

*The celebration of 30 years of development cooperation between
the State of Bavaria and Shandong Province*

International Conference on
**Integrated Development of
Rural Areas and Territorial Governance**

11-13 May 2017, Jinan, P.R. China

CONFERENCE REPORT



International Conference on
Integrated Development of Rural Areas and Territorial Governance
11-13 May 2017, Jinan, China

Conference Report

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to introduce the outcomes of the International Conference on 'Integrated Development of Rural Areas and Territorial Governance'. The conference was organised to celebrate the 30 years of cooperation between the State of Bavaria and Shandong Province. The Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) has been successfully represented in the People's Republic of China for more than 30 years. A joint declaration on the Establishment of Friendly Relations between Shandong Province and the State of Bavaria was signed on 9 July 1987. The HSS in collaboration with the Bavarian State Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry established a pilot project in 1989. As a follow-up action to the successful implementation of the project, in 2004 the Sino-German Training and Research Centre on Land Consolidation and Land Development (BFL) in Qingzhou (Shandong Province, P.R. China) was founded. Presently, the focuses of the centre are laid on the training of staff working at decision making level, advisory services in land policy and land law issues, integrated policy research, deriving institutional knowledge from pilot projects, and the exchange of experiences and knowledge sharing within China.

With the objective of promoting an exchange of opinions on the integrated development of rural areas and the role of territorial governance, the HSS organised this conference, being supported by the Chinese Land Survey and Planning Institute (CLSPI) and the Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Centre (LCRC) under the Ministry of Land and Resources (MLR). The conference was attended by around 90 participants, including high-level ministry and provincial officials, project leaders of international organisations, academics, eminent researchers and practitioners from Germany, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Lao PDR, Cambodia, South Korea and Vietnam.

Presence of Honourable Prime Minister of the State of Bavaria Mr. Horst Seehofer was the highlight of the conference. In his presence, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed for a further three years of cooperation between the HSS and the MLR, which added a new dimension to our partnership. The joint activities will cover training and education as well as the organisation of international conferences, the implementation of successful pilot projects and the transmission of results to other parts of China.

The conference was a large learning and thought-provoking event for all participants, which was unanimously recognised. There was a full range of talks on the integrated approach to rural development and the role of territorial governance in speeding up a balanced development between urban and rural. In particular, to contribute to the rural policy making and the development of implementation tools in China, presentations and discussions focused on the successes and lessons learnt from different case studies in Germany and South-East Asian countries. As follow-up actions, developing relevant (multilateral) partnerships within the South-East Asian region and the intensifying partnerships with Bavaria and Germany were recognised. Therefore, it is important to have the key outcomes of this landmark conference documented and shared.

It is fair to conclude that the conference was a great success. Many people contributed in different ways to making this event successful. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all foreign speakers and guests, as well as Chinese participants, for their interesting presentations and fruitful discussions. I am thankful to the China Land Surveying and Planning Institute (CLSPI) and the Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Centre (LCRC), whose members extended their support in organising this event and enabled the Chinese participants to attend this conference. Also, I would like to thank my team

members at the Sino-German Centre for Training and Research on Land Consolidation and Development of Rural Areas for their support at all stages of the organisation of the event.

Last, but not least, my sincere thanks go to Prof. Dr.-Ing. Holger Magel, who provided tremendous support as Conference Director and as the person responsible for public relations and press contacts. My special thanks go to Dr.-Ing. Fahria Masum, who planned the structure of the conference on my behalf and worked on the preparation of this conference report.

I really hope that next year we will organise a follow-up conference.

Dr.-Ing. Michael Klaus
Director of HSS Representative Office Shandong, P.R. China



OPENING SESSION

OPENING SPEECH

Mr. Horst Seehofer, Honourable Prime Minister of the State of Bavaria, Germany



The Prime Minister of the State of Bavaria, Mr. Horst Seehofer in his speech reviewed the two nations' cooperation over the years. He said that after 30 years of friendship, Bavaria finds Shandong Province to be a committed partner in administration, politics, business and hospitality. Shandong and Bavaria worked together intensively for the benefit of both sides in science and research, trade and business, construction and infrastructure, culture and education, environment and climate protection, and agriculture and nutrition.

Mr. Seehofer emphasised that a country can only prosper if all regions, urban and rural, take on a prosperous development. Land development is one of the key questions for a good future in the 21st century, both in the State of Bavaria and in Shandong province. He felt that if we want to explore the soul of a country and want to feel the heartbeat of the nation, we must go to the rural areas. That's why urban and rural should go hand in hand.

With reference to Bavaria and the role of Bavarian State Government in rural development, Mr. Horst Seehofer said, five points are very important to him:

*'We see the strength of rural areas
We work together confidently
We shape demographic change
We strengthen rural agriculture
We ensure natural basis of life'*



Mr. Seehofer expressed his delight at the collaboration between the State of Bavaria and the People's Republic of China, giving thanks to all of the people working together to foster economic development and international understanding. One of the major achievements of the collaboration, he mentioned, was the development of the village of Nanzhanglou, which is now a leading example for other Chinese villages in the field of land consolidation and village renewal. He further highlighted the role of the Training and Research Centre for Land Consolidation and Rural Development in Qingzhou in the education of professionals and executives, which helps to deliver the country's long-term success.

OPENING SESSION

OPENING SPEECH

Mr. Wang Shujian, Honourable Vice-Governor of Shandong Province, P.R. China



Mr. Wang Shujian, Vice-Governor of Shandong Province, P.R. China on behalf of Shandong Province delivered a speech at the opening session. He pointed out that the theme of the conference is pertinent to the interests and priorities of Shandong Province.

Mr. Wang stressed that under 30 years of partnership between Shandong Province and the State of Bavaria, the two sides carried out multi-field exchanges and cooperation. In particular, in 1988, the Bavarian State Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry and the Hanns Seidel Foundation launched a pilot project 'Land Consolidation and Village Renewal in Qingzhou', which was the first international cooperation in the field of land consolidation. Over the years, the Ministry of Land and Resources, the Shandong Province, the Hanns Seidel Foundation and other relevant organisations have carried out extensive exchanges of advanced concepts, and achieved fruitful results not only for China's land reform and the development of new rural areas, but also for other countries and regions.

Mr. Wang said that this conference would not only provide a rare opportunity for Shandong Province and domestic and foreign experts to learn and exchange knowledge, but it would also build an important platform to deepen understanding, enhance friendship and strengthen cooperation. Looking ahead, he said that an extensive and in-depth exchange of experiences would further enhance the concept of land consolidation and broaden horizons to protect land resources, improve agricultural production, optimise the living environment and promote the sustainable development of human society.



Signing Ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding

In the presence of Honourable Prime Minister of the State of Bavaria Mr. Horst Seehofer, Vice-Governor of Shandong Province Mr. Wang Shujian, and President of the Bavarian State Parliament Ms. Barbara Stamm, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed for a further three years of cooperation between the Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) and the Ministry of Land and Resources (MLR) of the People's Republic of China. Prof. Ursula Männle, Chairperson of the Hanns Seidel Foundation and Mr. Bai Xingbi, Deputy Director of the Department of International Cooperation, Science and Technology signed the MoU on behalf of the HSS and the MLR respectively. Joint activities will cover training and education as well as organisation of international conferences, implementation of successful pilot projects and transmission of results to other parts of China.



Signing of a new cooperation agreement between the HSS and the MLR

PLENARY SESSION



The plenary session was officially opened by **Prof. Ursula Männle**, Chairperson of the Hanns Seidel Foundation. In her opening speech she stressed that the Hanns Seidel Foundation has been represented in the People's Republic of China for more than 30 years. Based on its guiding principles, the foundation addresses issues in the fields of politics and society, education, vocational training, and the development of rural areas. A joint declaration on the Establishment of Friendly Relations between the State of Bavaria and Shandong Province was signed on 9 July 1987.

Since then, through the development of concepts and model projects, aiming at balancing rural and urban areas, the foundation has been showing ways to improve the living and working conditions of the people in rural China, while taking into account the ecology and citizen participation. She further added that the Memorandum of Understanding, which was signed at the opening ceremony, would add a new dimension to the Bavaria-Shandong partnership. She emphasised that the conference would provide the participants with an opportunity to get to know each other better and to consolidate the bonds of friendship and mutual trust.

The plenary session was chaired by **Prof. Qu Weidong**, School of Public Administration and Policy, the Renmin University of China. In his introductory speech he thanked Prof. Ursula Männle for her enthusiasm and dedication to vigorously promoting the cooperation between China and the State of Bavaria in the field of land management. He further stressed that the conference was seen as a practical platform for knowledge sharing and viewing different perspectives in theories, policies and practices. It would help to develop an enhanced understanding of land management, which could have the potential to influence policy-making in China.

The Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas in China and Relevant Land Policy by **Ms. Zhang Xiaolin**, the Land Survey and Planning Institute (CLSP), P.R. China

Ms. Xiaolin provided a contextual examination of the protection and improvement of farmland and the farmland transfer. She looked at the way in which China implements the institutions of strict farmland protection to ensure the capacity of agricultural production and national food security. The country sets the farmland redline of 1.8 billion mu¹, defines the prime farmland zone, and executes permanent protection. The state further encourages farmers to consolidate scattered and fragmented farmland by adopting many policies and measures in order to enlarge the scale operation.

¹ 1 sq. km= 10,000 sq. m. = 15 mu

Ms. Xiaolin said that in recent years, China has also promoted rural collective land rights adjudication, registration and certificate granting. The certificates include i) the ownership certificate of rural land (rural collective), ii) the contract right certificate of rural land (farmer), iii) the use right certificate of rural collective-owned construction land (rural collective or individual farmer), and iv) use right certificate of household land (farmer).

To promote the rural collective land rights adjudication and the registration and certificate granting, according to law, the ownership of rural collective land, the use right of rural collective-owned construction land, and the use right of homestead land should be legally defined, as well as their scope. All land rights should be registered and granted with certificates, through which the document holders will be entitled to these land rights.

Ms. Xiaolin further talked about the development of new industries and formats in rural areas. She described a series of relevant policies and programmes for the industrialisation of agricultural land, the development of rural tourism, rural land reform and poverty alleviation measures undertaken in this respect.



Ms. Zhang Xiaolin



Ms. Xiaolin concluded that rural areas in China also face new challenges of land management in the form of a new trend of development in rural areas. The key issues were mentioned i.e. 700-800 million farmers' demands of getting rich through urbanisation process, demands for a new format of development in rural areas, the conflict between complicated economic activities in

rural areas and the original land use control rules, and disharmony between the structural adjustment of agricultural production, farmers' life styles and the original land use structure.

Rural Development and Regional Governance - Land Consolidation Makes China Rich and Beautiful by Mr. Gao Shichang, Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Centre (LCRC), P.R. China

Mr. Gao at the beginning of his presentation offered a wider perspective on China's rural development challenges. He pointed out that though the Chinese government always paid great attention to rural development, China still

'Well-off or not, ask our fellow villagers. The rural area is underdeveloped. If China wants to be strong, agriculture must be strong; if China wants to be beautiful, the rural area must be beautiful; if China wants to be rich, farmers must be rich.'

Mr. Xi Jinping
Honorable President of P.R. China

faces a serious constraint imposed by the fragmentation of cultivated land and the backwardness in agricultural production. Limited and low quality of arable land and weak agricultural infrastructures, dirty rural environment and inadequate public facilities, excessive attention to food production, deteriorated ecological condition, and lack of capital investment in rural economic development are the major constraints for rural areas in China. Thus, he stressed the importance of land consolidation in rural development.

Mr. Gao said that land consolidation is an effective tool and the only way to promote rural development in China. Different policies (e.g. high standard farmland construction rules) in China also support and guarantee land consolidation. From the Chinese perspective, it has four major functions - optimising land use, restructuring, eliminating obstacles and solving problems. Since 2001, the country has carried out more than 270,000 rural land consolidation projects with the

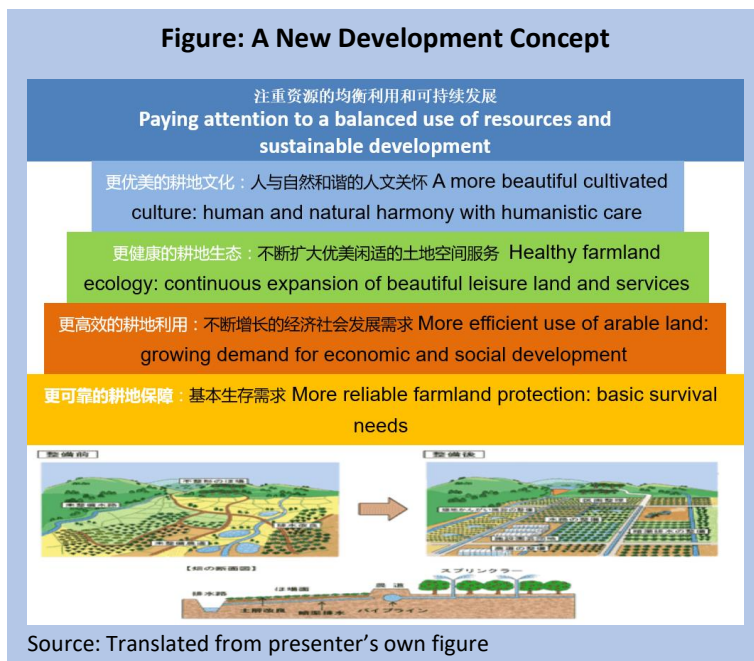
total investment of over 8,000 billion yuan and the construction scale of 600 million mu. The new cultivated land has an area of more than 6,700 mu, which recovers the loss of grain production resulting from all kinds of construction on arable land.

According to the economic and social development stage and different regional development needs, the country has five types of land consolidation models : Highly urbanised areas (improvement of land resources and the environment); Typical rural areas (construction of ecological farmland to increase agricultural production); Ecologically vulnerable land (restore ecological function and reduce human intervention to ecological environment); Characteristic of cultural village (protect traditional culture, build more beautiful villages); and Special under-developed areas (develop characteristic agriculture and promote poverty alleviation).



Mr. Gao Shichang

Mr. Gao went on to reframe the importance of land consolidation in making China rich and beautiful. The pattern of land consolidation in China with regional economic development is the combination of creativity and wisdom, which reflects the understanding of the multi-functional and multi-benefit characteristics of land consolidation and is in line with the need to promote the development of China.



Mr. Gao concluded that land consolidation promotes rich and beautiful Chinese rural areas through implementing a new concept of development (Figure: A New Development Concept), optimising land use development, exploring the value of rural land resources, strengthening synergies between land development strategies and rural development, and promoting land engineering and technological innovation.

Equivalent Living Conditions for Rural Areas – A Matter of Territorial Justice by Prof. EoE Dr.-Ing. Holger Magel, Technical University of Munich, Germany

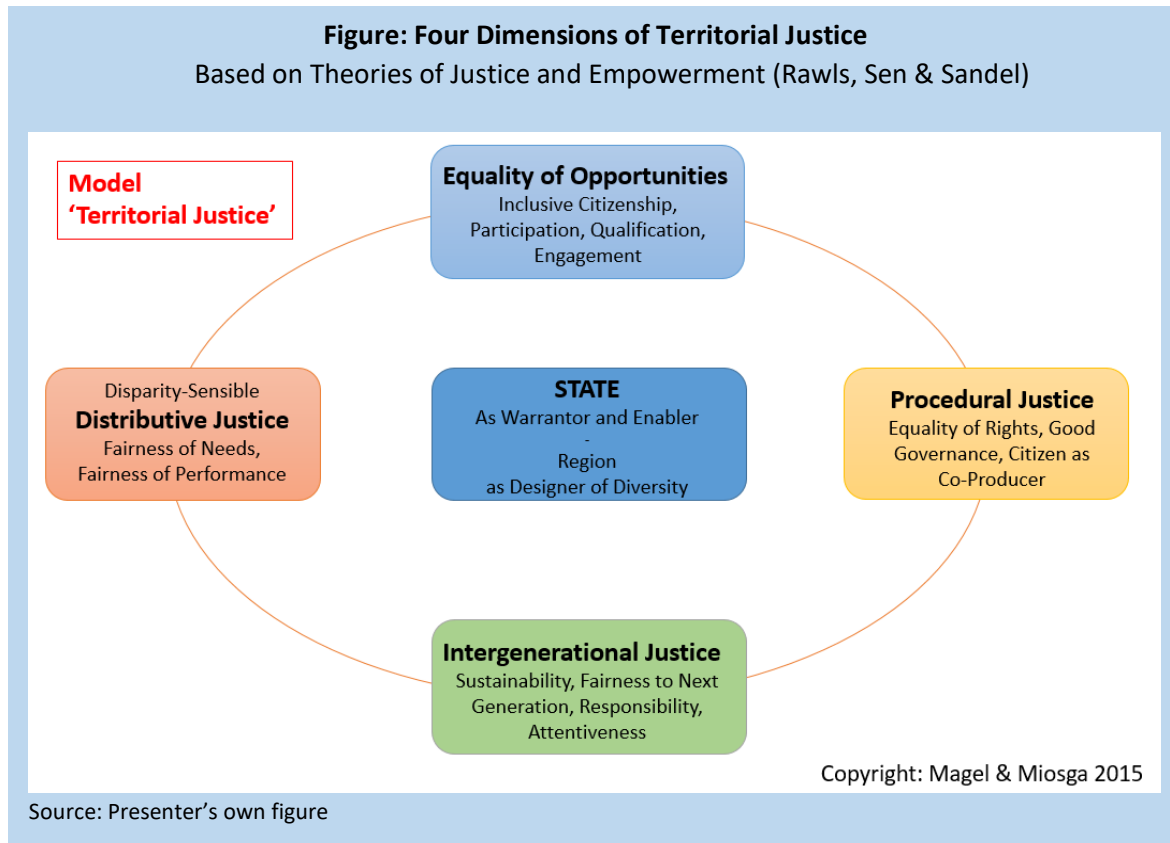


Prof. Dr.-Ing. Holger Magel

Prof. Holger Magel in his presentation pointed out that though the regional inequality is worsening within many countries, Bavaria as well as Germany and China put great emphasis on a balanced urban-rural development. The German Constitution (Art. 72 paragraph 2), and the Federal Spatial Planning Act (*Raumordnungsgesetz*) entail the goal of equivalent living conditions in all regions throughout the country. Nevertheless, urban and rural areas, which are developed in Germany separately from each other, are producing a growing gap between the prosperous and the weak parts of the country. Hence, the challenge is to find criteria and measures for overcoming inequality in terms of hard and soft infrastructure, and aspects of life. Therefore, it is not primarily a question of economy to support

the rural areas, but it is first and foremost a question of human rights, dignity and territorial justice. Justice and its impact on the spatial development is a universal and perpetual mandate, which is ultimately based on universally applicable human rights and human dignity.

