

International Conference

国际会议

Dynamics of Rural Transformation in Emerging Economies

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新兴经济国家农村转变之动态

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¹ website to be operational by October 2009

Why an International Conference?

为什麼是一个国际会议？

One fourth of the world's population lives in the rural areas of Brazil, China, India and South Africa.

Rural households in these emerging economies play a key role in the management of millions of hectares of land and forest. They are one of the world's largest producers of food and are a key contributor to the global economy. Yet they represent about one third of the world's poor and almost half of the world's rural poor, and experience some of the lowest levels of human development.

全世界四分之一的人口分佈在巴西、中国、印度和南非四个国家的农村。

这些新兴经济国家的农村家庭，在管理数以百万公顷计的土地和森林方面扮演著重要的角色。他们是世界上最大的食物生产者之一，也是世界经济的重要贡献者。但是，他们却占了世界三分之一的贫穷人口和将近一半的世界农村贫穷人口，并且体验著一些最低层次的人类发展。

The rural areas of these emerging economies are undergoing very rapid and deep economic, social, demographic, cultural and political transformation.

Change in rural societies is necessary and even indispensable for the sustainable development not only of these countries, but of the world more generally. Our planet will be a better place if the rural areas within these countries revitalize not only with a focus on human development and social justice, but also in recognizing and securing their rightful place as key contributors to national and global economic development and environmental sustainability.

这些新兴经济国家的农村正在经历著十分迅速和重大的经济、社会、人口统计、文化和政治等各方面变化。

为了这些国家以至整个世界的可持续发展，农村的转变是需要的甚至是必需的。如果这些国家农村甦生的重点，不但重视人类发展和社会公义，而且肯定和确立他们在国家和世界经济发发展以及环境的可持续性占了应有的地位，我们的地球将会是一个更美好的地方。

The transformation of the rural areas in the emerging economies is happening in a context of rapid globalization making any change in an individual economy interactive with the rest of the world.

This raises questions as to how country-specific transformation policies can best be tailored to respond to both the domestic and international trends. As these do not always coincide, it makes change an even greater challenge.

这些新兴经济国家农村的转变是在急速的全球化之中发生，个别经济的转变都和全世界其他经济互动起来。

由此引发出了一些问题，那就是如何能依据国内和国际的趋势，制订最好的个别国家的改革政策。由於国内和国际的趋势总是不一致，改革就变成更大的挑战。

¹网址在 2009 年 10 月开始运作

The challenges of rural transformation

农村转变所面临的挑战

The ongoing national and global economic and social transformation is deepening old gaps and opening new ones. This is a source of strain that overflows rural societies and spills over into each of these countries as a whole and, indeed, to the world at large. This Conference will focus on four of the key challenges faced.

不断发生的国家和全球经济及社会转变，正加深旧的鸿沟以及产生新的鸿沟。由此而形成的压力充溢农村社会以及蔓延到每一个新兴经济国家，甚至整个世界。这个国际会议聚焦其中四个要面对的主要挑战。

The human development gap. Globally, the rural areas of Brazil, China, India and South Africa represent a very large proportion of the world's poor. They experience the deepest challenges of human development, including poor access to safe water, low levels of educational access in particular for girls, high levels of child malnutrition, low life expectancy and little impact in the treatment and prevention of diseases. These challenges have a negative impact on channeling benefits and promoting involvement of the rural poor, particularly the women and youth, in the development agenda.

人类发展的鸿沟。从整个世界来看，巴西、中国、印度和南非四个国家的农村，占了全球贫困人口的一个十分大的比数。他们体验著人类发展的最严峻的挑战，包括缺乏安全食水、接受教育的机会少（尤其是女童）、严重的小童营养不良、平均寿命短以及低成效的疾病治疗与预防。这些挑战对两方面造成了负面的影响：福利的调拨以及在发展议程上促进农村贫困人口的参与，尤其是女性和青年。

The rural – urban gap. In most of these countries, the economic and social distance between the rural and urban communities and sectors is increasing. The gap in per capita income between rural and urban areas is rising. In relation to education, social services and infrastructure, rural areas face more challenges than urban areas. In specific rural provinces this gap is even more marked.

