

Report comparing circumstances of your country with those of Japan

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1. Regarding agricultural instruction targeted at agricultural workers (based on your observations of Agricultural Improvement Centers and Agricultural Cooperatives)

- (1) What kind of impression did you have when you observed the agricultural training systems for agricultural workers in Japan? (Please write your impressions from the perspective of both superior aspects and areas you thought to be problems.)

(Superior aspects)
1) Training for promotion personnel and technical specialist in technology, management and regional planning to resolve regional problems on their own; 2) The agricultural workers have higher overall knowledge of agriculture, equipped with higher scientific and technological facilities, and pay more attention to environment problems; 3) Have labor saving techniques and comfortable work wear; 4) Farmers are more independent; 5) Close cooperation with related research and testing site, administrative department, agricultural committees; 6) Sales promotion.
(Areas thought to be problems)
Decreased work force -- Encourage young people into agricultural production, and let the old aged farmers to enjoy their life easily.

- (2) Are there organizations or agencies in your country that carry out agricultural training for agricultural workers? If so, please indicate in the space below the name of said organization, its positioning (in other words, whether it is a national or regional government organization, or a public foundation, etc.), comparing the work its carries out with the situation in Japan. If there is no such organization in your country, please indicate your own opinions about whether such on organization is necessary in your country, and whether it is possible for such a system to be introduced, and so on.

1) Department of Science, Technology and Education of Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Management Officer College/ Training Center Town Enterprise Management Officer College Farm and Land Reclamation Management Officer College Agricultural School of Broadcast Through Radio and Television Officer Training Center in Poverty Area 2) Agricultural universities/colleges, and other related agencies They are national government organization, organized and distributed in different scales (nation, province, local/city, county, countryside/town), to provide agricultural management training for officers, agricultural sciences-technology for technicians and agricultural sciences-technology knowledge for farmers in order to form a team of agricultural science and technology with different level groups. In the 'Tenth-five year' plan of national agriculture education development, it is stipulated that the main works are farmer's sciences-technology training to improve their science and technology knowledge level, professional education to train primary and assistant agricultural technicians, agricultural continued education to improve the overall quality of government officer teams, and strengthen the support and instruction to high agricultural education. Nowadays, there are 'ecological agriculture and sustainable development of agriculture training' for agricultural officers and technicians and 'Young Farmer Training Project', 'Green Certification Project' and 'Agricultural Technology into Door with Broadcasts' for farmers, and received good effects in agricultural

development.

In Japan, the aim of training is to cultivate active and independent farmers, to provide training in scientific technology and know-how to be used in the resolution of problems facing farmers currently and in future as well; In China, it is to improve farmers' science and technology knowledge level, and most farmers are waiting for government decisions and support, they are passive in agriculture improvement and reform by themselves. We have similar aspect, such as improving education and training at agricultural university, introduce the latest technology and management methods, different level training for different personnel, pay more attention to female and young farmers, etc.

- (3) Are there matters that you would like to know more about in terms of the agricultural training system in Japan? If so, please indicate in the space below.

What kinds of training projects for farmers are implemented in Japan recently?

2. Regarding the Technology Support Association in the Land Improvement Program (based on observation of the Land Improvement Program Association Federation)

- (1) What kind of impression did you have when you observed the Land Improvement Program Association Federation, an organization that carries out technological support for the Land Improvement Program in Japan? (Please write your impressions from the perspective of both superior aspects and areas you thought to be problems.)

(Superior aspects)

- 1) Land improvement programs are transparent by making all plans clear to farmers;
- 2) Pay more attention to the living environment in agricultural communities;
- 3) Rural sewage systems;
- 4) Farm land regulation for irrigation and management easily;
- 5) Internet GIS worksheet for management of land improvement zones

(Areas thought to be problems)

Increasing abounded arable land (rational utilization)

- (2) Are there organizations or agencies in your country that carry out technological support for land improvement programs? If so, please indicate in the space below the name of said organization, its positioning (in other words, whether it is a national or regional government organization, or a public foundation, etc.), comparing the work its carries out with the situation in Japan. If there is no such organization in your country, please indicate your own opinions about whether such on organization is necessary in your country, and whether it is possible for such a system to be introduced, and so on.

1) Ministry of Agriculture

Department of Science, Technology and Education

Department of Farm Mechanization

Science and Technology Development Center

National Agricultural Technology Extension Service Center

China Farms and Land Reclamation Economy Study and Technology Development Center

Academy of Chinese Agriculture

2) Ministry of Science and Technology

Department of Rural and Social Development

China Agricultural Technology Association

3) Agricultural universities/colleges, and others

They are government organization in different levels (from national to countryside). They provide technology, practical instruction, personnel training, new variety extension, market information, and so on, through activities such as experiment and demonstration sites, 'village-agricultural association cooperation', 'science and technology down to village', 'high agricultural technology exhibition', and so on.