Prof. Magel explained that Territorial Justice has four dimensions (Figure: Four dimensions of territorial justice). First, equal opportunities, which are based on the fact that every newly born child will have a chance to receive school education and much more; Second, justice of distribution, which is about local infrastructure and equipment necessary to live and work (e.g. Internet access); Third, procedural justice, i.e. mainly equal rights for all, participation, and management issues; Fourth, justice for next generations.



Prof. Magel said that this new model of territorial justice was accepted by the Commission of Inquiry into 'Equivalent living conditions throughout Bavaria', as a basis for further discussion. The model will be used to determine the specific criteria for each of the four areas of justice, through which spatial justice for all regions will be determined, monitored and evaluated; in other words, equivalent living and working conditions will be ensured. These criteria must be developed, taking into account the specificity of the region, together with the citizens and civil society, which most certainly include the NGOs.

In conclusion, Prof. Magel said that approaches to rural development and their practices are

different and vary from country to country. However, participatory and countervailing planning, cooperation, coordination and conflict resolution are a 'must' for all stakeholders and actors. This is actually a matter of Good Territorial Governance. Instruments such as Integrated Rural Development (IRD), and municipal development concepts based on visions or 'smart, sustainable and inclusive land consolidation' and cadaster, registration, village renewal, land readjustment, urban regeneration, landscape planning are very much in demand and are proven for the implementation of territorial development goals. However, empowerment, motivation, activation, knowledge and capacity development lie at the centre of all development strategies.

New Approaches to Integrated Rural Development: Presentations

The session was chaired by **Mr. Ousavanh Thiengthepvongsa**, Vice-Chairman of the BPDP, National Institute for Economic Research of Lao PDR. In his introductory speech, he said that over the past 30 years the development practitioners had made remarkable achievements in transforming undeveloped rural settings into cohesive communities with profitable productive opportunities, where members could enjoy basic public and social services. But from this long experience the lesson learnt is that target communities must have true ownership over this process and the capacity to sustain and manage new infrastructures, and operational and maintenance systems, which are often ignored at the onset. Community mobilisation needs intensive work. It requires Integrated Rural Development approaches instead of a target- and incentive- based approach.



Mr. Wolfgang Ewald

Integrated Rural Development Approaches in Germany – Theories, Methods, Instruments by **Mr. Wolfgang Ewald**, the Bavarian State Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Germany

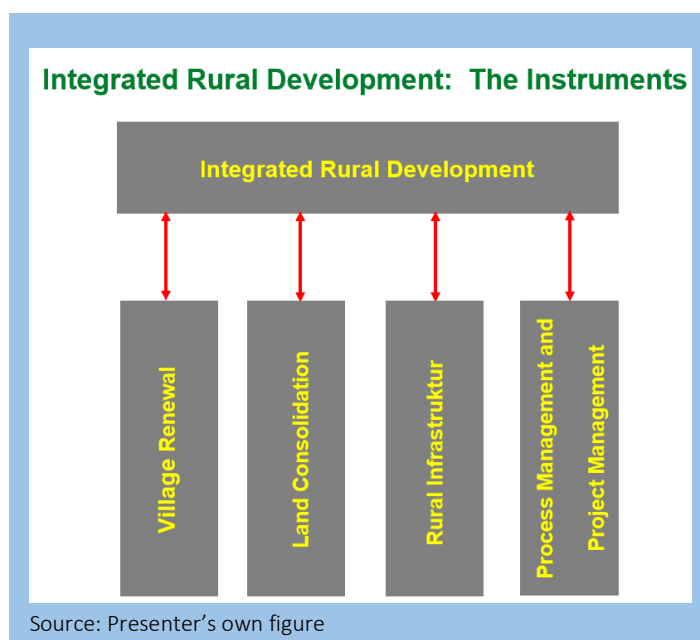
Mr. Ewald in his presentation pointed out the major challenges that rural areas in Germany are facing - decline of population and demographic change, agricultural land consumption, climate change, soil erosion, poor water quality, and inadequate rural infrastructure. But rural areas have not only a variety of problems, but also potentials, values and opportunities. Therefore, the challenges as well as the opportunities must be actively accepted and developed. It is an important political task to take appropriate actions in favor of rural areas in this process. The goal is to ensure equivalent living and working condition in urban and rural areas.

Based on two major strategies, i.e. future through cooperation and change in mindset, the country has seven professional approaches to solve the challenges in rural areas: strengthening regional and community development; development of vital villages and municipalities; strengthening agriculture and forestry; sustainable conservation of natural basis of life; support for renewable energies, contribution to value added and economic strength; and modernisation of local and regional infrastructure.

Mr. Ewald said that to materialise these technical and strategic objectives, the country focuses on three proven and future-oriented principles in the process of integrated rural development – i) the focus on civic participation and consensus orientation, ii) planning, coordinating, financing

and re-organising from a one stop agency, and iii) land management is of central importance.

Mr. Ewald said that the success of the integrated rural development approach in Germany shows that the greatest acceptance and positive effects can be achieved if there is a close co-operation between people and municipalities. In this respect, municipalities as a partner supports to initiate cooperation and provides the required know-how, tools and funding to make the development process successful at local and regional levels. The purpose is to implement the objective of equivalent living conditions in the towns and countryside under today's conditions.



Dr.-Ing. Fahria Masum

Capacity Development in Response to Changing Concept of Rural Development by Dr.-Ing. Fahria Masum, Land Management Consultant

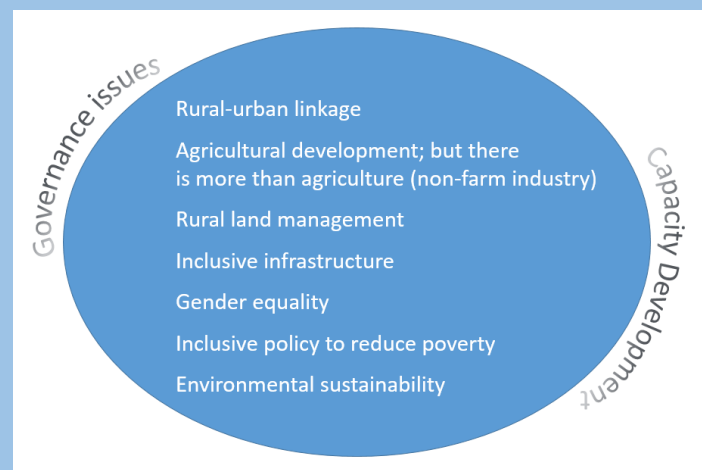
Dr. Fahria Masum in her presentation said that with the changing conditions in rural areas, there is a paradigm shift in rural development strategies. Evidence shows that rural development is not only about agriculture and rural community development; it also entails a multi-sectoral approach to improving rural well-being.

She stressed that classification of a country (either developed or developing) not only depends on its income, but also on other factors, e.g. capacity. The pattern of rural transformation also varies from country to country due to the varying roles of agriculture in the economy of the respective country, the availability of modern technologies and infrastructures, and human capital. Therefore, capacity development is at the heart of the multi-sectoral approach to rural development, which has received a great deal of attention over the last few years. Dr. Masum shared several examples to demonstrate how the lack of capacity affects the decision making ability of farmers in rural areas.

Though for a long time it was thought that 'capacity development' means education and training, in response to the multi-sectoral approach to the rural development, the scope of capacity development has been enhanced and a broader understanding has been gained.

The role of capacity development has shifted from *'a part of a process to cooperate or collaborate with externally introduced development programmes and projects'* to *'an objective in itself, to empower local people and organisations'*. A change in perception of the importance, dimension and scope of the capacity development can trigger the multi-sectoral approach to rural development. Dr. Masum, against this background, used examples to discuss three levels of capacity development (i.e. individual, organisational and societal) from the rural development perspective.

