

《“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

2021年第7期（总第93期）

中国工程科技知识中心农业分中心

中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

2021年4月5日

【动态资讯】

1. 澜沧江—湄公河合作启动5周年——凝心聚力 共谋发展

【人民网】同饮一江水，命运紧相连。2016年3月23日，中国和柬埔寨、老挝、缅甸、泰国、越南领导人共同宣布启动澜沧江—湄公河合作这一新型次区域合作机制，一致决定建设面向和平与繁荣的澜湄国家命运共同体。5年来，澜湄六国开创“发展为先、务实高效、项目为本”的澜湄模式，推动澜湄合作走深走实，迈入全面发展新阶段，为各国发展注入“源头活水”，为构建人类命运共同体树立了典范。加快推进区域减贫。湄公河次区域因人口众多、基础设施薄弱、资金缺口等所限，发展路上遇到困难。在共建“一带一路”以及澜湄合作的推动下，中国减贫示范合作项目在老挝、柬埔寨、缅甸6个试点村庄落地实施，完善当地基础设施和公共服务，开展技术援助，推进“造血式”扶贫。如今，这些村庄焕发出新的生机。老挝万象市版索村副村长坎占也有相同感受：“村里铺上了沥青路，环境卫生得到改善。去年，河上修了一座新桥，车辆再也不用绕远路，村民来往方便多了。”村民告别了“落雨一身泥，天晴一身灰”的历史，他们还成立养牛、种玉米和织布生产小组，家庭收入大大提高。在柬埔寨干丹省谢提尔普洛斯村和斯瓦安普村，建成400平方米的社区活动中心和一处集中供水站，为261户特困户和贫困户重建和改建了住房，132户新建了厕所，82户家庭通了电，给500户村民发放了省柴灶。“在项目推进过程中，中国的减贫理念和经验让我们受益匪浅。”柬埔寨干丹省农村发展厅厅长吉塔维说。合作成果惠及民众。在柬埔寨，未接入国家电网、通不上电的家庭占三成左右，一些家庭几乎没有电器，孩子们没有足够的光源看书学习。2018年，深圳市国际交流合作基金会联合湄公河国家政府、公益机构及深圳光伏企业发起“湄公河太阳村”项目，为柬埔寨乡村地区提供太阳能光伏技术和设备，点亮了村民的幸福生活。得益于这一项目，柬埔寨南部茶胶省巴提县和伯雷楚萨县的10个村庄装上了300套离线光伏发电设备、100台大功率的太阳能学习灯和10台太阳能电视，300户贫困居民及部分学校、

医院等公共场所的用电问题得以解决。项目每年开展两次培训活动，为每个村庄培训3名维护太阳能设施的人员。去年6月，“湄公河太阳村”缅甸首期项目启动，向马圭省两个村庄捐赠共300套小型分布式太阳能发电系统和1700盏太阳能台灯，向缅甸社区图书馆捐赠了32套中型分布式太阳能发电系统。柬埔寨民间社会组织联盟论坛主席盖里维希表示，项目改善了当地居民的生活条件、儿童的学习环境。柬中两国以民生项目拓展交流，搭建起合作沟通的平台，更多柬埔寨青年希望学习中国技术，为建设柬埔寨作贡献。澜湄六国山水相连，发展利益紧密攸关。5年来，澜湄合作专项基金支持开展了500多个惠民项目：核能培训项目为越南、老挝等国青年提供核电站、核医疗等民用技术培训，“油茶良种选育研究”项目从广西引种油茶到泰国和老挝山区，“咖啡增产项目”已培训超过1.1万名缅甸咖啡农，“中医针灸进澜湄”项目积极推广传统医药合作，贫困社区综合发展、“澜湄‘半边天’行动”等项目促进区域减贫和妇女事业发展，努力让合作成果惠及民众，给流域各国人民带来了实实在在的福祉。有力支撑地区发展。澜湄合作发挥地缘相接、产业互补有利条件，努力释放各国发展潜力，推进基础设施互联互通，扩大相互贸易投资，不断充实区域产业链供应链网络，推动六国形成全方位、高质量、协同联动的发展格局。5年来，中国提供“两优”贷款、产能和装备制造合作专项贷款，支持湄公河国家开展了柬埔寨暹粒新国际机场、老挝万象电网改造、越南永新燃煤电厂等40多个重大基建项目。泰国榴莲、柬埔寨大米、缅甸西瓜、老挝香蕉和越南巴沙鱼等优质产品摆上中国老百姓的餐桌，中国企业赴柬埔寨、老挝共建农业合作示范区，打造水稻、橡胶、果蔬、畜产品生产加工和物流集散基地。2020年，中国和湄公河五国贸易额达3221亿美元，较2015年增长66.3%。2019年，双方人员往来达5000多万人次，每周定期航班近3000班次。中国是越南、柬埔寨、缅甸、泰国的最大贸易伙伴、老挝的第二大贸易伙伴。越南成为中国第四大国别贸易伙伴。面对疫情挑战，六国同心抗疫，采取有力举措遏阻疫情蔓延，澜湄区域累计确诊病例和发病率显著低于全球其他地区。中国已与柬埔寨、老挝、泰国等国开展疫苗合作。未来，六国还将用好澜湄公共卫生专项资金，支持开展疫情监测技术、跨境传染病防控、传统医药等项目，提高六国公共卫生能力。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/169371.htm>

