

# 《"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. 世界银行中国局局长高度评价中国减贫成就

【**人民网**】日前,世界银行中国局局长芮泽(马丁·赖泽尔)接受人民网记者采访。芮 泽积极称赞中国减贫40年是非凡的成就,他说,按照世界银行每人每天1.9美元的全球 绝对贫困标准衡量,仅中国减少的贫困人口就占到同期全球减少的绝对贫困人口的3/4。 日前,中国财政部、国务院发展研究中心与世界银行共同发布《中国减贫四十年:驱动 力量、借鉴意义和未来政策方向》报告,分析过去40年中国减贫的主要驱动力量,总结 中国减贫经验对其他发展中国家的借鉴意义。芮泽就这一报告回答了记者的采访。"中 国的成就是非凡的。"芮泽表示,中国解决贫困问题的主要原因是持续的高经济增长率。 反过来,经济增长是由于私人和公共部门的高投资率,以及就业从农业向工业和服务业 的大规模转移。家庭收入也因抚养比下降而增加,换言之,劳动适龄人口在总人口中所 占比例提高。中国在20世纪80年代初的改革开放催化了经济转型过程,帮助中国追赶东 亚其他国家。芮泽表示,在过去的十年中,对贫困家庭的公共和私人转移支付也发挥了 重要作用。中国的经济转型,以及有针对性的扶贫政策都得到了一个非常有能力的政府 的支持。政府为公职人员创造了高绩效导向的激励机制,各级官员协调一致进行减贫行 动。"我很喜欢访问许多农村地区。在一个少数民族地区的村庄里,我与当地扶贫工作 队的队长交谈,他是一位来自省会的年轻工程师,在村里工作了三年。他学习了当地语 言,因为这对他做好工作至关重要。我感觉到他们真诚地致力于改善当地的生活。"芮 泽说,另一件给他留下深刻印象的事情是,地方的扶贫开发建档立卡信息系统,"这是 有针对性的精准扶贫政策的核心。这些数据库使穷人及其需求能够得到明确确认。"而 这些减贫数据的公开,有助于研究人员用来分析减贫政策的影响和效果,以让更多的人 们了解和理解中国扶贫。 芮泽表示,最近中国的乡村振兴战略纳入生态环境的可持续的 尝试,让他深受鼓舞。"我有幸在贵州品尝了美味的有机绿茶,并参观了广西稻田养鱼

农场,这为农民提供自然水体净化、土地肥料以及额外的农业收入来源。这些例子指明 了前进的方向。"芮泽非常关注中国推进共同富裕。他表示,他所理解的"共同富裕"是 对机会平等的关注。如果这样理解的话,实现这一目标的关键挑战将是确保平等获得优 质服务,特别是医疗卫生与教育。许多摆脱极端贫困的人们仍然容易受到健康问题冲击 的伤害,他们需要得到足够的保护。许多贫困家庭的孩子在机会方面仍有欠缺,他们所 在学校的质量还需要提升,也无力承担课外辅导。许多非正规经济中的农民工应当更多 地从社会保险中受益,以帮助他们应对现代服务型经济的波动。芮泽说,解决这些共同 富裕道路上的问题, 地方政府承担了重任, 但它们缺乏财政资源来满足日益增长的需求 和期望。因此,"我认为,为了有效地为所有人提供平等的机会,中国还需要进行财政 改革,以增加地方政府的收入来源,并改善转移支付制度,使其更加公平和更可预测。" 芮泽表示,所有发展努力最终都是为了人民,为了人们的生活水平。世界银行关注减少 绝对贫困,也旨在确保最贫穷的人们从发展进程中受益,也就是我们所说的"共享繁荣"。 "如果你看看中国过去40年的发展,显然是符合这些原则的。贫困率大幅下降,在整个 40年期间,最贫穷的五分之一人口的平均消费增长率约为6%。以消费衡量,这显然是 人民福祉的巨大改善。在同一时期,人们获得医疗保健、教育、住房、供水和环境卫生 设施的机会也得以长足改善。值得重申的是,这些方面得以改进的驱动力是经济增长。" 芮泽认为, 确保人们获得平等的教育和经济机会, 将是确保处于收入分配最底层的人未 来生活水平提高的关键。中国也可以像发达经济体那样,通过税收和转移支付制度,采 取更多措施减少不平等。 芮泽表示, 中国的减贫故事是一个增长和经济转型的故事。 改 革开放是中国减贫故事的开端。高储蓄和高投资率、基础设施的大量公共投资、高初始 的人力资本禀赋、健全的宏观经济政策、出口导向和良好的治理为中国减贫提供了支持。 根据世界银行发展委员会约15年前的分析,中国的这些特征与其他高增长的故事有相同 之处。"这一发现非常值得重申,在我看来,中国的成功就是一个非常有说服力的例子。" 对于中国减贫经验对其他发展中国家的借鉴意义,芮泽认为,中国的具体政策、渐进的 改革方式以及基于绩效的激励机制,这些都是独特的,不容易转移到其他国家。但在微 观层级,中国有许多很好的实践案例,包括如何利用基础设施投资作为创造当地就业和 机会的手段,如何利用农业推广服务帮助农民生产现代化,或者如何在乡镇企业中利用 强力管理激励措施,以实现巨大的创业活力。