Core Elements of Successful Rural Development Strategies



Source: Presenter's own figure

She shed light on many of the challenges of capacity development, such as insufficient definition, inappropriate tools and approaches, and the effects of external factors. In response to these challenges, capacity development should be recognised as an essential technical discipline. Available and adaptable capacity development tools, participatory and need-based capacity development approaches, and rigorous monitoring, evaluation and reporting are crucially required to address capacity development challenges.



PANEL DISCUSSION 1

Implementation of Integrated Approaches to Rural Development: Role of International Development Organizations



Mr. Christian Graefen

Support to Land Reform and Responsible Land Governance by German Development Co-operation with Special Emphasis on South- East Asia by Mr. Christian Graefen, Project Manager, Sector Project 'Land Policy and Land Management', GIZ, Germany

Mr. Graefen provided a focused discussion of the role of GIZ in land reform and responsible land governance. Focusing on two projects, he indicated how the GIZ sector project ensures responsible land governance in response to global challenges related to land (i.e. increasing demand and competition in use, global land acquisition, missing rights to land ownership and usages).

Core services of the project in Cambodia 'Contributing to Securing

Land Rights' (2011-16) were to provide technical advice and training at the national level and within the authorities at provincial and district levels, to pilot new approaches, and to support the activities of local NGOs. Support is also given to introducing new land surveying technologies. So far, 7.2 million people have benefited from the project. 4.1. million families/farmers have received officially registered land titles, of which 18 percent of land titles were issued to women. 1000 surveyors received training on efficient and lawful land registration.

In Lao PDR through the project 'Land Management and Decentralized Planning' (2015-2017), GIZ has supported participatory land use planning, land registration and land titling as a vehicle for sustainable rural development. The project comprises four components – responsible land governance in land sector, ensuring land use rights, decentralised development planning and quality investment promotion.

Mr. Graefen indicated that the projects in Cambodia and Lao PDR can provide examples of best practices and enable the change agents to drive the land management agenda forward.



Source: Presenter's own figure



Mr. Wan Yang

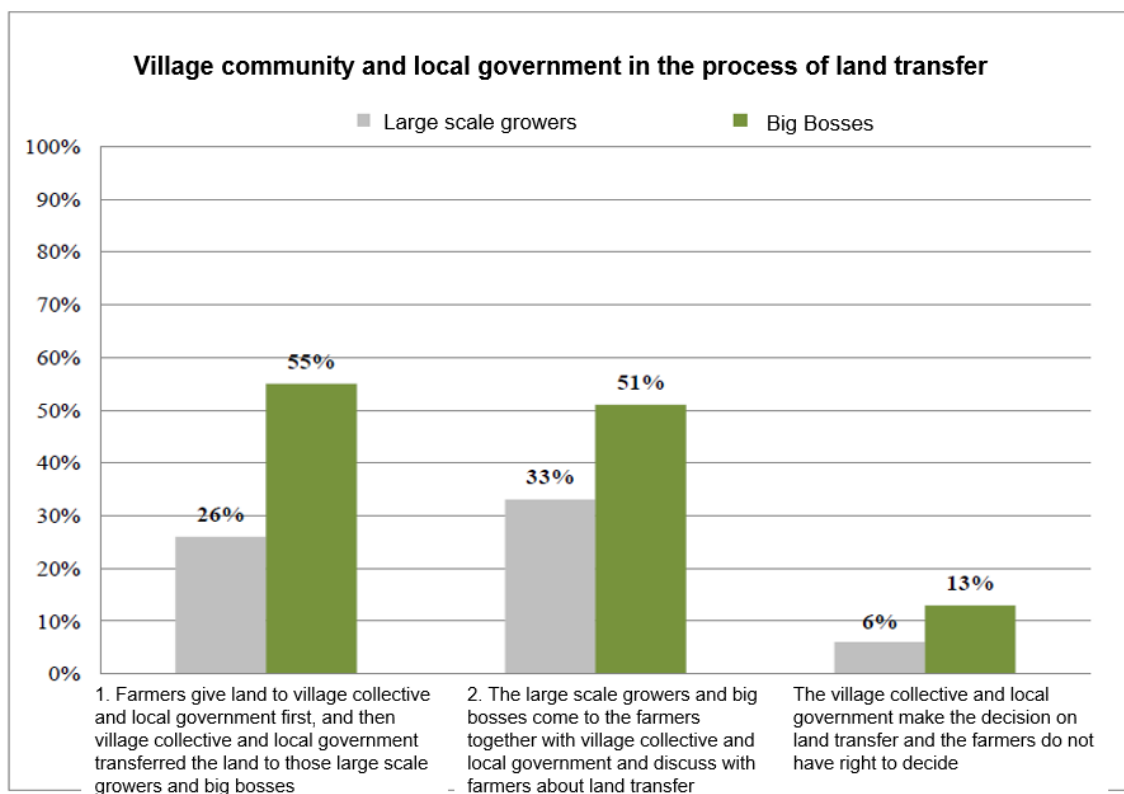
A Brief Analysis of Current Situation of Scale Farmland Management by Mr. Wan Yang, Director, Landesa Rural Development Institute, P.R. China

Mr. Wan Yang pointed out the history and relevant policies on scale farmland management in China. Historically, rural land is under collective ownership. Document 18 of 2001 provided new

policy direction by prohibiting the collectives from taking back the land rights. Later in 2005 the "Rural land contract management rights transfer management approach" was enacted. By the end of 2008, it was proposed in the Third Plenary Session of the 17th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party that farmland transfer should be further promoted and various types of scale farming operations should be developed. 2016 No. 1 Central Document vowed that the modernisation of agriculture would play a leading role in scale farmland management.

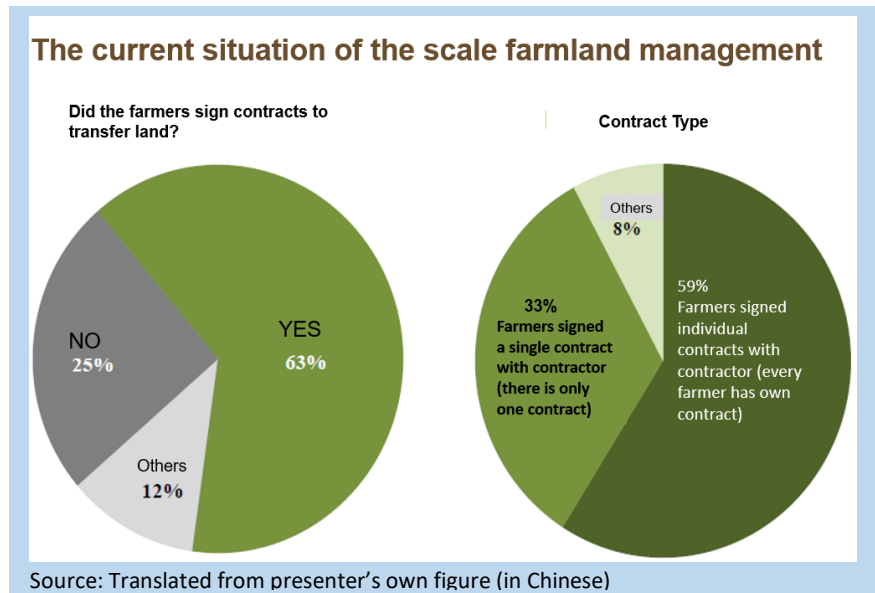
With respect to the land transfer and the potential problems of scale operation, Mr. Wan Yang said that the wishes of the farmers are still not respected and often they are forced by the administration to transfer their land. He further added that the land transfer procedures are not standardised. After land transfer, the uses of farmland for non-agricultural purposes are also common.

Current situation of the scale farmland management



Source: Translated from presenter's own figure (in Chinese)

To overcome these problems, registration and certification should be the premise of land transfer. Mr. Wan Yang concluded that the value of small farmers should be respected and there should be supervisory oversight over the commercial and industrial capital investment in agriculture. Management of scale farmland should be market-oriented and agricultural production services should be promoted. Local farmers should be given the option of continuing to work their land as well.



DISCUSSION

The panel discussion was moderated by Mr. Willi Zimmermann, International Advisor, Land Policy and Land Management. The discussants exchanged views on scale farming and tenure security. In response to a clarification question, Mr. Wan Yang said that although the voluntary land transfer is made on the part of rural citizens to expand the agricultural operations, many farmers are not interested in voluntary land transfer. Many farmers think that a single contract signed by the village community in the process of farmland transfer does not guarantee tenure security. Mr. Wan Yang further said that farmers should have the decision making right and should monitor the process before they move to large-scale farming in order to minimise the negative impacts. Therefore, it requires a better auditing and monitoring system of farmland transfer processes. In this respect, Mr. Christian Graefen said that a standardised process for farmland transfer is necessary. He further added that many African countries (example: Ethiopia) have a similar land ownership structure to that of China. Security of tenure does not mean private ownership; rather, a long-term and transparent tenure choice.