2. 中国抗疫科普绘本将在美国、南亚及东盟出版 助力全球抗疫

【中国新闻网】由广西科学技术出版社出版的《打败新型冠状病毒——要让孩子知道的卫生好习惯》科普绘本，其版权已输出美国、印度、尼泊尔、缅甸、越南等国家和中国香港地区，助力全球抗疫。广西科学技术出版社负责人介绍，《打败新型冠状病毒——要让孩子知道的卫生好习惯》一书，通过儿童绘本图文并茂的形式，为读者提供新冠

状病毒肺炎防治科普知识。通过阅读该书，家长和孩子将了解新型冠状病毒是什么、新型冠状病毒的传播途径、针对儿童的新型冠状病毒肺炎防治措施等。由于《打败新型冠状病毒——要让孩子知道的卫生好习惯》科普绘本形式活泼，国内外传播效果较好，该书还入选了Accelerated Reader英文阅读分级系统。该系统由美国超过三分之一的学校、英国超过6000所学校的学生使用。《打败新型冠状病毒——要让孩子知道的卫生好习惯》(越南文版)已由越南书籍知识文化股份公司(VINABOOKJSC)出版发行，上市后得到了当地的高度关注。该书在印度、尼泊尔、缅甸等国家及中国香港地区的翻译出版工作也在积极推进之中。据悉，自新冠肺炎疫情暴发以来，中国外文局(中国国际出版集团)、中国少年儿童新闻出版总社等多家中国出版机构，已先后出版了数十种多语种抗疫主题出版物，与世界各国共同分享抗击疫情故事和经验，助力各国民众共同抗疫。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/169359.htm>

3. “一带一路”智能传感与物联网合作联盟助力沿线国家智能互联

【新华社】经中国科协批准，由中国仪器仪表学会发起的“一带一路”智能传感与物联网合作联盟日前举办专题研讨会。与会人士认为，联盟的筹办将有助于推动沿线国家智能互联，助力传感与物联网产业可持续发展。记者从会上获悉，“一带一路”智能传感与物联网合作联盟隶属于中国科协“一带一路”国际科技组织合作平台建设项目，旨在为新形势下的“一带一路”国家和地区间的科技交流搭建有效沟通平台、培养和孵化“一带一路”沿线国家和地区组织间的创新合作网络。“随着自动化、网络、计算机、信息处理、安全保障和管理能力的提升，工业互联网已经成为制造业可持续发展不可或缺的依靠。”中国工程院院士、中国仪器仪表学会理事长尤政认为，作为引领新一轮技术革命的关键性的共性技术，物联网毫无疑问是推进制造业智能化的核心与基础。但是完善物联网功能，释放物联网的潜能超出了单个企业资源的边界和技术的实力。尤政说，中国仪器仪表学会多年来聚焦传感技术、设备兼容、信息处理、安全运维等，并在众多领域开展了相关工作。此次发起“一带一路”智能传感与物联网合作联盟，希望通过海内外同行的共同努力，整合资源、凝聚智慧、分享机遇、放大效能，更好履行科技团体的社会责任。科技部科技评估中心国际部副部长武思宏认为，我国已有近红外光谱技术指标等多项技术处于国际领先，但技术转移渠道仍不畅通。“联盟日后的工作将有助于国际上了解我们的领先技术，也让我们能够了解国际上的一些先进理念或他们的需求，从而把我们整个产品、技术带动出去。”她说。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/169353.htm>

