

《“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. 前7个月我国对“一带一路”沿线国家对外投资额同比增长9.9%

【新华社】商务部19日发布数据显示，前7个月我国对外非金融类直接投资4065.2亿元人民币，同比下降4%，但对“一带一路”沿线国家非金融类直接投资额同比增长9.9%。商务部新闻发言人高峰在当天召开的例行新闻发布会上介绍，1月至7月，我国对“一带一路”沿线国家非金融类直接投资112.9亿美元，占同期总额的18%，较上年同期上升1个百分点。我国对多个领域对外投资持续增长。分行业看，1月至7月，流向信息传输/软件和信息技术服务业48.1亿美元，同比增长32.9%；流向科学研究和技术服务业、制造业、交通运输、居民服务等领域的投资也呈增长态势。地方企业继续发挥主力作用。1月至7月，地方企业对外非金融类直接投资484.6亿美元，同比增长10.6%，占同期对外投资总额的77.2%。其中，长江经济带相关省市对外投资238.2亿美元，同比增长18.8%，占全国对外投资的37.9%。对外承包工程新签项目领域相对集中，大项目数量增多。1月至7月，对外承包工程新签合同项目主要集中在交通运输、电力工程建设和一般建筑等领域，占比超6成。新签合同额5000万美元以上的项目453个，较上年同期增加32个，合计1048.6亿美元，占新签合同总额的85.1%。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/sy/yw/184022.htm>

2. 共建新时代中阿命运共同体 习主席这些致电致信言近旨远

【央视网】“中国愿同阿拉伯国家一道，共谋合作发展，共促和平发展，实现互利共赢，高质量共建‘一带一路’，推动中阿战略伙伴关系迈上更高水平，携手打造面向新时代的中阿命运共同体！”8月19日，习近平主席向第五届中国—阿拉伯国家博览会致贺信。2014

年6月5日，习主席首次提出打造中阿命运共同体倡议。2018年7月10日，习主席倡议从增进战略互信、实现复兴梦想、实现互利共赢、促进包容互鉴四方面努力打造中阿命运共同体，为中阿关系未来发展描绘新蓝图。近年来，习近平主席多次致信致电为中阿关系发展指路定向，强调推动中阿战略伙伴关系实现更大发展、推动中阿命运共同体建设不断走深走实。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/sy/yw/184083.htm>

3. 泰国商务部国际贸易促进局首开2021年虚拟泰国曼谷国际物流展

【新华丝路】泰国商务部国际贸易促进局（Department of International Trade Promotion 或DITP）将于2021年8月25-27日首次举办东盟最大虚拟物流展览会——2021年虚拟泰国曼谷国际物流展（TILOG VE 2021）。该展会以“以数字物流连接你的业务：东盟第一虚拟物流展览会”为主题，旨在通过tilog-ve.com在线平台将世界各地的潜在进口商、服务用户以及物流企业家同泰国物流企业家连通。TILOG VE 2021将80余位在物料运输、包装、仓储、物流信息技术及电子物流创新、运输物流服务等5个方面领先的泰国物流企业家汇聚一堂，以360度虚拟现实模式盛大展出其产品以及服务。本展会还有其它不可错过的活动，包括线上商务配对谈判活动、国际物流贸易会议以及杰出物流管理企业家颁奖会等。线上商务配对谈判活动按照国外企业家的需求，将其与泰国物流企业家进行配对，而国际物流贸易会议邀请全球最先进组织的专家分享知识，解释为何数字物流才是适应新的挑战、消费者行为的变化以及新冠肺炎疫情危机的解决方案。与泰国物流企业家对接，实时与其连接并建立业务合作伙伴网络，获取新的知识和灵感的机会之门已打开。国际贸易促进局邀请有兴趣的制造商、进出口商、服务用户以及物流企业家，从即日起在www.tilog-ve.com免费注册参加TILOG VE 2021。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/184059.htm>

4. 甘肃与“一带一路”有关国家累计贸易额超1000亿元

【人民网】8月18日下午，甘肃省人民政府新闻办召开新闻发布会，邀请甘肃省发改委、甘肃省教育厅、甘肃省生态环境厅、甘肃省文旅厅、甘肃省林草局、甘肃省乡村振兴局有关负责人，就甘肃省落实习近平总书记嘱托，推动全省经济高质量发展和“一带一路”建设的总体情况进行了介绍。2013年9、10月间，习近平总书记提出共建“一带一路”倡议，为甘肃省开放发展赋予了重大历史机遇。甘肃省委、省政府遵循习近平总书记视察甘肃时的重要指示精神，强化最大机遇意识，制定配套实施方案，谋划具体实施路径，

