

Chapter 1 : Land Consolidation: An Approach for Sustainable Development in Rural China

China - Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas Project (English) Abstract. The objective of the Sustainable Development in Poor Areas Project for China is to explore and pilot more effective and innovative ways of providing poverty reduction assistance to the poorest communities and households in Henan Province, Shaanxi Province.

Received Jul 16; Accepted Jul 16. The GDP of rural China increased from 2. However, there are still many biophysical, socio-economic, and political problems or constraints that need to be solved or taken into account for sustainable development in rural China. Among them, rural land issue has always been a concern of the Chinese government and people Long et al. It is widely accepted by many researchers that when cultivated land per capita is less than 0. Urban-related industrialization is well known to be one of the most important driving forces of the decreasing cultivated land Xu The fragmentation of cultivated land can be observed due to construction on land of the country, which often results in problems of increased labor time, land loss, restrictions to irrigation access, and such operational difficulties as those associated with pest control and land supervision. In addition, intensive agriculture, and the overuse of fertilizer and pesticide has resulted in serious environmental problems such as water pollution, degradation of soil quality, and a decrease in the number of wild animals and plants. The environmental impact of cultivated land changes will threaten the sustainability of food production. Studies have shown that food production capacity has continuously been reduced by the degradation of land quality Yang and Li While most attention has been paid to cultivated land in China, few people have noticed the changes in rural settlement. This accounted for These new increased rural settlements have two characteristics: Development of Land Consolidation in Rural China Land consolidation may improve land productivity and possibly also the total factor productivity if it induces and enhances technical progress. Through land consolidation, land quality and irrigation system are improved and land fragmentation is reduced, which subsequently lead to increases in agricultural productivity. In Western Europe, land consolidation is often part of a wider regional development program for rural areas, which includes improvements to agricultural production, employment, taxation policy, infrastructure, public facilities, housing, and the protection of natural resources Pasakarnis and Maliene Despite the fact that land consolidation practices in rural China have a long history and can be traced back b. At that time, land consolidation mainly comprised readjustment of land tenure, including land rearrangement, renovation of drainage systems, the building of local roads, and so forth, for the purpose of enhancing land use. Also, each province and municipality set up a regional Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Center in succession to assist the NLCRC in conducting land consolidation countywide. In the late s, the NLCRC launched the 1st Ten-Year " national-level land consolidation program, which aims to consolidate fragmented and underused land, reclaim wasteland or land damaged by mining or natural disasters, and develop unused land resources with the prerequisite of guarding against desertification and soil erosion. However, it must be noted that for a long time there has been no special law to regulate land-consolidation activities. It was not until that land-consolidation legislation was adopted by the State Council as part of the extensive amendment of the new Land Law. The detailed provisions for implementation of land-consolidation projects are regulated in a governmental resolution of At the same time, the decreased rural settlements should be turned into cultivated land through carrying out land consolidation so that the volume of construction land in the county does not increase, and to keep the quantity and quality of local farmland stable, so that it does not decrease, and finally to form a rational land-use pattern. It also plays an important role in rationalizing the rural land-use pattern and building new countryside.

Chapter 2 : Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in Rural China

The book provides a study of sustainable development in rural China. Because of its huge population and vast land area, this is an important issue not only for China but for the whole world. The research presented is both multi aspect and systematical.

