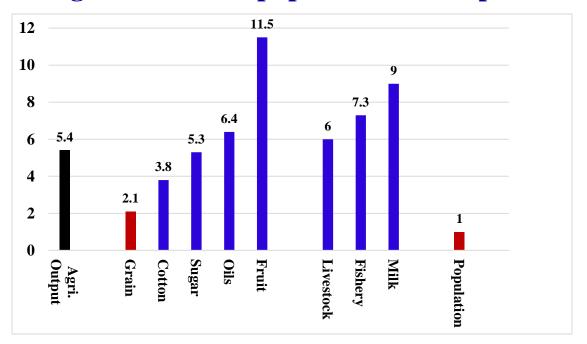


China-U.S. Scientific Engagement on Sustainability: A Workshop Series Workshop I: Sustainability and Biodiversity July 27-29, 2022 / July 28-29, 2022

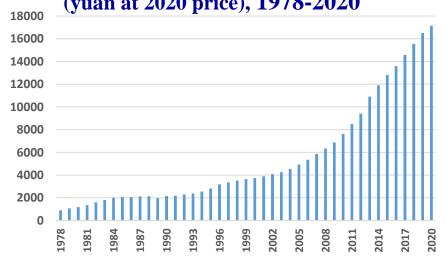
Ensuring Food Security and Greener Agriculture in China: Current Efforts and the Way Forward

Jikun Huang
China Center for Agricultural Policy
Peking University

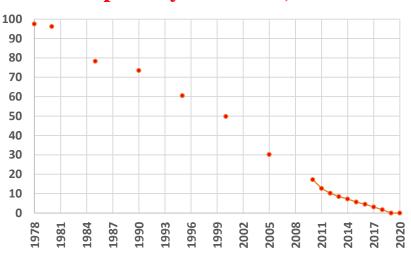
Annual growth of agriculture and population in the past 4 decades, %



Rural household per capita income (yuan at 2020 price), 1978-2020



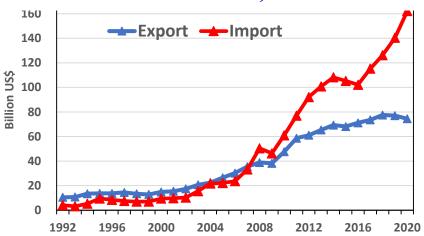
Rural poverty incidence, 1978-2020



Challenges

• Food security: Despite rapid agricultural growth in the past 4 decades, feed and food import have been rising since the early 2000s (shifted from net exporter to importer since mid-2000s).





 Environmental degradation, sustainability & biodiversity:
 Past production growth has been in expensive of resource and environmental degradation and biodiversity.

In many regions:

- Falling groundwater table
- Soil deterioration
- Non-point pollution
- Rising ecological stress & loss of biodiversity

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Institution, Policy and Investment: Food security

1. "Store Grains (Food) in Technology" Strategy since 2015

- Enhancing R&D innovation institution and investment, particular biotech and digital tech
- Public agri. R&D expenditure: USD\$ 4.1 billion (in PPP) in 2015, ranking the top in the world, and has continued to increase significantly since 2015

2. "Store Grains (Food) in Land "Strategy since 2015

- Set a red line of cultivated land: 1.8 billion mu (120 million ha)
- Improve soil quality program: the Construction of High-Standard Farmland (highly resilience to drought and flood, water saving, stable and high yield, and ecological friendliness, \(\pm\) 1500\(\pi\)3000/mu or US\(\pm\) 3200\(\pi\)6500/ha), 2/3 of land by 2030.
- 3. Legal institutions to ensure the implementation of the strategies and policies by all levels of governments and the rest of all stakeholders (e.g., Food Security Law in 2020, Anti-Food Waste Law in 2021, etc.)

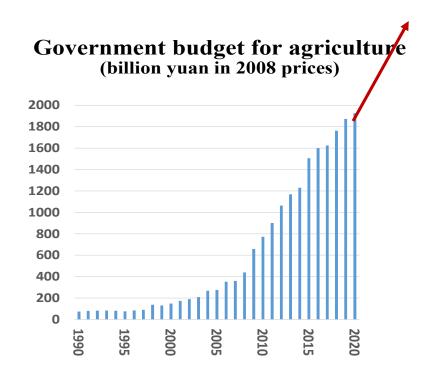
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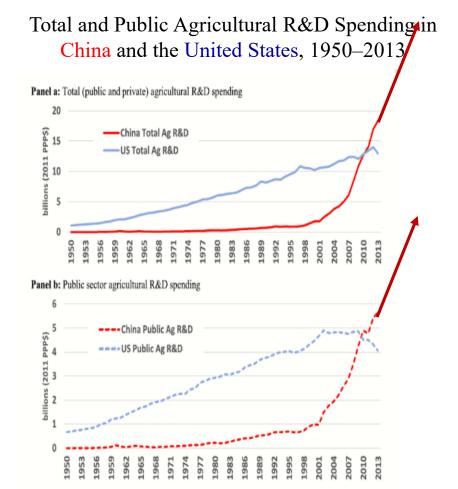
Institution, Policy and Investment: Greener

- 1. Grain for Green Program converting the sloped farmland to forest/grass land in past 20 years: > 500 million mu (34 million ha)
- 2. Protecting Natural Forest Resource Program by completely stopping commercial logging in past 20 years: 2966 million mu (198 million ha, or 64% of China's forest area)
- 3. Grassland Ecological Compensation Program to reduce grazing intensity through compensation in past 10 years: Covered all grassland rich provinces
- 4. Programs for sustainable agriculture since mid-2010s:
 - Zero-growth of chemical uses through S&T and subsidy program
 - Agricultural land rotation, fallow conservation and recovery of degraded land
 - Comprehensive utilization of crop straw and animal manure
- 5. Green agricultural development since 2017
 - 2017: Plan to set up Institutions and Incentive Systems
 - 2018: The Technical Guidelines on Green Agricultural Development in 2018-2030
 - **2021:** The Green Agricultural Development Plan in 2021-2025

Future directions

• To improve food security and agricultural sustainability, the political commitment in Institutional reforms, Policy supports and Investments in agriculture (IPIs) is essential.





Future directions

- With appropriate IPIs, rapid and greener growth as well as food security can be achieved, which will also can significantly contribute to biodiversity & agri. ecosystem.
- Questions: What are appropriate IPIs in each stage of development and what are implications for biodiversity? How to inform policy makers these IPIs and make them be implemented? -- Scientific evidence + Policy dialogue