4. USDA Increases Emergency SNAP Benefits for 25 million Americans; Ensures COVID-19

Relief Reaches Those Struggling the Most

【USDA】 The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) today took action to provide \$1 billion per month in additional food assistance to an estimated 25 million people in very low-income households that are participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and struggling to put food on the table due to the pandemic. Starting this month, households that had not received at least \$95 per month in increased benefits through emergency allotments during the pandemic because they were already at or close to receiving the current maximum benefit will now be eligible to receive additional benefits. Benefit levels will remain unchanged for households that have been receiving increased payments of at least \$95 per month. States may need a few weeks to update their systems and get the additional benefits to participants. “The emergency SNAP increases authorized by Congress last year were not being distributed equitably, and the poorest households who have the least ability to absorb the economic shocks brought about by COVID received little to no emergency benefit increases,” said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. “As part of President Biden’s commitment to deliver economic relief, and ensure every family can afford to put food on the table, today’s actions will provide much-needed support for those who need it most.”

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/04/01/usda-increases-emergency-snap-benefits-25-million-americans-ensures>

5. Harnessing local agriculture production to create healthy diets

【FAO】 Harnessing local agriculture production around the world to create healthy diets through agri-food system-transformation was the focus of a high-level event organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and involving leaders and experts. Under the framework of its Regional Network on Nutrition-sensitive Food System, FAO's Regional Office for Near East and North Africa co-hosted the special virtual event with FAO's Regional Offices for Africa and for Asia and the Pacific. The virtual dialogue was opened on Wednesday by FAO Director-General, QU Dongyu, and brought together leaders from Africa, Asia and the Near East as well as senior officials from FAO with the goal of strengthening cross-regional collaboration and sharing ideas on how to harness the potential of agri-food systems. In his opening remarks, the Director-General stressed that

innovation and experience-sharing were critical for transforming agri-food systems and making them more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable. Citing the widespread structural reforms he has undertaken at FAO since his election in 2019, Qu stressed the importance of "breaking down silos" so individuals, organizations and countries could learn from one another. "We need to accumulate more experience, interactive experience," he said. "We have to have more hybridization, heterosis of experience, it is the only way. You can read more books but you also need more interaction." In addition to technical innovation, the Director-General noted that there were several major requirements needed to drive transformation. Apart from structural reform, he alluded to the need for social interaction, knowledge combined with experience and stability to enable organizations and their staff to evolve and grow. He particularly emphasized the need for a vibrant exchange of views and experience - as FAO seeks the same through its employees worldwide. Drawing on his expertise as a geneticist, the Director-General indicated that interaction with others combined with knowledge and expertise were essential in bringing about real change. Poor diets are the main contributor to the global burden of disease and over dependence on a few staple crops is a leading cause of low dietary diversity and persistent malnutrition. Approximately 3 billion people in the world cannot afford a healthy diet, and more than three billion people suffer from one or more manifestations of poor nutrition. Mahmoud El Solh, member of the Steering Committee of the Committee on World Food Security's High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, gave the keynote address on "Harnessing the benefits of diversified agri-food system for healthy diets". Environmental degradation and the impact of climate change were among the challenges, he said, in addressing hunger and poverty in the world's poorest countries. El Solh spoke about the urgency required if the world is to bridge the gap and increase food production by 70 percent by 2050. Mariam bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb Al Mheiri, the Minister of State for Food and Water Security in the United Arab Emirates, called for greater awareness and education to promote sustainable food while supporting local production with technology and innovation. The Minister indicated that the UAE Government was seeking to reduce the country's dependence on food imports and had accelerated discussions between academics, the private and the public sector to advance local food production. She added that FAO had played an important role as a partner advising the UAE on data and information. Aly Abousabaa, the Director-General of the International Center for Agriculture Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), a Beirut-based research institute, said diversity was the key to resilience and invited participants to consider whether the right policies were in place to

leverage technology and development. Thanawat Tiensin, Chair of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and Permanent Representative of the Government of Thailand to the UN Agencies in Rome, encouraged participants to refer to the CFS guidelines and to translate them into actions to transform agri-food systems and create better outcomes for all. FAO's Chief Scientist, Ismahane Elouafi, moderated a session on the role of research and science. She echoed the Director-General in calling for "a holistic approach" noting science and technology were key to creating a world free from poverty, hunger and malnutrition. While moderating a session on policies and investment, FAO's Chief Economist, Mximo Torero, stressed the need for a multi-sector approach to produce healthy nutrition and pointed to FAO's evidence-based, country-led and country-owned Hand-in-Hand Initiative, which is designed to accelerate agricultural transformation. FAO has recently launched a dedicated website on country's good practices to achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, through which FAO Representatives publish articles on successful activities.