China to Boost Farm Subsidies for Science and Technology 8 February Print In its first major policy announcement of the new year, China has revealed plans to boost spending on agricultural science and technology - continuing a trend towards rapidly-growing farm support in recent years. It also outlines plans for increased spending on genetically-modified crops, in a move which government officials privately acknowledged could be controversial. However, despite the overall policy focus on science and technology, the broad focus of farm support will continue to reflect trends in recent years, sources said - with farmers receiving improved seeds, breeding stock, and farm machinery at lower prices. The document reflects a wider concern with the problem of improving productivity in developing country agriculture, noted Andrzej Kwiecinski, senior agriculture policy analyst at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD. Subsidy shift The government will "increase the intensity" of farm subsidies, the document says, and redirect them towards the more productive regions, large-scale farmers, and co-operatives. Government sources told Bridges that this would mean rice-producing areas in the south of the country could receive increased support, such as Hunan, Hubei, Guangdong, and Guangxi. Wheat-producing regions in the north and north-east of the country could also benefit. A small amount of trade-distorting payments are also permitted, on the condition that they represent less than 8. Chinese policy-makers have emphasised that new programmes need to remain within this limit. But experts indicated that some other subsidies, such as indirect support to inputs such as fertilisers, might still have trade-distorting effects. For these payments, "the major beneficiaries are not the farmers but the input suppliers," observed Kwiecinski. However, Schmidhuber suggested that farm subsidies for fertilisers and energy may also have contributed to environmental problems in China - along with indiscriminate use of inputs by farmers. A recent article by Shenggen Fan, Director-General of the International Food Policy Research Institute, nonetheless argues that China does not face "a choice between water conservancy and technology. However, although the country does not grow genetically-modified soybeans, it does import them in significant amounts. In addition, a new policy introduced last year now allows Chinese farmers to grow genetically modified rice. The rest will be provided by trade. However, the basket of grains that China sees as critical for self-sufficiency is nonetheless evolving, noted Kwiecinski. Soybeans, which the country now imports in vast quantities, previously appeared on the list - and the same could happen to maize. What role for trade? Trade is still important for China, not just in satisfying the demand for grain and other products that the country cannot meet alone, but also in allowing the country to export labour-intensive farm products to the rest of the world. This article is published under.

Chapter 3 : Urbanization and Urban-Rural Integrated Development

Sustainable development in marginal areas, especially in those where rural poverty and environmental degradation are interwoven, is a great concern of development agencies worldwide, and much effort is put into development programmes, technology transfer schemes and so on.

No information is available Decision-Making: Legislation and Regulations China has established six environmental laws, eight resources management laws, more than thirty administrative regulations, and three hundred and sixty environmental standards. Further laws have been established on education, health, culture and social security. Further improvements and adjustments are considered necessary, e. By the year , the basis for a system of legislation governing sustainable development should be in place. In July of , the State Council held the Fourth National Conference on Environmental Protection in order to promote the implementation of a sustainable development strategy. By the year , to establish a relatively complete environmental management and related law systems in line with the socialist market economy. Efforts should be made to bring the trend of increasing environment pollution and deterioration of the ecological environment under control, and to improve the quality of the environment in several cities and regions with grave pollution problems. This will promote the emergence of some model cities and regions that enjoy both rapid economic development and a sound environment. By the year , further to improve the implementation of the strategy of sustainable development. Concurrently, government authorities under the State Council begun to engage in formulation of various sectoral Agenda 21s and plans of action, which were suited to their own area of specific requirement. As a result, specific suggestions were made from the perspective of laws, policies, arrangements, finance and operation mechanisms, etc. In 33 key areas, land and water conservation projects of national level should be established to halt increasing land erosion, and efforts should be made to preserve an additional thousand square kilometres of land by curbing soil erosion, by the year This programme, taking into consideration the overall development strategy and in view of the Ninth Five-Year Plan and Long-Term Objectives for the Year , puts forth the following counter-measures and suggestions: Actively promoting shifts in the economic development model and makes economic efficiency the core of economic activity. Establishing a sound production mechanism, by means of reforming the economic structure, in order to utilise resources, reduce energy consumption, and increase production efficiency. Promoting favourable prices, taxation, and preferential loan policies to be adopted in fields that are conducive to society and environment, such as pollution control, clean energy development, utilisation of waste material, and natural resources protection. It emphasises the importance of science and technology, and re-invigorates the country through science and technology, thus laying a better foundation for sustainable development. It recognizes that great efforts should be made to integrate rational use of resources with environmental protection, and to develop expertise and products that can economise on resources and minimise pollution. It calls for establishment and improvement of economic policies, regulations, and financial and taxation systems with the aim of bringing them into line with the sustainable development strategy. Great importance should be attached to research and formulation of measures and action plans concerning sustainable development, to its education, publicity, related personnel training, law enforcement, and supervision. Compensatory mechanisms for natural resources exploitation and environment taxation policies should be formulated, so as to strengthen state administration of natural resources and their reasonable allocation, and improve the related utilisation system so that it can better utilise and protect resources. Pricing systems of resources should also be reformed so as to promote sustainable utilisation of resources, and implementation of related policies that are conducive to transforming waste into useful resources. It calls for coordinated development of the regional economy and environment to bring regional advantage into full play so as to gradually reduce disparity regional development. It emphasises sustainable development education so as to enhance public consciousness and promote public participation. Full advantage should be taken of mass media such as radio, TV, and newspapers. In addition, various schools, institutions and universities should be mobilised to spread knowledge about sustainable development, especially among women and children. A national strategy should be developed to establish related

