

## 《“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13期（总第99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7月5日

### 【动态资讯】

#### 1. 中国与乌克兰签署政府间 深化基础设施建设领域合作协定

【中国商务部官网】6月30日，商务部部长王文涛同乌克兰基础设施部长库布拉科夫分别代表本国政府签署了《中华人民共和国政府和乌克兰政府关于深化基础设施建设领域合作的协定》。根据《协定》，中乌双方鼓励两国企业和金融机构在道路、桥梁、轨道交通等领域积极开展合作，推动构建两国更加紧密的经济联系，并将为实施合作项目提供必要帮助和支持。中国与乌克兰互为战略合作伙伴，积极开展共建“一带一路”合作。近年来，两国经贸关系深入发展，在基础设施领域合作呈现良好发展势头。中国企业在乌承包工程市场新签合同额已连续两年超过20亿美元，为乌实施经济发展项目做出积极贡献。当前，乌克兰政府正在实施“大型基建”倡议，积极推动交通、电力等领域基础设施升级改造。中乌基础设施领域合作富有潜力，前景广阔。2021年是中乌战略伙伴关系建立10周年，该《协定》签署是中国和乌克兰两国政府深化经贸合作的具体行动，回应了两国企业加强互利合作的需求，符合双方的共同利益。中乌双方均期望通过这一协定深化两国基础设施建设领域的合作，助力构建更加紧密的双边经济联系，为中乌战略伙伴关系发展奠定更加坚实的基础。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/179067.htm>

#### 2. 外交部：中方已向国际社会供应4.8亿余剂新冠疫苗

【新华网】外交部发言人汪文斌介绍说，新冠肺炎疫情发生以来，中方坚定秉持疫苗全球公共产品的“第一属性”，在自身需求巨大、疫苗供应十分紧张的情况下，尽己所能向国际社会供应了4.8亿余剂疫苗，是世界上对外提供疫苗最多的国家。汪文斌在当日例

行记者会上表示，中国疫苗的足迹遍布全球五大洲，截至目前，中国已向近100个国家提供疫苗。中方已宣布向新冠肺炎疫苗实施计划（COVAX）首批提供1000万剂疫苗。他表示，中国疫苗是许多发展中国家获得的第一批疫苗，这些国家形象地将中国疫苗称为“及时雨”。赤道几内亚总统奥比昂表示，中国疫苗为当地焦灼的抗疫战场带来希望的甘霖。津巴布韦总统姆南加古瓦表示，中国捐赠的疫苗犹如隧道尽头的光芒。智利总统皮涅拉表示，中国疫苗安全、有效，通过接种疫苗，我们正在努力降低智利的新冠肺炎感染率及住院、死亡人数。安提瓜和巴布达总理布朗等政要表示中国疫苗已证明了它的有效性和安全性，将为安巴早日实现群体免疫作出积极贡献。汪文斌说，中国还同多个发展中国家开展联合研发和合作生产，支持相关企业同外方合作开展III期临床试验。他说，中国疫苗在国际社会取得良好声誉，安全性、有效性得到广泛认可，目前已有超过100个国家批准使用中国疫苗。世卫组织已将国药集团、科兴公司的疫苗纳入紧急使用清单。30多位外国领导人带头接种中国疫苗。“中国将继续在力所能及范围内为实现疫苗在发展中国家可及性和可负担性作出贡献。”汪文斌说，“我们也希望，世界上所有有条件的国家能尽快行动起来，早日兑现承诺，为促进疫苗在全球的公平分配和使用、促进全球抗疫合作作出应有的贡献。”

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/179036.htm>

### 3. G20 Must Catalyze the Transforming of our Food Systems

【国际农业研究磋商组织】CGIAR called on the G20 to foster international cooperation that transforms food systems through a comprehensive and inclusive agenda, in a statement to the group's Foreign Affairs and Development Ministerial Session in Matera, Italy, on June 29. In the meeting, Juan Lucas Restrepo, Global Director, Partnerships and Advocacy, CGIAR, and Director General of the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), argued there are two priority areas where G20 leadership is crucial in accelerating global action on food and agriculture that supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals: The G20 must champion an increase in investment in research and the development of innovative science-based solutions and technologies that can help us produce more nutritious food, at affordable prices while preserving biodiversity; The G20 must actively support ongoing dialogue between researchers and policy makers through mechanisms where the two can meet and commit to informed action that accelerates innovation that reaches all socio-economic groups around the world. Setting the context for CGIAR's recommendations, Juan Lucas Restrepo outlined

the compelling case for urgent action: Agriculture and food systems are degrading our environment, eroding our biodiversity and fuelling the climate crisis; Under the strain of a global pandemic, decades of progress on hunger and nutrition are unravelling at unprecedented pace; The global post-pandemic recovery must start with the transformation of our food systems to be more sustainable and resilient in the face of climate change; Positively transforming food systems would also foster peace and stability in fragile regions around the world. He emphasized how 2021 offers unique opportunities to drive global commitment and solidarity to accelerate action at both the United Nations Food Systems Summit, which takes place in New York this September, and the UN COP26 climate summit in Glasgow this November. Both offer a chance to put climate change solutions on the table that embrace our natural habitat and support more sustainable agricultural sectors a key foundation for broad and inclusive development.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/g20-must-catalyze-the-transforming-of-our-food-systems/>