全力推进工作落实，努力在积极参与、主动服务“一带一路”建设上发挥了甘肃功能、体现了甘肃作为、彰显了甘肃担当。甘肃对外开放的平台建有成效，文博会、兰洽会、药博会等节会品牌效应持续扩大。兰州铁路口岸、航空口岸和敦煌航空口岸先后建成投运。兰州新区综合保税区、武威保税物流中心以及木材、汽车整车、粮食、肉类等10个指定口岸和海关特殊监管区建成运营。兰州陆港型国家物流枢纽列入第一批国家物流枢纽建设名单，多式联运项目列入国家首批多式联运示范工程。兰州和天水先后获批建设跨境电子商务综合试验区。一批辐射“一带一路”有关国家的临空产业园区和现代国际物流园区建成投运。甘肃蓄力发展的方向更加聚焦。文化方面，“一会一节”被文旅部誉为文旅融合的典范；在匈牙利、白俄罗斯等国家设立16家海外中医中心或岐黄中医学院，特别是在抗击新冠肺炎疫情中，“甘肃方剂”进一步扩大了中医药国际影响力。枢纽方面，开通中欧、中亚、南亚公铁联运、陆海新通道及“中吉乌”新通道等4向5条国际货运班列，累计货运145.6万吨，货值26.47亿美元；中川国际机场旅客吞吐量突破1500万人次，敦煌空运口岸成为全国第二个县级航空口岸。技术方面，认定省级国际科技合作基地88个，累计实施国家级、省级国际科技合作项目150多项。信息方面，兰州新区国际互联网数据专用通道、金昌紫金云大数据中心等项目建成投运。生态方面，生态产业加快发展，生态环境持续向好。甘肃合作共建的氛围日益浓厚，与四川、重庆、广西、海南、浙江、内蒙古、青海、陕西等地签署经济社会合作协议。在“一带一路”有关国家设立境外商务代表处13个，与180多个国家和地区建立经贸往来关系。金川公司印尼红土镍矿项目、天水华天科技马来西亚集成电路封装项目等一批“走出去”项目进展顺利。近年来，与“一带一路”有关国家累计贸易额1074亿元，占贸易总额的比重达36.2%，高于全国平均水平。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/dfdt/184070.htm>

5. 中国多地借中阿博览会寻觅“一带一路”合作商机

【人民网】第五届中国-阿拉伯国家博览会19日在宁夏回族自治区银川市开幕。受疫情影响，本届中阿博览会线下参会人数和办会规模有所压减，但仍吸引了大量来自全国各地的企业、商协会和商务部门参会寻找“一带一路”合作商机。受国内国际疫情形势影响，本届中阿博览会严格控制线下参会人数，更多采用“云会展”“云洽谈”等线上方式进行。记者采访发现，办会规模和方式的变化并没有降低中阿博览会作为国家级开放平台的影响力和吸引力。宁夏博览局的统计数据 displays，国内共有15个省区市的239家企业来宁参展，包括华为、京东、百度、科大讯飞等500强或行业头部企业，而线上展览注册企业更是超过1000家。“为进一步提升中阿博览会的示范带动作用，本届博览会首次设置了

双主宾国和双主题省机制，河南省和重庆市成为本届博览会的两个主题省（市）。”宁夏博览局副局长张伟利说。在本届博览会主题省（市）之一的重庆市展区，记者看到500多平方米的城市综合形象展示馆围绕“重庆智造”“重庆魅力”“重庆味道”三个板块展开，长安汽车、涪陵榨菜、桥头火锅等产品展示让展馆“重庆味”十足。签约仪式上，重庆和宁夏就迎水桥保税物流中心建设等11个意向性合作项目进行集中签约。“中阿博览会是重要的国家级开放平台，我们将进一步深化与宁夏的合作，携手联动拓展与包括阿拉伯国家在内的‘一带一路’沿线国家和地区的经贸合作关系。”重庆市商务委相关负责人说。此外，在19日举行的中阿博览会“一带一路”投资促进大会上，共征集各省区市“一带一路”合作项目、央企与“一带一路”沿线国家合作项目和宁夏区内企业对外经贸合作项目21个，成功签约13个，涵盖基础设施建设、新能源等领域。广东、福建、浙江、陕西等省都有投资和贸易项目在本次博览会期间签约。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/sy/yw/184025.htm>