mechanisms for public participation and to maximise the role of public participation in sustainable development. It evaluates economic and social development policies from the perspective of sustainable development. It calls for integrating the sustainable development strategy into national, local, and enterprise development plans. The sustainable development strategy should be embodied in industrial policies and regional planning. Major Groups, including women, children and the youth, minority nationalities and minority nationality districts, workers and labour unions, science and technology institutes, have been involved in the process of decision- making for sustainable development.

Chapter 4 : Sustainable Development in Rural China | Bookshare

In September , H.E. Xi Jinping, President of China, attended the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit and joined other leaders in endorsing the Agenda for Sustainable Development, providing guidance to national development of member states and international development cooperation in the next 15 years.

Xi Jinping, President of China, attended the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit and joined other leaders in endorsing the Agenda for Sustainable Development, providing guidance to national development of member states and international development cooperation in the next 15 years. As the largest developing countries in the world, China has always place development as the first priority. In the coming years, China will pursue innovative development and improve the quality and efficiency of development. Coordinated development will be promoted to form a balanced structure of development. China will pursue green development by promoting a green and low-carbon development model and lifestyle, protecting ecological system. It will make great efforts to deepen opening-up, thus realizing win-win cooperation. China will seek coordinated development in the economic, political, cultural, social and ecological fields in order to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects as planned. Countries should be encouraged to formulate their domestic development strategies and take measures to implement the Agenda in accordance with national conditions and respective characteristics, while the means of implementation should be allowed to be differentiated, due to diversified national conditions and respective capabilities. China suggests that 9 key areas should be prioritized in the implementation of the Agenda. Eradicating poverty and hunger through targeted measures to alleviate and eliminate poverty, and enhancing agricultural production capacities and food security. Implementing innovation-driven development strategies and generating momentum for sustainable, healthy and stable economic growth. Advancing industrialization to inject impetus to coordinated development between urban and rural areas and among the three dimensions of sustainable development. Improving social security and social services to ensure equal access to basic public services. Protecting the environment and building protective barriers for eco-security. Addressing climate change actively and integrating climate change response into national development strategies. Promoting efficient utilization of resources and sustainable energy. Improving national governance and ensuring economic and social development in line with the rule of law. Implementing the Agenda is a systemic project. The international community needs to provide sound support from five dimensions including: Strengthening capacity building of countries so as to improve institution building, increase public resources, and generate internal growth momentum. Creating an enabling international environment for development, building a balanced, win-win and inclusive multilateral trading system and improving global economic governance. Engaging with all stakeholders and working towards a more equitable and balanced global partnership for development. Promoting coordination mechanism and incorporating development policy into global macroeconomic policy coordination. Improving follow-up and review by conducting regular reviews of global implementation progress while review of national implementation would be done according to respective national conditions and the principle of voluntary action. China has made great efforts in its implementation, linking the Agenda with domestic mid-and-long term development strategies. The domestic coordination mechanism for the implementation, comprised of 43 government departments, has been established to guarantee the implementation. Great efforts has been be made to publicize the Agenda nationwide in order to mobilize domestic resources, raise public awareness, and creating favorable social environment for the implementation. China will also strengthen inter-sector policy coordination, review and revise relevant laws and regulations to provide policy and legislative guarantee for the implementation. In the next 5 years, China is determined to lift all the China will also issue its national plan of implementing the Agenda this year and share its development experience with other countries. As the G20 Presidency this year, China puts development issues at the heart of the G20 agenda, and lists Inclusive and Interconnected Development as one of the four key agenda items. It is the first time that G20 members has jointly drafted a collective action plan on the Agenda to inject political impetus into the global implementation progress on the Agenda. And it is also the first time that G20 has

