

## **Global network for planting and breeding combination and recycling**

### **1. Name/Title**

Global network for planting and breeding combination and recycling

### **2. Background**

Combination and recycling of planting and breeding is the key elements for agriculture green development. It is an important measure to promote rural revitalization, ensure food security, achieving coordinated development of agricultural production, ecology and life. It is also an important action for China to implement the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Combination and recycling of planting and breeding can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase soil carbon sinks, improve the ability of agriculture to adapt to climate change, and play an important role in achieving co-benefit of environmental pollution control while addressing climate change. China has extensive experience in this area and can share it with the world.

### **3. Overview**

It mainly includes: a. The role and significance of planting and breeding combination and recycling; b. The main mode and content of the planting and breeding combination and recycling (planting and breeding combination and recycling, prataculture and animal Husbandry combination and recycling, forest and animal husbandry combination and recycling, Rice-duck (fish, shrimp, crab) Farming, fruit (Tea, vegetables) biogas-animal husbandry combination and recycling, etc.; 3. The organization of global network for planting and breeding combination and recycling; 4. Cooperation and financing mechanism.

### **4. How to address climate change through the network?**

Through the recycling of different systems such as planting industry, breeding industry, grassland and forest, the synergies of comprehensive utilization of waste, greenhouse gas emissions reduction and carbon sequestration could be achieved. The global network can facilitate the exchange of experience and knowledge and enhance the capacity of natural systems to cope with climate change.

5. How the network supports climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as the other social and economic goals in the next few years?

The combination and recycling of planting and breeding is an ecological agriculture model in which the planting industry and the breeding industry are closely linked. Promote and demonstrate the mode is conducive to improving the livelihoods of farmers and herdsmen and getting rid of poverty (SDG Goal1), achieving food security and improving nutritional status (SDG Goal2), improving environmental sanitation (SDG Goal6), improving agricultural resource use efficiency, promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG Goal12), reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and improving agriculture's ability to adapt to climate change (SDG Goal13), protecting the agro-ecological environment, stop and reverse land degradation, and

curb biodiversity loss (SDG Goal 15).

**6. Which country or international organization will join the network?**

In addition to China, countries such as New Zealand, the Netherlands, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, South Africa, India, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina etc. and international organizations such as FAO, the International Agricultural Consultative Organization, the World Bank, and Regional Development Banks etc. can be widely invited.

**7. How the network takes advantage of the existing experience and link with the other initiatives?**

Base on the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases, Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, 4p1000 initiative on Soil for Food Security and Climate, the network will strengthen the capacity of natural systems to cope with climate change and play a more direct role in enhancing agricultural productivity in developing countries.

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