

GIAHS/NIAHS and Rural Development Policy in Korea

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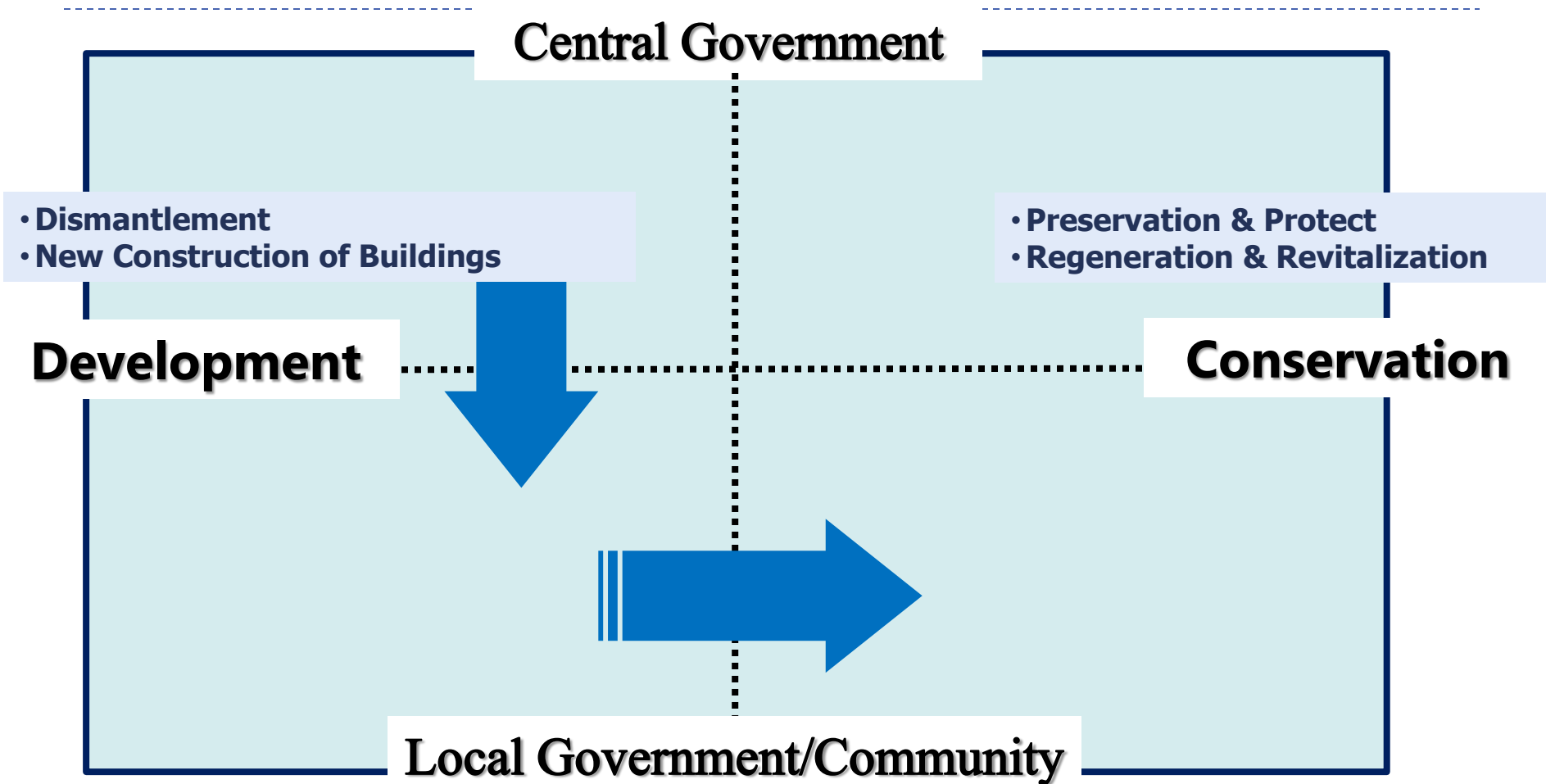
Backgrounds

- ❖ The trend of **Rural development Policy** was mainly oriented to economic growth over the past 50 years.
 - There are positive effects and negative effects.
 - The negative effect became constraint factors for leading new style of development.

- ❖ It is necessary to shift paradigm of rural development policy in order to reduce negative effects and start new rural development strategies.
 - It is crucial to draw new rural policy accepting value of agricultural heritage systems which was introduced in Korea.