Mr. Wan Yang remarked that the Cambodian case study presented by Mr. Christian Graefen is fascinating. China also has many successful land projects. South-East Asian countries should work together, particularly to share experiences and knowledge. Ms. Zhou Tong demonstrated her keen interest in how the land projects can be evaluated, especially in identifying the differences in approaches applied in Germany and China.



From left to right
Shen Chunzhu, Zhou Tong, Willi Zimmermann, Christian Graefen, and Wan Yang



PANEL DISCUSSION 2

Role of rural development in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

How Can We Apply Sustainable Development Goals and Water-Food-Energy Nexus to JoAn Slow City in Korea by Prof. Woo-Kyun Lee, Korea University, South Korea



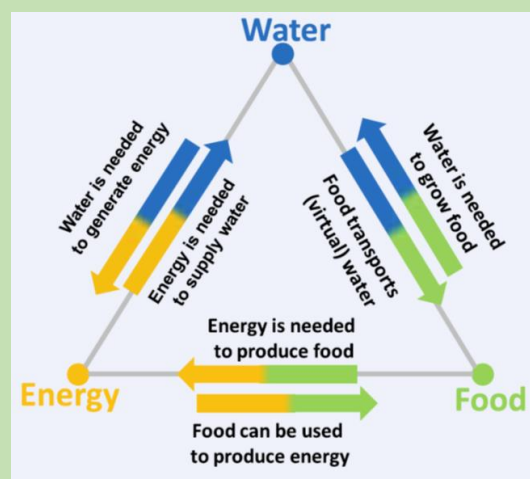
Prof. Woo-Kyun Lee

Prof. Lee gave an overview of the concept of the Slow City with reference to Cittaslow. Cittaslow, the Italian word for Slow City, was founded in Italy in October 1999, following a meeting organised by the Mayor of Greve in Chianti, Tuscany. The idea was to develop a slow town (nature+ tradition+ community), which means the slow concept is fully spilled over in a development project, completely contrary to that of a big city. The concept of the Slow City in Korea has a different significance compared to the European one, because Korea has focused on increasing economic efficiency and productivity in society since the Korean War 1950-1953.

Using the example of JoAn Slow City – which is located very close to Seoul, the capital city of the Republic of Korea – Prof. Lee gave an interpretation of the Slow City concept from the Korean perspective. He argued that the slow city ensures sustainability through restoration when degradation is a fast process and sustainability is a slow process. It has a close link to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 17).

Prof. Lee further discussed the Water-Food-Energy Nexus concept, wherein all elements connect and affect each other. A change in the supply or demand of any element of this nexus will affect the other element(s) (Figure: Water-Food-Energy Nexus). This concept has been further expanded by incorporating other sectors such as the ecosystem. The concept of Water-Food-Energy Nexus was applied to the development of JoAn Slow City. In conclusion, Prof. Lee highlighted the role of sectoral, territorial, bio-climatic and functional governance in Korea in the implementation of Water-Food-Energy Nexus.

Figure: Water-Food-Energy Nexus



Source: Presenter's own figure

Sustainable Rural Development in Malaysia by Prof. Dr. Ainul Jaria Maidin, International Islamic University Malaysia

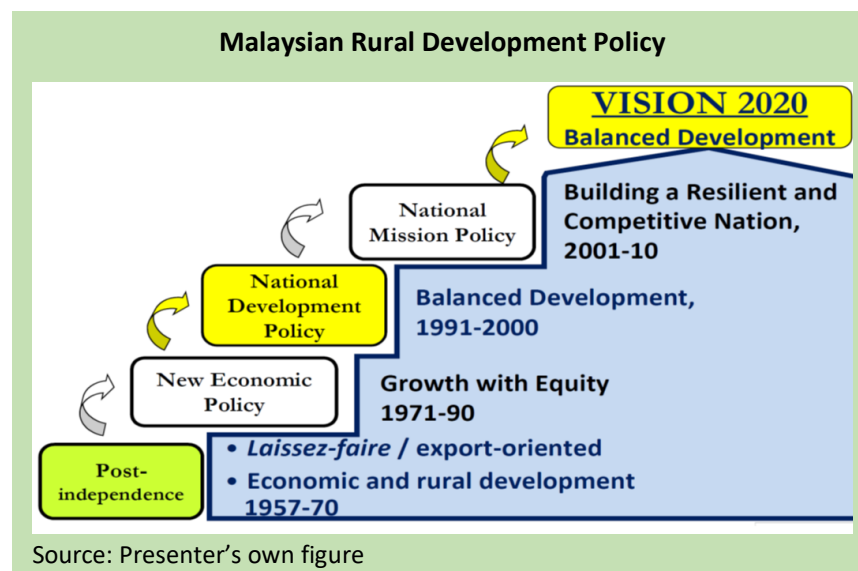
Refereeing to the rural development approaches in Malaysia Prof. Maidin said that various initiatives were undertaken to uplift the social and economic well-being of the rural community, which included the formulation of the Rural Development Master Plan (RDMP) and the New Rural Economic Development Model (NREDM) in 2010 as well as the Rural Transformation Program (RTP) in 2012. The objective of RDMP was to make rural areas attractive, profitable, and safe with progressive and knowledgeable communities. This master plan



Prof. Dr. Ainul Jaria Maidin

outlined seven thrusts: harnessing human capital and empowering the rural community; developing a resilient, competitive and viable economy; and providing comprehensive basic infrastructure, utilities and public amenities. NREDM emphasised the creation of competitive entrepreneurs, strong product supply chain as well as collaboration with the private sector and community in driving economic

activities to create a high income for the rural community by 2020. Focus of the RTP was on i) attracting private investment to enhance economic activities, to create employment, and to provide amenities similar to urban areas, and ii) attracting the younger generation to live and work in rural areas.



NKRA), formerly known as the Rural Basic Infrastructure NKRA, directly supports the Vision 2020 of becoming a high-income nation by transforming rural areas into vibrant economic centres. The RD NKRA aims to reduce the instances of diaspora by ensuring that the people, who choose to live in the rural areas, can make a healthy and sustainable living, and not have to sacrifice one for the other.

Prof. Maidin finally stressed that rural areas remain a key economic focal point for the country as a vast segment of the people continue to live in rural areas and prefer to live there if economic opportunities are available.

DISCUSSION

The panel discussion was moderated by Mr. Christian Graefen, Project Manager, Sector Project 'Land Policy and Land Management', GIZ, Germany. The purpose of the panel discussion was to identify the key issues of the case studies that participants can utilise moving forward. Case studies of Malaysia and South Korea served as key stories to which many audience members could relate. The discussion referred to two presentations. The key messages from the presentations and ensuing discussion include:

The strategies for rural and urban areas cannot be discussed as separate items, and new opportunities for rural and urban development should be opened up. Instead of providing subsidies, investment priorities should be determined within the region.

There is no single regional development model to ensure a balanced rural-urban development. Regional development is a continuous process, and development models vary across national and regional contexts. Moreover, there is no single model of successful regional development that can be applied everywhere. However, there is a need for countries to learn lessons and experiences gathered from each other in order to formulate more effective regional development agendas.

The world is facing serious environmental threats, including water shortage, water quality degradation, land degradation, deforestation and ecological disturbance. In order to overcome these challenges, different rural development strategies are necessary, considering the global agenda (e.g. Sustainable Development Goals). National planning can play a vital role in the development of watershed and land management.



From left to rights

Prof. Holger Magel, Teng Longmei, Christian Graefen, Prof. Ainul Jaria Maidin,
Prof. Woo-Kyun Lee and Qi Wenxiang

WORKSHOP

Balancing Urban and Rural Areas – How to Reach the Goal?

The workshop was facilitated jointly by Prof. Dr.-Ing Holger Magel and Dr.-Ing Fahria Masum. It was conceptualised as a sequence of presentations and panel discussions. The participants engaged in group work to flesh out the discussion in relation to a set of questions provided to them. Around 60 participants worked in a homogeneous professional group, i.e. group members from the same professional background. This helped to understand the views and experiences of different professional groups (i.e. local practitioners, academics, planners, and government employees at central level).

Each group was asked to elaborate on the following questions within the working group and present answers.

1. What are the different factors underpinning the differences between urban and rural?
2. What measures should be undertaken to ensure a balanced urban and rural development?
3. What will be the role of the professional group to address the issues?

WORKSHOP RESULTS

GROUP: Government Employees

The group agreed that it is necessary to acknowledge the strength of rural and urban areas. The participants pointed out that beautiful landscape, fresh air and food, cheaper living costs, and no traffic jams are the pull factors for rural areas, whereas urban areas offer greater opportunities for health care, education, infrastructures, job opportunities, utilities and services. In fact, the rural-urban gap in living standards is a major source of inequality.



The participants recognised that to ensure a balanced urban-rural development, a more consistent and coordinated approach is needed and therefore, the following measures should be undertaken by the public and private sector and NGOs.