#### 链接:

https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/235714.htm

### 2. 中国-世界粮食计划署南南合作知识分享平台上线

【新华社】联合国世界粮食计划署驻华代表屈四喜日前表示,中国打赢脱贫攻坚战为发

展中国家树立了榜样,中国的扶贫理论和实践为国际社会贡献了宝贵经验。建立中国一世界粮食计划署南南合作知识分享平台旨在分享中国在粮食安全、营养改善、乡村发展和创新扶贫方面的经验和解决方案。屈四喜是在日前举办的中国一世界粮食计划署南南合作数字化研讨会暨南南合作知识分享平台上线仪式上作出上述表述的。研讨会由联合国世界粮食计划署和中国外文局共同主办,采用线下线上相结合的形式。中国一世界粮食计划署南南合作知识分享平台是由中国农业农村部支持,世界粮食计划署农村卓越发展中心建设的知识枢纽,旨在提供一个分享粮食安全、营养改善、减贫、农村转型需求和解决方案的交流平台。本次研讨会上,联合国世界粮食计划署与中国外文局签署了关于加强南南合作的谅解备忘录。根据谅解备忘录,双方将开展南南合作知识产品的开发和培训,围绕零饥饿等可持续发展目标,推动南南合作知识产品开发。中国外文局局长杜占元表示,多重危机之下,发展中国家、贫困人口和弱势群体将受到更大冲击,因此更需要加强南南合作,通过知识分享,推动实现消除贫困、消除饥饿、粮食安全等可持续发展目标。复旦大学六次产业研究院副院长王小林说,南南合作知识分享平台的建立是世界粮食计划署南南合作数字化转型迈出的关键一步,希望这一平台能够为实现零饥饿目标作出贡献。

## 链接:

https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/235617.htm

【联合国粮农组织FAO】The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) today warned that dire new hunger data out of Somalia sheds additional light on extended drought's crippling impacts on the Horn of Africa region and underscores the criticality of large-scale agricultural aid to keep rural families self-reliant, fed, and in their home areas. The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) assessment in Somalia now indicates that the number of people experiencing crisis, emergency, or catastrophe levels of hunger is poised to surpass 6 million people between now and June representing a staggering 38 percent of the country's population. Additionally, the analysis suggests that as many as 81 000 people in specific hunger hot spots are likely to experience death and starvation. "These highly alarming figures are the strongest indicator to date of a worsening situation. Across the Horn, millions of people are at risk of falling into ever-more severe

levels of hunger due to the cascading effects that drought is having on people's livelihoods,

household productive assets, and local food production," said Rein Paulsen, FAO Director of

Emergencies. This is an unprecedented fourth season of drought to hit these communities,