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1392346/icode/>

6. 双边贸易额连续三年突破千亿美元大关 中俄经贸合作稳步前行

【人民日报】统计数据显示，中俄双边贸易额已经连续3年突破千亿美元，中国连续11年成为俄罗斯第一大贸易伙伴。在过去一年里，双方守望相助，共抗疫情，推动经贸、科技创新等领域务实合作逆势前行。能源贸易：更繁荣。不久前，俄罗斯各大媒体都关注到这样一条消息：俄罗斯政府批准中国石化参与西布尔公司“阿穆尔天然气化工综合体”投资项目。这一项目规模庞大，投资额预计达107亿美元。投产后，俄罗斯最大的天然气加工和天然气化工集群将在远东形成。“中国石化参与这一项目，是俄罗斯具有投资吸引力的又一佐证。”俄政府表示。经受住疫情考验，中俄双边贸易自去年下半年起逐步回暖，中国在俄外贸中的占比进一步提升。这一成绩的取得与两国在能源、化工和核能等领域的大项目合作密不可分。2020年12月，中俄东线天然气管道中段投产运营。中国京津冀地区供暖用上了来自俄罗斯的清洁天然气。去年全年，俄罗斯通过东线天然气管道对华输气41亿立方米。“对中国市场的天然气供应超出计划数量，高出合同规定的年供应量。中国市场发展迅速。”俄罗斯天然气工业股份公司总裁米勒称赞东线天然气管道是“俄中两国互利共赢的伟大工程”。俄罗斯煤炭出口市场近年也在向东转移。2020年，俄罗斯向亚太地区出口煤炭1.22亿吨。《中俄总理第二十五次定期会晤联合公报》明确指出：“支持双方企业按照市场化原则开展煤炭贸易合作。”中国驻俄罗斯大使

张汉晖表示，在中俄双方共同努力下，两国煤炭贸易将释放更多发展潜能。另据俄罗斯卫星通讯社报道，今年2月，俄罗斯万吨液化天然气运输船号首次在这一时段成功通过北极航路东端，将天然气从俄罗斯萨别塔港运输到江苏如东。俄罗斯驻华大使杰尼索夫表示：“毫无疑问，俄罗斯和中国在大型项目的建设性合作，将在2021年继续保持旺盛势头。”跨境电商：更红火。“新手机信号好，电量足，较大的内存容量支持保存更多照片。我的上一款手机也是中国品牌，用了3年，质量可靠。”在中国电商平台上，一名俄罗斯顾客对新买的中国品牌手机如此评价。疫情防控期间，在线工作、学习、娱乐需求旺盛。“宅经济”拉动了俄罗斯电子产品销量。2020年，中国制造的智能手机跃居俄罗斯市场销量榜首，其他中国电子产品对俄出口也实现快速增长，笔记本电脑、平板电脑出口分别增长39%和29%。俄中友好、和平与发展委员会地方合作理事会副主席谢苗诺夫认为，疫情防控常态化下，电子和数字技术在俄罗斯的应用加速发展。“俄中贸易使用新工具、新平台的需求日益扩大。跨境电商等新业态快速发展，将推动俄中双边贸易额继续增长。”绥芬河、黑河等城市设立了面向俄罗斯的跨境电商综合试验区，进一步推动中俄跨境贸易，电商企业依托区位优势快速发展。借助短视频、直播带货等营销方式，截至去年年末，黑河电商企业“俄品多”销售额近7000万元人民币。日渐完善的交通和物流设施也为中俄经贸升级创造条件。2020年，两国合作建设的首座“中欧班列”驿站别雷拉斯特物流中心在莫斯科投入运营。得益于地理优势，作为运输走廊，俄罗斯成为众多中欧班列的途经地和中转地。中欧班列有力支持了中俄双边贸易发展。俄罗斯铁路物流公司发布消息称，2020年从中国经俄罗斯到欧盟的集装箱铁路过境运输量增长55%。农贸合作：更“香甜”。最近，中国驻俄罗斯大使馆在网上开展一项名为“我最喜欢的俄罗斯商品”调查。冰激凌、乳制品还有蛋糕、巧克力的受欢迎度靠前。去年的第三届中国国际进口博览会直播带货环节，俄罗斯糖果和冰激凌备受中国消费者青睐，三秒内全部售罄。受欢迎的不仅仅是糖果。香肠、肉类、大麦、小麦、植物油、海产品等越来越多的俄罗斯美食摆上中国百姓餐桌。中国商务部数据显示，2020年两国农产品贸易额达55.5亿美元，创历史新高，其中中方进口40.9亿美元，增长13.7%，中国跃升为俄农产品和肉类第一大出口市场。农产品贸易最能让两国民众切实体会到经贸合作的利好。中俄之间跨境运输体系不断完善，通关便利化水平不断提高，为农产品贸易的进一步扩大打下了基础。记者日前从中国驻俄罗斯大使馆获悉，中俄两国主管部门正在商签新的货物和服务贸易发展路线图，旨在全力提升贸易效能，拓展双向投资和战略性大项目合作。伴随着中俄经贸关系提质升级，两国务实合作不断深入，俄罗斯高附加值产品对华合作优势日益凸显。中俄科技创新年于2020年正式开启，双方将实施1000多个合作项目，成为两国开展主题年以来最长的合作清单。中俄在新冠疫苗和药物研发生产，以及人工智能、云经济、物联网、大数据等新业态领域合作日益密切。张汉晖表示，中俄两国经济高度互补，双边经贸关系的强大韧性和巨大潜力决定了疫情的冲击是暂时的，双边经贸

