Land Management Reform for Sustainable Urbanization Development: The Case in China and Its Implications for Other Developing Countries

Rosy Liao Rong
China Land Science Society
China Land Surveying and Planning Institute
Rosyliao@outlook.com

China is on the track of accelerating industrialization and urbanization

- Industrialization and urbanization accelerated since 1993
- Urban population percentage increased greatly (53.7% urban population in 2013) --1.02% annual growth rate
- Urbanization is behind Industrialization

Education
Health care
Social welfare

35%–36% Real Urbanization Ratio
Concepts to better understand Urbanization

- Economic development (Industrialization)
- agricultural modernization
- Manufacturing
- High-tech Industry
- Service sector
- Keyword: economic level

- Rural to urban migration
- (population-based urbanization statistics)
- Keyword: population

- Urban land expansion
- (conversion from non-built-up land to built-up land)
- Keyword: Land conversion

Land urbanization vs. population urbanization

- Urban Land expansion ratio
- urban population growth ratio

- proportion of manufacturing Industry Land Use high
- Proportion of land use for livable environment low

- Rural built-up Land increased
- Rural population decreased

Unreasonable land use structure:

- inefficient land use in urban and rural area
Challenges

- inefficient land use in urban and rural area
- Unreasonable land use structure

New-type of Urbanization Strategy in China

In the beginning of 2014, China released National New-Type Urbanization Plan (2014-2020).

- large population
- relative shortage of resource
- fragile ecological environment
- unbalanced development between urban and rural areas

KEY POINTS OF NEW TYPE OF URBANIZATION and LAND MANAGEMENT REFORM

- To orderly promote population urbanization. (ECONOMIC GROWTH, EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING)
- To optimize the layout and pattern of urbanization. (Land use planning: zoning---- further strictly protect cultivated land or ecology.)
- To vigorously promote intensive and conservative land use. (land use regulation)
- To establish a unified urban-rural built-up land market to ensure that farmers could share the land value-added income equally according to land use plan and “afterwards social support”
Implications of China’s urbanization and land use planning for developing countries

Spatial data infrastructure
- (geodetic and geographic data, land use data, cadastral data, land title data)

Spatial planning or land use planning system
- (upper level: strategic plan
- Lower level: zoning plan for land use regulation)

Formulation
- Political views
- Land policies from different sectors
- Others

Implementation Tools:
- Land Consolidation
- Village Renewal
- Land use norms and indicators
- 3S monitoring

Formulation
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- Others

Sustainability
- Rural and urban Integration

3S monitoring
- Remote sensing
- Geographic information system
- Global positioning system

Thank you for your attention!
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