农村与城市的鸿沟。这四个国家大半出现同一个情况，那就是农村与城市的社区及行业之间的经济及社会距离正在扩大。农村与城市的人均收入的差别正在增加。在教育、社会服务和基础设施方面，农村比城市所面对的问题要大得多。在一些个别的农村地区，这个鸿沟更为显著。

The conflict between production and the environment. The transformation of rural societies is putting enormous pressures on the environment. Often these pressures extend well beyond the borders of these countries. Whether forests in Brazil, water resources in India, biodiversity and decongesting the former homelands of South Africa, or the pressures on land for urbanization in China, the environmental challenges in these countries have global implications. The aggregated agricultural sector in these countries is a significant contributor to greenhouse emissions through deforestation, methane from livestock or emissions from crops. Global warming and changes in weather patterns are further influencing the rural future. Yet through new models, rural areas may offer key solutions to environmental sustainability nationally and globally.

生产与环境的矛盾。农村社会的变化正在对环境产生重大的压力。这些压力经常超越这些国家的界限。不论是巴西的森林、印度的水源、南非原家园的生物多样性及缓解挤迫，或者是中国城市化的土地需求问题，这些国家所面对的环境挑战却影响整个世界。由於山林砍伐、家畜沼气或农作物气体，这些国家的农业总合起来造成了严重的温室气体排放。全球暖化与气候变化进一步影

响到农村的将来。但是，通过新的发展模式，农村有可能对国家和全球环境的持续性提供主要的解决方法。

Regional imbalances. The pace and nature of the transformation processes are not well-balanced across the countries' regions. There exist marked spatial inequalities whereby certain rural areas prosper economically, in some cases reducing social inequality, whereas others experience deepening poverty and economic stagnation. Under globalisation, polarisation seems to be growing between rural territories that win and those that lose. Those which succeed innovate and integrate economically in socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable ways. The linkages with country-specific planning/policy development instruments at national and regional level is essential for rural areas to thrive in a global environment.

地域的不均衡。这些国家的地域变化的过程在速度和性质上出现了不等量的问题。明显的空间不均等，以致有些农村经济繁荣，同时也减少了社会不平等，但是其他农村却经历著更大的贫困和经济停滞。在全球化中，不同农村地域的成功发展与失败这两极化似乎正变得更严重。成功的农村，以经济创新与融入於社会和环境持续各方面。特定国家的规划和政策发展工具在国家及地域层面上的连接，对农村地方在全球的环境中茁壮起来是很重要的。

Because of the scale of rural societies in these countries and of the resources involved, these challenges are not exclusively rural issues or even national ones; they are indeed global concerns. If they are managed successfully, the 1.6 billion inhabitants of the rural areas of these countries will expand their potential to contribute to their countries and to our planet, producing more and better quality food, creating more productive jobs that support better livelihoods, safeguarding culture and traditions, and looking after the vast natural resources under their stewardship.

由於这些国家的农村社会的规模和所需要的有关资源，这种种的挑战并非祇是农村的或者甚至是国家的议题；那确实是全世界所关注的。如果处理成功，在这些国家的 16 亿农村人口将会发挥出他们的潜力，贡献各自的国家以至我们的地球，例如生产更多和更高质素的食物、创设更具生产力的工作机会以支持他们的生计、保护文化和传统，以及照顾在他们责任内的天然资源。

The urgent need for new approaches

急切需要新的方法

This Conference is based on the premise that the challenges faced in rural areas can be met successfully if strategies and policies are no longer rooted in the old paradigms of rural development. New approaches are urgently needed because the old ones have by and large failed to do the job. This failure is in large part due to an outdated understanding of rural societies as being basically agrarian, largely disconnected from the urban sectors, focused on the single task of producing food, heavily reliant on the public sector for leadership and investment, and relatively homogeneous. Further, in contrast to even the recent past, nowadays the transformation of the rural areas in the emerging economies is happening in the context of ever enhancing globalization making any change in a given rural economy interactive with the rest of the world.