合作基本面并未改变，长期向好的合作态势也不会改变，“2021年双边经贸合作将大踏步前进，取得更加丰硕的成果。”

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/169036.htm>

7. 中国同阿盟发表《中阿数据安全合作倡议》

【新华网】外交部副部长马朝旭29日同阿拉伯国家联盟首席助理秘书长扎齐举行中阿数据安全视频会议，双方签署并发表《中阿数据安全合作倡议》。双方高度评价中阿双边关系发展。马朝旭表示，去年中阿合作论坛第九届部长级会议成功举行，习近平主席向会议致贺信，为中阿政治关系发展开启了新篇章。中方愿同阿方一道，为中阿战略伙伴关系注入新内涵，携手打造志同道合、发展繁荣的中阿命运共同体。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/168976.htm>

8. The Arbor Day Foundation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) recognise 120 Tree Cities of the World

【FAO】The Arbor Day Foundation, along with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), today announced the cities recognised through the Tree Cities of the World programme. 2019 was the first year of eligibility for this worldwide initiative and 68 cities from 17 countries were recognised for their commitment to urban forestry management. The programme has since grown and now includes even more cities worldwide. A total of 120 cities from 23 countries earned this international designation in 2020, including Toronto, Canada; New York, USA; Guadalajara, Mexico; Birmingham, United Kingdom; Campo Grande, Brazil; Hyderabad, India; and Kampala, Uganda. The complete list of recognised communities is available here. To earn this recognition, each of these cities demonstrated its commitment to trees and forestry by meeting five qualifying standards related to the management and celebration of urban forests. The cities recognised this year will join a network that continues to grow, providing an opportunity to learn best practices from one another as they strive for excellence in urban forestry. "We proudly welcome all of the cities that have earned Tree City designation this year," said Dan Lambe, President of the Arbor Day Foundation. "They are taking the initiative in the development and maintenance of their urban tree canopies. The benefits that trees provide to urban areas are immeasurable, and many of the recognised cities have invested in their communities to

create a more sustainable future. We aim to celebrate and appreciate the dedication and commitment of these cities with this recognition."The Tree Cities of the World programme is a partnership of FAO and the Arbor Day Foundation, launched in 2019. The first Tree Cities of the World Conference was held virtually in October 2020. It was a crucial moment to promote the network and the incredible efforts put in by the United Nations' FAO, the Arbor Day Foundation, and the five National Programme Leaders. Recognition through the Tree Cities of the World programme represents the first step toward achieving a green vision for qualifying cities."Urban forests and trees are a key element of sustainable urban development, but most of all, they help cities become greener, healthier and happier places to live.We join the Arbor Day Foundation in celebrating the efforts of the communities that have already joined the Tree Cities of the World programme and we are confident that many more will follow," said FAO Deputy Director-General Maria Helena Semedo. "Cities play a prominent role in building a more sustainable and equitable future. Our Green Cities Initiative can help support their efforts to increase availability and access to green products and services."