6. Governments increasingly prioritize aquatic foods to nourish nations, study finds

【WorldFish】 A growing number of nations are prioritizing the link between aquatic food systems and nutrition and public health in policies, marking an increased recognition of the role of aquatic foods in sustainable healthy diets. New research by WorldFish and partners has assessed the alignment of objectives in national aquatic food systems and public health nutrition policies finding 77 of 158 national fisheries and aquaculture policies identified nutrition as a key objective in the sector, and 68 of 165 public health nutrition policies identified the importance of fish and other aquatic foods consumption as key objectives. This study reveals a positive trend in policy that prioritizes aquatic foods to nourish nations, said co-author Shakuntala Thilsted, WorldFish’s global lead for nutrition and public health and 2020 World Food Prize laureate. “It shows the growing recognition of the crucial role aquatic foods have on people’s nutrition and health and calls for the increased focus of policies in this area. It also marks a widening in fisheries policy beyond the traditional focus of production, economic efficiency, resource management and environmental issues,” she explained. Aquatic foods—animals, plants and microorganisms harvested and farmed from water—are rich in micronutrients and essential fatty acids crucial to human health, and fisheries and aquaculture are increasingly recognized for their capacity to sustainably increase nutritious food production to reduce global micronutrient deficiencies and diet-based health risks.

链接:

<https://www.worldfishcenter.org/blog/governments-increasingly-prioritize-aquatic-foods-nourish-nations-study-finds>

7. 2021 Global Food Policy Report: COVID-19's impact on agriculture and food systems in South Asia

【国际食品政策研究所IFPRI】 The severe health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have disrupted food systems and upended livelihoods across the globe. South Asia, with its population of almost 2 billion people, accounted for nearly half of all new, known infections worldwide as the second wave battered the region in 2021. While many early expert predictions about dire impacts on economy and poverty did not materialize, and food and agriculture remained resilient, pre-pandemic challenges have remained and new chinks in the armor have surfaced.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/2021-global-food-policy-report-covid-19s-impact-on-agriculture-and-food-systems-in-south-asia>

8. USDA Invests \$69 Million to Support Critical Food and Nutrition Security Needs

【美国农业部USDA】 The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today an investment of \$69 million to address critical food and nutrition security needs of low-income communities enduring the pandemic, enhance the resilience of food and healthcare systems impacted by the pandemic, and maximize funds reaching participants. This is one of several key steps that USDA is taking to ensure access to healthy and nutritious food in all communities, so every American has a chance to live a productive life and reach their full potential. Twenty awards totaling \$61.5 million are for Nutrition Incentive Grants, and 15 awards totaling \$7.5 million are for Produce Prescription Grants. These grants are all part of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture's (NIFA) Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program COVID Relief and Response (GusCRR) grants program. "Bolstering nutrition security is one of our top goals in this Administration. The awards we are announcing today will help households in communities across the country many hard-hit by the pandemic and the resulting economic challenges be better equipped to purchase healthy fruits and vegetables. The organizations receiving this funding have demonstrated their ability to support vulnerable Americans with timely and impactful relief during this ongoing crisis,"

said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/08/17/usda-invests-69-million-support-critical-food-and-nutrition>

9. New crop-livestock technologies to mitigate conflict between crop and livestock farmers in DRC

【国际农业研究磋商组织CGIAR】 More than 20 farmers from Katogota and Kamanyola in the Ruzizi plain of South Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), took part in a participatory evaluation of intercropping trials of maize and Brachiaria grass. IITA organized this activity on 14 July as part of the Integrated Project for Agricultural Growth in the Great Lakes (PICAGL) in collaboration with the Consortium for Improving Agriculture-based Livelihoods in Central Africa (CIALCA) project. The evaluation session comes about 10 months after introducing the maize Brachiaria systems in the Ruzizi plain. IITA Research Associate in Livestock, Samy Bacigale, explained the motivation for this research as the scarcity of livestock feed in the Ruzizi plain, especially during the dry season where cattle farmers opt for transhumance—migratory herding—looking for abundant pasture. Cows destroy crops on their path leading to conflict between crop and livestock farmers.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/new-crop-livestock-technologies-to-mitigate-conflict-between-crop-and-livestock-farmers-in-drc/>

