3M (Matters)

What are the implications of China's agricultural development experiences to Africa

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Telling stories: learning from the field





•2009-2015

National Conditions for Agricultural Development (Ye, 2015)



▲ Summary: scant quantity of arable land per capita, low quality of arable land in general 人多地少



Figure 1: Drop of poverty incidence with different standards in China

The 1st M: Agriculture Matters

Basic national condition identified: big population with limited lands (人多地少)

- **learning from history**: political and social turbulence due to hunger and famine
- "food and hunger" (吃饭问题) has been regarded as the construction of their governing legitimacy in the modern nation state building process.

"never be let loose"(决不放松): "food is god for the people (民以食为天)" & "agriculture is the foundation of national economy (农业立国)".

- Mao: "taking grain as the key link (以粮为纲)"
- Deng: ''whoever with food has everything (谁有了粮食,谁就有了一切)''
- Jiang: "keeping close attention on food security as always (始终抓得很紧很紧)"
- Hu: "food issue is always a top priority (粮食问题始终是头等大事)"
- Xi: "Our heart will be at peace if with food at hands (手中有粮,心中不慌)"



1939年在延安杨家岭和农民谈话 wxx200310.blog.163.com

Mao's Era





江泽民和邓小平

Deng's +Jiang's Eras

Hu's +Xi's eras

Agro-farming Culture: intensive farming knowledge, skills, governance, social structure





11.2 Percentage share of gross output value by sector in China (1980–2010) Source: SSB 2011

(1)Grain production and food security
(2) Diversification of agriculture beyond grain
(3)Development of a non-farm economy and urbanised society beyond agriculture

The 2nd M: Implementation matters

 $T_{\text{he determination to change AND}} T_{\text{he courage to overcome difficulties}} \\ Sound institutional architecture}$



The 2nd M: Implementation matters

- Prioritisation of the agricultural development agenda in the five-year national development plans. guarantees the fiscal funding and public investment channelled into agriculture.
- Long-term technological strategic and other sector-wide development plans also have agricultural components that orient the priority.
- **The party and administrative system** dedicated to agricultural policy consultation, policy making, funding, implementation, monitoring and adjustment.
- **Different ministries** related to agriculture also develop their own sector plans for financing and other inputs. These plans are coordinated by the National Development and Reform Commission under the overall direction of the LGORW.
- The ministry of finance follows the plans to draft budgets, and then all plans and budgets are submitted to the People's Congress for final approval.
- **Overseas or on-the-job training** broadens staff horizons and sharpens insights through continuous learning. All senior leaders, such as provincial vice-governors or senior county officials, have to attend full-time training in agricultural development at a university or col-lege for six months to one year.

Entry point, or Priority

- infrastructure?
- Technologies?
- eductations on skills...?
- It should be country-context specific.

The 3rd M: Synergies matters





-AROARETER, CARLER LINDAShan2008.blog.163.com







The 3rd M: Synergies matters

- synergies among government, public/small farmers, and market/enterprises, along with the research and extension system.
- collective action network

Implications

- agriculture-led industralisation experiences
- developmental state construction
- reshaping the relationship between national and international...noval knowledge on international development regime...