- Shift financial focus to rural areas
- Effective spatial planning and implementation of land consolidation projects
- Undertaking relevant pilot projects
- Capacity building
- Dealing with gender issues
- Flexible policy framework that can adapt to specific rural needs
- Marketing strategies for rural areas
- Provision of contract farming (private to private)
- Policy advice



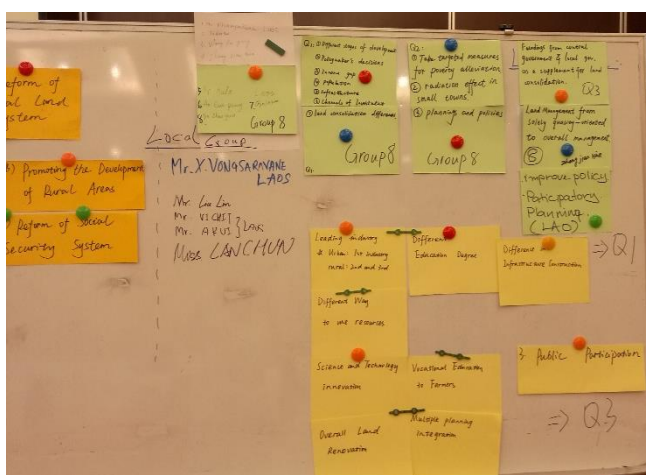
GROUP: Academics

The group worked on assembling the factors underpinning the differences between urban and rural. The group pointed out that certainly most rural regions are poorly equipped in terms of infrastructures, public services and education facilities to attract investment priority. Lack of market accessibility, shrinking demography and social problems cause further challenges. Therefore, in particular, much consideration should be given to the following measures:

- Investment in rural infrastructures;
- Attract more businesses;
- Access to market through proper distribution system;
- Creation of job opportunities;
- Adequate education facilities including higher education;
- Regulations to protect agricultural land;
- Promote sustainable green energy.

The working group stressed the key role of academics in facilitating the equal living conditions in rural and urban areas within coherent regional development strategies. Through policy advice, relevant research, international educational cooperation and explicit commitment to capacity development, the academics can provide the roadmap for a balanced rural-urban development.





GROUP: Planners

The group recognised that the most influential factors for the rural-urban gap in regard to people's well-being are income disparity, lack of adequate infrastructures and inadequate investment in the rural sector. Evidence shows that in many countries, rural development policies are relatively marginal in the National Policy Framework.

The group suggested the following measures:

- Government should frame intervention in rural development policy;
- Planning process and policies must consider the specific characteristics of rural regions;
- Taking necessary measures for poverty alleviation;
- Funding from local and/or central government is needed to support land consolidation.

The group acknowledged that planners can play a key role to ensure a balanced rural-urban development. Planners should adopt the broader concept of 'land management'. Focus should be given not only to improving productivity, but also to the overall management of land. This professional group should adequately contribute to policy making and advocate a participatory approach to planning.

GROUP: Local Practitioners

China's land system was recognized by the group as one of the factors that underpin the gap between urban and rural areas in China. Rural land is collectively owned by local villages or townships, and farmers can only avail of the right to rent the land.



China is also in the midst of rural-urban migration due to an imperfect social security system, resulting in an increase of idle lands. The group assumed that all of these circumstances have negative impacts on Chinese rural development.

In response to these challenges, the local practitioners suggested the following measures:

- Further reform of the rural land system;
- Promoting development of rural areas, especially the agri-business;
- Reform of the rural social security system.

Based on participants' views on the challenges and opportunities in reducing the rural-urban gap, the following key issues were underlined:

Role of Universities

Developing capacity is a part of the development process and universities are an inevitable component of capacity development. The universities should conduct interdisciplinary research that aims at understanding the potential roles of rural areas in sustainable development. Further, universities should aim at contributing to policy making through developing principles, strategies and processes to reduce the gap between urban and rural.

Value chain in rural development

Value chain analysis (the full range of activities that firms and workers do to bring a product from its conception to its end use and beyond) is a prerequisite for successful interventions in rural development. The improvement of value chain competitiveness is seen as an approach that can considerably contribute to generating rural employment and a better income for farmers through developing a strong linkage and collective action.

Knowledge sharing

Plenty of examples have shown that knowledge sharing is a crucial part of development. Knowledge sharing can track and evaluate country- or location-specific practices, allowing the identification of the effectiveness, weakness and criticism of various rural development approaches.

Digitalisation and mobile services

Digitalisation and mobile services can be a driver of rural development. There is a growing recognition that digitalisation as a tool can facilitate knowledge sharing and new wealth generating processes.

Need for rural conferences

Sustainable development is not attainable without rural development. But at the national and international levels, often 'rural challenges' receive less attention compared to 'urban challenges'. Rural conferences can raise awareness and set a new rural agenda, contributing to sustainable and equitable living standards for all. The explicit commitment of international organisations to arranging rural (not only agricultural) conferences (and rural summit) can demonstrate the importance of rural development in attaining sustainable development goals.



Role of territorial governance in Rural Development: Presentations



Mr. Willi Zimmermann

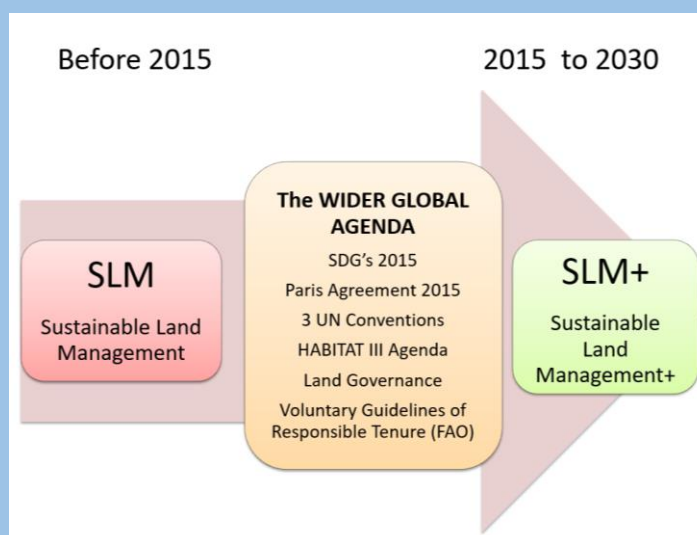
He presented and elaborated the framework of the wider Global Land Agenda 2015 to 2030 towards Responsible Land Governance, especially the significance and impact of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT), the Land Degradation Neutrality Program (LDN TSP) and the new Urban Agenda Habitat III.

Mr. Zimmermann said that this new global framework calls for enhancing and enlarging the SLM concept and toolbox for implementation. He further highlighted the need for a reorientation of SLM and land tools for implementation. This would result in a new **SLM+** strategy (Figure: From SLM to SLM+) based on Land Governance Principles. A range of promising and innovative case studies (e.g. Rehabilitation of degraded land through reforestation and land tenure regularisation in Madagascar, achieving land degradation neutrality in China) were presented to demonstrate wider application of SLM+.

From Land Management to Land Governance by Mr. Willi Zimmermann, International Advisor, Land Policy and Land Management

Mr. Zimmermann in his presentation focused on the role of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in support of the Global Land Agenda. SLM encompasses all activities associated with the management of land and natural resources, and its tenure rights that are required to achieve sustainable development and guided structural change.

Figure: From SLM to SLM+



Source: Presenter's own figure

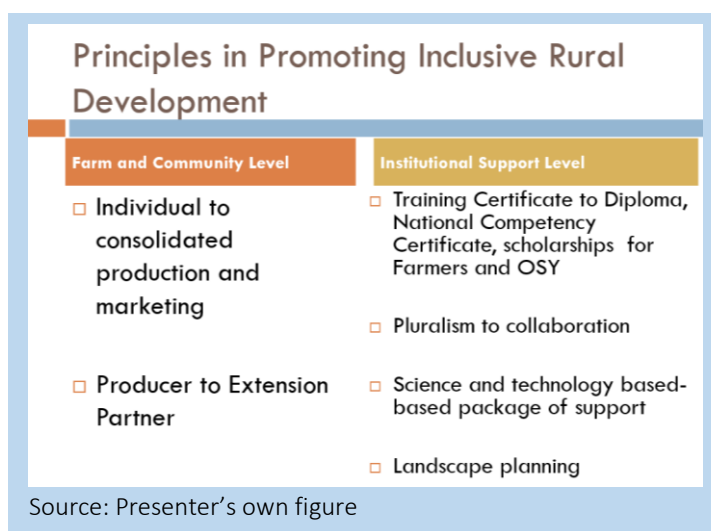


Prof. Dela Torre-Baconguis

She warned that poverty is very much a rural phenomenon, and development has often bypassed the rural people (e.g. farmers, fishermen) who feed the country. She asserted that it's necessary to make farming attractive and to promote an appreciation of farming (i.e. farm tourism). She also gave an overview of the principles for promoting inclusive rural development.

