

## 《“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. 共建通向共同繁荣的机遇之路——习近平总书记谋划推动共建“一带一路”述评

【新华社】这是推动历史车轮向着光明目标前进的战略决策——2013年秋，习近平总书记西行哈萨克斯坦、南下印度尼西亚，先后提出建设丝绸之路经济带和21世纪海上丝绸之路重大倡议。在习近平总书记的亲自谋划、亲自部署、亲自推动下，“一带一路”这个根植于历史厚土、顺应时代大势的重大国际合作倡议，走深走实、行稳致远，在高质量发展中成为推动构建人类命运共同体的重要实践平台，为各国开拓出一条通向共同繁荣的机遇之路。今年11月初，上海，第四届中国国际进口博览会如约而至。“中国将推动高质量共建‘一带一路’，使更多国家和人民获得发展机遇和实惠。”习近平总书记向世界传递中国坚定扩大开放、携手世界合作共赢的时代强音。第四届进博会期间举办的贸易投资对接会上，1000多家中外企业达成超200项合作意向。其中，共建“一带一路”国家收获了大量订单，再次印证合作共赢的大势所趋。共建“一带一路”倡议提出以来，世界在百年未有之大变局中寻找发展机遇、凝聚合作共识。在习近平总书记的亲自谋划、亲自部署、亲自推动下，共建“一带一路”从夯基垒台、立柱架梁到落地生根、持久发展，从绘就一幅“大写意”到绘制精谨细腻的“工笔画”，走出一条高质量建设的光明大道。8年，约3000个日夜，一颗梦想的种子成长为促进全球合作的繁茂大树。截至2021年11月，我国已与140个国家、32个国际组织签署200多份共建“一带一路”合作文件；与日本、意大利等14国签署第三方市场合作文件；有关合作理念和主张写入联合国、二十国集团、亚太经合组织、上海合作组织等重要国际机制的成果文件。“一带一路”的国际影响力、合作吸引力不断释放，“朋友圈”越来越大，合作质量越来越高，发展前景越来越好。“共建‘一带一路’正在成为我国参与全球开放合作、改善全球经济治理体系、促进全球共同发展繁荣、推动构建人类命运共同体的中国方案。”习近平总书记指出。时间回到2013年9月，哈萨克斯坦纳扎尔巴耶夫大学。“我的家乡陕西，就位于古丝绸之路的起点。站

在这里，回首历史，我仿佛听到了山间回荡的声声驼铃，看到了大漠飘飞的袅袅孤烟。”习近平总书记的动情话语，让古老丝绸之路穿越千年焕发新的生机活力。不到一个月后，千岛之国。习近平总书记在印度尼西亚国会发表演讲时，提出共同建设21世纪海上丝绸之路的倡议。共建“一带一路”，是习近平总书记着眼时代大势、以大历史观对世界面临的“时代之问”作出的回答。2017年5月，首届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛上，习近平总书记说：“这项倡议源于我对世界形势的观察和思考。”“在各国彼此依存、全球性挑战此起彼伏的今天，仅凭单个国家的力量难以独善其身，也无法解决世界面临的问题。”“我们完全可以从古丝绸之路中汲取智慧和力量，本着和平合作、开放包容、互学互鉴、互利共赢的丝路精神推进合作，共同开辟更加光明的前景。”根植于历史，面向未来；源于中国，机会和成果属于世界。4月的海南博鳌，生机盎然，暖意融融。“‘一带一路’是大家携手前进的阳光大道”“共建‘一带一路’追求的是发展，崇尚的是共赢，传递的是希望”……习近平总书记在博鳌亚洲论坛2021年年会开幕式上的主旨演讲，引发共鸣。博鳌亚洲论坛2021年年会以“世界大变局：共襄全球治理盛举，合奏‘一带一路’强音”为主题，释放出高质量共建“一带一路”的鲜明信号。面对新冠肺炎疫情冲击，“一带一路”呈现出强大韧性与澎湃活力，为各国抗击疫情、恢复经济、增进民生福祉注入了宝贵力量，为疫情阴霾笼罩的世界投射了一抹亮光。紧扣命运纽带，与共建“一带一路”国家打造“健康丝绸之路”，为抗击疫情凝聚合力——在全球抗击新冠肺炎疫情的关键时期，“健康丝绸之路”对于共建“一带一路”国家同舟共济、携手抗疫意义重大。居安思危，未雨绸缪。早在2016年6月，习近平总书记在乌兹别克斯坦最高会议立法院发表演讲时提出，携手打造绿色、健康、智力、和平的丝绸之路。这赋予“一带一路”国际合作重要内涵。疫情暴发以来，共建“一带一路”国家相互支持，缔结起团结抗疫、共同发展的“命运纽带”。我国已向110多个国家和国际组织提供了超过17亿剂新冠疫苗，其中多数是共建“一带一路”国家。同30多个国家发起“一带一路”疫苗合作伙伴关系倡议。共享发展机遇，深化经贸投资合作，为世界经济复苏注入持久动力——“长安号开到哪儿，我们就把业务拓展到哪儿。”元朝辉是陕西自贸区内一家跨境电子商务企业的创始人。他口中的中欧班列“长安号”已经成为丝绸之路经济带上的“黄金通道”。疫情暴发以来，海运受阻、运费高企，中欧班列凭借其稳定高效优势逆势增长，为全球产业链供应链稳定发挥重要作用。中欧班列已实现月行千列、年行万列。截至2021年10月底，已铺画73条运行线路，通达欧洲23个国家的175个城市，累计开行超4.6万列，成为贯穿欧亚大陆的国际贸易“大动脉”，展现出“一带一路”的强大韧性与活力。习近平总书记指出，开放是发展进步的必由之路，也是促进疫后经济复苏的关键。他强调，要推动贸易和投资自由化便利化，深化区域经济一体化，巩固供应链、产业链、数据链、人才链，构建开放型世界经济。面对疫情挑战，“跨境电商+中欧班列”构筑的“网上丝路”与“钢铁驼队”，联通贸易，沟通民心。截至2021年9月，我国与沿线国家货物贸易额累计达到10.4万亿美元，对沿