discussed the issues of Supporting Industrialization in Africa and Least Developed Countries to actively respond to demands of developing countries, especially African countries. As a responsible and large developing country, China will continue to actively take part in global development cooperation. It has provided support for more than developing countries in achieving MDGs. In the future, China will deepen South-South cooperation to help other developing countries to implement the Agenda. China is currently implementing the measures announced by President Xi Jinping during his attendance at UN Summits Marking the 70th Anniversary, providing other developing countries with support in financing, technology and capacity building. China is making preparations for the Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation, which will be put into operation as soon as possible. China has signed agreements on China-UN Peace and Development Fund with the UN and the fund will be put into operation in to finance projects concerning peace and development. China will carry forward the Belt and Road Initiative and promote the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the New Development Bank and other institutions to play greater roles with a view to making contribution to global development. Looking ahead, China will shoulder the responsibility of implementing the Agenda for Sustainable Development, follow a development path featuring mutual benefit, win-win results and common development, and work with all countries to build a better future of sustainable development for all mankind.

Chapter 5 : Sustainable Development In Rural China Download

The book provides a study of sustainable development in rural China. Because of its huge population and vast land area, this is an important issue not only for China but for the whole world.

Map 2 Survey map of Zhidan. Despite extensive literature on rural reform, development and sustainability, few writers have actually considered the role of the rural poor. To fill the gap, this book draws attention to the innovative potential of ordinary farmers and the implications for sustainable development in the marginal areas of China. Accordingly, this chapter begins by outlining the main challenges to rural development and sustainability, followed by a critical review of major theoretical approaches. Unprecedentedly, the lower reaches of the Yellow River, the second largest river in China, have frequently dried up since the s Chen and Mu In contrast to the frequent severe drought in the north, there have been terrible floods in south China , which have left over 3, people dead and over million people homeless Chen et al. Great variation in resource endowment and infrastructure, in addition to various policy biases, have resulted in a widening regional economic gap and income inequality Shen Associated with ecological degradation, the marginalisation process has threatened social stability and challenged the capacity of the government to maintain regional harmony Edmonds ; Fan ; Jalan and Ravallion ; Yao and Liu ; Ravllion and Jalan ; Benjamin et al. Despite great efforts and remarkable achievements in reduction of absolute poverty, according to recent reports Khan ; Piazza and Liang ; Yao ; Chen and Wang ; World Bank b , China has a long way to go to eliminate rural poverty, because most of the remaining poor are concentrated in resource-poor and geographically remote areas that are not easily accessed by outsiders. Rather than being separate from each other, they are interconnected and interwoven. This suggests that environmental sustainability cannot be achieved unless these three challenges can be properly addressed. Roughly, four schools of thought can be distinguished. The technical approach views the challenges as technical or engineering issues that can be analysed in terms of individual factors or single dimension e. Accordingly, the coping strategy should concentrate on either improving these factors e. From the methodological perspective, the technical approach is actually based upon the following assumptions: In contrast to the exogenous-push perspective, the institutional approach pays more attention to endogenous dynamics, which can be released through adjusting economic institution and resource allocation mechanisms World Bank Both assumptions, however, are questionable if the highly uneven distribution of natural and physical capital in rural China is taken into account. The political approach views rural issues as national or political problems, not limited to specific regions or groups. This approach is not limited within the economic field, but sheds light on interest contradictions and conflicts between rural and urban groups. It suggests that, constrained by the delay in reform of the political system, local governments actually have very limited capacity to meet their responsibilities in public services and environmental protection Oi ; West and Wong ; Park et al. Whilst the political approach offers insights into the macro-system and political environment, it seems to pay little attention to the demands and role of the ordinary people. Different from both the economic and political approaches, the organisational approach draws attention to the processes and mechanisms of rural reorganisation, which vary greatly since the dissolution of the collective commune system CCS 4 Introduction RCRE ; Yao et al. Since many uncertain factors are involved, it seems too early to predict how much room for manoeuvre the government will allow the NGOs and what role they can play in sustainable development. Even if fully supported by the government, it is still questionable whether they will be able to reach the poorest in rural China. Needless to say, the above divisions are neither absolute, nor necessarily exclusive of each other. A common deficiency shared by them is perhaps the lack of proper means to reflect the complexity of the local environment and the voices of the poor. As a result, little is known about the intrinsic dynamics and innovation potential among the poor. Research questions and framework The gap between the challenges facing rural areas and academic response calls for a methodological development to reveal the roles of the rural poor and their interface with external resources and dynamics. To cope with the interwoven challenges, both technological and organisational innovation are vital for the rural poor to secure their livelihoods. Integrating the two aspects together, a central question of