Local Governance and Rural Development in the Philippines by Prof. Rowena Barzaga Dela Torre-Baconguis, Director, Institute for Governance and Rural Development, University of the Philippines

Prof. Dela Torre-Baconguis in her presentation highlighted some of the good governance features surrounding the decentralised form of local governance and the role of local governance in rural development. Using the example of the Galing Pook Awards (a pioneering programme that searches and recognises innovative practices by local government units), she said that initiative of local governance provides useful insights and strategies to find innovative solutions to common rural problems related to capacity development, the provision of agricultural inputs and micro-finance.



REMARKS AND REFLECTIONS

The session was chaired by Dr. Tran Cong Thang, Vice Director General, Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam.

In response to the question of what the definition of land governance is, Mr. Zimmermann said that land governance is not a government programme; rather, principles related to people's right to land. In other words, land governance is a set of principles that strengthen people's right to land.

EXPERT-LED ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Rural and Territorial Governance in Practice: International Experiences

The roundtable discussion was moderated by Mr. Willi Zimmermann, International Advisor, Land Policy and Land Management. The discussion revolved around two issues – the situation of rural and territorial governance in the discussants' respective countries and the role of research and education in territorial governance. Over the course of the discussion, the discussants immersed themselves in the challenges and opportunities that currently exist in rural and territorial governance.

The discussion started with a discussion of rural and territorial governance practices in South-East Asian countries.

With reference to Peninsular Malaysia, Prof. Maidin, International Islamic University Malaysia said that the public administration in Malaysia has faced widespread criticism, including lack of good governance and political will. However, the region also offers many opportunities for sound territorial governance, such as a good connection with Kuala Lumpur, the capital city.

Along with the gaps in public services, agricultural restructuring and the process of urbanisation is fuelling rural-urban migration in Vietnam, Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Luan, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam, noted. But, eventually migrants are compelled to return to rural areas as finding suitable jobs in urban areas is not easy. The migrants' negative views actually encourage rural development, according to Mr. Nguyen. However, it is still a challenge in Vietnam to attract investment in rural areas. He further said that small farmers don't want to sell their land. They can work for private companies, which create a win-win situation for both parties. Farmers also work in a cooperative system. The government has been very much in favour and supportive of the creation of the cooperatives.

Prof. Dela Torre-Baconguis, University of Philippines described the rural and territorial governance in the Philippines from the perspective of the power structure. She said that the power structure is controlled by the political dynasty, which has detrimental effects on governance.

Mr. Ousavanh Thienthepvongsa, Vice Chairman of BDP, National Institute for Economic Research, Lao PDR started from the question: where is the border between urban and rural? He argued that when a ministry is shifted to a rural area, the area becomes a city. Referring to the presentation of Dr. Fahria Masum, Mr. Ousavanh Thienthepvongsa said that 'we have to change our concept and the mindset'. To ensure successful rural and territorial governance, relevant policy formulation and laws and regulations, adequate public services, access to market, and capital investment in the rural sector are necessary.

In response to the question of what the role of education and research in territorial governance is, Prof. Qu Weidong, Rennim University, said that researchers and students should shift their attention towards a balanced rural-urban development, not only regarding urban issues. They should have international understanding. This is the time to think of how to benefit the people in countryside. It is equally important to know the German experiences in achieving equal living conditions between urban and rural areas.

Dr.-Ing. Rui Ding, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture stressed that understanding China's rural and territorial governance requires a wider horizon through sharing knowledge between countries. He suggested some measures that need to be addressed through enhanced political will and strong partnership. The measures touch on: the creation of attractions in rural areas for young people; the implementation of Central Place Theory, bringing a change in mentality in respect to farmers' opportunities in rural areas; and spreading the knowledge of land use planning and spatial planning. He said that hosting joint programmes, workshops and conferences on these thematic issues can facilitate knowledge sharing.

In line with the discussion, Ms. Rosy Liao, Divisional Chief of Foreign Affairs Office of the CLSPI indicated that this conference was a platform for learning. Mr. Tang Huaizhi, Senior Engineer, CLSP also stressed the importance of this conference in exchanging views and learning lessons on issues concerning balanced rural-urban development. In this respect, Mr. Willi Zimmermann, International Advisor, Land Policy and Land Management and the moderator of the session said that sharing information is necessary. More publications on rural and territorial governance are necessary for knowledge generation and dissemination. He further said that 'capacity development is a commitment culture', which should be continued.

The session was concluded by Mr. Christian Graefen, Project Manager, Sector Project 'Land Policy and Land Management', GIZ. He said that cross-country comparisons and competitions are necessary. In this respect, benchmarking is an important component of continuous improvement and quality initiatives. He stressed that when discussing rural development issues, the quality of *Heimat* (a German word, meaning to *feel at home*) should not be underestimated. *Heimat* is created in people's mind and it means a place where one feels at home. It is a quality that is difficult to achieve.



From left to right

Prof. Dela Torre-Baconguis, Christian Graefen, Prof. Ainul Zaria Maidin, Nguyen Ngoc Luan, Willi Zimmermann, Prof. Qu Weiding, Ousavanh Thiengthepvongsa, Rosy Liao, Tang Huaizhi, Dr. Rui Ding

CONFERENCE SUMMARY OF ISSUES

Prof. Dr.-Ing Holger Magel, Technical University of Munich, Germany outlined the following key points generated from presentations, discussions and workshop.

First, a balanced rural-urban development is on the political agenda

Conference participants agreed that the major gaps between urban and rural areas need to be addressed, which is also an explicit goal in China. Integrated rural development approaches should be built around the objective of achieving a balanced rural-urban development as a component of National Development Strategies.

Second, the definition of the term 'rural' varies

Evidence shows that 'rural' is a multifaceted concept and there is no universal definition of it. From presentations of case studies in China and Germany, it became evident that both countries have a different understanding of the term 'rural'.

Third, it's all about comprehensive and sustainable land management, with all its proven tools

Land management should be in support of the Global Agenda, taking into account the variety of land tenure systems. It is evident that a coordinated and mature system of participatory planning, decision making, financing, construction and land adjustment processes, and land tools are necessary for the successful implementation of land management. It is also clear that an effective spatial planning system is necessary as a precondition for well-functioning land management.



Fourth, from land consolidation to land enrichment and local and intercommunal development

Conference presentations and discussions served to realise that land consolidation should focus not only on the needs of farming, but also on the needs of municipalities and the people with regard to village renewal, tourism, nature protection, nature based recreation, and beautification of the landscape.

Fifth, without good governance there will be no success!

Land Management cannot work without good governance. For successful territorial development, transparent and fruitful coordination, and cooperation amongst all stakeholders at vertical and horizontal levels are necessary. It is clear that well-functioning institutions are fundamental to the future of rural areas.

Sixth, capacity development helps to open and change minds!

During the conference the importance of capacity development with its broader dimension at various levels was recognised. Education, training, research, life-long learning and continuing professional development (CPD) are the essence of knowledge generation. Further efforts should be given to enhancing the capacity at societal level.

Seventh, global challenges require cross-country knowledge sharing

Global challenges such as climate change, food insecurity, migration and demographic change call for a multitude of smart solutions, including cooperation at the international and regional levels. 'Cross-country knowledge sharing' is more than ever needed for joint actions and better understanding of the global agenda.



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

It is evident that an integrated approach to rural development is an effective way to improve the well-being of rural communities. The integrated approach is multifaceted and a complex process which needs to take into account various constraints, people's needs and priorities, coordination at local, regional and global levels, and existing and proposed development policies and programmes in the national agenda. The participants identified several issues that need to be addressed in attaining a balanced rural-urban development. Based on the important topics raised in the discussions and opinions presented, the conference recognised the following five core issues.

Relevant policy formulation

The goal of developing a coherent and coordinated approach to a balanced rural-urban development should be a part of the national policy. Attention should be given to an integrated approach instead of a sectoral and agricultural based focus. Being backed by the well-tested land management tools and methodologies, and taking into account the importance of coordination at both horizontal and vertical levels, rural development policies should be formulated and implemented.

Partnership

A network of academic and research institutions on 'sustainable land management for rural development, and territorial governance' dedicated and designed for bridging information gaps and sharing knowledge and experiences at local, regional, national and international levels should be established.

Conference participants showed their increased interest and a commitment to supporting and promoting a balanced rural-urban development and sustainable land management. Through sharing knowledge and experiences, the institutional partnership can support the development and implementation of practical tools for a balanced and integrated regional development. Setting up certain capacity development strategies in a partnership can also support partner organisations in fulfilling specific capacity requirements.

Capacity Development

Capacity development is important. Ensuring adequate capacity development at individual, organisational and societal levels is necessary for the formulation and implementation of policies and strategies that will lead to a balanced rural-urban development and an integrated territorial approach.

Capacity development should be continued by the relevant ministries and agencies for the successful integration of sustainable development goals into development planning, programming and budgeting. Short-term, mid-term and long-term capacity development plans with appropriate institutional arrangement and effective coordination are required. Both public and private sectors, including universities and research institutions should work together to develop capacity with a focus on sustainability.