线国家非金融类直接投资超过1300亿美元。坚定发展信心，释放各国发展潜力，为造福沿线各国人民激发活力——“要深入挖掘潜力”“推动更多合作项目落地”“培育健康、数字、绿色丝绸之路等新增长点”……多场“云外交”活动中，习近平总书记同多位外方领导人就高质量共建“一带一路”进一步深化共识。共建“一带一路”的动力来自于各国人民过上更好日子的强烈愿望，来自各国共谋发展的决心。2020年7月，历时3年半，中巴经济走廊重大交通项目喀喇昆仑公路二期升级改造项目（赫韦利扬—塔科特段）全线通车。项目通车后，从赫韦利扬到塔科特的通行时间由5.5小时缩短至2小时，从雷科特到红其拉甫口岸的通行时间由14小时缩短至6小时，出行时间和货物运输成本大幅下降，为世代代依靠农业和畜牧业为生的当地居民创造了就业岗位，也盘活了当地旅游资源。作为共建“一带一路”标志性工程和先行先试项目，8年多来，中巴经济走廊累计为巴基斯坦带来254亿美元直接投资，创造许多就业岗位。面对突如其来的疫情，“一带一路”合作不但没有按下“暂停键”，反而逆风前行。“促进互联互通、坚持开放包容，是应对全球性危机和实现长远发展的必由之路，共建‘一带一路’国际合作可以发挥重要作用。”2020年6月，习近平总书记在向“一带一路”国际合作高级别视频会议发表书面致辞时表示，“我们愿同合作伙伴一道，把‘一带一路’打造成团结应对挑战的合作之路、维护人民健康安全的健康之路、促进经济社会恢复的复苏之路、释放发展潜力的增长之路”。面向未来 为构建人类命运共同体注入持久活力世界潮流浩浩荡荡。面向未来，是合作还是孤立，团结还是分裂，拉手还是松手，人类社会面临重大抉择。“建设更紧密的卫生合作伙伴关系”“建设更紧密的互联互通伙伴关系”“建设更紧密的绿色发展伙伴关系”“建设更紧密的开放包容伙伴关系”……博鳌亚洲论坛2021年年会开幕式上，习近平总书记为各方高质量共建“一带一路”指明方向。百年变局叠加世纪疫情，世界进入动荡变革期。人类社会面临的治理赤字、信任赤字、发展赤字、和平赤字有增无减，实现普遍安全、促进共同发展依然任重道远。同时，世界多极化趋势没有根本改变，经济全球化展现出新的韧性，维护多边主义、加强沟通协作的呼声更加强烈。踏上全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程的中国，如何选择？“新的征程上，我们必须高举和平、发展、合作、共赢旗帜，奉行独立自主的和平外交政策，坚持走和平发展道路，推动建设新型国际关系，推动构建人类命运共同体，推动共建‘一带一路’高质量发展，以中国的新发展为世界提供新机遇。”2021年7月1日，习近平总书记在庆祝中国共产党成立100周年大会上的讲话，把握时代潮流，彰显责任担当。这是把握发展主动权、重塑我国国际合作和竞争新优势的坚定选择——合作覆盖50多个“一带一路”国家和地区、铁路通达全疆所有地（州、市）、民用机场总数位居全国各省（区、市）首位……通过丝绸之路经济带核心区建设，新疆已成为共建“一带一路”国家交往交流的重要通道，中国向西开放、发展全方位对外开放格局的重要一环。在构建新发展格局中，中国为共建“一带一路”国家提供的市场机会将更加广阔，也将推动自身成为吸引国际商品和要素资源的巨大引力场。

加强发展战略和政策对接，推进基础设施互联互通，深化经贸投资务实合作，架设文明互学互鉴桥梁……“十四五”规划和2035年远景目标纲要为推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展规划清晰路线图。这是各国搭乘中国发展快车、共谋发展的历史机遇——今年9月，正泰国际埃及工厂增资400万美元用于规划中的新厂房建设。2017年建厂以来，这家工厂已实现销售额20倍的增长，逐步从“生产加工基地”向“服务型平台”转型，为当地基础设施建设、农网改造等提供更加优化的智慧能源解决方案。面对逆全球化浪潮，积极参与全球经济治理、推动建设开放型世界经济的中国，将成为世界经济增长的稳定动力源。这是破解世界难题、携手应对挑战的中国路径——疾病、贫困、气候变化……面临诸多发展难题，具有强大生命力的“一带一路”将为人类提供重要解决方案。近日发布的《中国联合国合作立场文件》阐明，中国将继续推进共建“一带一路”同2030年可持续发展议程有效对接、协同增效，并结合抗疫、减贫、发展合作、气候变化等重点工作，探讨共建健康丝绸之路、绿色丝绸之路、数字丝绸之路、创新丝绸之路，同各方一道实现合作共赢的美好未来。联合国秘书长古特雷斯感言：“各国应当抓住‘一带一路’合作带来的机遇，实现互利共赢。”8年多来，从倡议到实践，共建“一带一路”顺应各国渴望共享发展机遇、创造美好生活的强烈愿望和热切期待，不断充实人类命运共同体的内涵，日益成为完善全球治理的新平台。历史经验昭示，开放带来进步，封闭必然落后。今年11月16日，《中共中央关于党的百年奋斗重大成就和历史经验的决议》发布，明确指出我国坚持共商共建共享，推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展，推进一大批关系沿线国家经济发展、民生改善的合作项目，建设和平之路、繁荣之路、开放之路、绿色之路、创新之路、文明之路，使共建“一带一路”成为当今世界深受欢迎的国际公共产品和国际合作平台。进入新发展阶段、贯彻新发展理念、构建新发展格局的中国，将为共建“一带一路”提供更强大动力、更大空间、更优路径，为世界提供更多新机遇。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/199524.htm>

## 2. 《中国税收营商环境改革发展研究报告（2016-2020）》发布

【中国一带一路网】从国家税务总局获悉，近日“一带一路”税收征管合作机制秘书处发布了《中国税收营商环境改革发展研究报告（2016-2020）》（以下简称《报告》）。

《报告》聚焦中国税收营商环境改革发展，从税收法治、简政便民、减税降费、优化服务、开放共享五个方面，全面系统地介绍了中国优化税收营商环境的做法和取得的成效。近年来，中国税务部门全面落实中国政府关于优化营商环境的决策部署，2016年-2020年，中国新增减税降费规模超过7.6万亿元，减税降费政策红利持续释放。《报告》指出，中国深入推进法治国家、法治政府和法治社会一体化建设，税收立法驶入“快车道”。