#### **4. New report finds fruit, vegetables, protein remain out of reach for most Africans**

【联合国粮农组织FAO】Africa's agri-food systems must be transformed to make healthy diets more affordable for Africans. That is the central message of a new report launched today by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Union Commission (AUC). According to the latest Africa Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition, Africans face some of the highest food costs when compared to other regions of a similar level of development. Nutritious foods, such as fruits, vegetables and animal proteins, are relatively expensive when compared to staples such as cereals and starchy roots, and, the report argues, some of the reasons for this are systemic. Evidence presented in the report shows that nearly three-quarters of the African population cannot afford a healthy diet of fruits, vegetable and animal proteins, and more than half cannot afford a nutrient-adequate diet, which provides a mix of carbohydrates, protein, fats, and essential vitamins and minerals to maintain basic health. Even an energy-sufficient diet, which supplies a bare minimum of energy and little else, is out of reach for over 10 percent of the continent's population. "The picture that emerges is that the agri-food systems in Africa do not provide food at a cost that makes healthy diets affordable to the majority of the population, and this

is reflected in the high disease burden associated with maternal and child malnutrition, high body-mass, micronutrient deficiencies and dietary risk factors," FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa Abebe Haile-Gabriel said with William Lugemwa UNECA's Director of the Private Sector Development and Finance Division, and Josefa Sacko, African Union Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment in the report's joint foreword."A common vision, strong political leadership and effective cross-sectoral collaboration, including the private sector, are essential to agree on trade-offs and identify and implement sustainable solutions to transform agri-food systems for healthy, affordable diets," they said. 'Unacceptably slow' progress on ending malnutrition Overall progress in meeting global nutrition targets remains unacceptably slow in Africa, according to the report. Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the world where the number of stunted children continues to rise. Although the prevalence of stunting is declining, it is falling only very slowly and despite progress, nearly a third of the children in sub-Saharan Africa are stunted. Only three countries, Eswatini, Kenya and Sao Tome and Principe, are on course to meet four of the five World Health Assembly nutrition targets. Three other countries, Ghana, Lesotho and Rwanda, are on track to meet three of the targets. The report also states that current food consumption patterns in Africa impose high health and environmental costs which are not reflected in food prices. Including these costs would add US\$0.35 to each dollar spent on food in sub-Saharan Africa. Rebalancing diets to include more plant-based foods would reduce the cost of diets and lower health and environmental costs. Compared to current average diets, diets that are more plant-based would reduce the full cost of diets, including health and environmental costs, by 11-21 percent in low-income countries. Transforming agri-food systems for affordable, healthy diets The findings highlight the importance of prioritizing the transformation of agri-food systems to ensure access to affordable and healthy diets for all, produced in a sustainable manner. Smart policies and interventions throughout agri-food systems are needed to raise yields, lower costs, promote nutritious foods, and reduce health and environmental costs. Within the African context, essential interventions include increased investment in research and extension to improve yields, especially of nutritious foods, and greater efforts to adopt modern farming technologies. Production must be intensified in a sustainable manner, the report argues, along with interventions to improve land governance, empower women farmers, reduce post-harvest losses and improve market access. Other efforts required include micronutrient fortification of staple foods, better food safety, improved maternal and child nutrition and care, nutrition education, and

government policies that promote access to nutritious food through social protection, poverty reduction and income inequality.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E4/Csgk0WDhmH2AC7yNAGHq3eg0T8w503.pdf>

## 5. Kenyan farmers tap apps to ride out COVID-19 and climate storm

【路透社Reuters】Over the past year, Wilson Lang'at has made a steady profit from his farm in Koiyet village, managing to get the seeds and fertiliser he needs, planning ahead for droughts and floods, and borrowing money to diversify his crops - all through his phone. His experience is not the norm, as most farmers across Kenya have struggled with the double hit of extreme weather shrinking their yields and coronavirus lockdowns and curfews choking off access to supplies and demand for their produce. Until two years ago, the 46-year-old father of six traded cows while growing maize on the side at his 6-acre (2.5-hectare) farm in Kenya's Rift Valley. Then he started using the DigiFarm app to access farming inputs, weather reports and financing. Lang'at said he went from producing six 90-kg (200-pound) bags of maize per acre to about 20 bags per acre, as well as beans, potatoes and tomatoes - and quickly earned enough that he could drop the bovine arm of his business. "Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, I have never stopped farming. Farming has become more profitable (than cows), and now it's my full-time job," he said. In Africa, experts say agricultural technology - or agri-tech - like DigiFarm is increasingly playing a crucial role in cushioning small-scale farmers against the crop-damaging effects of climate change and the economic pain of the pandemic. According to government figures, there are about 4.5 million small-scale farmers in Kenya and their collective output accounts for more than 60% of the country's food. DigiFarm, a free service from telecoms giant Safaricom, was launched in 2017 - but the bulk of its current 1.4 million users signed up after the pandemic hit, said Elizabeth Mudogo, customer experience lead at DigiFarm. Daniel Langat, a DigiFarm village advisor in Bomet County, where Koiyet is located, said the app saves farmers time and money. After ordering through the app, farmers get SMS notifications when their goods are ready for collection at a local depot - the company has nearly 30 in Bomet alone - and they can get store credit and discounts, Langat said. DigiFarm also helps farmers prepare for more erratic weather patterns by sending them information on best practices and tips to reduce crop loss, along with historical weather reports and forecasts. "This app has brought farmers together in our area," Langat said. "As all the farmers plant at the same time since