3. Somalia: New data show how drought in the Horn of Africa is driving up acute hunger

alongside other impacts like conflict, COVID-19, macroeconomic challenges, and a recent desert locust upsurge, Paulsen noted. As a result, people's means to produce food and earn income are stretched to the breaking point. Prior to the release of the new Somalia data, between 13.1 14.1 million people in the region were estimated to be facing crisis or worse levels (according to the IPC classification system) of acute insecurity through May 2022 solely as a result of the drought. This included 5.5 6.5 million people in southern Ethiopia, 4.1 million people in Somalia and 3.5 million people in Kenya. If the new Somalia IPC numbers were factored in, this regional estimate would rise to 15 16 million people. Given a poor start of the rains and bleak forecasts for the remainder of the rainy season, it is not looking likely that the ongoing spring rains will provide much relief. "The only way to prevent a catastrophic food crisis from breaking and driving rural displacement is to act now at scale to enable farmers and pastoralists to feed their families, keep life-sustaining animals watered, healthy and productive, and avoid selling-off other key productive assets to pay for their next meal," said Paulsen. Agricultural aid critical to resilience underfunded On 17 January 2022, FAO launched an urgent appeal for \$138 million in humanitarian funding aimed at providing a range of relief to pastoralist and farming families whose livelihoods are being shredded by drought. Key element of FAO's response plan includes a range of support measures. Activities including keeping pastoralists' animals alive and productive by providing feed, water, and veterinary care; distributing drought-tolerant early-maturing varieties of sorghum, maize, cowpea and other beans and vegetables to families that practice cropping, and implementing cash transfers and cash-for-work programmes to ensure the most vulnerable can access food (learn more). To date, however, the Organization has only secured \$50 million in contributions. FAO's experience in the region during the response to the Desert Locust upsurge that broke out in 2020 showed that by acting at scale to reinforce rural communities, who bear the full brunt when major shocks hit, it is possible to avert food crises, according to Paulsen. eye-popping hordes of locusts descended overnight on pastures and fields, today we are witnessing a slow-onset disaster that regrettably does not seem to command the same attention," he said. "But make no mistake: the scale of the devastation in terms of hunger and lost livelihoods, if more is not done to support rural communities now, will be appalling," Paulsen added.

#### 链接:

https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/somalia-new-data-show-how-drought-in-the-horn-of-africa-is-driving-up-acute-hunger/en

#### 4. 推进"一带一路"建设与区域协调发展

【中国证券网】八年来,"一带一路"建设不断走深走实, 朝着高质量发展方向不断前进。 共建"一带一路"为伙伴国家开展贸易和投资搭建了开放包容、互利共赢的国际合作平 台,也助推了中国沿海、内陆、沿边地区协同开放,为国内区域协调发展注入了动力。 今年2月份,推进"一带一路"建设工作领导小组召开全体会议提出,要加强共建"一带一 路"同国家区域重大战略、区域协调发展战略深度融合,为畅通国内国际双循环提供有 力支撑。这对于新时代优化全面开放新格局、促进区域协调发展、推动体制机制改革创 新、发挥战略协同耦合效应等方面都具有重要意义。"一带一路"建设根基在于国内的发 展,重点在于国际合作。"一带一路"倡议提出8年以来,中国与"一带一路"沿线国家贸 易往来日益紧密。中国已成为25个沿线国家最大的贸易伙伴。据统计,2013年-2021年, 中国与"一带一路"沿线国家进出口总值从6.46万亿元增长至11.6万亿元,年均增长7.5%。 中国企业在"一带一路"沿线国家直接投资累计已超1000亿美元。截至2021年末,中国已 与145个国家和32个国际组织签署了200余份共建"一带一路"合作文件。"一带一路"倡议 提出以后,中国区域之间的合作和交流更为紧密,区域之间的资源互补和区域协调发展 向好趋势明显——不断深化了向东开放,扩大了向西开放,全方位主动开放格局逐步呈 现,经济发展内在潜力得到释放。如,东部地区将优势资源逐步向中西部地区转移,从 而带动中西部地区的经济发展。同样,中西部地区的资源优势得到一定程度开发,并通 过扩大对外招商引资,在活跃中西部经济的同时,也促进了东部经济的发展。再如,长 三角地区在协同推进"一带一路"建设中,利用自身政策、经济和地理方面的优势,与沿 线国家和地区在贸易、投资、境外经济合作园区及"中欧班列"等方面取得显著成效。但 是,随着"一带一路"建设的不断深入,"一带一路"建设与部分国内重大区域重大战略、 区域协调发展战略深度融合不足的问题也逐步显现。如,京津冀协同发展、长江经济带 发展、粤港澳大湾区建设、长三角区域一体化发展等战略实施属于跨省际行政区域层面, 战略区域内部在推动"一带一路"建设上的协调性还存在统筹性不足问题,不同战略之间 在推进"一带一路"建设方面仍存在政策统筹衔接不畅、政策交叉重复、地方政府间存在 竞争性政策冲突、政策实施层面不配套、不协调等问题。为此,需做好以下五方面的工 作,以推进"一带一路"建设与区域协调的发展问题。一是加强"一带一路"国家顶层设计 与各地方、各区域具体实施规划和方案的对接,明确相关省市和区域战略的功能定位和 分工,形成上下互动、相互支撑的发展格局。二是"一带一路"是更为顶层的和管总的战 略,国内的各重大区域战略实施必须服从"一带一路"倡议的顶层设计,并为"一带一路" 建设提供必要支撑。要围绕"一带一路"陆上六大经济走廊建设和海上重大战略通道及支 点建设, 未来国内区域发展战略应更加重视国内区域与国际区域的有机衔接。 应充分发 挥贯通南北方、横跨东中西、连接国内外的重要轴带在统筹区域协调发展中的引领和带 动作用。三是要采用行政区与类型区相结合,制定在"一带一路"框架下比"四大板块"更