2016年-2020年，8部税收法规被修订并上升为法律。中国税务部门坚持税收法定原则，税收法治体系不断完善，法治基础不断夯实，税收执法更加规范，为构建法治化税收营商环境提供坚实保障。《报告》显示，中国税务部门通过取消税务审批事项，精简涉税资料报送，强化部门高效协作等一系列简政便民举措，最大限度激发市场活力。2016年-2020年，税务行政审批事项减少93%，纳税人报税资料压减50%，年度纳税时间压减超过57.5%，出口退税时间压缩至8个工作日内，市场主体获得感和满意度持续增强。《报告》指出，中国税务部门深度参与全球税收治理，持续提升国际税收合作，推动建立“一带一路”税收征管合作机制、金砖国家税务合作机制等，积极参与国际税收信息交换机制，促进国际化税收营商环境建设。2016年-2020年，中国税务部门与有关国家（地区）税务主管当局开展双边协商500例（次），为跨境企业消除重复征税152亿元。《报告》提出，中国税务部门将按照今年3月中国政府印发的《关于进一步深化税收征管改革的意见》，进一步优化执法方式，以数字手段赋能税收治理，以智能技术提升纳税服务，以协同机制构筑发展格局，为优化税收营商环境提供更多中国经验。“一带一路”税收征管合作机制秘书处相关负责人表示，“一带一路”税收征管合作机制将持续推荐和展示理事会成员、观察员和其他相关者的交流意见和经验分享，为其他国家（地区）改善税收环境提供参考。

链接：<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/bwdt/199541.htm>

### 3. 西安市入选中欧区域政策合作中方案例地区

**【陕西省发展改革委】**为深化拓展中欧区域政策合作机制，进一步提升西安国家中心城市对外开放水平，经积极争取，国家发展改革委近日正式将西安市列为第三轮中欧区域政策合作中方案例地区，合作期2021-2023年。2006年，经国务院批准，国家发展改革委与欧盟委员会建立了区域政策合作机制，旨在促进中欧在区域政策领域相互理解和双边合作。多年来，中欧合作机制日益完善，合作领域逐步拓宽，合作内容持续深化，有效促进了经贸畅通、产业协作、文化互通和人员交流，取得了丰硕成果。本轮入选的22个中方案例地区充分体现京津冀协同发展、长江经济带发展、粤港澳大湾区建设、长三角一体化发展、黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展等重大国家战略以及区域协调发展战略要求，具有良好的经济社会发展条件、便利的交通区位条件、较高的区域开放水平，对外合作基础扎实。下一步，陕西省发展改革委将切实加强组织指导，会同西安市尽快做好与欧方结对以及合作协议准备工作，进一步完善合作方案，创新合作方式，丰富合作内容，深度融入国家对外开放与国际合作总体布局，为打造西部地区重要对外交往中心提供有力支撑。

链接：<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/dfdt/199420.htm>

#### 4. 习近平重要著作上合组织国家语言文版推介会在京举行

**【新华社】**习近平重要著作上合组织国家语言文版推介会17日在北京举行。《习近平谈治国理政》第一卷印地文、普什图文、达里文、僧伽罗文、乌兹别克文，第二卷乌兹别克文和《之江新语》《习近平谈“一带一路”》俄文版等8种新书在推介会首发。中宣部副部长、国务院新闻办公室主任徐麟在致辞中表示，这次推介会恰逢中共十九届六中全会胜利闭幕，时机很特别、意义很重要。六中全会深刻总结了我们党百年奋斗的重大成就和历史经验，百年奋斗关键在党，党的力量关键在核心。习近平总书记是党中央的核心、全党的核心，是中国人民衷心拥戴的领袖，《习近平谈治国理政》等重要著作是中国人民十分珍视的思想宝库。习近平总书记的重要著作集中反映了习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的产生萌芽、实践源流、发展脉络和主要内容，蕴含着坚定的人民立场、质朴的人民情怀，体现了在新的历史条件下，中国共产党对自身建设规律和共产党执政规律的深刻认识，展示了中国共产党为世界谋大同、中国以自身新发展为世界提供新机遇的开放胸怀。这些著作作为上合组织各国读懂中国共产党、读懂新时代中国打开了一扇重要的“思想之窗”。上海合作组织秘书长弗拉基米尔·伊马莫维奇·诺罗夫等外方嘉宾在致辞中表示，习近平主席的重要著作阐述了中国的发展理念、内外政策，充分反映了习近平主席治国理政的思想和战略，是解析当代中国的“钥匙”，从中可以更好地读懂中国，了解中国领导人治国理政、推进改革的宏伟规划，知悉中国的哲学、历史和文化，并有助于学习中国经验。推介会由中共中央宣传部、中国外文局主办，上海合作组织秘书处、外文出版社和中国外文局中东欧与中亚传播中心（人民画报社）承办。中国政府欧亚事务特别代表李辉，中国外文局局长杜占元，来自俄罗斯、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、斯里兰卡等国驻华使节及中外嘉宾出席活动。活动中，中外嘉宾共同为首发新书揭幕。中方还向外方嘉宾赠送了新书。

**链接:**

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/199225.htm>

#### 5. 构建双边和多边合作协作关系 才能让世界经贸早日回归正轨

**【重庆日报】**在新冠肺炎疫情困扰全球，服务业受到重创，制造业停滞不前的当下，世界经贸如何才能回归正轨?11月16日，第十四届中国-拉美企业家高峰会在重庆开幕，来自中国、拉美及加勒比地区的政商学界代表相聚重庆，围绕“开放创新、携手共进”主题进行深入交流，共商新时代深化中拉经贸合作、促进世界经贸增长大计。他们普遍认为，在当前复杂的国际经济关系背景下，需要广泛建立沟通桥梁，构建双边和多边合作协作关系，以取代竞争关系，不断在危机中寻找新机遇，才能帮助世界经贸早日回归正轨。在合作中把握发展新机遇在峰会全体会议上，政商学界代表积极交流，大家认为要在