they get weather updates at the same time, this helps in disease control and decision-making.”In case farmers do still suffer unexpected crop losses, DigiFarm offers insurance and loans through popular mobile money platform M-Pesa.During the pandemic, Lang’at, the farmer, borrowed 1,300 Kenyan shillings (\$12) through the app to buy tomato seeds.He earned more than 50 times that selling the produce, which allowed him to pay one of his children’s college fees.

链接:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/kenya-climate-farming-tech/feature-kenyan-farmers-ta-p-apps-to-ride-out-covid-19-and-climate-storm-idUSL5N2O42N9>

## **6. German Agricultural Society boosts its presence in Asia**

**【 rural 21 】** With the founding of DLG Thai, the German Agricultural Society (DLG) International is expanding its activities in one of the most important markets in Southeast Asia. The DLG seeks to make its expertise available to the agricultural sector in this region to support it on its way towards sustainable agriculture.Thailand plays a central role for the DLG in the burgeoning and changing markets of Southeast Asia. Since 2017, together with VNU Asia Pacific, the DLG has been organising the trade fairs AGRITECHNICA ASIA and HORTI ASIA in Bangkok. In the meantime, further successful formats have been established in Southeast Asia with ‘AGRITECHNICA ASIA Live’ and the ‘Agrifuture Conference and Exhibition’. The founding of DLG Thai represents an important pillar in the further development of these events and helps in implementing international programmes such as the German-Thai Clusterfarm Project in Thailand. “The founding of DLG Thai is a further step in the strategy plan for the internationalisation of the DLG,” explains DLG Managing Director Katharina Staske. “With DLG Thai seated in Bangkok, we are even closer to the market and can respond more swiftly to changing conditions, develop our events correspondingly and launch new projects. Located right in the centre of Southeast Asia, Bangkok is the ideal starting point for this. We see a considerable potential for the region’s agricultural sector and would like to contribute to more sustainable agriculture and thus to a rapid economic upswing in the region with our expertise and tailored concepts.”Events in Southeast Asia in 2021/ 2022 the first Agritechnica Asia in VietnamWith an innovative mixture of special events, live presentations of agricultural engineering and new digital services, together with its partners VNU Asia Pacific, the DLG is offering an extended event programme adapted to the current situation.Leading up to the next physical event in Thailand, the first

'AGRITECHNICA ASIA & HORTI ASIA Regional Summit' in late 2021, the AGRITECHNICA ASIA & HORTI ASIA digital talks are taking place each month. In virtual rounds of talks, experts from Southeast Asia will be discussing the topical issues of the region. In 2022, AGRITECHNICA ASIA Live will be launching the activities. This open-air event is to be held in Can Tho City, and thus for the first time in Vietnam, in March 2022. In addition to live presentations of agricultural engineering, the event features a comprehensive specialised programme. The co-organisers are a longstanding DLG partner, the International Rice Research Institute, (IRRI), and the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture. In May 2022, as leading trade fairs for the Asia-Pacific Region, AGRITECHNICA ASIA and HORTI ASIA are to take place in Bangkok with a large number of international exhibitors, a high-class technical programme and visitors from more than 65 countries.

链接:

<https://www.rural21.com/english/from-our-partners/detail/article/german-agricultural-society-boosts-its-presence-in-asia.html>

## 7. “一带一路”青年绿色使者对话活动在京举办

【中国一带一路网】2021年6月25日，由“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟（BRIGC）主办的“一带一路”青年绿色使者对话活动在北京举行。本次活动旨在加强共建“一带一路”国家青年对全球环境问题的理解和交流，促进青年对共建绿色丝绸之路的参与，提升青年在生态环境保护领域的知识、能力和水平。来自中国、巴基斯坦、约旦、泰国、印度尼西亚、卢旺达、刚果（金）、塞拉利昂等16个共建“一带一路”国家的100余名青年代表通过线上线下相结合的方式参与活动。生态环境部对外合作与交流中心主任周国梅在致辞中表示，青年是推动绿色和可持续发展的重要力量，青年人应该加强知识学习和能力培养，为构建人类命运共同体做出自己的贡献。世界自然基金会（WWF）全球政策总监李琳，国际生态发展联盟（EDUI）创始人、北京大学教授黄海峰出席活动并致辞。本次活动的主题为“生物多样性保护与气候行动”，来自生态环境部对外合作与交流中心、国家应对气候变化战略研究和国际合作中心、世界自然基金会、中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所、美国环保协会（EDF）的青年代表围绕生态文明与人类命运共同体、生物多样性保护的全球挑战、中国的生物多样性保护经验、生物多样性保护案例实践、全球气候治理进程回顾与展望、企业应对气候变化实践等议题做了交流分享。参会的各国青年结合自身的经历和所学专业，对“一带一路”建设中的土地利用、城市规划、企业社会责任等如何助力生物多样性保护和应对气候变化建言献策。参会青年们认为，“一带一路”倡议不仅帮助自己的国家取得经济上的快速发展，也让他们的生活更加便利、绿色和低