加精细化的国家区域发展总体战略。在"一带一路"倡议的框架指导下,在"四大板块"的基础上细化政策制定单元,以缩小区域发展差距和促进区域协调发展为总体目标,尽快调整和细化国家区域发展总体战略。四是加强"一带一路"建设与国内区域发展策略的有机衔接。推动"一带一路"建设与京津冀协同发展、长三角一体化发展、粤港澳大湾区建设等国家重大区域战略执行,提升沿海、内陆、沿边对外开放空间规划。协调促进"一带一路"建设与长江经济带绿色发展、黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展有机对接,为"一带一路"走向世界提供绿色协同发展样板和流域高质量发展路径方式。五是提升城市群的国际竞争力,重视沿海发达地区转型升级,推动"一带一路"建设和区域协调发展。通过提升长三角、珠三角、环渤海三大城市群及其所直接影响的经济区域来构建应对全球竞争的国家竞争力,应成为今后一个较长时期内国家区域发展战略的重要组成部分。

#### 链接:

https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/233992.htm

## 【文献速递】

1. 高质量"一带一路"国际合作机制研究:基于"蓝点网络"和MCDF的分析视角

作者: 顾宾; 徐程锦

文献源: 国际经贸探索,2022-04-15

摘要:建设高质量"一带一路"国际合作机制,是现阶段共建"一带一路"的重要任务。从反面讲,国际上抹黑"一带一路"的各种杂音,多是围绕"低标准"入手的;美国发起"蓝点网络"倡议,有意通过打造全球基础设施建设的高标准,制衡"一带一路"发展。从正面讲,我国于2017年发起倡议多边开发融资合作中心(MCDF),成为继"一带一路"和亚洲基础设施投资银行之后,又一个重要的基础设施互联互通国际合作机制。MCDF把"高标准"建设摆在首要位置,可以为"一带一路"高质量建设发挥引领作用。"一带一路"应当借鉴MCDF和"蓝点网络"的做法,围绕环境和社会保障、采购活动公开透明、公共债务可持续等议题,制定符合自身特点的高标准体系。

#### 链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/00/Csgk0GJeWwKAMOI9AAz\_JfU8aUs492.pdf

2. 贸易制度安排对中国农产品出口"一带一路"沿线国家贸易效率的影响——基于时变随机前沿引力模型的实证分析

作者: 曹芳芳; 张静; 李先德

文献源: 中国流通经济,2022-04-13

摘要:基于2000-2020年联合国商品贸易统计数据库(UN-Comtrade)数据,利用时变

随机前沿引力模型考察贸易制度安排对中国农产品出口"一带一路"沿线国家贸易效率的影响,并测算贸易效率。研究显示,2020年中国农产品出口"一带一路"沿线国家的总体平均贸易效率仅为0.475,对印度、日本、越南、印尼、缅甸和俄罗斯等国家有较大出口潜力;贸易国双方签署自由贸易协定时间越长,越能提升出口贸易效率;出口目的国加入世界贸易组织有利于中国农产品出口效率提升,但加入世界贸易组织时长的影响并不显著;出口目的国司法效率、货币自由度、投资自由度、贸易自由度以及金融自由度的提高有利于贸易效率的提高,而政府财政支出和商业自由度的提高却不利于贸易效率的提高。为提高中国农产品出口"一带一路"沿线国家的贸易效率,应充分重视出口目的国贸易制度安排与社会经济制度,在中国与"一带一路"沿线国家已有自由贸易区基础上,加快与"一带一路"沿线国家的双边和多边自由贸易区谈判。

