，也带来一些新问题新挑战，迫切需要对数字化发展进行治理，营造良好数字生态。“十四五”规划纲要专门设置“加快数字化发展 建设数字中国”章节，并对加快建设数字经济、数字社会、数字政府，营造良好数字生态作出明确部署。深入学习贯彻习近平总书记重要讲话精神，落实“十四五”规划纲要部署，中央网络安全和信息化委员会日前印发《“十四五”国家信息化规划》（以下简称《规划》），提出要建立健全规范有序的数字化发展治理体系。这将推动营造开放、健康、安全的数字生态，加快数字中国建设进程。

**链接:**

[http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/2022-02/15/nw.D110000renmrb\\_20220215\\_1-07.htm](http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/2022-02/15/nw.D110000renmrb_20220215_1-07.htm)

### **【乡村振兴：重点领域和区域】**

#### **1. 村党支部领办型合作社治村逻辑与现实检验——以陕西省留坝县扶贫互助合作社为例**

文献源：农业经济问题, 2022-02-18

摘要：乡村振兴,治理有效是基础。以村党支部领办型合作社为向心主体,重塑共建共治共享的乡村利益共同体,形成以正式制度和非正式制度为底色的乡村社会秩序,是党组织领导乡村治理体系的有益尝试。本文沿着党组织以政治动员低成本整合治理资源,集体经济重建乡村内部联系,制度建设清晰多元共治网络中的权力、责任和利益,公共服务传播现代化意识的思路探索了村党支部领办型合作社的基本治村逻辑。然后运用留坝县案例对这一逻辑进行现实检验发现,实现治村逻辑需要注意的是,村党支部领办型合作社构筑的多元共治网络依赖于乡村自治组织的深度参与,需要对不同类型村民进行差别激励;发展集体经济应兼顾效率与公平,创造持续收益稳固利益共同体,以产业兴旺推动乡村整体变迁。

**链接:**

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/Csgk0GIPsluAPyziAAp4\\_XPeQg8978.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/Csgk0GIPsluAPyziAAp4_XPeQg8978.pdf)

#### **2. 数字技术和数字经济助力城乡融合发展的理论逻辑与实现路径**

文献源：农业经济问题, 2022-02-16

摘要：数字技术和数字经济的蓬勃发展为城乡融合发展提供了新机遇、新动能和新活力。数字经济时代城乡融合发展的关键就是要正确处理好五大关系范畴,即技术与经济社会



的关系,农业、工业、服务业的关系,城市与农村的关系,农民和市民的关系,农村治理和城市治理的关系。数字技术和数字经济助力城乡融合发展的理论逻辑就是通过社会再生产的生产、流通、分配和消费四个环节的数字化赋能为城乡融合发展提供新动能和新活力;通过数字化治理为城乡融合发展提供治理新途径。面对城乡融合发展中城乡二元体制制约和数字技术变革带来新挑战的双重困境,需要准确把握数字技术和数字经济助力城乡融合发展的五大实践路径,即加快建设“互联互通”的数字基础设施、共同和有计划地利用数字生产力、以数字化驱动制度改革、以数字化变革推动“赋权赋能”和以数字化治理推动数字乡村建设。

**链接:**

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/Csgk0GIPNHjADj64AAj-of\\_Othk673.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/Csgk0GIPNHjADj64AAj-of_Othk673.pdf)

### **3 . 建设农业强国的中国道路：基本逻辑、进程研判与战略支撑**

文献源：中国农村经济, 2022-02-09

摘要 :农业强国是基于国际比较的多维动态概念。通过对世界农业强国做出界定和分类, 本文研究中将农业强国的基本特征归纳为“四强一高”, 即农业供给保障能力强、农业科技创新能力强、农业可持续发展能力强、农业竞争力强和农业发展水平高。建设农业强国是中国建设社会主义现代化强国的必经之路, 体现了历史逻辑、理论逻辑和实践逻辑的统一。基于经济发展形势和农业农村现代化进程, 中国建设农业强国有充分的条件保障, 必须把握时机并抓紧推进。对若干关键指标进行预测分析, 研判中国最有可能在2040年前后跨越农业强国门槛; 在时序安排上, 于2035年奠定建成农业强国的基础, 于2045年建成农业强国。中国建设农业强国必须立足中国国情, 坚持中国道路, 采用分阶段稳步推进和分地区、分产业、分主体的分类推进战略, 走具有中国特色的农业强国之路。要建立和完善农业强国支撑体系, 创新农业补贴和保障手段, 明确科技、人才等方面的扶持重点, 以建设农业强省、农业强市、农业强县为主抓手, 大力提升农业发展内生能力, 增强农业发展韧性, 尽快使中国由农业大国迈入农业强国。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/21/Csgk0YZI5GaAT6OWABgExCT7QpE749.pdf>