这个会议是基於一个前题：如果放弃了农村发展所推行的旧策略和政策，农村社会现在面对的挑战是能够成功被克服的。急切需要新的方法，原因是旧的方法总的来说是未能解决问题。旧策略和政策失败的地方，主要是那以为农村社会基本上是农耕的过时想法、与城市各个领域脱离、祇专注於生产食物一种作业、过份依赖政府的领导和投资，以及相对是属於同质的社会。还有，甚至和最近

的过去相反，新兴经济国家现在的农村地方变化，是在全球化加剧之中进行，令到个别的农村经济的变化也和世界其他地方产生互动。

The global financial crisis also has highlighted the need for fresh ideas and approaches. Not only are these countries being challenged to mitigate the economic and social impacts of the crisis; they are also expected to play a major role in pulling the world's economy out of recession. At the same time, this crisis and the global response has reestablished the role of the public sector. This means that in the future, new options to deal with rural transformation will become possible, in a way not seen since the 1980's.

全球经济危机亦突显了新的概念和方法。这些国家不但要挑战减轻危机对他们的经济及社会的影响；其他国家还期待他们扮演一个重要的角色，以摆脱全球经济衰退。在此同时，这个危机以及全球的反应重新确立了国家部门的角色。即是说，在将来应付农村改变的问题上将可以运用新的多种办法，和 1980 年代以来所看到的不同。

Given the nature of these rural areas and the scale of the challenge, solutions from the developed world do not necessarily hold the answer. New approaches now being applied within emerging economy countries themselves, including those of territorial or area-based development, are showing potential yet they remain largely untested and underdeveloped.

基於这些国家农村的特质以及他们所面对的挑战规模，发达国家的解决办法并不一定是可行的。正在这些新兴经济国家推行的新方法（包括地域性的发展）表现了可行性，但主要还是未受过试验，且有待进一步发展。

The objectives

会议的目的

The Conference seeks to stimulate the emergence of new frameworks, approaches and strategies for dealing with the major challenges posed by the dynamics of rural transformation in emerging economies driven by domestic and international trends.

这个会议试图促使设立新的架构体制、方法和策略，以应付新兴经济国家由国内和国际趋势带动农村变化之动态所形成的重大挑战。

Through bringing together senior-level policy makers and public sector administrators, academia and civil society, we seek to share models, experiences, and innovations that work, including new and flexible approaches that leverage the forces of globalization for benefit of the rural poor.

通过高层政策决策者及国家部门的行政人员、学术界和民间组织，我们想分享模式、经验、成功的革新，包括利用全球化的力量转为利益农村贫穷人民的新的和灵活的方法。

We seek to strengthen understanding between countries facing similar challenges and to build new networks between common interest groups.

我们寻求和面对类似的问题的国家互相加强了解，以及在共同利益组织之间建立新的网络。

Key themes

重要主题

The program of the Conference will be organized around six themes.

会议的程序将围绕六个主题编排。

Theme 1. Human development and social inclusion. At the heart of our concern about the rural transformation in emerging economies is the question of what is its impact on the well-being and opportunities of rural people, households and communities. The issues of poverty, gender, ethnic, and income inequality are of paramount importance. Social protection strategies including income transfer schemes and skills and professional development are important as the pace and depth of the change is leaving millions behind. On the other hand, the rapid changes taking place demand new skills on the part of individuals, enterprises, organizations, and communities. It is questionable whether the existing strategies, including educational systems, are the most appropriate and effective. The development of indigenous knowledge systems and the integration of these skills with new thinking are also of crucial importance.

主题一。人类发展与社会融合。在新兴经济国家的农村变化的议题上，最受我们关注的是，农村变化对农村居民、村户和社区的幸福和机会将有些什麼衝击这一个问题。贫穷、性别、族裔及收入不平等都是最重要的议题。社会保护策略 (包括收入转移计划以及技能和专业发展) 是重要的，那是因为农村改变的步伐和程度正使数以百万计的人被抛离在後面。另一方面，正在急速的变化对个人、企业、组织和社区都需求新的技术。现有的策略，包括教育制度，是否最适合及有效也是令人怀疑的。发展当地的知识制度以及融合这些技术於新思维，也都是极为重要的。

Theme 2. Jobs and economic diversification. It appears that diversification of the rural economy beyond its agrarian tradition is both one of the primary results and one of the major drivers of the rural transformation taking place in emerging economies. Infrastructure, including ICTs, and the development of new economic alternatives such as processing and sustainable tourism feature as major enablers of economic diversification, as well as a condition for its social and economic effects to be more fairly distributed across the different sectors of the rural population. The Conference seeks to complement the discussion of non-farm employment and incomes by emphasizing how the dynamics of rural economic diversification are related to each of the four challenges discussed above.

