

《农业发展潜力研究》专题快报

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《中国工程院战略咨询项目信息参考》是中国工程科技知识中心提供的一项信息推送服务，该服务组织专业团队，基于中国工程科技知识中心地理资源与生态专业分中心在工程科技领域积累的数据资源，面向战略咨询研究项目需求提供信息的搜集、整理、加工、推送服务。

该信息参考面向院士专家开放订阅，每两周一期，欢迎订阅。



本刊主编：杨雅萍

本期编辑：陈晓娜 王颖

电子邮箱：geockcest@igsnr.ac.cn

电话：64888145

通信地址：100088 北京 8068 信箱，北京市西城区冰窖口胡同 2 号

【动态信息】

1. 标题：保障草原“三生功能” 分区分类分级加快推进草原生态修复

【林草新闻】近期，国务院办公厅印发《关于加强草原保护修复的若干意见》指出：加大草原保护力度。《意见》阐述了草原保护的法制、政策、路径、方法和模式，强调了基本草原划定和保护的重要性，通过强化基本草原保护制度，确保畜牧业生产、生态安全屏障和农牧民生活家园的最基本、最重要的草原不受破坏，实现基本草原面积不减少、质量不下降、用途不改变。

链接：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/qr8BWvcjzJ6py7avpfYcA>

2. 标题：阿拉善荒漠草原生态畜牧的智能化管理

【林草新闻】新中国成立前，内蒙古阿拉善牧民习惯于全家跟群放牧；解放后，则开始逐步形成一部分劳力（主要是青壮年）出去游牧、一部分非劳力（老人、孩子和病残者）在定居的地方建设家园的生活状态；20世纪70年代，随着望远镜的开始使用，逐步减少了放牧人的移动性；80年代以后，小畜放牧户基本定居固定放牧，养驼牧民骑马放驼，大大减少了人的徒步行走；90年代开始骑摩托车放牧，放牧时间大大减少；到2000年后，电话、手机被使用到游牧生活当中，牧民们相互打电话就知道牲畜在哪片草场上，提高了放牧的准确性；2010年开始，城镇化和小汽车的普及，出现了部分牧民住在城镇开车到牧区游牧的现象；随着科技发展，2014年开始，部分牧民使用智能管理技术设备管理家畜。所以牧民的定居与牲畜的游牧并不矛盾，游牧与现代化并不矛盾，现代化促进了游牧畜牧业的发展，形成了智能化的生态畜牧业北方生态屏障。

链接：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/bTggxpqKwE73BSoCZfJ-8A>

【文献速递】

1. 塔城市库鲁斯台草原生态移民政策实施效果评价——基于邓恩公共政策评价标准

作者：叶尔扎提·开恩思，李莉，孟梅

文献源：干旱区资源与环境，2020

摘要：对生态移民政策进行科学评价,有利于发挥生态移民政策的导向、规范和激励作用,能够促进生态环境的恢复与改善移民群体的生产生活条件。文中在梳理已有的生态移民政策评价研究成果及调研移民办工作人员和移民牧户的基础上,基于邓恩公共政策评价标准,构建6个一级指标和19个二级指标的生态移民政策评价体系,运用层次分析法和模糊综合评价法对库鲁斯台草原生态移民政策实施效果进行综合评价。评价结果表明:库鲁斯台草原生态移民政策取得"较好"的效果,主要依赖于政策的效率性、回应性与适宜性等一级评价标准维度,而政策的效果性、充足性与公平性等评价标准维度则呈现为"一般"。通过分析评价结果为"一般"的评价标准维度,总结出库鲁斯台草原生态移民政策在实施过程中存在的不足之处,并有针对性的提出对策和建议。