合作中把握发展新机遇。“中国已成为拉美和加勒比国家的主要贸易伙伴，双边贸易呈指数极增长。”拉美和加勒比国家驻华使团团团长、乌拉圭驻华大使费尔南多说，以乌拉圭为例，从2013年以来，中国就一直是乌拉圭的主要贸易伙伴，对华出口占乌拉圭出口额的30%。2016年，乌拉圭与中国建立战略伙伴关系，目前，乌拉圭正努力把这种关系上升到全面战略伙伴关系。此外，乌拉圭在2018年加入了“一带一路”倡议，在平等互信的基础上，开展大规模交流合作，与中国一起培育开放互利共赢的大市场。阿根廷是重庆牛肉进口的重要来源国，重庆多家进出口企业都与阿根廷的牛肉供应商开展了合作。在全体会议上，阿根廷圣达菲省长奥马尔·安赫尔表示，阿根廷对中国的出口总额中，圣达菲省贡献了20%，中国一直是圣达菲省第一大出口目的地，出口的货物主要包括冷冻去骨牛肉，大豆和大豆原油。虽然2020年受疫情影响，当年圣达菲省对中国出口有所减少，但今年复苏迹象明显，截至目前与2020年同期相比出口额已经增加了25%。智利经济部长卢卡斯·帕拉西奥斯表示，自2010年以来，中国一直是智利最主要的贸易伙伴。近几年来，中国对智利的投资也开始发挥潜力，目前，在智利的外国直接投资项目中，中国居首位，参与投资了8个项目，总金额达520亿美元。“今后我们希望中方企业更多关注绿色新能源的合作，以及科技创新类项目投资，帮助智利打造拉美地区的科技中心枢纽。”墨西哥外交部副部长玛莎·德尔加多说，墨西哥和中国的全面战略伙伴关系近年来得到持续发展，特别是在疫情导致的全球供应短缺时期，中国向墨西哥提供了医疗设备与物资援助，并且向墨西哥提供了大量疫苗。墨西哥相信随着共同抗疫的最终胜利，墨中两国合作将进入新篇章。巴西淡水河谷公司全球副总裁路易斯·爱德华多表示，淡水河谷在中国市场的成功，可以看作是中拉合作成功的一个缩影，淡水河谷已经向中国供应了超过25亿吨的高质量铁矿石，而现在淡水河谷又通过炼钢过程中的二氧化碳减排技术，以及物流运输节能技术，助力中国实现“双碳”目标。中国交通建设股份有限公司副总经理文岗表示，中拉合作空间广、潜力大，未来必将大有可为。中交集团将把握发展机遇，力争让基础设施合作迈向新台阶，绿色低碳发展培育新动能，多领域合作实现新突破。推动基础设施和金融合作至关重要在峰会专题研讨环节，政商学界代表就推动中拉基础设施和金融合作开展探讨。特立尼达和多巴哥贸工部部长葆拉·戈皮·斯库恩认为，基础设施是经济社会发展的先决条件，当前世界各国仍然努力应对新冠肺炎疫情，促进经济复苏是所有国家的重点，加强基础设施建设可以促进就业，促进贸易发展，构建可持续发展的生态系统，因此加强基础设施建设是带动拉美和加勒比国家发展的重中之重。哥伦比亚交通部副部长欧嘉·露西亚·拉米雷斯说，哥伦比亚面临一个很大的挑战，就是发展交通，如果交通的问题得到改善，哥伦比亚的物流成本将会极大降低。当前，哥伦比亚交通部正致力于通过推动完善水路交通基础设施，来强化城镇化进程，这项工程是可造福下一代的，应当持续不断地推动。委内瑞拉经济财政外贸部副部长赫克托·席尔瓦称赞，中国在基础设施建设方面为世界树立了榜样，基础设施建设对经济社会影响

极大，不但可以体现在工业经济上，也体现在民生上，委内瑞拉需要吸引更多投资进入基础设施领域，不但在港口、道路、机场建设上投项目，还要在卫生、教育、养老等领域投项目，创造更多就业机会，扩大经济发展。中拉产能合作基金副总裁王洋表示，中拉合作产能基金是在推动中拉经贸转型，打造合作升级的背景下成立的，致力于推动基础设施、制造业、高新技术、能源矿产、农业以及金融合作。基金成立以后，通过股权、债权、基金等形式，累计在拉美投资近24亿美元，有力支持了相关国家产业发展，促进了当地就业。墨西哥国家外贸银行驻华代表、公使衔参赞裴可迪表示，墨西哥国家外贸银行是该国国家开发性政策银行之一，该行非常熟悉当地市场和金融环境，可在增加融资选择、优化资本方面发挥重要作用，帮助投资者和企业家建立投资墨西哥及拉美地区的信心。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/dfdt/199168.htm>

## **6. Data on ‘One Health’ approach to integrated crop-livestock advisory services digitized for future analysis**

【国际农业和生物科学中心 CABI】 Data on a ‘One Health’ approach to integrated crop-livestock advisory services for smallholder farmers in Uganda has been digitized to enable better capture, analysis and use with a view to helping them better protect their crops and livestock from pests/vectors and diseases. A review of the project ‘Joint crop and livestock services for smallholder farmers in Uganda’ funded by the Biovision Foundation has revealed that farmer baseline information on One Health practices and knowledge gaps is now hosted on the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) National Food and Agricultural Statistics System (NFASS). It is also available as an app available on the Google Play Store called NFASS RMT. The project which has been delivered in partnership with MAAIF, Makerere University, College of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Resources and BioSecurity (COVAB), District Local Governments of the four districts in Uganda (Mukono, Luwero, Buikwe and Kayung) and VSF International in Kenya suggests that a joint service approach offers opportunities for cost-saving, cost-efficiency and improved service delivery. This includes the benefits of shared staff transport, staff planning and training together. CABI and partners developed integrated crop-livestock health advisory services for both male and female smallholder farmers building upon CABI’s 15-years’ experience of providing plant health information through Plantwise plant clinics. The joint clinics and consultations sought to broaden the scope of existing plant clinics to help better meet the farmers’ needs for