主题二。工作及经济多样化。农村经济超越本身农耕传统的多样化，似乎是新兴经济国家农村改变的其中一个重要的结果以及是其中一个主要的发动机。包括资讯及通讯科技 (ICTs) 的基础设施和发展新经济的不同方案，例如加工和可持续的旅游业，成为促成经济多样化的主要元素，同时也是平均分配到农村人口各个领域的社会和经济效果的一个条件。这个会议强调农村经济多样化的动态如何关连到以上的四项挑战，以寻求补充以上有关非农耕职业与收入的讨论。

Theme 3. Agriculture and food. While the rural economies of the emerging countries have diversified and will continue to do so, agriculture and food production continues to be the most important rural economic activity. Under this theme, it is expected that the Conference will consider: (a) the dynamics of change in the agrifood systems in emerging economies, (b) how agrifood systems are contributing, or could contribute to meeting one or more of the four challenges described above, and (c) the socio-economic restructuring and service support required to nurture the sector.

主题三。农业与食物。当新兴经济国家农村的经济已实行了多样化并且继续下去，农业和食物生产仍然会是最重要的农村经济活动。在这个主题下，期待这个会议将会考虑：（1）新兴经济国家农产食品体制改变的动态，（2）农产食品体制如何迎合上述四项其中一或多项挑战，及（3）为了发展这个行业所需要的社会经济之重新组织和支援服务。

Theme 4. Environmental services and energy. The provision of environmental services and of clean and renewable energy appears as new demands are being placed on rural societies in emerging economies. Many hopes for new rural development options are placed on the continued growth of these service functions. Yet, there are also important questions raised about the impact of these nascent industries on food provision and food prices, on trade through new non-trade tariffs, or on the trade-off between poverty reduction and environmental conservation objectives. The Conference will present and discuss the dynamics of these new rural services and their actual or potential contribution to the four challenges.

主题四。环境服务与能源。确认环境服务及清洁和可再生能源是新兴经济国家农村社会的新的需要。很多新的农村发展的多种办法，还须期望这些服务功能持续成长。但是，一些重要的疑问也有提出来，有关这些新开展的工业对食物提供和食物价的影响、通过新的非贸易关税对贸易的影响，或者是对缓解贫穷与环境保护两个目标之间协调的影响。这个会议将表述及讨论这些新的农村服务的动态和这些服务对四项挑战的实际或可能的贡献。

Theme 5. Urbanization and rural – urban linkages. Unprecedented rural-urban migration is taking place in many emerging economy countries. Rural areas are increasingly interlinked with cities. It is probably the case that sustainable rural development depends on how urbanization is managed as well as the quality and strength of rural-urban linkages. Under this theme, the Conference will have contributions that will help in understanding the dynamics of demographic change, industrialization, skills change and migration. It will recognize the scale of rural-urban migration which in turn impacts on local and global environmental issues, and discuss the dynamics of rural-urban linkages. It will explore how rural areas may both benefit from linkages as well as minimize the negative effects of migration on the rural poor and the environment.

主题五。城市化与农村和城市之间的接连。前所未有的农城迁徙正在很多新兴经济国家发生。农村地方与城市之间的休戚相关正在加强。相信可持续的农村发展是要看城市化如何进行以及农村和城市之间接连的质素与强度。在这个主题下，这个会议将有所发表，以加强对人口统计变化、工业化、技术变化与迁徙种种动态的了解。会议将确认农村向城市迁徙的规模（而这种规模却又影响到当地及全球性的环境议题），并且讨论农村和城市之间接连的动态。会议也将会探讨农村地方如何从接连中受惠以及减轻迁徙对农村贫困人口和环境的影响。

Theme 6. Governance, policy and institutions. What changes take place or fail to do so; why do they occur in certain places and not in others; the distribution of the opportunities, benefits and costs of the transformation; and the effectiveness of policy attempts to deal with the consequences of change, are all dependent to a large extent on the nature and quality of governance systems, policy processes and formal and informal rural institutions. Recommendations related to the previous five themes can be reduced to naïve and technocratic illusions if they are not accompanied by an understanding of governance, policy and institutional issues. This theme includes specific reference to the challenges of policy coordination across different policy sectors and agencies, as well as between different levels of government (national, provincial, local). Last, but certainly not least, the questions of forms of rural development support programs, participation and real stakeholder engagement, and social control and accountability are important topics in Theme 6 of the Conference.