2. 草原生态补偿:生态绩效、收入影响和政策满意度

作者：胡振通，柳荻，靳乐山

文献源：中国人口·资源与环境，2016

摘要：草原生态保护补助奖励机制的第一轮实施期（2011-2015）即将结束,系统地评估草原生态保护补助奖励机制,对于完善下一期补助奖励机制具有重要的借鉴意义。本文利用2014年内蒙古自治区阿拉善左旗、四子王旗、陈巴尔虎旗三个旗县的470户牧户样本数据,从生态绩效、收入影响、政策满意度三个方面对草原生态补偿政策（即草原生态保护补助奖励机制）进行了评估。生态绩效评估结果表明:草原生态环境得到了一定的改善,草原利用方式更趋合理,平均牲畜超载率下降明显,但超载过牧的现状没有得到根本的转变,样本调研旗县2011-2014年减畜任务达成比例为42%,总体减畜任务达成情况一般。收入影响评估结果表明:平均每户理论收入影响为-820607元,草原生态补偿标准偏低,需要在原有基础上提高35%;平均每户的实际收入影响为1620686元,牧民没有严格按照政策要求进行完全的减畜;草原生态补偿标准不只是单纯标准偏低的问题,同时也有标准差异化问题,需要在不同地区之间做出调整。政策满意度评估结果表明:草原生态补偿政策的满意度为57%,其中陈巴尔虎旗的政策满意度最高,为87%;四子王旗其次,为62-63%;阿拉善左旗最低,为18-32%。政策满意度与实际收入影响之间存在

显著的相关关系,实际收入影响正向越大,政策满意度越高。牧民对草原生态补偿政策的政策满意度越高,并不意味着草原生态补偿的政策设计和执行就越好,政策满意度越高,实际收入影响正向越大,但生态效果可能不佳。

3. 基于牧民视角的草原生态保护政策实施效果评价研究---以新疆新源县为例

作者: 也尔那孜·玉山艾力, 邵战林

文献源: 中国农业资源与区划, 2017

摘要: [目的]新疆草地生态的研究极具代表性,以层次分析法评价新疆新源县现行草原生态保护政策实施效果,能客观反映政策的实施所带来的影响。[方法]以新疆新源县为例,根据具体政策实施的内容结合草原生态保护建设的特点,构建基于牧民为视角的政策实施效果评价指标体系,运用层次分析法对建立的草原生态保护政策指标指定权值,通过对新源县牧区的牧民进行调研并梳理数据和分析,客观的综合评价该地区草原生态保护政策的实施效果。[结果]生态奖补政策实施效果评价指数为0.613200,处于第4等级,说明该政策实施效果良好;草原改良工程实施效果为0.584203,处于第3等级,说明政策实施效果一般;两大政策综合评价指数为0.565205,处于第3等级,说明牧民对该地区的政策实施效果整体满意度为一般。需要当地政府完善生态保护政策的实施方法、改善和加大牧区生产条件和扶持力度、并有效解决牧民生计与草原生态保护过程中的矛盾,只有改善牧区生态和社会条件才能取得牧民对该政策的支持,促进草原生态与畜牧业良性发展。[结论]从牧民角度出发进行评价较为客观,该评价方法公正地评价了新源县草原生态保护政策的实施效果;运用层次分析法对新源县草原生态保护政策的实施效果进行评价是可行的。

4. Risk-Overgrazing Relationship Model: An Empirical Analysis of Grassland Farms in Northern China

作者: Saheed O.Jimoh, FengXiu, LiPing, HouYulu, HouXiangyang

文献源: Rangeland Ecology & Management, 2020

摘要: Empirical studies of risk-induced overgrazing have been rarely reported in northern China grasslands, thus, the risk indicators that act as proximate drivers of herders stocking rate (SR) are poorly understood. This paper investigates the impact of

the Chinese Grassland Eco-compensation Reward and Subsidy Policy implementation (2011–2015) in Inner Mongolia on overgrazing as a consequence of SR. We used a linear mixed-effects model to develop the relationship between SR and designated risk indicators. The best-fit models obtained were used to evaluate the role of each indicator on the tendency of herdsman to overgraze grasslands. The major drivers of SR identified prior to the policy implementation are the area of grassland owned, living expenses, and the area of grassland rent-out. Subsequent to the policy implementation, the area of grassland owned and the area of grassland rent-in emerged as the principal factors that induce herders to use high SR on grassland, indicating the persistence of overgrazing. Our most promising finding was that the policy eliminated living expenses from the factors that compel herdsman to use high SR on grassland. This represents a significant positive impact on herders' welfare, which is one of the objectives of the subsidy and reward policy. Therefore, to sustain the success recorded in the first phase of the policy implementation, we advocate for an improved grassland rental market that will encourage livelihood diversification, better funding, herdsman cooperation, consideration of local ecological condition and herders' perspective in policy design, and consistent education of herders' about the merits of reducing SR on grasslands. To achieve the desired target of reducing overgrazing, we recommend an independent process of policy inspection that will strengthen effective bottom-up feedback and village level governance.