Conservation -Oriented Rural Development



Rural Policy should be oriented to community participation and Conservation

Review of Rural Development Policy

1960's of Rural Development

- **Increasing Food Production**

1970's~ Middle of 1980's

- **'Saemaeul' Movement (New Community Movement)**

Late 1980's ~ Early 2000's

- **Improving rural living conditions**

After that(from middle of 2000's)

- **Improving quality of community's life**
- **Finding & Utilizing of rural resources**



Example : 'SAEMAUL' Movement

❖ The New Community Movement

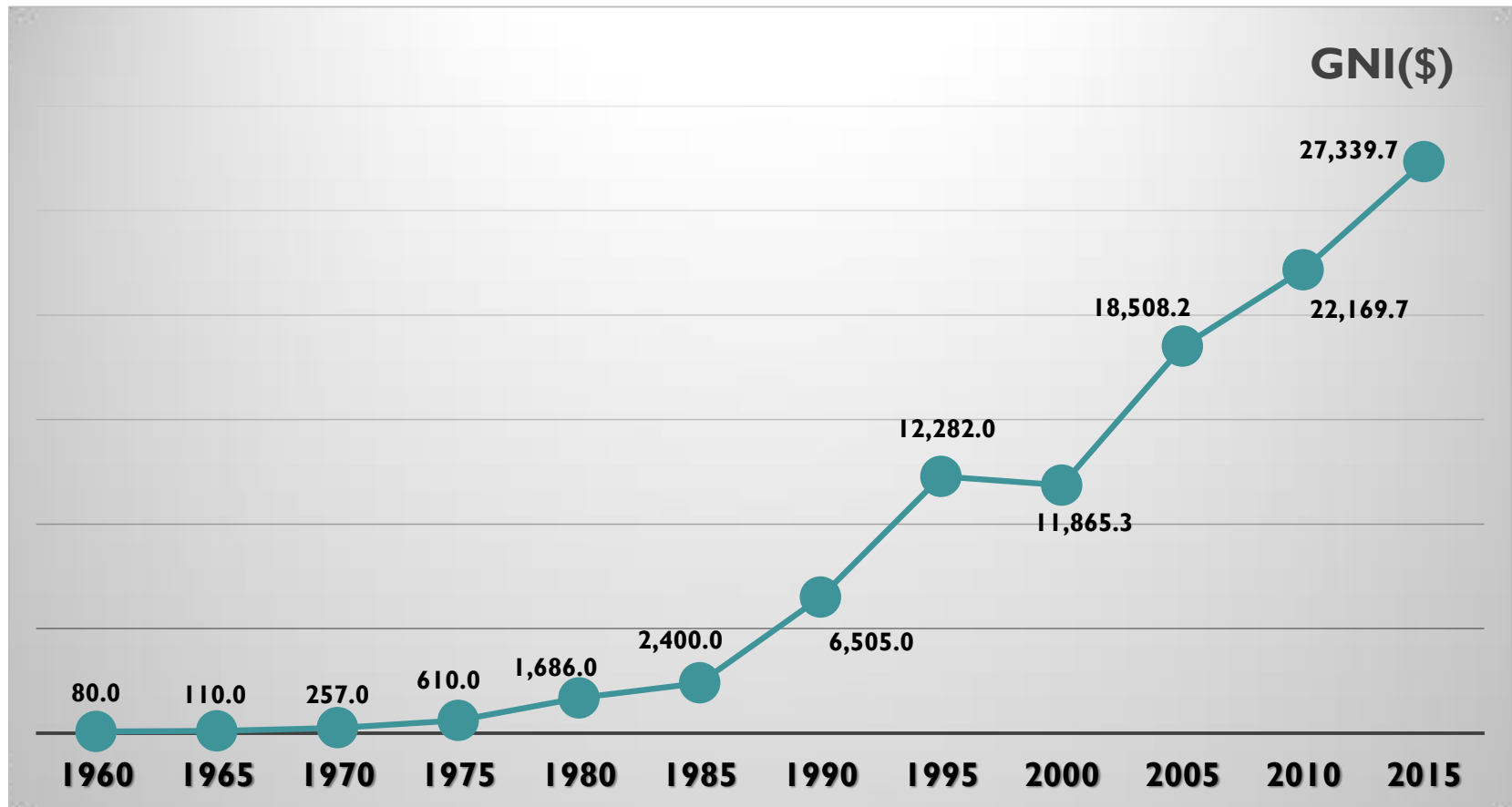
- **Government strongly led the movement**
- **All rural community engaged in the movement**
- **Integrated Rural Development**
 - **Food Productivity**
 - **Village Infrastructure**
 - **Work Ethics**



