



Centre of Land Management and Land Tenure

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN LAND CONSOLIDATION IN RURAL CHINA CASE STUDIES IN NINGJIN AND QINGZHOU DISTRICT IN SHANDONG, CHINA

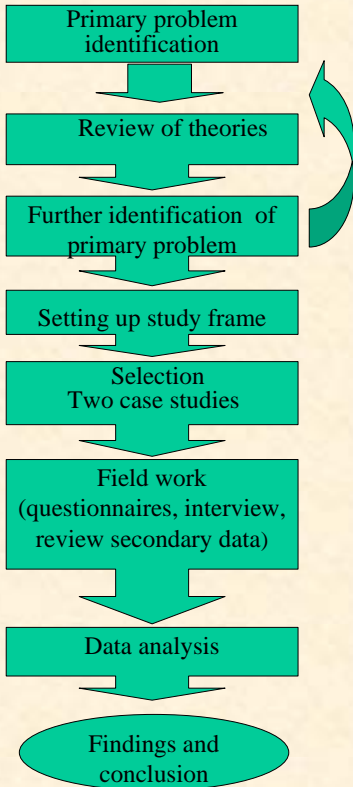
INTRODUCTION

Land consolidation is world wide considered as an important measure to promote rural development. Community participation can effectively strengthen land consolidation and lead rural communities to a sustainable development. However, community participation is facing many problems in Chinese land consolidation, therefore it has to be addressed seriously.

OBJECTIVE

The study has been done to analyze community participation in land consolidation in two cases (formal project and international development project) to find problems of community participation and to prove the fact that participatory development is an effective approach to carry out land consolidation. In order to realize participatory land consolidation, a strategy frame had to be developed.

METHODOLOGY



KEY ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT

- Development should be sustainable and this means social all-around program.
- The primacy of people is a fundamental principle in development.
- Development should provide good governance and decentralization.

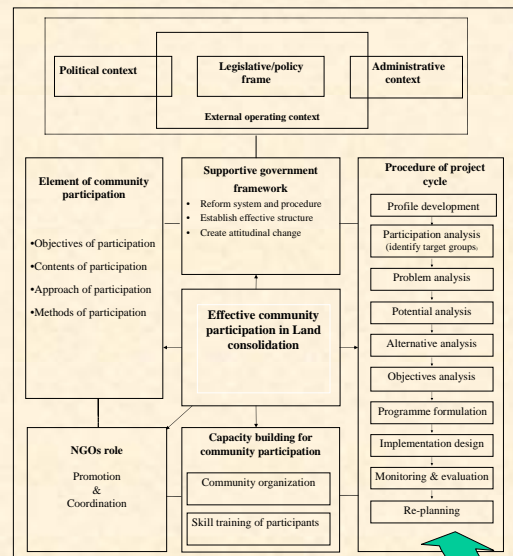
KEY ISSUES OF PARTICIPATION

- Participation is concerned with organized efforts to the part of groups and moments of those hitherto excluded from control.
- People's knowledge and skills must be seen as a positive contribution to the project.
- Empowering women through full participation in decision-making.

KEY PRINCIPLES OF MORDEN LAND CONSOLIDATION

- The process should be participatory, democratic and community-driven in practice and not only in concept.
- The participation of farmers and other rural residents must be defined in the institutional framework.

Strategy framework

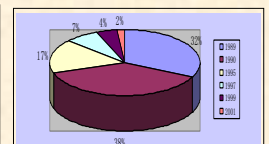
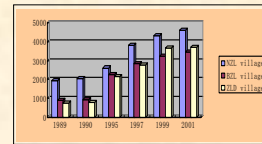


MAJOR FINDINGS

1. The process of land consolidation project is controlled by government at different levels.
2. Rural community and local people are excluded from land consolidation activities.
3. Land consolidation project cannot really meet the needs of local people and its final effects are rather negative.
4. Community and local people have been actively involved in all processes of land consolidation from the beginning to the end in project of international development.



5. Final effects of the project are fairly positive. Local people are satisfied.



CONCLUSIONS

1. Community participation in land consolidation is rather weak or not existing in rural China.
2. This weakness seriously restricts land consolidation from their effectiveness and hampers rural sustainable development.
3. Participatory development is proven to be an effective approach to strengthen land consolidation and indicates the trend of rural development; therefore it should be fully carried out in China.
4. An active strategic framework for community participation in land consolidation should be set up.