5. China's new rural “separating three property rights” land reform results in grassland degradation: Evidence from Inner Mongolia

文献源：Land Use Policy, 2018

摘要：China is currently implementing the "separating three property rights" (STPR) reform to consolidate rural land. This reform divides rural land property rights into three components: nontradable ownership, nontradable contractual rights and tradable land use rights. The STPR reform adopts the rental of grassland use rights, a market-oriented approach, as the main arrangement for grassland consolidation. However, this arrangement may undermine the cornerstones of grassland restoration, which are the

security of grassland property and payments for ecosystem services (PES) policies. As an alternative to the market-oriented approach, cooperatives are also encouraged to consolidate grassland use rights. We used a natural experiment approach to systematically examine how two different land consolidation arrangements affected key grassland ecosystem services in Inner Mongolia. In rented grasslands, all ecosystem services except provisioning services degenerated severely. Traded grassland use rights were perceived as insecure, which led to predatory land use by tenants. In contrast, cooperative-managed grasslands showed no serious degradation in ecosystem services. However, these cooperatives limited their group size by chief kinship to avoid the free-rider problem; thus, they are unlikely to become a primary channel of grassland consolidation. Because PES policy subsidies are still allocated to grassland contractors rather than to tenants, these policies are irrelevant to the conservation of rented grasslands. Based on our analysis, we suggest several ways to improve this new rural land property reform to avoid a major wave of grassland degradation in China.

6. An agent-based model for assessing grazing strategies and institutional arrangements in Zeku, China

作者: RuiYu, A.J.Evans, N.Malleson

文献源: Agricultural Systems, 2019

摘要: The assessment of grassland grazing strategies and institutional arrangements is essential for ensuring the sustainable development of grassland grazing systems. By employing per-pixel grazing information derived from remote sensing data, this paper presents an agent-based model of grassland grazing (ABMGG) for Zeku, China that was designed as a framework for assessing the effects of different combinations of grazing strategies and institutional arrangements on grassland status. By calibrating the parameter values of the ABMGG to the system status values under a policy that has already been implemented, the ABMGG can help us to understand grassland degradation in response to management interventions for each patch of land. In the Zeku implementation, it was found that although different grazing policy scenarios could not significantly improve or decrease the overall grassland leaf area index, a

rotational group grazing scenario with a land market tenure system did produce a smaller number of severely degraded grass patches than other policy scenarios (except regional continuous grazing). This provides a new perspective on the consequences of grassland management practices where past research has concentrated more on overall grassland productivity. The ABMGG can extend the ability of policy assessment tools to a high resolution level with pixel-specific real-time remote sensing data, making the assessment results more accurate and representative.

7. Estimating non-market environmental values for grassland protection in inner Mongolia

作者： Bao Zhang, Jeff Bennett, Guanghua Qiao

文献源： Environment and Development Economics, 2019

摘要： The non-market values of changes in grassland management stimulated by changes in policies were estimated by choice modeling. Four-hundred twenty-seven residents of Hohhot city in Inner Mongolia were selected using the popular mobile phone application WeChat. Conditional logit (CL) and random parameter logit (RPL) models were estimated to analyze the preference of respondents for environmental and social attributes. Based on the preferred RPL model, the average per household willingness to pay over 10 years for the best policy outcome scenarios was estimated to be CNY892 (US\$141). The total willingness to pay for this policy change, extrapolated to the population of Hohhot, was CNY208 million (US\$33 million). The findings suggest that environmental and social outcomes are valuable to Chinese residents of a regional urban center. Such values should be viewed as a public financial base for market-based mechanisms for grassland protection both in China and internationally. WeChat proved to be convenient but required the application of extrapolation caveats relating to sample representation.

【数据】

**1. 标题：2021 年第 18 周全国农产品批发市场一周价格行情监测报告：蔬菜价格
停止下落，水产品价格小幅上涨**

摘要：据农业农村部“全国农产品批发市场价格信息系统”监测，本周（2021 年 4 月 30 日—2021 年 5 月 7 日）“农产品批发价格 200 指数”为 119.05，比上周下降 0.14 个点，比去年同期下降 2.54 个点。

链接：

<http://zdscxx.moa.gov.cn:8080/nyb/pc/messageView.jsp?id=66024>

本刊主编：杨雅萍

本期编辑：陈晓娜 王颖

电子邮箱：geockcest@igsnrr.ac.cn

电话：64888145

通信地址：100088 北京 8068 信箱，北京市西城区冰窖口胡同 2 号