this book is: The core question above can be further divided into three aspects. First, does any innovative capacity or potential exist in the rural poor? If so, how can it be revealed and confirmed? Second, by what kinds of organisation format and mechanisms can these poor learn, share and diffuse new technologies or techniques by themselves? Finally, what lessons should be learned from both government intervention and farmer practice in order to promote the release of intrinsic dynamics and development potential among the poor? To address the above issues, this book examines the organisational condition and mechanisms of farmer innovation in the marginal areas of China. The term farmer innovation here is widely used to refer to all farmer activities related to learning, adopting, spreading and sharing new technologies processes, methods, seeds, crops, production factors, knowledge experience, skills, know-how and production style. Introduction 5 Farmer innovation cannot be separated from organisational innovation upon which it depends. The term self-organisation used in this book refers to all organisational types, formats, processes or mechanisms that are used by farmers themselves for purposes of technology learning and co-operation in production, as distinct from externally controlled agricultural extension organisations. Whereas formal organisations such as TVEs and FTAs have been popularised in advanced regions, informal organisations such as social networks and personal linkages are the main format used by the poor. Compared with institutionalised processes, farmer innovation and self-organisation are more localised or personalised, and vary greatly from one village to another. They are particularly important in the marginal areas where the poor stock of natural, physical, financial and human assets constrains the inflow of external capital, technology and information. Second, the marginal areas are viewed as intermediate between core and sterile zones, and reflect economic and environmental change both inside and outside; however, the poor areas are defined in contrast to non-poor areas, without a sub-division system to address economic and environment change. By applying the core-marginal division to rural China, the challenges to unsustainable development can be easily understood. Whilst economic rationale drives the capital transfer from marginal to core areas, leading to marginalisation, the ecological system in the marginal areas is leading towards sterilisation, a process of the decline of carrying capacity and environmental crises. In the absence of a systematic investigation, we do not know to what extent the marginal areas have suffered from marginalisation? How has marginalisation accelerated ecological degradation and crises? The above questions cannot be addressed without an empirical survey, which is the theme of this book. Chapter 2 is a literature review that aims to clarify the theoretical background of rural sustainability and innovation approaches related to the developing world. After examining the role of the rural poor in various innovation schools, it draws attention to the social capital and the impacts on farmer innovation and self-organisation. In the light of the geographical complexity of rural China, it begins by examining the limitations of the conventional regional divisions, resulting in an emergence of the core-marginal approach. Applying this approach to its uneven development, Section 3. The challenges and dilemmas facing rural China are shown by an empirical study conducted in Shaanxi province. In Chapter 4, background information is provided on the province with a focus on its environmental and technological change. Then follows an overview of the environmental challenges, relevant factors and impacts on rural livelihood systems. In relation to challenges from poverty and the environment, Section 4. In Chapters 5-7, an in-depth study is presented of Zhidan county in north Shaanxi, with a focus on farmer innovation practice and organisation patterns. The book is concluded, in Chapter 8, with a review of the argument, and a discussion of the theoretical and policy implications of its findings. This book ends with policy implications regarding the interfaces between farmer self-organisation and professional participation. Due to the great variety that exists in philosophical base, value system and academic background, different people view SD in different ways. A good example is the role of the rural poor, which is perceived differently from one school of thought to another. By reviewing the debates on rural development and innovation in the developing world, this chapter attempts to identify an appropriate theoretical basis for farmer innovation studies in China. Among numerous literatures, special attention will be paid to the sustainable livelihood approach. The discussion is presented in four parts. To begin, the principles of sustainable rural livelihoods are briefly introduced, with special consideration of the role of farmer performance. Focusing on the marginal areas, Section 2. The final section summarises the main findings from the literature review, and raises further