碳。中国绿色转型的成就很好地诠释了发展与保护的协调，中国的经验可以为其他共建“一带一路”提供借鉴。参会代表还围绕青年在环境保护中的责任与担当、公众环境意识提升、社交媒体的作用、全球治理的资金机制等进行了热烈讨论。参会青年们表示，只有将个人命运与人类共同的未来结合起来，从我做起、从现在做起，才能更快实现人与自然和谐共生的美好愿景。本次活动是2021年“绿色丝路使者计划”活动之一，得到了世界自然基金会（WWF）、国际生态发展联盟（EDUI）和美国环保协会（EDF）的支持。“绿色丝路使者计划”是生态环境部实施的面向共建“一带一路”国家的能力建设项目，自2013年启动以来，已累计为120多个国家提供3000多个培训名额，培训对象包括政府官员、技术人员、学者和青年。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/178788.htm>

## 8. 外交部：“一带一路”造福世界

【新华网】外交部发言人汪文斌表示，共建“一带一路”倡议源于中国，机遇和成果惠及各方、造福世界。“一带一路”已成为当今世界范围最广、规模最大的国际合作平台。当日例行记者会上，有记者问：据报道，6月25日，由中国国家电网承建的中巴经济走廊首个电网项目——巴基斯坦默蒂亚里—拉合尔（默拉）正负660千伏直流输电工程启动送电。这是巴基斯坦南电北送的首条直流输电通道，能满足拉合尔及巴基斯坦北部约1000万户家庭用电需求。中方对此有何评论？汪文斌说，中巴经济走廊是“一带一路”重要先行先试项目，自启动以来已在包括能源在内的各领域取得重大进展，不仅有力推动巴基斯坦经济社会更快发展，也为区域互联互通发挥了积极促进作用。默拉直流工程就是中巴经济走廊促进巴基斯坦民生改善和经济发展的又一例证，这一工程将帮助更多巴基斯坦民众用上稳定、优质的电力，对巴基斯坦破解南电北输瓶颈，优化电力布局意义重大。汪文斌表示，共建“一带一路”倡议源于中国，但机遇和成果惠及各方、造福世界。迄今，同中方签署“一带一路”合作文件的伙伴国家已达到140个。中国与“一带一路”合作伙伴贸易额累计超过9.2万亿美元。“一带一路”已经真正成为当今世界范围最广、规模最大的国际合作平台。“中方愿同包括巴方在内的各国携手努力，继续高质量共建‘一带一路’，为各方提供更多机遇，同各方分享更多红利。”他说。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/178571.htm>

## 9. 新疆印发进一步推动核心区商贸物流中心高质量建设指导意见

【新疆日报】近日，新疆维吾尔自治区人民政府印发《关于进一步推动丝绸之路经济带核心区



商贸物流中心高质量建设指导意见》（以下简称《意见》），部署“十四五”时期丝绸之路经济带核心区商贸物流中心建设工作。《意见》提出了到2025年的建设目标，包括：布局建设15个物流枢纽、10个冷链物流基地、10个商品集散中心、20个示范物流园区，中欧（中亚）班列开行超过1500列，电子商务交易额和跨境电商贸易额年均增长20%以上，城乡商贸网络覆盖率及物流配送通达度均达100%；全面建成内通外联、布局合理，业态融合、功能强大，便捷高效、绿色安全的国际商贸物流服务体系，对丝绸之路经济带核心区建设的战略支撑性和基础保障性作用更为凸显。《意见》明确了推动核心区商贸物流中心高质量建设的主要任务，包括：优化“一核十区多节点”商贸物流空间布局，支持乌鲁木齐商贸物流核心圈建设，打造10个商贸物流集聚区，积极培育多个商贸物流节点城市；加快重点商贸物流网络基础设施建设，重点推进物流枢纽网络；加快冷链物流体系建设，打造国际航空物流中心，改造提升农村商贸物流设施，建设进出口商品集散中心；加快建设口岸开放发展平台，推进国际商贸交易平台建设，建设面向国内国外市场的大宗商品交易中心；大力发展商贸物流新模式，推进中欧班列高质量开行，建设高效多式联运体系，构建高效商贸供应链服务体系；培育商贸物流中心建设高质量发展新动能，加强商贸物流设施智能化升级改造，推进商贸物流绿色发展，引进培育商贸物流骨干企业。

