

Proceedings of
Special International Symposium (Online)
- Asia-

Asian Rural Future 2030

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Association of Rural Planning, Japan

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(*) Organizer of this symposium.

Concept and Agenda

1. Concept

Many Asian countries have experienced rapid economic growth over the past few decades, and we are in a fast-moving society. As a result, well-balanced development between urban and rural areas is not achieved, that is, so many social, environmental, and economic issues can be found in these countries. Especially, rural areas are facing severe issues which can be obstacles to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) setting the goals by 2030.

This international symposium is organized by the Association of Rural Planning, Japan and is held for considering Asian rural future in 2030. Active researchers from Asian countries are going to share what is currently going on around/in the rural area of their countries, mentioning issues which should be solved for the future. In addition to that, this symposium will discuss a decade of ambitious actions for “the Asian Rural Future 2030”.

2. Date and Agenda

(1) Date: Sep 28th, 2021 (Tue)

(2) Time table

JST/KST	WIB/ICT	PHT	Contents
15:00	13:00	14:00	Opening
15:05	13:05	14:05	Keynote presentations (20 minutes each)
16:25	14:25	15:25	Break (5 minutes)
16:30	14:30	15:30	Discussion and Q & A session (30 minutes)
17:00	15:00	16:00	Closing

Program

1. Opening (5 minutes)

Opening speech

Tomohiro Ichinose, Ph.D.

President of Association of Rural Planning, Japan

Keio University, Japan

Introduction of symposium concept and speakers

Izuru Saizen, Ph.D.

Kyoto University, Japan

2. Keynote presentations (20 minutes each)

“Vietnam Agriculture and Rural: Current & Future Vision”

Le Van An, Ph.D.

Former Rector/Associate Prof. of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry, Vietnam

“Making Rural Areas as Growth Centers in The Era of Covid-19

and Beyond: Indonesia Case”

Ernan Rustiadi, Ph.D.

Prof. of IPB University, Indonesia

“Issues and Alternatives for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas in Korea”

SeungJong Bae, Ph.D.

Prof. of Seoul National University, Korea

“The Philippines and its Strategies in Achieving Inclusive Growth

and Resilient Communities”

Cristino L. Tiburan Jr., Ph.D.

Associate Prof. of University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

Break (5 minutes)

3. Discussion and Q&A session (30 minutes)

Coordinator:

Izuru Saizen, Ph.D.

Kyoto University, Japan

Panelists (all speakers):

Le Van An, Ph.D.

Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry, Vietnam

Ernan Rustiadi, Ph.D.

IPB University, Indonesia

SeungJong Bae, Ph.D.

Seoul National University, Korea

Cristino L. Tiburan Jr., Ph.D.

University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

4. Closing

Closing speech

Kako Inoue, Ph.D.

Head of Committee of International Affairs, Association of Rural Planning, Japan

University of Miyazaki, Japan

Abstract

Vietnam Agriculture and Rural: Current & Future Vision

Le Van An¹ and Le Minh Duc¹

¹ Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry, Hue University

Keywords: *Agriculture, Rural, Situation, Vision, Development.*

With a population of over 97 million people and 62% of them live in the country side, Vietnam is known as an agricultural based country. During the last 30 years, Vietnam has achieved significantly in economic development with the rate of GDP increasing about 6.5 to 7.0% annually. Agriculture contributes 40% of GDP in 1990 to 20% of GDP in 2020, but this production sector is the main income of 16,800,000 households. From early 1990, Vietnam government has policies to reform the economic development, in which agricultural policies is very important. Since applied the Land-law 1992, the private sectors and farmer households have accessed better to land allocation and ownership. Therefore, from a country lack of food before 1990, agricultural production in Vietnam has produced enough foods for domestic consumption and then for exportation. Some agricultural products of rice, coffee, black pepper, rubber, seafood, etc. of Vietnam are exported to many countries over the world.

Beside the achievement of development, rural and agriculture in Vietnam are still facing with many challenges. With 54 ethnics, of which 53 are minorities who are living in the remote mountainous areas with their traditional of slash and burn farming, their livelihoods are still behind the development. Vulnerable people and poor households are lack of capital for development. Poor infrastructure of roads, electricity, schools, market and health care are challenging the effort of government on poverty alleviation. The effects of climate change, sea water level rising, natural disasters of floods and typhoons those are threatening the sustainable development of rural and agriculture. On 20th May 2021, Vietnam Government issued the Resolution No. 50/NQ-CP on Action plan for National Development. Based on this resolution, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam promulgated the program of Agricultural and Rural Development in Vietnam for the period of 2021 to 2025 and vision to 2030. The objectives of this program are to reform Agriculture and Rural development with the trends of Ecological agriculture, Modern rural, Smart farmers; to shift from productivity to economic business, from small scale to large and medium scale of farming and adaptive to climate change; to provide good infrastructure, efficiency; and to protect environment and natural resources for sustainable development. With this national and ministry agenda, GDP in agriculture will increase about 2.5 to 3% annually, rural society meets 19 requirement elements to be come “new rural society” in the whole country, poverty will be reduced and the development of agriculture and rural will be sustainability.