agricultural advice and contributed to the overall goal of improving the health and livelihoods of smallholder farming families in East Africa. The project built upon a previous study to assess demand for livestock services during plant clinic sessions in selected countries including Kenya and Uganda. Joint crop-livestock clinics/consultation centres are now operational in the project's four districts and, since their launch, over 441 farmers (181 female and 260 males), inclusive of repeat visits, have visited between April and mid-September 2021. The main crops and plants taken to the clinics include bananas, coffee, cocoa, tomato, other cereals and fruits and vegetables as well as some diseased tree samples. For livestock advice, farmers have taken cattle, chickens, pigs and goats. Other animals such as rabbits, turkeys and pets (cats and dogs) were also taken to the joint clinics for advice on vectors, feeding or shelter. Christine Aloit, CABI Communication and Extension Scientist based in Uganda, said, "Lessons learned so far from the joint clinics include increased awareness among staff and farmers on the interrelated health issues between plant, animal health and the environment. But also, the joint services promote cross-learning among agriculture and veterinary staff and among farmers in aspects of crop and animal vectors and diseases. They discuss management practices and interrelated health issues, nutrition and welfare, share experiences and learn from each other." "At the clinics, farmers freely share their problems with the plant and veterinary doctors and get real-time advice tailored to their specific needs and prevention. The data captured during sessions is useful for tracing farmers and following up on queries while farmers and extension staff can access more information through materials provided for example, factsheets relevant to farmers' specific problems." "Farmers' demand for crop and livestock advice is broad and diverse and advisors get backstop support from senior officials who visit the clinic session an important part of the service model." The village-based, mobile clinic approach (used in the pilot districts) increased farmer reach, allowing proximity to farmers who would not know how to access advisors but also enables easier follow-ups because the farmer's home would be within reach. It is now hoped that three more sites for crop-livestock clinics in Kenya can be piloted from next year. These include Isiolo, Elgeyo Marakwet and Trans Nzoia counties, depending on the availability of trained plant doctors and VSF's engagements.

链接:

<https://www.cabi.org/news-article/data-on-one-health-approach-to-integrated-crop-livestock-advisory-services-digitized-for-future-analysis/>

## **7. Agriculture and Interior Departments Take Action to Strengthen Tribal Co-Stewardship of Public Lands and Waters**

**【美国农业部USDA】** During today's White House Tribal Nations Summit, President Biden announced that the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and the Interior have created the Tribal Homelands Initiative. This collaborative effort will improve federal stewardship of public lands, waters, and wildlife by strengthening the role of tribal communities in federal land management. Through a joint Secretarial Order (PDF, 270 KB), the two Departments codified a policy to facilitate agreements with tribes to collaborate in the co-stewardship of federal lands and waters. The Departments also committed to ensuring that all decisions relating to federal stewardship of lands, waters, and wildlife include consideration of how to safeguard the treaty, spiritual, subsistence, and cultural interests of any Indian Tribes. The Order additionally directs the Departments to ensure that tribal governments play an integral role in decision-making related to the management of federal lands and waters through consultation, capacity-building, and other means consistent with applicable authority. "We are committed to the values of equity and inclusion rooted in justice and equal opportunity for those we serve," said U.S. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. "Shared stewardship of land management is a priority for USDA, and an important part of our responsibility to tribal nations. Management challenges like extreme wildfires, severe drought and invasive species do not recognize borders or boundary lines. Through shared stewardship, USDA Forest Service is coming together with tribal governments, states, and other partners to address these challenges and explore opportunities to improve forest health and resiliency." "From growing crops and taming wildfires to managing drought and famine, our ancestors have spent millennia using nature-based approaches to coexist among our lands, waters, wildlife, and their habitats. As tribal communities continue to face the effects of climate change, this knowledge which has been passed down since time immemorial will benefit the Department's efforts to bolster community resilience and protect Indigenous communities," said Interior Secretary Deb Haaland. "By acknowledging and treating tribes as partners in co-stewardship of our lands and waters, we will undoubtedly strengthen our federal land and resources management." Both Departments are responsible for the management of millions of acres of federal lands and waters that were previously owned and managed by Indian Tribes. Those lands and waters contain cultural and natural resources of significance and value to Indian Tribes and their citizens, including sacred religious sites, burial sites, wildlife, and sources of Indigenous foods and medicines. In addition, many of those lands and waters lie within areas where Indian Tribes

have reserved the right to hunt, fish, and pray pursuant to ratified treaties and agreements with the United States. In managing public lands and waters, the Departments are charged with the highest trust responsibility to protect tribal interests and further the nation-to-nation relationship with tribes. The Departments affirmed today that the United States' trust and treaty obligations are an integral part of each Department's responsibilities in managing federal lands. They also affirmed that tribal consultation and collaboration must be implemented as components of, or in addition to, federal land management priorities and direction for recreation, range, timber, energy production, and other uses, and conservation of wilderness, refuges, watersheds, wildlife habitat, and other values. USDA touches the lives of all Americans each day in so many positive ways. In the Biden-Harris Administration, USDA is transforming America's food system with a greater focus on more resilient local and regional food production, fairer markets for all producers, ensuring access to safe, healthy and nutritious food in all communities, building new markets and streams of income for farmers and producers using climate-smart food and forestry practices, making historic investments in infrastructure and clean energy capabilities in rural America, and committing to equity across the Department by removing systemic barriers and building a workforce more representative of America. To learn more, visit [www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov).

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/11/15/agriculture-and-interior-departments-take-action-strengthen-tribal>

## **8. CGIAR: A Vital Knowledge and Science Partner for Climate Action**

【国际农业研究磋商组织CGIAR】 Over the past two weeks, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change gathered in Glasgow, UK for COP26, the most important climate summit since the landmark Paris Agreement at COP21 in 2015. It was the first opportunity for countries to come together to review and step up their national commitments to reduce emissions by 2030. And it was an important moment for global recognition of the need to ramp up adaptation efforts supporting billions of vulnerable people around the world. At the summit, there was evidence of a growing recognition that without a deep transformation of food, land and water systems, the prospect of keeping global warming well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels is dim. Likewise, there was increasing acknowledgment of the essential role those systems play in our collective

resilience to the climate crisis. Climate and food systems. The climate crisis is exacerbating the degradation of food, land, and water systems. These systems are already negatively impacted by food value chains that exploit natural resources beyond planetary boundaries, resulting in waste generation, ecosystem destruction, and biodiversity loss. Combined, these impacts increase the vulnerability of these systems and the people whose lives and livelihoods depend on them to extreme events and other shocks such as COVID-19. The global food system is also a significant contributor to global warming. Responsible for 21.37% of global greenhouse gas emissions, it perpetuates climate threats to itself and other systems critical to rural livelihoods and food and nutrition security. CGIAR's climate offer. Demand-led innovation is critical for addressing adaptation and mitigation needs and ensuring that food systems can be a part of the climate solution. And sound scientific evidence is needed to guide the co-development of those innovations, as well as the capacity building, investments and policies that together form an enabling environment for the rapid scaling of innovations needed to transform food, land and water systems. For half a century, CGIAR has worked together with its valued partners to deliver the best available scientific evidence, insights and innovation for climate adaptation and mitigation in agriculture to farmers, countries, and funders.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/cgiar-a-vital-knowledge-and-science-partner-for-climate-action/>