**链接:**

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/dfdt/178335.htm>

## **10. Ambitious proposals to create and improve protected landscapes across England**

**【英国环境、食品与农村事务部】** Two of England’s most iconic landscapes are being considered to become new Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), alongside extensions to the Surrey Hills and Chilterns AONBs, under plans to create new protected landscapes and improve people’s access to nature. The Yorkshire Wolds and the Cheshire Sandstone Ridge have been put forward to be recognised as protected areas and, alongside the two proposed expansions, the four areas will now be formally considered for ‘AONB’ status by Natural England. Securing this designation would allow them to benefit from greater protections, so that more of England’s beautiful landscapes are safeguarded for future generations. Delivering on the manifesto commitment to create new protected landscapes, taken together, the four areas being considered have the potential to deliver over 40% of the additional 4,000km<sup>2</sup> required to meet the UK’s commitment to protect 30% of our land by 2030, which under UK leadership at the recent G7 Summit, all G7 members have now signed up to. The Environment Secretary will also outline plans to drive nature

recovery and people's access to nature in protected landscapes. The plans will include a renewed drive to support nature recovery within our protected landscapes, working hand in hand with local authorities and the teams operating National Parks and AONBs, as well as efforts to enable more people from across society to benefit from access to England's most famous natural landscapes. They will also include options to strengthen the status and support given to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and government will consult on the proposals next year to ensure that plans are developed in partnership with a broad range of stakeholders, including National Park Authorities and local authorities. A new Farming in Protected Landscapes programme is also being launched, which will provide funding to help farmers and other land managers in England based in National Parks or AONBs to make improvements to the natural environment and improve public access on their land – the next step in the Government's landmark plans for a renewed agriculture sector outside of the Common Agricultural Policy. The funding will go towards one-off projects to support nature recovery; improve public access; mitigate the impacts of climate change; provide opportunities for people to enjoy and understand the landscape; and support nature-friendly and sustainable farm businesses. Projects could include creating ponds or other wetland to support a variety of wildlife; providing new or easier public access opportunities and links to the Public Rights of Way network; conserving historic features on a farm; or even action to reduce carbon emissions or use of plastics on farms. Environment Secretary George Eustice said: We have an opportunity to create a new chapter for our protected landscapes. The work that we are going to take forward will contribute to our commitment to protect 30% of our land by 2030, and boost biodiversity, while designating more areas of the country for their natural beauty. Our Farming in Protected Landscapes programme will provide additional investment to allow farmers to work in partnership with our National Park Authorities and AONB teams to improve public access. Chair of Natural England Tony Juniper said: Today's announcement signals an ambitious step forward in growing our family of precious national landscapes, as well as protecting and improving the ones we have. One thing that has become very apparent recently, and especially during the pandemic, is the enormous benefit people get from having access to beautiful nature-rich landscapes. These can, however, be hard for many people to reach, thereby raising the question of how more can be done to bring nature and people closer together. On this, we see huge opportunities arising from the establishment of the England Nature Recovery Network, of which wilder national landscapes will be a vital part. As Government's statutory landscape adviser, we look forward to continuing to work closely with Government,

designated landscape bodies and stakeholders to deliver more for and through England's diverse landscapes. The proposals follow the independent review led by Julian Glover which called for action to make our protected landscapes greener, more beautiful and open to everyone. The government will respond to the review's recommendations in full later this year. Julian Glover, who led the review, said: Our national landscapes are the soul of England, beautiful, much-loved, and there for all of us, but they are also under pressure. We need to do a lot more for nature and more for people, too. Our report set out a plan for a brighter, greener future and I'm delighted that words are now being followed by action. Today's announcements will contribute to the Government's commitment of protecting 30% of our land by 2030, and builds on plans to boost biodiversity.

链接:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/ambitious-proposals-to-create-and-improve-protected-landscapes-across-england>

### 【文献速递】

#### 1. 推动“一带一路”沿线国家贸易和投资自由化便利化研究——新冠疫情背景下的挑战与应对

作者: 王素云; 沈桂龙

文献源: 重庆大学学报(社会科学版),2021-07-02

摘要: 新冠疫情全球大流行带来生命威胁的同时,对全球贸易和投资造成的冲击和影响亦不容小觑。我国推动与“一带一路”沿线国家贸易和投资自由化便利化建设遭遇了外部环境收紧和疫情叠加的双重约束。作为“一带一路”倡议的主导者,如何审视新冠疫情冲击下与沿线国家的贸易和投资自由化便利化成为当前研究的重要内容。研究认为,疫情直接冲击了全球供应链、价值链和产业链,全球经贸活动的受限影响了“一带一路”贸易和投资自由化便利化的进度和节奏,但是相关基本判定不会因外部环境的变化而产生动摇。因此,推动“一带一路”沿线国家贸易和投资自由化便利化,在把握多元目标的逻辑自洽性和一致性基础上,还需要意识到实施过程的长期性、反复性、复杂性和多样性,以平常心对待主客观认识的变化和修正。基于上述重要判定,文章提出强化区域经济一体化的对接、加强FTA双边合作机制的突破、从地区和产业维度推进价值链对接以及挖掘疫情后产业合作新空间四个方面的具体建议,提高我国与“一带一路”沿线国家的贸易和投资自由化便利化水平。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E4/Csgk0WDhgxmAR-E7AA8rtdTh9IM111.pdf>