REFERENCES

- 1) The Resolution No. 50/NQ-CP date 20 May 2021 of Vietnam Government on Action plan for National Development.
- 2) The Decree No. 2547/QĐ-BNN date 8 June 2021 of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam on the Agenda for Agriculture and Rural Development from 2021-2025 and vision by 2030.

Making Rural Areas as Growth Centers in The Era of Covid-19 and Beyond: Indonesia Case

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Keywords: *poverty alleviation, village typology, new rural paradigm, level of village development index, rural governance*

The world economic recession in since 2020 occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, Indonesia has the potential to survive and emerge from an economic slowdown by optimizing the potential of its rural and agricultural sectors. During the pandemic, the agricultural sector in rural areas was still able to produce and support the economy when the trade and manufacturing sectors concentrated in urban areas reduced production and labor. Rural agricultural and non-agricultural sectors need to be revitalized and become a driving force for the revival of national development. Rural Indonesia needs to be encouraged based on its rural typology. The new rural development paradigm in European and Asian countries can be used as a rationale for developing a new rural development paradigm in Indonesia. The rural-based development strategy is carried out through three tracks simultaneously: (1) a strategy for accelerating poverty alleviation, (2) accelerating rural economic growth based on the typology of the main economic sectors and the level of village development, and (3) shaping various new village governance system. In 2020, the number of poor people in Indonesia will reach 26.42 million, of which 57.76% of the poor live in rural areas. The rate of poverty reduction in Indonesia has experienced periods of acceleration and deceleration. The acceleration of poverty reduction occurred after the government carried out massive decentralization and affirmation of rural development since 2014. Based on the main types of income classification, the agricultural sector still dominates the village type in Indonesia (87.0%). There are centralizations in the manufacturing sector, wholesale/retail trade, restaurants, and services in Java and Bali. As many as 80.37% of the villages with the primary income from the processing industry are Java-Bali. The concentration of the mining and quarrying sector is in the Kalimantan region (47.4%). Changes in the paradigm of rural economic development need to be carried out by shifting rural areas to have a dual role. Rural areas have a significant role as suppliers of highly competitive raw material inputs, and in another side should be promoted to produce agricultural derivative products and a high value-added creative economy. Indonesia has the opportunity to accelerate its rural growth through strengthening village governance, including by improving a more proportional and productive system of reallocation of transfers for village development funds.

Issues and Alternatives for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas in Korea

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Keywords : *Aging and Fewness, Rural Regeneration, Integration of Community Facilities and Public Services, Evidence-based Development, Smart Village*

1. Process and Crisis of Rural Development

Korea tackled rural problems generally faced by developing countries in the 1960s, and now targets advancing rural development further. In the 1970s, the Saemaeul Movement contributed to the modernization of rural communities by upgrading rural living conditions and production bases in a short period of ten years. As the Saemaeul Movement was a government-led development program that resulted in unbalanced growth, Korea needed a new rural development plan in the mid-1980s. So the government set up a pilot program—dubbed as the comprehensive rural area development program—for inclusive growth. The program was based on a novel idea of the settlement zone composed of an urban center and surrounding rural areas. Besides, myeon (townships) carried out development projects to upgrade their living conditions. They were small in scale but brought about remarkable changes in the rural setting. The build-a-village program, devised in the 2000s, aimed to improve the rural environment, expand income sources, and carry out software-related projects. The program applied a bottom-up approach, in which village dwellers set up plans and selected target areas through competition. To identify growth elements within rural areas and use them to promote local economies, the government implemented policies for rural tourism and the 6th industrialization of farming in the 2010s.

Despite these policies and efforts, rural areas are still facing various difficulties. Since 1960s the rural population of Korea has continually decreased as a result of the rapid rural to-urban migration and this caused an economic recession as well as the accelerated aging phenomenon in the rural communities. Such problems got worse in smaller rural villages and marginal villages began to appear among the rural communities. In Korea, aging is a more serious issue in rural areas(i.e., farming communities) than in urban area. The Korea 2010 census data shows that the aged population in rural areas was 20.6%. However, the aged population in urban areas was only 9.2%. If this underlying trend in aging persists, the rural area's aged population for Korea is expected to approach 30% by 2030. The aging of farm households are deemed to impede with disseminating new technology and developing new varieties to enhance agriculture competitiveness and farm income.

