

UK-China Cooperation on Sustainable Agriculture

- Framework and Implementation

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In China, any problem, no matter how small, multiplied by 1.3 billion, can be a big problem;

any resources, no matter how abundant, will become very modest when divided by 1.3 billion.

Wen Jiabao

UK-China Sustainable Development Dialogue (SDD)

- Initiated by Wen Jiabao and Tony Blair in 2004
- Officially launched in November 2005
- **Priorities areas:**
 1. Sustainable Consumption and Production
 2. Natural Resources Management

Agriculture

 3. Urban Development
 4. Capacity Building and Governance for Sustainable Development Capacity



UK-China Sustainable Development Dialogue



Defra & MOA joint Work Programme on Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries, under the UK-China SDD.

The Work Programme includes six workstreams:

- 1. Agricultural sustainability strategies, policies and approaches**
- 2. Agricultural biomass utilisation and biogas**
- 3. Sustainable global fisheries, with particular reference to UK and China sustainable consumption and production**
- 4. Management of agro-chemical inputs**
- 5. Addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation**
- 6. Ecosystem services and poverty alleviation.**

MOU on Agricultural Cooperation between UK and China, signed in November 2008

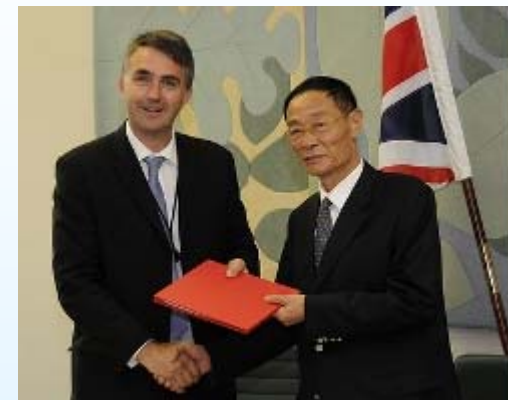


- **Policy exchange**
 - Agricultural sustainability strategies, policies and approaches
 - Agricultural biomass utilisation
 - Sustainable global fisheries,
 - Management of agro-chemical inputs
 - Climate change M&A
 - Ecosystem services and poverty alleviation.
- Agricultural science and technology
- Exchange of personnel

UK China Food Security Action Plan

Overall objective

Improve global food security and advance efforts to achieve the UN's Millennium Development Goals



Details of Cooperation

- (i) Food quality / safety and agricultural trade promotion;
- (ii) Agricultural and food security related research;
- (iii) Trilateral cooperation in selected African countries.

Rationale for SAIN

- 1. Agricultural sustainability is a common concern of UK and China**
- 2. Sustainability can only be achieved through partnership within and between countries;**
- 3. More needs to be done to bring policy makers, researchers, extension staff, farmers and other stakeholders together**
- 4. Policy making must be better informed and technical interventions better targeted**
- 5. The two countries have many policy and research experiences that should be shared but there is no appropriate mechanism**
- 6. Most collaborations have developed piecemeal and do not exploit opportunities for synergism**

SAIN was launched in Nov 2008 by agricultural and environmental ministers of China and the UK

A mechanism to bring about closer collaboration on sustainable agriculture between the two countries and contribute to global sustainability



SAIN's Overall Purpose

To provide a coherent framework for the development and implementation of China-UK collaboration on sustainable agriculture.

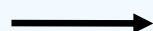
The central aim is to contribute to the achievement of a resource efficient, low carbon economy and an environmentally friendly society

SAIN's Objectives

- Support the implementation of the UK-China MOU on Sustainable Agricultural Cooperation, the Sustainable Development Dialogue (SDD) and Food Security Action Plan
- Stimulate innovative thinking, research and policy approaches on all aspects of sustainable agriculture
- Communicate information on sustainable agriculture and disseminate best practices to key audiences (farmers, policy makers, businesses)
- Contribute to global sustainability through wider sharing of expertise between developed and emerging economies.

How SAIN Operates

**Strategic
Guidance**



Operations



Actions

Governing Board

Secretariats

Steering Group

**Working
Groups**

- **Research projects**
- **Knowledge sharing**
- **Capacity building**
- **Communication & engagement**

SAIN Focus Areas

- **Improving soil and crop nutrient management and reducing non-point pollution and GHG emission**
- **Increasing the use of agricultural biomass and livestock manure for biofuels and organic fertiliser production**
- **Climate change mitigation and adaption measures and their integration into all agricultural policies**
- **Policies to achieve circular agriculture**

SAIN's on-going research projects

Improved nutrient management in agriculture: A key contribution to low carbon economy (2009-2012)

Manure nutrient management (2010-2012)

Estimates of future agricultural GHG emissions and mitigation in China (2010-2013)

Integrating policy for agricultural water use and energy (2010-2012)

Conservation for enhanced utilization of crop wild relative diversity (2010-2013)

Building capacity for adaptation of agriculture to climate change in China (2010-2013)



Developing a catchment management template to mitigate non-point source pollution in China

Thanks for your attention



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