## 2. “一带一路”下中国与东盟木质林产品贸易的绿色生产率效应研究

作者：张洪瑞；郭海红；殷健

文献源：林业经济,2021-06-30

摘要：文章分析了中国与东盟各国木质林产品贸易的绿色生产率效应，探讨了中国与东盟各国进行木质林产品贸易对东盟各国绿色经济增长产生的影响。研究结果对中国与东盟各国的木质林产品贸易策略调整，以及消除沿线国家对于绿色经济增长的担忧和质疑有一定的参考价值。为此，文章基于2003-2019年中国与东盟木质林产品贸易数据，采用计量模型，在测度东盟各国绿色经济增长水平基础上，实证检验了双方木质林产品贸易对东盟地区绿色经济增长的影响关系。研究表明：（1）中国与东盟木质林产品贸易显著正向提升了东盟各国绿色生产率，影响系数达到了0.134，各国平均技术进步指数达到了1.369，说明技术进步是推动绿色生产率提升的主要动力；（2）“一带一路”相关贸易政策对东盟各国绿色生产率产生显著促进作用，影响系数为0.143，显示与我国进行木质林产品贸易并未削弱东盟地区发展的绿色红利；（3）木质林产品贸易对技术进步指数产生显著正向影响，影响系数为0.161，表明东盟各国林业企业技术与设备得到有效的进步与升级。但受制于人力资本差异与水平限制，当地的林业企业在管理水平、资源配置与规模生产等方面提升效果不佳。基于此，提出四点政策启示：一是进一步优化现有贸易体制，营造良好贸易环境，加快推进贸易政策自由化与便利化；二是通过税收优惠、财政补贴、出口退税等措施积极引导中国林业企业“走出去”；三是加大林业教育投入与支出，不断强化和提高人力资本水平，增加林业行业高端人才储备；四是林业企业应加大科技投入，调整产品结构，提高产品附加值，获得产品差异优势。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E4/Csgk0WDhhFGAHePhAAtQvpX0mFc313.pdf>

## 3. “一带一路”国家投资潜力、风险与布局——基于2019年65个国家（地区）数据的实证分析

作者：李虹；陆春华；王帅

文献源：工业技术经济,2021-06-28

摘要：“一带一路”倡议提出以来,我国同沿线国家在取得一系列重大进展的同时,也面临各种各样的障碍和风险。如何最大程度地降低投资风险,减少因文化、经济差异带来的投资损失,加深合作与分享投资收益是我国企业在与“一带一路”沿线各国开展投资合作时所必须认真思考和规划评估的问题。本文基于2019年“一带一路”沿线65个国家(地区)的数据,综合考虑国内市场、人力资本、基础设施、制度环境、战略资源和交往韧性6个方面,选取了32个二级指标和57个三级指标,构建了可以充分衡量投资潜力的指标体系;

综合考虑宏观经济风险、财政金融风险、政治风险、社会文化风险和对华亲密度5个方面,选取了17个二级指标和43个三级指标,构建了可以充分衡量投资风险的指标体系。然后根据计算结果绘制了投资潜力-风险矩阵图,识别了潜力可以补偿风险和潜力不可以补偿风险的国家(地区)。最后使用K-means聚类算法,给出了劳动驱动型、资源驱动型、市场驱动型和战略驱动型国家的聚类分析和行业布局建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E4/Csgk0WDhhOeAMiZ8ACZecnqAvcQ757.pdf>

#### 4. “一带一路”沿线国家分类农产品贸易竞争与互补关系分析

作者: 谢逢洁; 刘馨懋; 孙剑; 崔文田

文献源: 统计与决策,2021-06-25

摘要: 文章从复杂网络理论视角出发,构建“一带一路”沿线国家四类农产品贸易的竞争关系网络和互补关系网络。在此基础上,度量各关系网络的复杂结构特性,包括强度分布、强度-度相关性、出入强度关系和加权集聚性。结果表明: 各类农产品贸易竞争与互补关系的强度分布不完全相同,但出强度和入强度分别与出度和入度呈正相关关系,存在“竞争和互补的hub”。在不同类别的农产品竞争关系网络中,处于竞争优势地位的国家有所不同,以白俄罗斯、乌克兰、印度尼西亚为竞争优势hub的突出代表;处于劣势地位的国家基本相同,文莱、马尔代夫、卡塔尔为竞争劣势hub。在互补关系网络中,马尔代夫、尼泊尔和巴勒斯坦是互补的hub,高连接度国家形成了三角贸易群且互补强度大。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E4/Csgk0WDhhayAFtmAABaM6CqJCwA615.pdf>