10. Research centers call for innovation and stronger partnerships to scale up Africa's food systems

【国际热带农业研究所】 Science, research, and innovation are essential to accelerate the transformation to healthier, more sustainable, more equitable, and more resilient food systems. What scientific innovations are needed and how they can inform related policies were among the issues discussed at the recent Science Days, a virtual conference organized by the Scientific Group as a prelude to the UN Food Systems Summit. On 7 July, the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) organized one of several conference side events, themed “Scaling Up Innovations and Partnerships to Modernize African Food Systems”. Moderator and IITA Director for Advocacy and Country Alignment Function, Kwesi Atta-Krah, highlighted the need for urgent and pragmatic steps to solve

shaky food systems and put Africa on the path of self-sustenance and prosperity. IITA Director of Development and Delivery Office Alfred Dixon commended the organizers for bringing the community together to address food challenges in Africa. He stated that the impact of COVID-19 had demonstrated the need for Africa to fortify its food systems, and TAAT is a classic example of the path that Africa needs to take to address its food challenge. "I urge you to identify partnership models that are effective for the modernization of Africa's food system," he advised.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/research-centers-call-for-innovation-and-stronger-partnerships-to-scale-up-africas-food-systems/>

【文献速递】

1. 境外经贸合作区贸易效应评估——基于东道国视角

作者: 严兵; 谢心荻; 张禹

文献源: 中国工业经济, 2021-08-16

摘要: 境外经贸合作区是中国坚定不移实行互利共赢的开放战略的重要体现,也是结合东道国发展需求推进当地社会经济发展的有效途径,如何全面评价合作区对东道国经贸水平的影响具有重要的现实意义。本文从东道国视角出发,基于1998—2017年的国家层面面板数据,运用双重差分法对境外经贸合作区的贸易效应进行了全面分析。研究发现,合作区的设立显著扩大了东道国进出口贸易规模,进出口贸易额增长幅度分别达到14.61%与8.19%,该结论在多种稳健性检验之后仍然成立。东道国制度质量提升、基础设施建设推进、外资流入增加与就业改善可能是合作区产生贸易效应的内在作用机制。在人均GDP较低、自然资源依赖度更高或"一带一路"沿线国家,合作区的贸易效应更为显著。基于产品层面数据的实证结果表明,合作区建设更多促进了低契约密集型产品进出口。当主导产业与东道国的比较优势产业相契合时,其贸易促进效应更强。本文研究结论为境外经贸合作区成为东道国贸易和经济增长引擎提供了经验证据,这也是理解中国坚定推动构建人类命运共同体这一中国方案的现实基础。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C1/Csgk0GEe_CAapNSACdjrusb96A914.pdf

2. 中国与中东欧国家合作反贫困研究

作者: 程龙; 薛人铭; 赵佩锦; 王志章

文献源: 西南大学学报(社会科学版), 2021-08-16

摘要: 中东欧国家面临着严峻的社会贫困问题,加强国际反贫困合作已成为广泛共识。"17+1"合作机制为中国与中东欧国家反贫困合作搭建了有利平台,双方通过做好合作顶层设计、丰富多边合作内涵、搭建多元合作平台、健全合作支撑体系等方式有效减贫,合作反贫困成效显著,但双方合作也面临着一定的困境。对此,可以从做好反贫困合作的制度设计、强化项目造福贫困人口的牵引作用、拓宽双边反贫困合作层面、制定中国扶贫经验融入合作路径等方面推动双方反贫困合作的路径设计。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C1/Csgk0GEfAX-AKWRVAAqw0WRkCWk471.pdf>

3. “一带一路”沿线国家技术能力比较——基于经济复杂度视角

作者: 丁小义; 阎海燕; 屈昊男

文献源: 科技与经济,2021-08-16

摘要: 基于2009—2017年各国HS(1996)六分位贸易数据,采用反射法以经济复杂度为国家技术能力的代理指标,对“一带一路”沿线国家的技术能力现状、变化轨迹及发展阶段进行考察和评估。研究发现:“一带一路”沿线各国的技术能力存在较大差距,呈显著不均衡态势,且具有鲜明的异质技术阶段特征,分处技术前沿、准前沿、追赶后期、追赶前期及准备等不同阶段;中国的技术能力发展已步入技术追赶后期,属于中等偏上水平的第Ⅲ梯队,与上、下游均有广阔的合作空间,但需实施差异化、个性化的科技合作策略。此外,两期动态变化差异表明“一带一路”倡议对沿线国家技术能力的促进效应虽尚不明确但未来可期。

链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C1/Csgk0GEfZ6KAbQUfAAzCbW3ohWA584.pdf>