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1391896/icode/>

9. Low access to markets hinders legume farming

【The Times】The Times (Malawi) published an article on how Low access to input and output markets for legumes has been outlined as one of the major issues hindering the growth of the trade. An IFPRI report (see the recorded brown bag: Understanding the factors that influence cereal-legume adoption amongst smallholder farmers in Malawi) shows that limited access to output markets and susceptibility to pests and diseases are also key constraints limiting farmers' incorporation of legumes. The report suggests that deliberate measures should be taken to connect smallholder farmers to stable markets for input and their produce.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/low-access-markets-hinders-legume-farming-times%C2%A0>

10. African industry is doing better than previously thought

【Economist】Economist published an article on the status of the manufacturing sector in

Africa. Young Africans are optimistic about the future as they turn to manufacturing to create and produce much-needed products. (One man has created inexpensive ventilators to treat COVID-19 and is the recipient of awards for that work). This optimism cuts against established wisdom, where researchers have suggested that the industrialization elevator out of poverty has stalled. New research shows that a long decline in manufacturing's share of GDP has bottomed out, and it is now about 11%. Output is up by 91% in real terms since 2000. Given numbers such as these, talk of deindustrialization in Africa is "silly," says Margaret McMillan of Tufts University and IFPRI. According to Xinshen Diao and Mia Ellis, some reasons may be found by looking at which firms have improved, and which have not. In Tanzania and Ethiopia, most of the new factory jobs were created by small, inefficient companies. Although a few big manufacturers have boosted productivity, they have not been hiring much.

链接:

[https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/african-industry-doing-better-previously-thought-ec
onomist](https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/african-industry-doing-better-previously-thought-ec
onomist)

【文献速递】

1. “一带一路”倡议与企业海外经营收入——影响效果及作用机制研究

作者: 刘霞; 王谊; 祝继高

文献源: 经济管理,2021-04-02

摘要: 本文基于2007—2018年A股上市公司数据,采用双重差分法检验“一带一路”倡议对中国企业海外经营收入的影响效果和作用机制。研究发现,“一带一路”倡议显著提升了参与企业的海外经营收入,并且该效应在全要素生产率不高、成本加成水平较低以及资本密集度偏低的企业中更为显著。此外,作用机制检验结果表明,“一带一路”倡议能够通过促进海外投资和抑制企业战略偏离风险,提升海外经营收入。本文的研究结果为“一带一路”倡议的政策效应研究提供了新的视角,对于深入理解“一带一路”倡议的经济效用、制定相应措施推动“一带一路”高质量发展具有启示意义。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9F/Csgk0WBqu9uAScR1ACHZhFga8OI045.pdf>

2. 空间视角下中国在“一带一路”沿线国家OFDI的影响因素分析

作者: 罗胜

文献源: 财经论丛,2021-04-01

摘要：本文从空间视角，选取2003~2018年中国在“一带一路”沿线37个国家OFDI数据，构建空间面板模型，实证检验中国在“一带一路”沿线国家OFDI的影响因素。结果显示，中国在“一带一路”沿线国家OFDI存在显著的第三国效应且呈现挤出效应，市场规模和贸易成本是影响中国在“一带一路”沿线国家OFDI的两大最重要因素。进一步分解空间效应后发现，不同解释变量带来的OFDI影响程度并不相同，地区、收入和政治风险的异质性分析结果为中国OFDI的区位选择和空间布局提供新的思考。鉴于此，本文提出中国在“一带一路”沿线国家OFDI的相关结论和启示。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9F/Csgk0WBqvPOAIDRIAAGXOIhI9CA258.pdf>

3. “一带一路”倡议下中国与中亚五国基础设施的贸易效应研究

作者：曹冲

文献源：大连理工大学学报(社会科学版),2021-04-01

摘要：基础设施建设是经济高质量发展的“加速器”，在国际贸易中的作用日益凸显。文章在引力模型的基础上，构建跨国面板数据模型，实证分析不同种类基础设施及其交互作用对中国与中亚五国进口贸易效应、出口贸易效应以及双边贸易效应的影响。研究表明：完善的基础设施可以使得一国对外贸易获得有效发展，能源基础设施、交通基础设施和通信网络基础设施的进口贸易效应、出口贸易效应及双边贸易效应大小不一、作用不同，不同类型基础设施交互作用的贸易效应具有不确定性。同时文章提出了一系列政策建议，如要契合地理特征、发挥好基础设施的边际溢出效应，整合要素资源、提高跨境产能合作能力，借力经贸合作、发挥资金在“新基建”中的杠杆作用等。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9F/Csgk0WBqvAGRnQABJUV2DYWcw490.pdf>