(source: *The Memory of World UNESCO in Korea, KTV films,*)

Achievement 1. Income Increase

❖ Increase of National Income



Achievement 2. Improving Living Environment

❖ 1960's Housing Facilities



Rate of Household Utilizing Village Well and Common Tap: 81.2%



Rate of House equipped with flush toilets: 0.1%

Achievement 2. Improving Living Environment

❖ 2010's Rural Housing Facilities



**Rate of house
equipped with
modern style of
kitchen : 96.9%**



**Use Rate of Water
Supply Systems
: 84.4%**



**Use Rate of flush
Toilet: : 85.6%**



**Rate of House
equipped with
bathing facilities
: 96.2%**

(source: KREI, 2015)

Achievement 2. Improving Living Environment

❖ Recent Living Environment



Strengthen the linkage between Center and rural areas: improving the accessibility of cultural, welfare, and medical facilities.



Most villagers can be accessible to various kind of facilities (Approx. 60min)

Achievement 3. Rural Resources Utilization

- ❖ **Agricultural sector put in a difficult situation due to FTA**
- ❖ **Rural resources utilization was based on rural development**
 - **Rural Tourism (Green Tourism) : Experiencing Rural Area & Life**
 - **Use of Rural Amenities Resource**
 - **6th Agricultural Industrialization**



But, it is still focused on raising rural income and establishing the infrastructure of settlement environment.



Issues of Rural Development

❖ Reckless Development

Reckless Development



Accommodation



Plant(Factory)



Livestock Facilities



Issues of Rural Development

❖ Development Approach Regardless of Agricultural Heritages

River Improvement



Increase of Fallow Ground



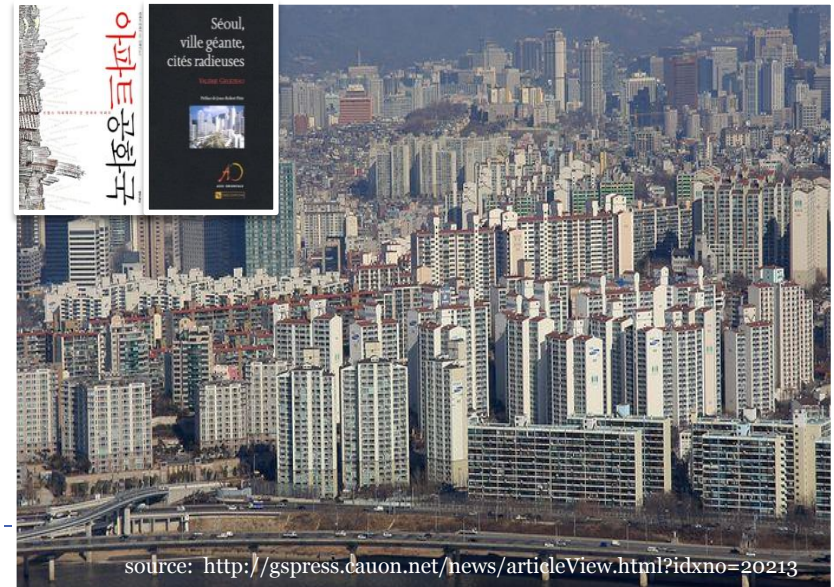
Facilities related Rural Tourism



Issues of Rural Development

❖ Destruction of Traditional Houses

- Ruined 99% of traditional houses for about 30~40 years
- French geologist, *Valerie Gelezeau* called Korea as “Giant city of apartment” in her book, 『Séoul, ville géante, cités radieuses』