4. 中国对中亚五国的农产品出口规模、结构和质量研究——基于“一带一路”背景

作者: 颜璐; 曹冲; 赵向豪

文献源: 价格月刊,2021-08-10

摘要: 采用1992—2018年联合国商品贸易数据库数据,详细匹配、统计和分析了中国对中亚五国的农产品出口规模、结构和质量。结果表明:中国对中亚五国的农产品出口规模不断扩大,出口种类愈加齐全,贸易竞争力和显性比较优势不断增强;农产品出口结构由单一转向多元,由土地密集型农产品转向了劳动密集型农产品;农产品出口质量不断提升,且土地密集型农产品出口质量明显高于劳动密集型农产品出口质量,但始终处于高端质量的“低端”。根据研究结论,提出了建立农业全面合作长效机制、加强农产品市场监测预警与农产品信息分析、培育植根于本土新兴农业产业发展的出口贸易模式等对策建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C1/Csgk0GEfAkaAVoRdACQcDnUuixg902.pdf>

5. Do financial development, FDI, and globalization intensify environmental degradation through the channel of energy consumption: evidence from belt and road countries.

文献源: Environmental Science and Pollution Research,2021-08-10

摘要: This study explores the role of foreign direct investment (FDI), financial development (FD), and globalization (GLO) in environmental degradation (ED) through the channel of energy consumption (EC) for the selected panel of belt and road initiative (BRI) countries for 1990-2017. The study applies appropriate panel unit root tests, the Westerlund cointegration test, the dynamic seemingly unrelated regression (DSUR) long-run panel estimation approach, and the Dumitrescu-Hurlin panel causality test. Results of panel unit root test ascertain variables are interred either at a level or after first difference and long-run association documents by implementing conventional and error correction. Study findings with DSUR, in the long run, reveal that energy consumption and economic growth expose positive statistically significant association with environmental degradation, implying intensity in energy consumption and aggregate output level shall augment the present state of environmental degradation. While negative statistically significant effects reveal running from FDI, financial development, and globalization to environmental degradation, implying that energy efficiency technology, the scope of green financing through financial development, and cross country effects help the economy reduce environmental consequences with lesser carbon emission. Results of directional causality unveiled feedback hypothesis available in explaining the causality between environmental degradation and energy consumption [ED←→EC] and FDI and environmental degradation [FDI←→ED], moreover, unidirectional effects running from financial development, globalization, and economic growth to environmental degradation, i.e., [FD→ED; GLO→ED; Y→ED]. The finding reveals the need to formulate energy policies that promote belt and road (BR) country energy efficiency.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/EF/Csgk0WEfey6ABCZOAAfiQZoKWpw704.pdf>

6. “一带一路”沿线国家金融服务贸易发展现状及互补性研究

作者: 李虹; 陈文娟

文献源：金融理论与实践,2021-08-09

摘要：“一带一路”倡议提出以来，沿线国家在金融服务贸易方面的交流与合作不断深化。研究发现：“一带一路”沿线国家的金融服务贸易进出口总额和增速发展水平呈现分层化，总体来看金融服务贸易发展程度中等偏下。但中国与“一带一路”沿线国家在金融服务贸易上存在较强的贸易互补性，与乌兹别克斯坦、柬埔寨、埃及等国家存在双向互补关系。沿线国家彼此之间要借助“一带一路”倡议的“东风”发展金融服务贸易，我国也要逐渐通过“放管服”帮助金融机构“走出去”。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C1/Csgk0GEfaKqAQhsBABRnIMk9WxE332.pdf>

7. Does technology gap increase FDI spillovers on productivity growth? Evidence from Chinese outward FDI in Belt and Road host countries

文献源：Technological Forecasting and Social Change,2021-08-05

摘要：The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is driving the rapid growth of China's outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) across the BRI region. Many BRI host countries, which are developing or underdeveloped in nature, are embracing higher Chinese OFDI in the hope of improving their productivity, trade, and infrastructure. Unlike traditional models, which assumes that foreign investment stimulates productivity growth by generating technological diffusion from the developed world to the developing economies, it is argued that whether China, as a developing country, has sufficient technological capabilities to generate technological spillovers for developing BRI host countries, and what is the role of technology gap to catch up these spillovers. In doing so, this study examines the impact of Chinese OFDI-induced technology spillovers on total factor productivity growth conditional on technology gap between China and BRI host countries. This study employs System Generalized Method of Moments and Feasible Generalized Least Squares estimators and provides two key findings. First, Chinese OFDI increases the productivity growth of BRI host countries; however, the productivity spillovers are lower in magnitude across all specifications. Second, the productivity spillovers from Chinese OFDI decrease with the increase in technology gap, and after a certain threshold, these spillovers become less pronounced.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/EF/Csgk0WEfkm-AeygBAA4KiDcJoKk597.pdf>