4. OFDI绿色技术溢出与全球价值链升级——以中国对“一带一路”沿线国家为例

作者：马淑琴

文献源：中国流通经济,2021-04-01

摘要：随着我国与“一带一路”沿线国家交流的加深，我国对“一带一路”沿线国家的直接投资（OFDI）规模呈增长趋势，且绿色技术溢出效应显著。为进一步推动“一带一路”沿线国家经济高质量发展，贯彻人类命运共同体理念，选择2005—2018年“一带一路”沿线26个国家的面板数据，利用基于数据包络分析法的曼奎斯特指数法（DEA—Malmquist）测算我国OFDI绿色技术溢出，实证分析OFDI绿色技术溢出对沿线国家全球价值链参与度和地位跃升的影响，并以地区、发展程度、产业为分组依据进行分

样本回归，考察OFDI绿色技术溢出对全球价值链升级的异质性影响。研究表明，我国OFDI绿色技术溢出显著促进了“一带一路”沿线国家全球价值链参与度和地位的跃升。尽管OFDI绿色技术溢出与全球价值链参与度和地位具有非线性关联和时序异质性，但均处于非线性曲线的上升阶段；在区际经济地理禀赋约束下，OFDI绿色技术溢出的全球价值链升级效应呈现出禀赋异质性、空间异质性、状态依存性特征。首先，与“一带一路”沿线欧洲国家和发达国家相比，我国OFDI绿色技术溢出对“一带一路”沿线亚洲国家和发展中国家的全球价值链升级效应更显著；其次，与农业和工业相比，服务业的全球价值链升级效应更显著。为实现“一带一路”沿线国家全球价值链向高端环节跃升，既要通过扩大规模、提高质量、多元发展的方式增强我国对“一带一路”沿线国家的OFDI绿色技术溢出效应，又要切实提高区际经济外向度与契约质量，加强营商环境建设，充分利用东道国禀赋优势，强化OFDI绿色技术溢出的全球价值链升级效应。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9F/Csgk0WBqvl2ABODeAAsjTyYXdow451.pdf>

5. “一带一路”背景下中国与非洲电子商务合作的现状、挑战及对策

作者：杜鹃

文献源：对外经贸实务,2021-03-31

摘要：在“一带一路”倡议的推动下,中国与非洲电子商务合作得到了双方政府政策的大力支持,双方企业共同搭建多个电子商务平台并不断完善网络支付系统,双方电子商务合作取得一定成效。然而,非洲国家工业化水平低,制造业落后,网络安全存在隐患,电商所需人才匮乏以及交通、通信基础设施建设的滞后,对双方电子商务深度合作带来了挑战。为此,中非双方应从各自的角度来深化政策、机制、技术、人才等方面的支持。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9F/Csgk0WBqvymASDNvAALI4u6kTGI924.pdf>

6. Global dietary convergence from 1970 to 2010 altered inequality in agriculture, nutrition and health

文献源：Nature Food,2021-03-19

摘要：Humans globally have similar nutritional needs but face large differences in natural resource endowments and local food production. This study quantifies food-system inequality across countries on the basis of natural resource inputs, food/nutrient outputs and nutrition/health outcomes, from 1970 to 2010. Animal source foods and overweight/obesity show rapid convergence while availability of selected micronutrients

show slower convergence. However, all variables are more equally distributed than national income per capita, the Gini coefficient of which declined from 0.71 to 0.65. Inequalities in total and animal-source dietary energy declined from 0.16 to 0.10 and 0.55 to 0.36, respectively. There was convergence in overweight/obesity prevalence from 0.39 to 0.27, while undernutrition and stunting became increasingly concentrated in a few high-burden countries. Characterizing cross-country inequalities in agricultural resources, foods, nutrients and health can help identify critical opportunities for agriculture and food policies, as well as prioritize research objectives and funding allocation for the coming decade.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9F/Csgk0WBq1wWAR6INABftldFDh10935.pdf>

7. Multimodal transportation network centrality analysis for Belt and Road Initiative

文献源: Transportation Research Part E: Logistics and Transportation Review,2021-03-09

摘要: As the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) takes root, the Air Transportation Network (ATN) is gaining prominence, as evidenced by the Air Silk Road Initiative proposed in 2017. However, the ATN of the BRI countries and its integration with maritime and rail transport have not been studied. This paper analyzes the network structure of the ATN of the BRI countries. A multi-layer weighted betweenness metric is used to rank the centrality of the hubs in the network based on the connectivity, distance, and traffic between the airports. Using the centrality ranking of the airports to reflect the distribution of traffic demand in the BRI countries, a gravity model is then applied to quantify the centrality of the maritime and rail hubs. Mapping these hubs to their home cities, this paper assesses the current state of the multimodal transport hubs and recommends new hubs to increase the international trading reach of the BRI.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9F/Csgk0WBqyc2AfFm8AAF6972LL6o67.html>