questions for empirical studies in China. Focusing on rural poverty elimination in the developing world, this section attempts to identify a theoretical framework for farmer innovation studies. Accordingly, it begins by outlining various understandings on rural development, followed by the principles of sustainable rural livelihoods SRL. Various roles for farmer participation are indicated in Section 2. Subordinated to national industrialisation and modernisation, rural development is, thus, involved in two interconnected objectives: In contrast to functionalist explanations of development and modernisation, Marxism stresses the structure and conflict of social relationships, which is related to expanding capitalism and technology. Rejecting the modernisationists, diagnosis of underdevelopment, for instance, the dependency school argued that rural backwardness and mass poverty in peripheral countries resulted from capitalist world systems. Employing the core-satellite model, rural development in the developing world is, thus, referred to two dimensions: Neo-populist ideas have received particular attention since the mid-1980s, when the approach was adopted by the World Bank and UN agencies. It involves extending the benefit of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural area [sic]. The group includes small-scale farmers, tenants and the landless. Concerning the vast majority of rural poor living in resource-poor and ecologically fragile areas, a crucial question arises: Generally, two different approaches can be distinguished. In theory, the endogenous development approach seems more promising than its rival due to its emphasis on the intrinsic dynamics and development potential within the poor. In reality, however, the exogenous approach has dominated development practice for a long time despite many deficiencies and limitations. How can the rural poor select and determine rural development by themselves? What interfaces exist between endogenous and exogenous dynamics? To address these questions, a good base is the SRL approach, which is the topic of the next section. A minimal revision or repair of the traditional development path, however, according to Chambers and Conway, is not enough. Instead of a single dimension, what is needed is an integrated approach, sustainable rural livelihoods SRL: A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets including material and social resources and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its assets and capabilities, whilst not undermining the natural resource base. Integrating the five capitals together, Pretty and Hine establish an asset-based model. First, the SRL is dependent on a balance of the five inputs. It seems to suggest that rural poverty cannot be alleviated merely through one or two measures; what is needed is a balanced or harmonious approach to all five capitals. Sustainability and farmer innovation Contextual factors Agroecological Climatic Cultural Economic Legal Political Social Shaped by external institutions and policies Renewable natural capital Social capital: Pretty and Hine Second, the SRL as a desired output concerned with more than food production and consumption. In the face of challenges and uncertainty from both natural and market environments, the diversification of production and income is, thus, crucial for the rural poor to secure their livelihoods. Third, the SRL is not a static system but a dynamic process, which has at least three kinds of statuses, trends or consequences: A fundamental principle of sustainable systems is that they do not deplete capital assets. To achieve sustainable rural livelihoods and poverty alleviation, it is crucial to adopt a balanced strategy of capital inputs in general, and pay more attention to improving natural, social and human capitals in particular. Finally, regarding balance and harmony among the five assets, it is very important to reveal their interconnection and interaction, which involves complex interfaces between exogenous universal, scientific and endogenous local, indigenous knowledge and dynamics.

Chapter 6 : Sustainable Development in Rural China: Farmer - calendrierdelascience.com

by Bingtao Qin (Author) The book provides a study of sustainable development in rural China. Because of its huge population and vast land area, this is an important issue not only for China but for the whole world.

Chapter 7 : New World Bank Loan to Support Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas of China

Sustainable Development in Rural China Posted by sasha on Jun 22, in architecture, architecture and landscaping, Art,

Culture, environment, food, history, housing, Leisure, sightseeing, travel It's no secret that China is a country which is rapidly developing.

Chapter 8 : Projects : Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas | The World Bank

From to , China's rural economy is expected to maintain steady growth, so there is still a long road ahead for land consolidation to facilitate the agricultural and rural development in a sustainable way.

Chapter 9 : Sustainable planning for a rural community, Beijing, China

Subsistence living conditions drive millions of China's rural poor into the cities. Concurrently farming land is converted to new uses. Sustainable planning for a rural community is a pilot project in Beijing's urban sprawl.