### **4 . 新发展格局、共同富裕与乡村产业振兴**

文献源：南京农业大学学报(社会科学版),2022-01-25

摘要：基于对构建新发展格局、促进共同富裕的理论分析,提出要更加重视促进农民农村共同富裕。在此视角下,审视了当前乡村产业发展中的问题,提出要以促进农民农村共同富裕为导向,促进乡村产业高质量发展,并采取以下战略思路和对策选择:高度重视农

业在经济发展和乡村振兴中的功能作用,采取有效措施促进农业农村经济多元化综合化融合化发展;引导不同类型产业组织公平竞争、优势互补,注意推进乡村产业适地适度发展和因地制宜、精准施策;强化乡村产业发展的底线思维,推动乡村产业发展更好地带动农民共同富裕。

**链接:**

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/21/Csgk0YZI-hmAB20fABk2vA6\\_0xM344.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/21/Csgk0YZI-hmAB20fABk2vA6_0xM344.pdf)

## 5 . 正确认识和把握实现共同富裕的战略目标和实践途径

【人民日报】“治国之道，富民为始。”党的十八大以来，以习近平同志为核心的党中央把握发展阶段新变化，把逐步实现全体人民共同富裕摆在更加重要的位置上，为促进共同富裕创造了良好条件。现在，已经到了扎实推动共同富裕的历史阶段。在我国社会主义制度下，既要不断解放和发展社会生产力，不断创造和积累社会财富，又要防止两极分化。实现共同富裕目标，首先要通过全国人民共同奋斗把“蛋糕”做大做好，然后通过合理的制度安排把“蛋糕”切好分好。这是一个长期的历史过程，要稳步朝着这个目标迈进。这就要求我们正确认识和把握实现共同富裕的战略目标和实践途径，推动改革发展成果更多更公平惠及全体人民，推动共同富裕取得更为明显的实质性进展。“富裕”体现效率、要求做大蛋糕，“共同”体现公平、要求分好蛋糕。正确认识和把握实现共同富裕的战略目标和实践途径，就要正确处理效率和公平的关系，构建初次分配、再分配、三次分配协调配套的基础性制度安排，加大税收、社保、转移支付等调节力度并提高精准性，扩大中等收入群体比重，增加低收入群体收入，合理调节高收入，取缔非法收入，形成中间大、两头小的橄榄型分配结构，促进社会公平正义。共同富裕没有捷径，必须在高质量发展中去推进，必须要靠全体人民共同奋斗来实现。要坚持按劳分配为主体、多种分配方式并存，激励引导人民群众通过辛勤劳动、创新创业创造实现增收致富。企业首先要“办好自己的事”，通过诚信合法经营，提供更多更高质量的就业岗位，不断为社会创造财富。同时，我们也支持有意愿有能力的企业和社会群体积极参与公益慈善事业。

**链接:**

[http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/2022-02/07/nw.D110000renmrb\\_20220207\\_1-05.htm](http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/2022-02/07/nw.D110000renmrb_20220207_1-05.htm)

## 6 . The role of the common agricultural policy in contributing to jobs and growth in EU's rural areas and the impact of employment on shaping rural development: Evidence from the Baltic States

文献源：PloS one, 2022-02-03



**摘要：** Agriculture is a very important sector of the economy that has a great influence on rural areas. Almost sixty years of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the European Union (EU) may impose a question on the impact of this policy on job creation and economic growth in rural areas. By analyzing key indicators, one should note that although there are still many problems to tackle, the CAP has been successful to some extent in increasing employment rate and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita as well as decreasing poverty rate in the EU rural areas. There are also more and more households connected to the next-generation broadband network and there is still a significant number of bed places in the EU rural areas. Although, the situation in specific EU Member States and their rural regions may be different, the overall performance of the EU is satisfactory and shows positive prognostics for the current EU financial perspective of 2021-2027. This paper also provides an empirical approach which checks whether there is a connection between the employment rate and the rural development measured in GDP per capita based on the data from the Baltic States: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in the period of 2000-2020. This research confirms that when increasing the level of rural employment, the economic growth rises in rural areas.

**链接：**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/21/Csgk0YZmOeyAcqTvABxwMe4o2Qc014.pdf>

### 【其他重要资讯】

#### 1. 加大农业生产扶持力度 因地因苗抓好春季田管 确保全年粮食产量继续保持在1.3万亿斤以上

【人民日报】全国春季农业生产暨加强冬小麦田间管理工作会议2月13日在山东省德州市召开。中共中央政治局常委、国务院总理李克强作出重要批示。批示指出：做好春耕备耕工作，对于确保全年粮食丰收至关重要。各地区各部门要坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，认真贯彻党中央、国务院决策部署，落实粮食安全党政同责，扎实抓好春季农业生产，为经济社会平稳健康发展提供有力支撑。当前冬小麦苗情偏弱，促弱转壮任务繁重，要因地因苗抓好春季田管，做好病虫害防控和极端天气应对防范，力争夏粮再获丰收。要加大农业生产扶持力度，保障农资生产供应、稳定农资价格，加强农业技术指导，保证春耕备播顺利开展。要稳定粮食播种面积，统筹肉蛋菜等“菜篮子”产品生产，加强耕地保护和高标准农田建设，深入实施种业振兴行动，确保全年粮食产量继续保持在1.3万亿斤以上，确保粮食安全，以实际行动迎接党的二十大胜利召开！