#### 5. “一带一路”倡议与企业绿色转型升级

作者: 杨波; 李波

文献源: 国际经贸探索,2021-06-24

摘要: 文章采用2010~2017年中国沪深A股上市企业绿色专利数据,将“一带一路”倡议作为一项准自然实验,运用双重差分方法评估了“一带一路”倡议对企业绿色转型升级的影响。结果表明:“一带一路”倡议促进了企业绿色转型升级,且动态效应呈逐年递增趋势。机制分析发现,“一带一路”倡议通过提升资源配置效率和增强技术研发两条路径促进企业绿色转型升级。异质性分组显示,在行业类型上,相比于低清洁型企业,“一带一路”倡议主要促进了高清洁型企业绿色转型升级;在企业所有制上,“一带一路”倡议对国有企业绿色转型升级的促进作用更明显;在对外直接投资寻求型上,“一带一路”倡议对市场和技

寻求型企业绿色转型升级的促进作用更强。总之,文章为推进绿色"一带一路"建设和促进企业高质量发展提供了经验借鉴。

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E4/Csgk0WDhhkeAddm2AA\\_bOU26AKk391.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E4/Csgk0WDhhkeAddm2AA_bOU26AKk391.pdf)

## **6. Multichain strategies and economic upgrading in global value chains: Evidence from Kenyan horticulture**

文献源: World Development,2021-06-22

摘要: An extensive body of research has examined the prospects for suppliers in the global South to upgrade within global value chains (GVCs) controlled by lead firms from, and oriented towards end-markets in, the global North. However, the expansion of South-South trade has altered the geography of GVCs. Previous studies highlight key differences between North-South value chains (NVCs) and South-South value chains (SVCs). Much less is known about the multichain strategies used by suppliers who participate simultaneously in NVCs and SVCs, and how these affect their prospects for economic upgrading. This article draws on the case of Kenyan horticultural suppliers to explore the implications of multichain strategies for economic upgrading, in terms of value-added tasks (product diversification and product sophistication) and economic returns (unit values). We adopt a mixed-methods approach combining transaction-level customs data for the 2006-2018 period with supplier interviews. We find that suppliers adopting multichain strategies experienced significantly more product diversification and higher economic returns than suppliers operating only in NVCs or SVCs, yet results for product sophistication are insignificant. Our results are robust to the use of multilevel linear regressions (MLRs), propensity score matching (PSM), and two-step system-GMM. The article highlights a critical need for GVC research to account for the multichain strategies of suppliers serving multiple and overlapping value chains, and their implications for economic upgrading.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B6/Csgk0GDiWQ-AaGdoAB1LQD5I04617.pdf>

## **7. Supporting efforts to address malnutrition in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in India: An emergency need**

文献源: Medical Journal of Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth,2021-06-17

摘要: India has been on a steady march to address malnutrition in the last decade. The

nutrition community has worked on building consensus on key actions, implementation platforms were put in place and financing for nutrition slowly increased. Under the strong leadership of the Prime Minister, a revolutionary program to address malnutrition was launched in 2018. As actions under the mission accelerated, the COVID- 19 pandemic arrived in early 2020. Affecting health systems, food systems, nutrition programs, social safety nets, and the economy, the pandemic has the potential to exacerbate the challenge of malnutrition in multiple ways. India can mitigate some of the possible ways in which COVID- 19 will affect malnutrition but will require strong leadership and continued commitment, adaptation of the national nutrition mission, strengthening of the social safety net and innovative evidence- based data to take informed decisions, implement them and ensure feedback to take necessary corrective action. In this article, we outline some challenges and key areas for action. We conclude that India's nutrition journey is too important to be derailed by a crisis like COVID- 19. This is a clarion call for the nutrition community in India to rally strongly to support continued attention to malnutrition in all its forms, to generate relevant evidence, and to support and engage all of society to urgently and adequately address malnutrition in the context of the COVID- 19 pandemic. We have come too far to turn back now.

链接:

<https://www.mjdrdypv.org/article.asp?issn=2589-8302;year=2021;volume=14;issue=4;page=369;epage=373;aulast=Menon>

## **8. Balancing food security and environmental sustainability by optimizing?**

### **seasonal-spatial crop production in Bangladesh**

文献源: ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH,2021-06-16

摘要: The intensification of crop production has been identified as one of the major drivers of environmental degradation. While significant advances could still be made with more widespread adoption of sustainable intensification technologies that address the agronomic efficiency of nitrogen fertilizers, the dynamic use of agricultural land across seasons and associated crop-specific responses to fertilizer applications has so far been largely overlooked. This paper explores the potential for improving the economic-environmental performance of crop production through spatially integrated modeling and optimization, as applied to Bangladesh. Results show that per-billion-Taka nitrogen loss from soil would decline by 83% from the baseline level through factoring in crop-specific, seasonal and

spatial variations in crop nitrogen-use efficiency and nitrogen transport. The approach should complement other policy analysis and decision-support tools to assess alternative options for maximizing the positive outcomes of nitrogen fertilizers with regard to farm income and food security, while maintaining environmental sustainability

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B6/Csgk0GDIVMKAGBTkADhcWkagsnY575.pdf>