## 9. Food secure future centers around India-Dubai collaboration

【印度时报 Times of India】 Food secure future is an important issue not only for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) but also for India. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), in fact, warns that changing climate, growing global population, rising food prices and environmental stressors will have significant and uncertain impacts on food security in the coming decades. However, industry experts and policy-makers believe that the UAE and India can up their collaborative efforts to tackle food security issues towards achieving food self-sufficiency. This is because the UAE is India's third largest trading partner with bilateral trade of US\$ 59.1 billion in 2019-20. Further, it is also an acknowledged fact that India wants to work very closely with the UAE as a reliable partner in food security since the UAE-India food corridor is slated to attract investments to the tune of US\$ 7 billion from the UAE. Dubai can be a gateway for Indian companies in agri and food-processing sector to take

their products and services global, opines Dr.Aman Puri, Counsel General of India, Dubai.According to him, the UAE should not be looked at as just a market of 10 million consumers rather it should be viewed as a springboard for the entire Middle East and North African Region (MENA). The UAE is, in fact, considered food secure due to its ability to import food from international markets. Still, the country is placing greater emphasis on building its agricultural and food capabilities to achieve food self-sufficiency. Towards this, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum had launched the country's first Food Technology Valley last year.The Food Technology Valley is founded on the principle of promoting innovation in agriculture to achieve food security from sustainable sources while Dubai is already adopting new-age farming technologies. "Dubai has already realised that vertical farming reduces water consumption by 95%," says Chairman, Indian Business and Professional Council, Dubai, Suresh Kumar. Vertical farming, smart farming, aeroponics, hydroponics, IoT, and other new-age technologies, have resulted in a 53% increase in output, in Kumar's opinion.As for India, the country is on the threshold of a landmark change in the nature of food processing. It is now moving towards value-added, processed and ready-to-eat foods. This being so, there has never been a better time for the Indian companies to tap the opportunities that the UAE and Dubai throw up. Both the UAE and India, however, face a common challenge in the creation of a value chain perspective that is end-to-end, farm-to-fork. So, moving forward, the two countries can deepen their collaboration and help each other in achieving this goal.The capital intensive nature of the Emirates just suits India which needs funding infusions for infrastructure creation. According to Kumar, all the Sovereign Wealth Funds have an investable capacity of around US\$ 1.2 trillion which is growing at 18% per annum. "This will continue for a long time, even when oil and gas run out," he reveals. That explains why there is so much at stake for the two countries in their pursuit for a food secure future. What is needed is clear investable projects on either side and early removal of bottlenecks, if any, for common good.

链接:

[https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/international-business/food-secure-future-centers-around-india-dubai-collaboration/articleshow/87629785.cms?utm\\_source=contentofinterest&utm\\_medium=text&utm\\_campaign=cppst](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/international-business/food-secure-future-centers-around-india-dubai-collaboration/articleshow/87629785.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst)

## 10. Scientists' project increased risk to water supplies in South Africa this century

【世界科技研究新闻信息网Phys.org】 In 2018, Cape Town, South Africa's second most populous city, came very close to running out of water as the multi-year "Day Zero" drought depleted its reservoirs. Since then, researchers from Stanford University determined that climate change had made this extreme drought five to six times more likely, and warned that a lot more Day Zero events could occur in regions with similar climates in the future. A better understanding of likely surface air temperature and precipitation trends in South Africa and other dry, populated areas around the world in the coming decades could empower decision-makers to pursue science-based climate mitigation and adaptation measures designed to reduce the risk of future Day Zero events. Toward that end, researchers at the MIT Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change, International Food Policy Research Institute, and CGIAR have produced modeled projections of 21st-century changes in seasonal surface air temperature and precipitation for South Africa that systematically and comprehensively account for uncertainties in how Earth and socioeconomic systems behave and co-evolve. Presented in a study in the journal *Climatic Change*, these projections show how temperature and precipitation over three sub-national regions—western, central, and eastern South Africa—are likely to change under a wide range of global climate mitigation policy scenarios. In a business-as-usual global climate policy scenario in which no emissions or climate targets are set or met, the projections show that for all three regions, there's a greater-than 50 percent likelihood that mid-century temperatures will increase threefold over the current climate's range of variability. But the risk of these mid-century temperature increases is effectively eliminated through more aggressive climate targets. The business-as-usual projections indicate that the risk of decreased precipitation levels in western and central South Africa is three to four times higher than the risk of increased precipitation levels. Under a global climate mitigation policy designed to cap global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2100, the risk of precipitation changes within South Africa toward the end of the century (2065-74) is similar to the risk during the 2030s in the business-as-usual scenario. Rising risks of substantially reduced precipitation levels throughout this century under a business-as-usual scenario suggest increased reliance and stress on the widespread water-efficiency measures established in the aftermath of the Day Zero drought. But a 1.5 C global climate mitigation policy would delay these risks by 30 years, giving South Africa ample lead time to prepare for and adapt to them. "Our analysis provides risk-based evidence on the benefits of climate mitigation policies as well as unavoidable climate impacts that will need to be addressed

through adaptive measures," says MIT Joint Program Deputy Director C. Adam Schlosser, the lead author of the study. "Global action to limit human-induced warming could give South Africa enough time to secure sufficient water supplies to sustain its population. Otherwise, anticipated climate shifts by the middle of the next decade may well make Day-Zero situations more common." This study is part of an ongoing effort to assess the risks that climate change poses for South Africa's agricultural, economic, energy and infrastructure sectors.