8. Migration, labor and women's empowerment: Evidence from an agricultural value chain in Bangladesh

文献源: World Development,2021-03-05

摘要: As a substantial portion of the rural labor force migrates to urban areas, it is commonly assumed that women could take over traditionally male tasks in agricultural production, with potentially empowering outcomes for women. We study how changes in

the supply of labor may influence female labor participation and empowerment outcomes. Using a detailed panel dataset on jute producers in the delta region of Bangladesh, we test whether out-migration of household members and perceived labor shortages are associated with the share of household and hired labor performed by women, and women's empowerment. When a household experiences reduced household or hired labor supply, we observe a relatively larger use of female household labor, but a reduced share of female hired labor. We also find that reduced labor supply is not associated with significant reductions in gender wage gaps, or enhanced women's empowerment. These findings suggest that given existing gender norms, male and female labor are not perfect substitutes for one another, and as a result, male outmigration is not associated with improved outcomes for women in cash crop production in the short run. Our results demonstrate a need for better understanding of the role of gender in rural labor markets, particularly in contexts of rapid urbanization.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9F/Csgk0WBq1bGAQKi7ABDwO_izoUw507.pdf

【研究报告】

1. Food systems after Covid-19

发布源: IDS Bulletin

发布时间: 2021-03-25

摘要: Measures to slow down the spread of Covid-19 have had profound effects on the food and nutrition security of poor and marginalised households and communities. This article provides an overview of the effects of Covid-19 on food systems across low- and middle-income countries using resilience and political economy lenses, before proposing approaches to build back resilient and equitable food systems. First, future interventions need to target structural issues that limit people's agency in accessing nutritious and diverse food and production capital. Second, local innovation systems and institutions require investment to create a market environment that benefits domestic (small and medium) enterprises and agri-food supply chain workers without jeopardising the environment. Third, interventions need to be informed by a diverse set of opinions that include the voices of the most marginalised.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9F/Csgk0WBq2TuARngXAAjtxnqDZ4s755.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Bulgaria: Grain and Feed Annual

发布源: USDA

发布时间: 2021-04-01

摘要: FAS Sofia expects Bulgarian grain and feed production to rebound in marketing year (MY) 2021/22. As of mid-March, winter grain development is off to a promising start. Wheat and barley production is projected to reach up to 5.9 million metric tons (MMT) and 580,000 metric tons (MT), respectively, assuming favorable weather through harvest. Encouraged by higher corn prices, Bulgaria's corn area is forecast to remain stable or increase marginally. Corn yields are forecast to recover after hot and dry conditions in MY 2020/21, leading to production to increase to 3.6 MMT. MY 2020/21 exports have lagged behind previous season due to the weather-related drops in production, higher on-farm storage, and unstable export demand. Currently, wheat and corn exports are estimated at around 3.0 MMT and 1.5 MMT, respectively, a cumulative year-on-year decline of over 40 percent. Feed use is likely to grow later in the season along with the recovery of Bulgaria's swine inventory.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9F/Csgk0WBqwy6ATW2EAAiDJBShmtmw934.pdf>

【科技图书】

1. Ways Forward to Improve Water Security in Pakistan

发布源: Water Resources of Pakistan

发布时间: 2021-03-26

摘要: For a country to be water secure, it must balance water access for diverse human needs, including for health, and must manage the resource to preserve a sustainable human-nature ecosystem. Recent water policies recognise this diversity and related challenges. Despite these advances, Pakistan's history includes many failures to move related programs forward. The governance structures of the main policies, such as the National Water Policy and the Punjab Water Policy, implicitly assume that current departments or ministries are adequate to the job. With the preponderance of irrigation and agriculture representatives on councils and committees, this is unlikely to be easy to achieve. This chapter uses a socio-hydrological framework to argue that the contribution of water to sustainable development needs to be based on accurate measurement, valuation,

and decision-making grounded in a system that takes account of the complex interplay of human actions and water systems and that these will only be effective if they are embedded in strong consultative governance institutions. This framework was used to assess the way forward using two examples, groundwater management and the challenge of allocating water to the Indus Delta.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9F/Csgk0WBq1EiAMtSFAAGNPweKosM07.html>

主编: 赵瑞雪

地址: 北京市海淀区中关村南大街12号

电话: 010-82109658转806

本期编辑: 陈芙蓉 董渤

邮编: 100081

邮件地址: agri@ckcest.cn