链接:

[http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/2022-02/14/nw.D110000renmrb\\_20220214\\_4-01.htm](http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/2022-02/14/nw.D110000renmrb_20220214_4-01.htm)

## 2 . Drought in the Horn of Africa: New analyses flag mounting risks, need to support rural families

**【联合国粮农组织】** An extended, multi-season drought is driving acute food insecurity in the Horn of Africa, with 12 to 14 million people now at risk as crops continue to wither and animals weaken. Resource-based conflicts are escalating as competition for water and pasturelands increases, and malnutrition rates are rising in affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, highlighting the need to sustain the rural livelihoods that underpin peace and food security across the Horn. FAO and its partners reported that the food security outlook in the region will be highly dependent on the performance of the upcoming rainy season, with forecasts currently uncertain. In a worst-case scenario in which the rains completely fail and agricultural-dependent communities do not receive adequate support, the number of highly food insecure people could climb to 15-20 million with some worst-affected households facing “catastrophic” hunger conditions. Additional new analysis from the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) for Somalia, hosted by FAO, shows that in Somalia alone, the number of acutely food insecure people (IPC Phase 3 and 4) is expected to increase from 3.5 to 4.1 million between January and March 2022, if humanitarian assistance is not received on time. Under FAO’s new Horn of Africa Drought Response Plan, \$130 million is urgently needed to provide time-critical assistance to highly vulnerable communities in drought-hit regions of the three countries. The plan supports the production of up to 90 million litres of milk and up to 40 000 tonnes of staple food crops in the first part of 2022, putting over one million highly-food insecure people on a safe footing.

链接:

<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/drought-in-the-horn-of-africa-new-analyses-flag-mounting-risks-need-to-support-rural-families/en>

## 3 . COVID-19 and rising global food prices: What’s really happening?

**【国际食物政策研究所】** Food prices are skyrocketing around the world. In January, international prices for major food items climbed to a level near the heights of the global food price crises of 2007-08 and 2010-11, according to the FAO Food Price Index (Figure 1). The spike has raised concerns over the potential for another global food crisis, increasing

hunger among the poor and, possibly, social unrest around the world. Are these worries justified? The short answer is both no and yes. Food markets are in better shape now than during the crisis of a decade ago, with reasonable-to-good harvest prospects and abundant stocks for key staple crops. The 2021 surge in food prices is largely associated with the recovery in food demand from the global COVID-19 recession and temporary disruptions in logistics, rather than with severe food supply disruptions or continued trade restrictions. The food price surge therefore need not last. However, even a relatively short-lived surge will affect food security for poor and vulnerable people, and the significant inflation of domestic food prices in many low-income countries is thus a concern.

**链接:**

<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/covid-19-and-rising-global-food-prices-whats-really-happening>

#### **4 . American Agricultural Exports Shattered Records in 2021**

**【美国农业部】** The American agricultural industry posted its highest annual export levels ever recorded in 2021. The final 2021 trade data published by the Department of Commerce shows that exports of U.S. farm and food products to the world totaled \$177 billion, topping the 2020 total by 18 percent and eclipsing the previous record, set in 2014, by 14.6 percent. The United States' top 10 export markets all saw gains in 2021, with six of the 10 China, Mexico, Canada, South Korea, the Philippines and Colombia setting new records. Worldwide exports of many U.S. products, including soybeans, corn, beef, pork, dairy, distillers grains and pet food, also reached all-time highs. China remained the top export destination, with a record \$33 billion in purchases, up 25 percent from 2020, while Mexico inched ahead of Canada to capture the number two position with a record \$25.5 billion, up 39 percent from last year.

**链接:**

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/02/08/american-agricultural-exports-shattered-records-2021>

#### **5 . USDA to Invest \$1 Billion in Climate Smart Commodities, Expanding Markets, Strengthening Rural America**

**【美国农业部】** The U.S. Department of Agriculture is delivering on its promise to expand markets by investing \$1 billion in partnerships to support America's climate-smart farmers, ranchers and forest landowners. The new Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities

opportunity will finance pilot projects that create market opportunities for U.S. agricultural and forestry products that use climate-smart practices and include innovative, cost-effective ways to measure and verify greenhouse gas benefits. USDA is now accepting project applications for fiscal year 2022.

**链接:**

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/02/07/usda-invest-1-billion-climate-smart-commodities-expanding-markets>

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