2. Changes of Social Values and Policy Environment

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which UN had announced demonstrate the scale and ambition of new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. experience.

In 2018, the 4th Five-Year Plan for Balanced National Development was announced in Korea. The plan aims to create a stable and happy life (people), a vibrant space (space), and local innovation (industry) where jobs are created. In particular, for rural development, various implementation plans are presented under the goal of creating attractively revived rural areas.

3. Issues and Alternatives for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas

Despite many difficulties, signs of new potential and hope are emerging in rural areas. A new generation of young people, such as those who return to rural areas, are flowing into the rural areas, and the social values of rural areas are gradually spreading.

To keep pace with this phenomenon, various efforts are being made to improve the economic growth of rural areas and the quality of life of rural residents in Korea.

First, through rural regeneration, policy projects are being carried out to establish base facilities in rural central areas and to establish service networks with the villages in the background.

Second, it intends to create convergence facilities and provide public services through the living-type SOC complex project.

Third, evidence-based rural development policies are being promoted. It conducts regional diagnosis, establishes policy project directions based on the results, and sets priorities for each project.

Finally, in the era of the 4th industrial revolution, smart village projects are being promoted to bridge the gap with cities through intelligent technology grafting.

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- 2) S. J. Bae (2021) : Challenges and Opportunities in Fishing Village New Deal 300

The Philippines and its Strategies in Achieving Inclusive Growth and Resilient Communities

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Keywords: *Philippines, Philippine Statistics Authority, National Economic and Development Authority, Forest Management Bureau, Ambisyon Natin 2040*

The Philippines is an archipelagic country that has more than 7,100 islands. In the latest population census of the Philippine Statistic Authority (PSA) of 2020, the country has a total population of more than 109 million already. Among the different regions, Region IVA or CALABARZON has the highest total population of about 16.2 million and is being followed by the National Capital Region or NCR with an estimated total population of around 13.5 million. The population in the country is expected to further increase to 115 million by 2025. In terms of annual growth rate, the country has about 1.63 annual growth rate from 2015 to 2020, slightly lower than the 1.72 annual growth rate between the two previous censuses. High growth rates between 2015 and 2020 were observed in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao or BARMM (3.26), in CALABARZON (2.48), and in Region III - Central Luzon (2.17). However, data also showed that a large portion of the population in the country is living below the national poverty line and mostly these are found in rural areas. It is estimated that around 34% (2015) and 25% (2018) of the population in these areas are still below the national poverty line. Based on economic performance, it was found that NCR has the highest average regional share in the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country from 2010 to 2018 (37%), and this is followed by CALABARZON (16%), and then Central Luzon with 9% average regional share. Between Q2 2020 and Q2 2021, PSA also reported that there is about 11.8% growth rate in GDP despite the pandemic. The major economic sectors that contributed to this growth include industry (20.8%) and services (9.6%), while agriculture, forestry and fishing posted a contraction of -0.1% during the second quarter of 2021. In terms of agricultural production, one of the major crops in the country is rice. The Philippines has recorded a total volume of about 19.3 million metric tons, wherein about 14.6 million metric tons of the total volume came from irrigated areas and around 4.7 million metric tons from rainfed areas. Another important agricultural commodity is corn and in 2020, the country has produced around 8.1 million metric tons of corn, 6 million metric tons are from yellow corn while 2.1 million metric tons are from white corn. Meanwhile in terms of its natural resources, the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources or DENR reported that there is about 7.01 million hectares of forests left in country as of the 2015 land cover map generated by the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA). About 2.03 million hectares of these forests are considered as closed forests while around 4.68 million hectares are open forests and approximately 303,373 hectares are mangrove forests (PFS 2019). The total area of forests in 2015 is considered slightly higher compared to the 2010 statistics which is about 6.84M hectares. It was also observed that there is an increase in the open and closed forests from 2010 to 2015. However, the mangrove forest experienced a slight decrease from the two periods. Cognizant of the problems being experienced by the country especially in rural areas, the government through the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) embarked in crafting a development plan that would promote inclusive growth and poverty reduction – the Ambisyon Natin 2040. It has a view of having a country that is “a prosperous middle-class society where no one is poor, where people live long and healthy lives and are smart and innovative, and where the Philippines is a high trust society where families thrive in vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities”.

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- 2) National Economic and Development Authority. 2016. Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022. 297 pp.
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- 3) Philippine Statistic Authority OpenSTAT, Available at: <https://openstat.psa.gov.ph/>. Accessed on 10 Sep 2021.