链接:

<https://phys.org/news/2021-11-scientists-south-africa-century.html>

### 【文献速递】

#### 1. “一带一路”背景下境外工业园区商业模式动态更新路径：基于中国-印度尼西亚经贸合作区的案例研究

作者：唐拥军；戴炳钦；简兆权；范志明；胡品平

文献源：世界经济研究,2021-11-15

摘要：学界对现有工业园区商业模式的研究尽管从园区布局、环境污染治理和基础设施建设等角度进行了探讨,然而,缺乏从利益相关者价值共创的视角对境外工业园区商业模式进行讨论,无法体现利益相关者在境外园区商业战略和营销中的地位。文章在价值共创理论和动态能力理论的基础上,通过对中国-印度尼西亚经贸合作区商业模式动态更新的案例研究发现,境外工业园区存在地产型和城市功能型两种商业模式,境外工业园区的商业模式更新路径存在匹配式和引导式两种。这一研究将价值共创理论应用到境外合作区商业模式转型中,加深了对境外合作区不同商业模式特征及其更新路径的理解,拓展了价值共创理论的内涵,对中国境外工业园区如何设计和选择合适的商业模式具有理论指导和实践意义。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E9/Csgk0GGWKuKACST9ABqmmforPMA689.pdf>

#### 2. 中国与“一带一路”沿线国家粮食生产合作潜力研究

作者：余燕；赵明正；赵翠萍

文献源：区域经济评论,2021-11-15

摘要：将生产潜力与合作风险结合起来,研究中国与“一带一路”沿线国家主要粮食的合作潜力。首先,测算沿线国家粮食的生产潜力,筛选出可以合作的重点国家;其次,从生产波动、投资环境和粮食禁运风险三个方面测算中国与沿线国家开展合作面临的潜在风险。

研究认为,小麦的重点合作国主要分布在中东欧、独联体、西亚、南亚和中亚;稻谷的重点合作国主要分布在东南亚和南亚;玉米的重点合作国主要分布在中东欧、独联体、东南亚和西亚;大豆的重点合作国主要分布在独联体和南亚。不同国家生产波动、投资环境、粮食禁运风险差别较大。中国应因地制宜实施差异化的潜力开发、粮食贸易和风险防范策略。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/17/Csgk0WGWLASAXWtHABm6aDyvsY390.pdf>

### **3. “一带一路”税收征管能力共建提升机制**

作者: 赵洲

文献源: 理论与改革,2021-11-15

摘要: 在税收征管能力方面,"一带一路"国家大多存在着各种缺陷与不足,因此,中国应当在"一带一路"税收征管合作机制(BRITACOM)的框架下,主要以该机制内设的税收征管能力促进联盟(BRITACEG)为基础,引领建构与拓展强化由各方广泛参与的税收征管能力共建提升机制。在税收征管能力共建提升机制的构建基础与框架方案方面,应当将"征管能力建设上的相互支持、帮助要求"持续确认与强化为在"一带一路"区域具有"共同政策约束力"的义务要求,以此逐渐建构与拓展强化"一带一路"税收征管能力共建提升的常设组织结构与工作机制。在税收征管人力与技术资源的建设路径与工作机制方面,应当建立和运用基于"供给与需求的匹配协调分析"的工作机制。为充分保护"一带一路"各国的税基,塑造和维护公平合理的税负竞争环境,需要进一步构建拓展关于反避税征管能力的评估及共建提升机制。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E9/Csgk0GGWLJ2AUZRNABk-68m9lb0679.pdf>

### **4. “一带一路”沿线省份旅游经济与碳排放脱钩态势及影响因素研究**

作者: 郑伯铭; 张宣; 明庆忠

文献源: 生态经济,2021-11-11

摘要: 对2007—2017年"一带一路"沿线省份旅游碳排放量进行估算,对旅游经济与碳排放之间的协整及相互预测的能力进行检验,并分析两者的脱钩态势以及影响脱钩态势空间异质性的主要因素。研究结果表明:(1) 2007—2017年"一带一路"整体旅游碳排放量增长约0.84倍,碳排放量较高的省份大体集中在东南、东北,中西部省份普遍属于低碳排放地区;(2) 旅游碳排放与旅游经济增长之间存在一定的长期关系,旅游经济增长是旅游碳排放的单向Granger原因;(3) 时空维度上看,2016年脱钩态势最优,东南区域的脱钩状态



最为严峻,西南、西北以及中部区域相对较好;(4)科技创新能力、政府政策、城市化水平以及产业结构是影响脱钩态势空间异质性的主要因素。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/17/Csgk0WGWLbCAEifHACUB1JWiYmY502.pdf>

## **5. 国家标准对中国与“一带一路”沿线国家农产品贸易的影响研究**

作者: 杨丽娟; 薛伟敏; 杜为公

文献源: 世界农业,2021-11-10

摘要: 本文基于扩展的引力模型和中国与65个“一带一路”沿线国家1990—2019年的面板数据,实证分析国家标准对中国七类农产品贸易的影响。强制性特有标准、推荐性一致标准对中国与“一带一路”沿线国家的农产品总贸易额具有正面促进作用。推荐性标准有利于增加中国农产品的出口额和进口额,推荐性一致标准的贸易效应大于推荐性特有标准。与农产品进口相比,国家标准对中国向“一带一路”沿线国家出口农产品的促进效应更大且更加显著。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E9/Csgk0GGWLnqAXNwFABW7eehFnqM710.pdf>

## **6. Enhancing science–policy interfaces for food systems transformation**

文献源: NATURE FOOD,2021-11-03

摘要: The anticipated failure of many countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 necessitates the assessment of sciencepolicy engagement mechanisms for food systems transformation. We explore options for enhancing existing partnerships, mandates and resources — or reimagining a new mission — for sciencepolicy interfaces.