Intervention of Development Organisations

Development organisations (e.g. The Hanns Seidel Foundation,) should continue developing strategies, tools and capacities to support rural development in China as well as in South-East Asian countries in the process of achieving the sustainable development goals, aiming to reduce the rural-urban gap and improve the livelihoods of rural people.

In order to share knowledge and to deepen partnership at all levels, development organisations should organise conferences on rural development and land management issues, and should include interactive discussions, exchange of experiences and networking.

Furthermore, development organisations should put the development of capacity at the heart of their goals and objectives. The organisations should offer training and technical assistance to the young professionals, aiming to address sustainable development goals.

Research and Publications

As a global agenda, universities and research institutions should help address the SDGs. More research on the integrated approach to rural development and innovative land management tools should be encouraged. Development of glossaries of different terminologies will help to understand the terms that are commonly used in the process of integrated rural development and land management.

One of the key issues discussed in the conference was how to transfer the best local development practices. In order to fully utilize the best practices and to make them available, documenting and sharing 'best practices' in various languages are needed.

ANNEX: CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

11.05.2017,	Thursday
Time	Programme
12:30 – 13:30	Registration
13:30 – 14:30	<p>Opening Session</p> <p>Opening Speeches</p> <p>H.E. Mr. Horst Seehofer, Prime Minister, the State of Bavaria, Germany</p> <p>H.E. Mr. Wang Shujian, Vice-Governor Shandong Province, P.R. China</p> <p>Signing Ceremony of MoU between HSS and MLR</p> <p>GROUP PHOTO</p>
14:30 – 15:00	TEA BREAK
15:00 – 17:00	<p>INTEGRATED APPROACH TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>Chair: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Qu Weidong, Renmin University, China</p> <p>Welcoming Addresses</p> <p>Prof. Ursula Männle, Chairperson, Hanns Seidel Foundation</p> <p>Keynote Speech 2</p> <p><i>The development of agriculture and rural areas in China and relevant land policy</i></p> <p>Zhang Xiaolin, Chief Engineer, China Land Surveying and Planning Institute, MLR, P.R. China</p> <p>Keynote Speech 1</p> <p><i>Rural development and regional governance - land consolidation makes China rich and beautiful</i></p> <p>Gao Shichang, Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Centre, P.R. China</p> <p>Keynote Speech 3</p> <p><i>Equivalent living conditions for rural areas – a matter of territorial justice</i></p> <p>Prof. EoE Dr.-Ing. Holger Magel, Member of Commission of Inquiry of Bavarian Parliament “Equivalent Living Conditions in all parts of Bavaria” and Honorary President of International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)</p>
18:00	<p>Welcome Dinner</p> <p>Host: Hanns Seidel Foundation</p>

12.05.2017,	Friday
Time	Programme
9:00 – 10:00	<p>NEW APPROACHES TO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Chair: Ousavanh Thiengthepvongsa, Vice-Chairman of BPDP, National Institute for Economic Research, Lao PDR</p> <p>Presentation 1 <i>Integrated rural development approaches in Germany –theories, methods, instruments</i> Wolfgang Ewald, Bavarian State Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Germany</p> <p>Presentation 2 <i>Capacity building in response to changing concept of rural development</i> Dr.-Ing. Fahria Masum, Vice-Chair, FIG Commission 2</p> <p>Short Questions and Answers Session</p>
10:00 – 10:30	TEA BREAK
10:30 – 12:00	<p>PANEL DISCUSSION 1</p> <p>Implementation of Integrated Approaches to Rural Development: Role of International Development Organizations</p> <p>Moderator: Willi Zimmermann, International Advisor, Land Policy and Land Management</p> <p>Rapporteur: Dr.-Ing. Fahria Masum, Vice-Chair, FIG Commission 2</p> <p>Presentation 1 <i>Support to land reform and responsible land governance by German development cooperation – with special emphasis on South-East Asia</i> Christian Graefen, Project Manager, Sector Project 'Land Policy and Land Management, GIZ, Germany</p> <p>Presentation 2 <i>A brief analysis of current situation of scale farmland management</i> Wan Yang, Director, Landesa Rural Development Institute, P.R. China</p> <p>Discussants Christian Graefen, GIZ, Germany Wan Yang, Landesa, P.R. China Zhou Tong, Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Center, MLR, P.R. China Shen Chunzhu, Land Surveying and Planning Institute, Jiangsu Province, P.R. China</p>

	Open Floor Discussion
12:00 – 13:00	LUNCH BREAK
13:00 – 14:00	PANEL DISCUSSION 2 Role of Rural Development in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Chair: Christian Graefen, Project Manager, Sector Project 'Land Policy and Land Management', GIZ, Germany Rapporteur: Keat Bunthan, Chief of Biodiversity Policy and Coordination Office, Cambodia Presentations 1 <i>How can we apply sustainable development goals and water-food-energy nexus to 'JoAn' Slow City in Korea</i> Prof. Woo-Kyun Lee , Korea University, Seoul, South Korea Presentation 2 <i>Sustainable rural development in Malaysia</i> Prof. Ainul Jaria Maidin , International Islamic University Malaysia Discussants Prof. Woo-Kyun Lee, Korea University Prof. Ainul Jaria Maidin, International Islamic University Malaysia Prof. EoE Dr.-Ing. Holger Magel, TUM, Germany Qi Wenxiang, Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Centre, MLR, P.R. China Teng Longmei, Planning Office, Land Surveying and Planning Institute, Zhejiang Province, P.R. China Open Floor Discussion
14:00 – 15:30	WORKSHOP Balancing Urban and Rural Areas – How to Reach the Goal? Moderator: Prof. EoE Dr.-Ing. Holger Magel, Technical University of Munich and Dr.-Ing. Fahria Masum, Vice-Chair, FIG Commission 2
15:30 – 16:00	TEA BREAK
16:00 – 17:00	Group Presentations and Discussion
18:00	Dinner Host: Hanns Seidel Foundation
13.05.2017,	Saturday

Time	Programme
9:00 – 10:00	<p>ROLE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Chair: Dr. Tran Cong Thang, Vice-Director General, Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam</p> <p>Presentation 1 <i>From land management to land governance</i> Willi Zimmermann, International Advisor Land Policy and Land Management</p> <p>Presentation 2 <i>Local governance and rural development in the Philippines</i> Prof. Rowena Barzaga Dela Torre-Baconguis, Director, Institute for Governance and Rural Development, University of the Philippines</p> <p>Short Questions and Answers Session</p>
10:00 – 10:30	TEA BREAK
10:30 – 11:30	<p>EXPERTS-LED ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION</p> <p><i>Rural and Territorial Governance in Practice: International Experiences</i></p> <p>Moderator: Willi Zimmermann, International Advisor, Land Policy and Land Management</p> <p>Rapporteur: Dr.-Ing. Fahria Masum ,Vice-Chair, FIG Commission 2</p> <p>Key Discussants Prof. Rowena Barzaga Dela Torre-Baconguis, University of Philippines Prof. Ainul Jaria Maidin, International Islamic University Malaysia Christian Graefen, GIZ, Germany Nguyen Ngoc Luan, Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development, Vietnam Prof. Dr. Qu Weidong, Renmin University, P.R. China Ousavanh Thiengthepvongsa, NIER, Lao PDR Liao Rong, CLSP, MLR, P.R. China Tang Huaizhi, LCRC, MLR, P.R. China Dr.-Ing. Ding Rui, Beijing University, P.R. China</p>
11:30 – 12:00	<p>Conference Summary Prof. EoE Dr.-Ing. Holger Magel, Spokesman of Working Group of German Academies for Rural Areas</p> <p>Closing Remarks Dr.-Ing. Michael Klaus, Hanns Seidel Foundation</p>
12:00 – 13:00	FAREWELL LUNCH

ANNEX: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Overseas Participants

Name	Position	Organisation
Horst Seehofer	Prime Minister	The State of Bavaria, Germany
Prof. Ursula Männle	Chairperson	Hanns Seidel Foundation
Wolfgang Ewald	Ministerial Advisor	The Bavarian State Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Germany
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Holger Magel	Emeritus of Excellence	Technical University of Munich, Germany
Willi Lange	Director	Northeast Asia Division of Hanns Seidel Foundation
Michael Klaus	Project Leader, Qingzhou	Hanns Seidel Foundation
Alexander Birle	Project Leader, Beijing	Hanns Seidel Foundation
Christian Graefen	Project Manager	Sector Project Land Policy and Land Management, GIZ, Germany
Dr.-Ing. Fahria Masum	Vice-Chair	FIG Commission 2
Willi Zimmermann	International Consultant	Germany
Prof. Ainul Jaria Maidin	Director	Office of Corporate Strategy, International Islamic University Malaysia
Prof. Rowena Dela Torre Bacongus	Director	Institute for Governance and Rural Development, University of the Philippines at Los Baños
Ousavanh Thiengthepvongsa	Vice-Chairman, Acting Director	Bolaven Plateau Development Project (BPDP), National Institute for Economic Research (NIER), Lao PDR
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