## 链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/00/Csgk0GJeW\_qALeHGABf0X\_5c1BA070.pdf

#### 3. 中国与东南亚国家经济周期协同性研究

作者:朱健齐;孙宾;温展杰;林煜恩

文献源: 统计与信息论坛,2022-04-13

摘要:打造周边命运共同体是中国对外开放的重要任务之一,而东南亚国家是中国重要的贸易伙伴。基于区域协同发展视角,选取中国与东南亚国家2009—2019年宏观经济数据,运用协同化指数及联立方程模型研究中国与东南亚国家经济周期协同性、影响因素及传导机制,以此反映经济命运共同体的内在联系、演变特征及发展驱动力,为进一步推动中国与东南亚及沿线国家共同发展与繁荣提出对策建议。研究结果表明:中国与东南亚国家经济周期协同性呈现阶段分区特征,且"一带一路"倡议的提出对不同国家经济周期协同性的影响具有差异性。此外,各主要变量对经济周期协同性具有不同的重要性,按影响程度排序依次为双边贸易、营商环境、金融一体化、产业相似及对外投资,其中金融一体化为负向作用。未来,中国可从倡议落实、贸易往来、政策互通与区域合作等四方面与东南亚国家进一步沟通,共同促进国家间经济周期协同,实现中国与东南亚国家经济增长双赢局面。

#### 链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/00/Csgk0GJeXZuAFXhRABoYKESpuco959.pdf

4. COVID-19 in rural Africa: Food access disruptions, food insecurity and coping strategies in Kenya, Namibia, and Tanzania

文献源: Agricultural Economics,2022-04-11

摘要: This study assesses the extent of COVID-19-related food insecurity in Kenya, Tanzania, and Namibia. Using the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale, we measure food insecurity in various dimensions and document several food access disruptions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic between April and July 2020. Furthermore, we assess the association of COVID-19 countermeasures with the adoption of various strategies in line with the coping strategies index. We rely on a unique phone survey that followed households who participated in an earlier field-based survey. First, through Ordinary Least-Squares and Probit regressions, we show a strong and statistically significant association between COVID-19 countermeasures and food access disruptions and food insecurity in each of the three countries. We then use a multivariate probit regression model to understand the use of the various coping strategies, including reducing food intake, increasing food search, and relying more on less nutritious foods. We provide evidence on the complementarities and trade-offs in using these coping strategies. COVID-19 and related lockdown measures coincided with a deleterious increase in food insecurity in rural Africa.

# 链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/2E/Csgk0Ya1Ge6Ac8YXABOqZiEBgpk829.pdf

# 5. Trade-related food policies in a more volatile climate and trade environment

文献源: food policy,2022-03-26

摘要: Providing affordable access to enough healthy and safe food for an ever-more-affluent and growing world population has become more challenging in the face of climate change, rising income inequality and a more uncertain global trade environment. Agriculture is expected to contribute more, but is under pressure in both high-income and developing countries to do so more sustainably and inclusively. This paper reviews the roles of food policy in this changing setting. It begins by revisiting the case for keeping food markets open to international trade, investment and technology transfer, and concludes that openness is even more important, especially for developing countries, as the climate becomes warmer and more volatile. It then summarizes trade-related food policy developments globally in the 50 years prior to the global financial crisis, and in the price-spike periods since then. The current situation is calling for more action including from agriculture to mitigate climate change and biodiversity loss. The scope for re-purposing food policies to better meet these demands is then assessed. It proposes some alternatives to current measures that could better achieve national societal objectives while

simultaneously benefitting the rest of the world in terms of easing natural resource and environmental stresses and reducing national and global poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, and inequalities in income, wealth and health. The review concludes by noting areas where further research could facilitate such transformations in food policies.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/00/Csgk0GJeayyAPgpRABcD33n8-7s631.pdf

### 【行业报告】

#### 1. IFPRI key facts series: Food and nutrition security

发布源: 国际食品政策研究所 IFPRI

发布时间: 2022-04-01

摘要: This is a second Food and Nutrition Key Facts sheet in a series of Key Facts sheets that IFPRI is producing based on Integrated Household Surveys (IHS). The purpose of the series is to present data relevant to key policy issues on agriculture, food systems, and development topics in Malawi. While the proportion of households with very low food security status increased between 2010/11 and 2019/20, the proportion of households with high food security status declined in the same period. The most common reason for inadequate food consumption in 2010/11 and 2019/20 was lack of farm inputs. In 2016/17 drought was the most common reason due to the drought in the preceding farming season. There was a temporary decrease in food security and dietary diversity in 2016/17, which was also likely due to the drought. The most common food insecurity coping mechanism in all survey years was reliance on less preferred or less expensive foods. Overall, households had to resort to negative coping strategies more often in 2016/17 than in 2010/11 and 2019/20. Although nearly three quarters of households (70%) had an acceptable food consumption status as measured by the Food Consumption Score, most households failed to reach the recommended intake of energy and most micronutrients in 2019/20. The prevalence of stunting among children between 6 and 59 months of age remains high in Malawi at 26.7% in 2019/20.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/00/Csgk0GJeZ9KADHmHAAalYe4PYsI352.pdf

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