- (3) Are there matters that you would like to know more about in terms of the technological support association in the Land Improvement Program? If so, please indicate in the space below.

1) Agricultural tax system to motivate farming production
 2) Regulations and management of natural river water, especially in dry season or water shortage period (There are no flows in the lower reaches of the Yellow River in some period)

3. Regarding plans and implementation of the Land Improvement Program (based on observation of the Oide and Hojo Dune District of Land Improvement)

- (1) What impressions did you have when you observed the Land Improvement Program plans and methods of implementation in Japan? (Please write your impressions from the perspective of both superior aspects and areas you thought to be problems.)

(Superior aspects)

- 1) Trees planting to preserve land and water resources in the early times
 2) Drainage channel system for cleaning water;
 3) Land area planning and equipment control of irrigation system;

(Areas thought to be problems)

Lower agricultural income because of the challenges of global market

- (2) What impressions did you have when you observed the organization and management systems of the land improvement zones that carried out the planning and implementation of the Land Improvement Program in Japan? (Please write your impressions from the perspective of both superior aspects and areas you thought to be problems.)

(Superior aspects)

- 1) Cultivate unique agricultural production in different regions according to its characteristics and resources;
 2) Good utilization of sand dune land;
 3) Very Good maintenance of public facilities by farmers

(Areas thought to be problems)

Tight budget -- reduced cost of management and maintenance and low salaries of staff would effect the implementation of land improvement program and motivation of agricultural production

- (3) Are there organizations or agencies in your country that carry out planning and implementation of land improvement programs? If so, please indicate in the space below the name of said organization, its positioning (in other words, whether it is a national or regional government organization, or a public foundation, etc.), comparing the work it carries out with the situation in Japan. If there is no such organization in your country, please indicate your own opinions about whether such an organization is necessary in your country, and whether it is possible for such a system to be introduced, and so on.

1) Ministry of Land and Resources

2) Ministry of Agriculture

Department of Developing Planning

Bureau of State Farms and Land Reclamation

Department of Crop Production

3) Other related agencies

They are national government organization, organized and distributed in different scales (province, local, city, county, countryside and town). They make investigation, evaluation and planning of land resources to protect the cultivated land and to make greater contribution to agriculture development, study and put forth major technical measures for the development of farming, and provide policy measures for the protection, supplement and improvement of arable land, etc. They adhere the principle 'never slackening grain production and actively developing a

diversified economy', make full use of various resources and increase the supply of meat, eggs, milk products, aquatic products, vegetables and fruit, and pay attention to the protection of agricultural resources and the improvement of the ecological environment to realize the sustainable development of agriculture.

So Japan and China have similar aspect in land improvement program, such as stable food supply, promote environmentally responsible agriculture and sustainable development, agriculture industry, regional unique agriculture, serve the consumer's needs, etc. In order to protect ecological environment, we return the slop farming land to grass and forest. We also have 'Harvest Project', 'Vegetable Basket Project', 'Green Food Project', 'Three-hundred Project', 'Spark Project', 'Poverty Relief Program', 'Company/enterprise—production site—production family system', etc. to improve agriculture production and economy.

- (4) Are there matters that you would like to know more about in terms of the planning and implementation of the Land Improvement Program? If so, please indicate in the space below.

The natural conditions of Hojo (wind erosion?) and Oide (water erosion?) district in the early times, and it's harness process and measures (in order to compare with that of Loess Plateau in China for some control ideas)

4 Regarding UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa)

- (1) Has your country joined the convention? If so, when did your country join?

Yes, China joined the convention in 1997

- (2) Is your present agency working concerning the convention? If so, what work is your present agency doing?

Yes.

The main work of our institute is to develop knowledge and technology in comprehensive harness of soil erosion and in regionally sustainable development to serve comprehensive management, ecological environment construction and sustainable agriculture in soil erosion region. The on-going research projects cover the following themes:

- 1) Predict soil loss and the ways to prevent and control soil erosion;
- 2) Evaluation of regional nature resources and rational use of the resources;
- 3) Environment evolution mechanism of the degenerated ecosystem and technology of restoring vegetation;
- 4) Dry land farming system for increasing productivity;
- 5) Planning and engineering technique in soil and water conservation and water-saving irrigation technique.

- (3) Regarding the prevention of desertification, what do you expect of Japan? The report of Japan can be read with the following URL.

(<http://www.unccd.int/cop/reports/developed/2000/japan-eng.pdf>)

- 1) Pay attention to the local people who suffer the desertification troubles, directly support project in local can reduce many links, save fund and also be more effective, and provide technique support of sand land utilization (Tottori sand dune farming).
- 2) Establish research fund to researchers who engaged in desertification issues, especially to the younger people, they would be more responsible to their research work.

5 If you have other opinions or impressions based on site observation, please indicate them in the space below.

- 1) Very good historical heritage of irrigation facilities and it's improvement and maintenance form generation to generation.
- 2) Strong environmental preservation consciousness of farmers