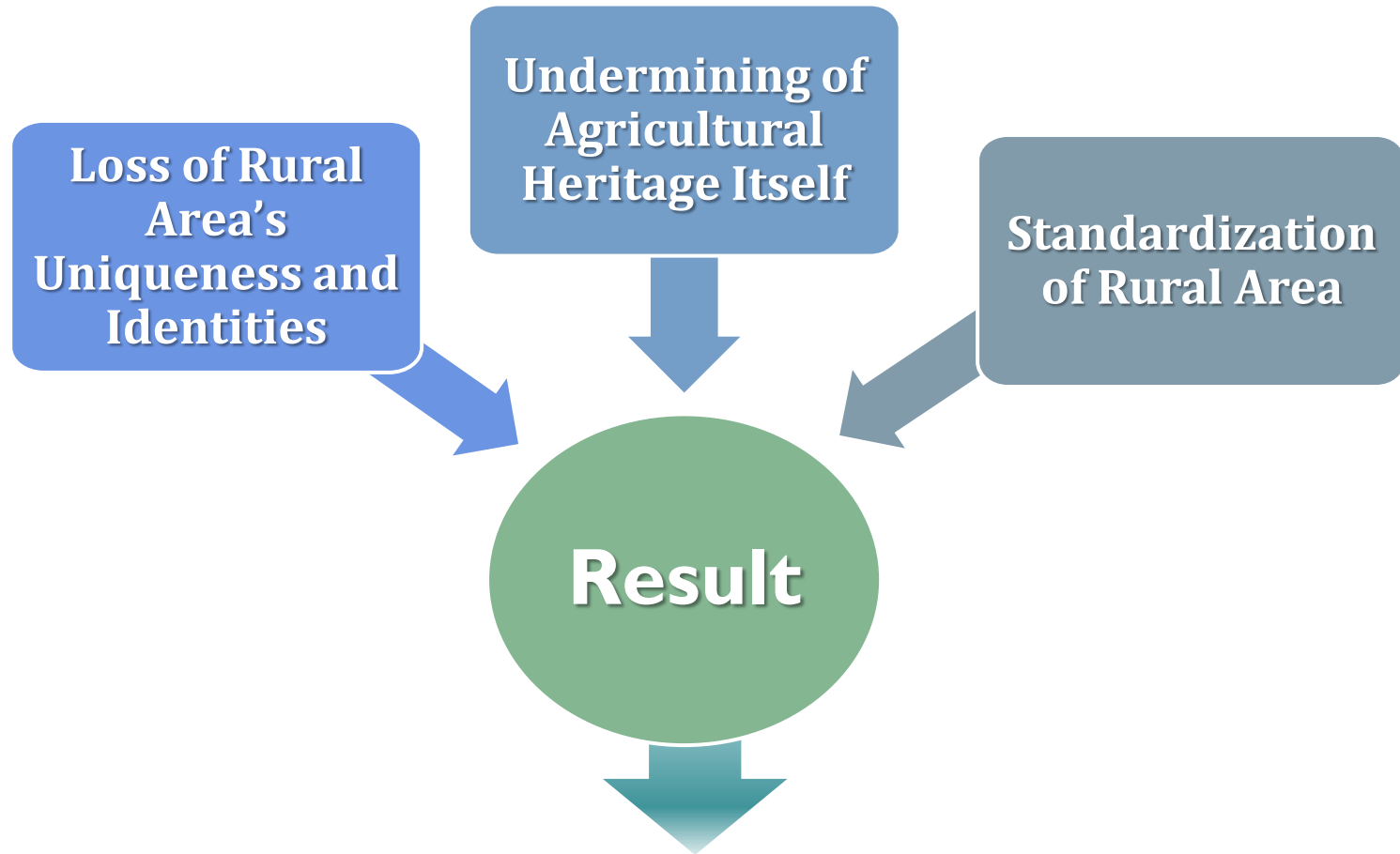
Issues of Rural Development

❖ Change of Spatial Structure in a Rural Area

- Destruction of traditional elements like brick(stone) wall, rural village forest.
- Demolition of traditional shamanistic space like village shrine (*Seonghwangdang*)



Issues of Rural Development



Direction of Rural Development



Direction of New Rural Policy

- ❖ **Strengthen Linkage Between Agricultural Heritages and Rural Policy**
- ❖ **Pursuit Conservation Oriented Approach of Rural Development Policy**



Set up New Goals, Approach, and Strategies



Directions of New Rural Policy

Goals

- **Agricultural Heritages' Value-Oriented Development**

New Approaches

- **Improvement of Competitiveness of Rural Area(in terms of landscape & ecology)**
- **Enhancement of Empowerment of Rural Residents(in terms of residents' capabilities, transmission of traditional culture and information system)**

Practical Strategies

- **Expansion of Rural Development Area**
 - **Local Governance(Local People, Governor, Enterprise etc.)**
 - **Expansion of Agricultural Heritage Systems Designated by Local Government**
 - **Development of Preserve & Use Model(e.g. Eco-museum)**
 - **Establishing Land Use Planning System of Rural Area**
-



Example of Policy ① Restoration of Storks, *YESAN* : Recognizing of Importance of Biodiversity

EXTINCT

The Extinction of Oriental Stork(1971)



Released into Nature(2015)



Laid eggs in Nature(2016.04)