主题六。治理、政策与制度。什麼改革实现或没有实现；为什麼改革祇有在一些地方实现，而不在其他地方；机会的分配、改变的利益与代价；以及试图应付改革的後果之政策成效，这一切都极度依赖治理体系的性质和质素、政策程序及正式和非正式的农村制度。如果缺乏对治理、政策与制度这些议题的认识，任何与上述五项主题有关的建议祇会变成天真和技术官僚的幻想。这一项主题也会特別提到跨越不同的政策部门与代理机构以及各级政府（国家、省和地方）之间在政策协调上的问题。最後，但也是同样的重要，支持农村发展计划的形式问题、参与及真正的利益相关者的承担，以及社会控制和问责，都是本议会中第六项主题的重要题目。

Contributions

对会议的贡献

The Conference will feature:

- Inaugural session
- Four keynote presentations by distinguished scholars and policy makers of international stature
- Approximately 70 paper presentations, of which about 30 will be invited and the rest will be selected from open submissions.
- A mix of plenary and parallel working sessions
- A synthesis panel at the end of the conference to draw the main results, conclusions and recommendations.

The conference will offer simultaneous translation in English, Portuguese, and Mandarin Chinese.

本会议将包括以下特别项目：

- 开幕式
- 由国际知名的卓越学者和政策制订人士作出 4 份报告
- 约 70 份文稿，其中 30 份是预约的，其馀则由公开投稿中挑选。
- 全体会议和同时进行的工作会议
- 会议最後是由一个综合小组决定主要的成果、结论和建议。

这次会议将提供同步英语、葡萄牙语或中国国语翻译。

Participants

会议与会者

Up to 350 participants with over 70% from emerging economy countries and 30% from other developing and OECD countries. Conference participants, as both presenters and attendees, will represent: political figures from the large emerging economy countries of Brazil, China, India and South Africa; national government representatives; provincial/regional governors; associations of rural peoples and civil society organizations; natural resources managers; academics and policy think tanks; private sector, including banking institutions and business associations; International Financial Institutions and other development agencies.

将会有 350 位，其中 70%以上是来自新兴经济国家，30%则来自经济合作发展组织 (OECD) 的成员国。与会者包括发表者与出席者，代表：巴西、中国、印度和南非四个新兴经济大国的政府官员；

国家代表；省级或地区长官；农村组织和民间社会组织；自然资源管理层；学术界和政策智库；私人行业，包括银行和商会；国际金融机构及其他发展代理机构。

Expected outcomes

预期效果

Participants will have gained exposure to a range of experiences and innovative practices on rural development, drawn from emerging economy countries and, where relevant, key selected experiences from the OECD countries. They will have had the opportunity to meet with and work together with peer groups in other countries, forging informal and potentially formal common interest networks.

会议与会者将会听到一连串的体验和新兴经济国家农村发展的创新实践，以及从经济合作发展组织的成员国挑选出来的重要体验。他们将有机会和其他国家同类组织的人士认识和合作，促进非正式的及可能会是正式的共同利益网络。

It is hoped that the Conference will generate a communiqué or joint statement on rural dynamics, economic growth and the reduction of inequality.

One year after the Conference, it is hoped that:

- Some level of cooperation between the different stakeholder groups in the different countries/regions will be forged to take forward the agenda to foster rural change and transformation processes and to cooperate for shared learning.
- Outcomes will feed into the agenda of national and regional policy makers and other interested development partners, including the International Financial Institutions.

希望这个会议将会产生一份有关农村的动态、经济成长及减少不平等的公报或联合声明。

会议一年後，期望：

- 加速各国或地区不同的利益相关者组织之间在某个层面上合作，以促成农村的改革和变化过程以及为共同学习而合作的议程。
- 会议结果将灌注於国家和地区政策制订者以及其他有兴趣的发展夥伴（包括国际金融机构）的议程中。

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