8. Grassland ecological compensation policy in China improves grassland quality and increases herders' income

文献源: Nature Communications,2021-08-03

摘要 : Many countries have undertaken large and high-profile payment-for-ecosystem-services (PES) programs to sustain the use of their natural resources. Nevertheless, few studies have comprehensively examined the impacts of existing PES programs. Grassland Ecological Compensation Policy (GEC) is one of the few pastorally focused PES programs with large investments and long duration, which aim to improve grassland quality and increase herder income. Here we present empirical evidence of the effects of GEC on grassland quality and herder income. Through a thorough and in-depth econometric analysis of remote sensing and household survey data, we find that, although GEC improves grassland quality (albeit to only a small extent) and has a large positive effect on income, it exacerbates existing income inequality among herders within their local communities. The analysis demonstrates that the program has induced herders to change their livestock production behavior. Heterogeneity analysis emphasizes the importance of making sure the programs are flexible and are adapted to local resource circumstances.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C1/Csgk0GEfbOGAP59nAAyZbUTUMK4744.pdf>

9. Preferences of vulnerable social groups for ecosystem-based adaptation to flood risk in Central Vietnam

文献源: world development,2021-07-24

摘要 : Developing countries are increasingly impacted by floods, especially in Asia. Traditional flood risk management, using structural measures such as levees, can have negative impacts on the livelihoods of social groups that are more vulnerable. Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) provides a complementary approach that is potentially more inclusive of groups that are commonly described as more vulnerable, such as the poor and women. However, there is a lack of disaggregated and quantitative information on the potential of EbA to support vulnerable groups of society. This paper provides a quantitative analysis of the differences in vulnerability to flooding as well as preferences for EbA benefits across income groups and gender. We use data collected through a survey of households in urban and rural Central Vietnam which included a discrete choice experiment on

preferences for ecosystem services. A total of 1,010 households was surveyed during 2017 through a random sampling approach. Preferences are measured in monetary and non-monetary terms to avoid issues that may arise from financial constraints faced by respondents and especially the more vulnerable groups. Our results reveal that lower income households and women are overall more vulnerable than their counterparts and have stronger preferences for the majority of the EbA benefits, including flood protection, seafood abundance, tourism, and recreation suitability. These findings strongly indicate that EbA is indeed a promising tool to support groups of society that are especially vulnerable to floods. These results provide crucial insights for future implementation of EbA projects and for the integration of EbA with goals targeted at complying with the Sendai Framework and Sustainable Development Goals.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/EF/Csgk0WEffm-APlp3AC5uMjghgBE635.pdf>

10. Has the Belt and Road Initiative improved the quality of economic growth in China's cities?

文献源: International Review of Economics & Finance,2021-07-07

摘要: Reform and opening up in China has produced high levels of economic growth but there have been problems concerning its quality. We investigate the effects of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) on the quality of urban economic growth using the difference-in-difference model with microdata of 285 prefecture-level cities in China from 2004-2018. We find this impact is positive and significant and occurs through three mechanisms: technological innovation, industrial structure upgrading and resource allocation optimization. Heterogeneity analysis shows significant differences in impact across city levels, spatial structures and location conditions. The effect of the BRI is most obvious in first- and second-tier cities and non-capital cities and is greater for cities with high sprawl and polycentric clusters. The quality of economic growth is most improved in Silk Belt pioneer area, followed by the open core area, strategic pivot and external-window area.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/EF/Csgk0WEflKeAeIOwAAhR8H-6Uww619.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. G20 Matera Declaration calls for investing more and better in food systems to achieve Zero Hunger

发布源：国际食品政策研究所IFPRI

发布时间：2021-08-10

摘要：Global hunger has been on the rise since 2014, and the world is not on track to achieve the goal of Zero Hunger (SDG2). If current trends continue without concerted and collaborative actions to tackle the challenge, 840 million people will come under the grip of hunger by 2030. The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the situation, especially in low- and middle-income countries, where compounding effects—conflict, economic downturns and shocks, and climate variability—are causing distress. On June 29, the G20 foreign affairs and development ministers signed the Matera Declaration (named for the town in southern Italy where they met), which outlines an agenda for addressing global food insecurity and putting the world back on track to end hunger within the decade. These commitments are ambitious, but—as always—the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/EF/Csgk0WEfpHKAAZTFABQ58UO0nUg590.pdf>

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