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E9/Csgk0GGWPDDeAQWSKAA2PGAZ5hl4168.pdf>

## **7. African swine fever outbreaks in China led to gross domestic product and economic losses**

文献源: Nature Food,2021-09-27

摘要: African swine fever (ASF) is a fatal and highly infectious haemorrhagic disease that has spread to all provinces in China—the world’s largest producer and consumer of pork. Here we use an inputoutput model, partial equilibrium theory and a substitution indicator approach for handling missing data to develop a systematic valuation framework for

assessing economic losses caused by ASF outbreaks in China between August 2018 and July 2019. We show that the total economic loss accounts for 0.78% of China's gross domestic product in 2019, with impacts experienced in almost all economic sectors through links to the pork industry and a substantial decrease in consumer surplus. Scenario analyses demonstrate that the worst cases of pig production reduction and price increase would trigger 1.4% and 2.07% declines in gross domestic product, respectively. These findings demonstrate an urgent need for rapid ASF containment and prevention measures to avoid future outbreaks and economic declines.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/17/Csgk0WGWQwCAZCkHAI5343H8XB8037.pdf>

## **8. Rigorous monitoring is necessary to guide food system transformation in the countdown to the 2030 global goals**

文献源: FOOD POLICY,2021-09-09

摘要: Food systems that support healthy diets in sustainable, resilient, just, and equitable ways can engender progress in eradicating poverty and malnutrition; protecting human rights; and restoring natural resources. Food system activities have contributed to great gains for humanity but have also led to significant challenges, including hunger, poor diet quality, inequity, and threats to nature. While it is recognized that food systems are central to multiple global commitments and goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, current trajectories are not aligned to meet these objectives. As mounting crises further stress food systems, the consequences of inaction are clear. The goal of food system transformation is to generate a future where all people have access to healthy diets, which are produced in sustainable and resilient ways that restore nature and deliver just, equitable livelihoods. A rigorous, science-based monitoring framework can support evidence-based policymaking and the work of those who hold key actors accountable in this transformation process. Monitoring can illustrate current performance, facilitate comparisons across geographies and over time, and track progress. We propose a framework centered around five thematic areas related to (1) diets, nutrition, and health; (2) environment and climate; and (3) livelihoods, poverty, and equity; (4) governance; and (5) resilience and sustainability. We hope to call attention to the need to monitor food systems globally to inform decisions and support accountability for better governance of food systems as part of the transformation process. Transformation is possible in the next decade,

but rigorous evidence is needed in the countdown to the 2030 SDG global goals.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/17/Csgk0WGW0maATsTIAC7J9-oCrWw973.pdf>

### **9. Disclosing the future food security risk of China based on crop production and water scarcity under diverse socioeconomic and climate scenarios**

文献源: Science of The Total Environment,2021-05-29

摘要: Climate change and human development may lead to a serious crisis in food security in China, especially in areas with both water shortages and large grain production. Thus, the quantitative evaluation of future food security risk considering water scarcity is increasingly important. Here, we combined water scarcity and crop production data under different scenarios of representative concentration pathways (RCPs) and shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs), incorporating demographic, food habit and water resource factors, to develop a new framework for measuring China's food security risk. The results show that the water scarcity and crop production-water crisis (CPWC) of China would both be aggravated during the 21st century. In particular, northern China might face more serious water scarcity than southern China and has a higher contribution rate to the national crop production-water crisis. Food scarcity in China might occur at some point in the 21st century under all SSP scenarios, except SSP1 (sustainability development pathway). The next 40 years could be the most critical period for ensuring China's food security. Moreover, by comparing the RCP2.6 and RCP6.0 scenarios, we also find that higher food production does not represent lower food security risk. The food security risk of the RCP2.6 scenario with higher food production was significantly higher than that of the RCP6.0 scenario at the same SSP because higher grain production comes from water shortage areas. From the perspective of societal development scenarios, SSP1 provided better results for both the risk of food security and water security in the 21st century. Our findings therefore provide useful information for a comprehensive understanding of long-term food security and water security of China.

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/17/Csgk0WGW0MxiAeQNVAGkYDErI5\\_w137.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/17/Csgk0WGW0MxiAeQNVAGkYDErI5_w137.pdf)

### **10. Food insecurity and compound environmental shocks in Nepal: Implications for a changing climate**

文献源: World Development,2021-05-06

摘要: Food insecurity is a key global health challenge that is likely to be exacerbated by climate change. Though climate change is associated with an increased frequency of extreme weather events, little is known about how multiple environmental shocks in close succession interact to impact household health and well-being. In this paper, we assess how earthquake exposure followed by monsoon rainfall anomalies affect food insecurity in Nepal. We link food security data from the 2016 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey to data on shaking intensity during the 2015 Gorkha earthquake and rainfall anomalies during the 2015 monsoon season. We then exploit spatial variation in exposure to the earthquake and monsoon rainfall anomalies to isolate their independent and compound effects. We find that earthquake exposure alone was not associated with an increased likelihood of food insecurity, likely due in part to effective food aid distribution. However, the effects of rainfall anomalies differed by severity of earthquake exposure. Among households minimally impacted by the earthquake, low rainfall was associated with increased food insecurity, likely due to lower agricultural productivity in drought conditions. Among households that experienced at least moderate shaking, greater rainfall was positively associated with food insecurity, particularly in steep, mountainous areas. In these locations, rainfall events disproportionately increased landslides, which damaged roads, disrupted distribution of food aid, and destroyed agricultural land and assets. Additional research on the social impacts of compound environmental shocks is needed to inform adaptation strategies that work to improve well-being in the face of climate change.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E9/Csgk0GGWN9SAbG22ACzkZYDyuG8825.pdf>

## 【科技图书】

### 1. Securing food for all in Bangladesh

发布源: University Press Limited

发布时间: 2021-10-01

摘要: The availability, access, and consumption of nutritious food is extremely important. Despite declining arable agricultural land, Bangladesh has made substantial progress in boosting domestic food production, improving access to food by increasing household income, and enhancing nutritional outcomes. Nevertheless, the challenges to food and nutrition security remain formidable. Future agricultural growth and food and nutrition security are threatened by population growth, worsening soil fertility, diminishing access to

land and other scarce natural resources, increasing vulnerability of crop varieties to pests and diseases, and persistent poverty leading to poor access to food. In addition, the impacts of climate change—an increase in the incidence of natural disasters, sea intrusion, and salinity—will exacerbate food and nutrition insecurity in the coming decades if corrective measures are not taken. In this context, this book presents an array of research that collectively focus on securing food for all in Bangladesh. Specifically, this book has 15 chapters that address four broad issues: (1) agricultural technology adoption; (2) input use and agricultural productivity; (3) food security and output market; and (4) poverty, food security, and women's empowerment.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E9/Csgk0GGWWiGAbH3AAH7eaBLsXTg530.pdf>

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