## 【行业报告】

### 1. 2021 Global report on food crises: Joint analysis for better decisions

发布源: 粮食安全信息网FSIN

发布时间: 2021-06-30

摘要: Founded by the European Union, FAO and WFP at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the Global Network Against Food Crises is an alliance of humanitarian and development actors working together to prevent, prepare for, and respond to food crises and support the Sustainable Development Goal to End Hunger (SDG 2). It seeks to reduce vulnerabilities associated with acute hunger; achieve food security and improved nutrition; and promote sustainable agriculture and food systems, using a '3x3 approach.' This involves working at the global, regional and national levels to support partnerships within existing structures and to improve advocacy, decision-making, policy and programming along the following three dimensions: Dimension 1 | Understanding food crises The work within this dimension aims to build greater consensus and promote evidencebased food security and nutrition analyses and reporting in order to strengthen the collection, quality and coverage of the food security and nutrition data and analysis, and inform decision-making and action. This will be achieved through the contribution to the Global Report on Food Crises, a unique 'global public good' under the coordination and leadership of the Food Security Information Network (FSIN), as well as the coordination, synthesis, and publication of technical analyses, including forward-looking analyses of food crises. Dimension 2 | Leveraging strategic investments in food security, nutrition and agriculture The work within this dimension aims to advocate for 'fit for purpose' financing that draws on the full range of resource flows (public and private, international and domestic) to better prepare for, prevent and respond to food crises. It seeks to improve coherence between humanitarian, development and peace actions (the HDP 'nexus') to build resilience to shocks and promote longer-term self-reliance. Activities include a strong focus on supporting capacity strengthening of country-level actors and institutions, as well as strengthening coordination at the regional



level to ensure that investments are focused on the right place, at the right time. Dimension 3 | Going beyond food The work within this dimension aims to foster political uptake and coordination across clusters/sectors to address the underlying multi-dimensional drivers of food crises including environmental, political, economic, societal and security risk factors. It seeks to improve understanding and promote linkages between the different dimensions of fragility through knowledge sharing, advocacy and integrated policy responses.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E4/Csgk0WDhJCAxdk5AHsGO1NvgXE128.pdf>

## **2. Climate change and hunger: Estimating costs of adaptation in the agrifood system**

发布源: 国际食品政策研究所

发布时间: 2021-06-22

摘要: This report assesses the cost of adaptation to climate change across a range of future climate scenarios and investment options. We focus on offsetting climate change impacts on hunger through investment in agricultural research, water management, and rural infrastructure in developing countries. We link climate, crop, water, and economic models to (1) analyze scenarios of future change in the agriculture sector to 2050 and (2) assess trade-offs for these investments across key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for poverty, hunger, and water. Our reference projections show that climate change slows progress toward eliminating hunger, with an additional 78 million people facing chronic hunger in 2050 relative to a no-climate-change future, over half of them in Africa south of the Sahara. Increased investments can offset these impacts. Achieving this would require that annual investment in international agricultural research increase from US\$1.62 billion to US\$2.77 billion per year between 2015 and 2050. Additional water and infrastructure investments are estimated to be more expensive than agricultural R&D at about US\$12.7 billion and US\$10.8 billion per year, respectively, but these address key gaps to support transformation toward food system resiliency. Findings on ranges of costs and trade-offs and complementarities across SDGs will help policymakers make better-informed choices between alternative investment strategies.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B6/Csgk0GDIXCyARALKAB4cy2YXIWI871.pdf>

## **3. The COVID-19 pandemic and its implications for food safety in East Africa**

发布源：国际牲畜研究所 ILRI

发布时间：2021-06-04

摘要：Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) virus. It was first reported in Wuhan, China (with suspected transmission from a wet market) but has since spread to become a global challenge. The measures put in place to contain the spread of the disease have affected several aspects of the food value chain including safety. Although the virus is not transmitted through food, poor hygiene and sanitation can enhance its spread. We designed a study to explore how response to COVID-19, especially the implementation of mitigation measures, might have impacted on food safety in East Africa. The work was implemented in the framework of an ongoing food safety project in East Africa that was being led by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). Data were collected in November and December 2020 through telephone and online interviews and using a short guide developed by the project. Food safety experts (n = 25) based in countries within East Africa and who had engaged with ILRI in previous projects were asked to participate in the study. In terms of impact, livestock was ranked as the most affected value chain (60%; 15/25), followed by vegetables and fruits (32%) and finally fish (8%). For livestock products, meat (62%), dairy (38%) and poultry (12%) were the most affected by the pandemic. The cereals value chain was perceived to be the least affected (68%). As regards to regulation, staff were few and had to work in shifts. Market surveillance programs were also affected. Food safety concerns associated with bulk purchases (aflatoxins, access to expired products etc.) were reported. Gaps in the implementation of the One Health approach were observed. COVID-19 has significantly impacted food systems, not only in terms of production and access but also in terms of quality and safety of available food products. Interventions to address future pandemics will need to consider the negative impacts arising from enforcement of measures to mitigate diseases of public health importance. A One Health approach would facilitate this.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E4/Csgk0WDhkV6APMcJAATNIpFTtGA030.pdf>

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