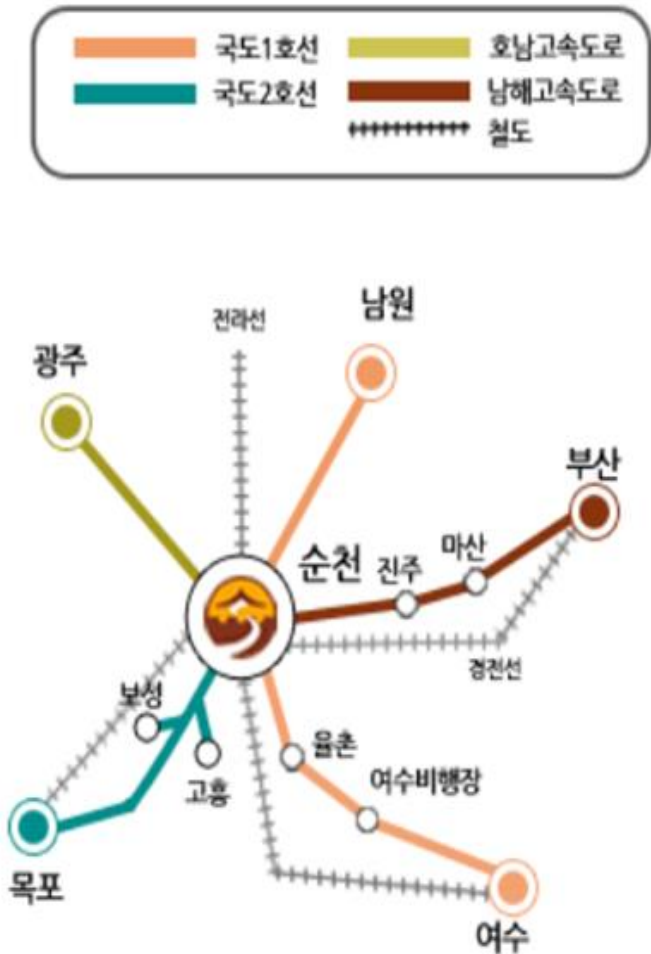


Succeed in hatching in Nature(2016.05.23)

Example of Policy ② : Restoration of Habitat for a white-Naped Crane, *KIMPO* (2016)



A Growth Example : '*SUNCHEON*'



- ◆ From Seoul to Suncheon : 320km
- ◆ About 3hr20mins by KTX

Source: Suncheon Bay National Garden

A Growth Example : '*SUNCHEON*'

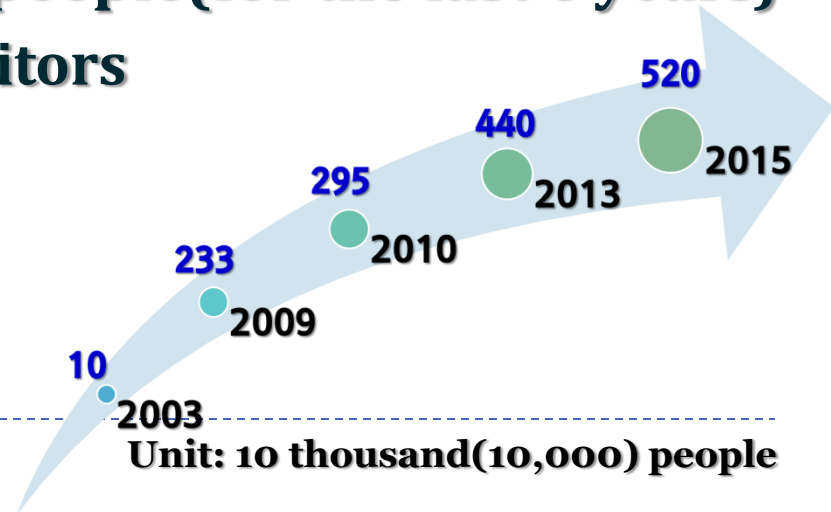
❖ Reverse the Trend of Development

- '*Suncheon*' became a good growth example through conservation instead of development.

❖ Direct and Indirect Effects on the Region

- An indirect effect on regional economy: Annually 120 billion won/year
- Population Growth: 10,000 people(for the last 6 years)
- Increase of the number of visitors
 - 100 thousand people(2003)
 - 5.2million people(2015)

Resource: The Korea Economic Daily(2015.05.03)



A Growth Example : '*SUNCHEON*'

Korea's Ecological Capital, *SUNCHEON*



The Harmony of Sea, Tideflat(mudflat),
Reeds , and Garden



source: <http://pppp27.tistory.com>

A Growth Example : '*SUNCHEON*'



source: <http://www.mcst.go.kr/>



source: <http://ggoggofarm.tistory.com>



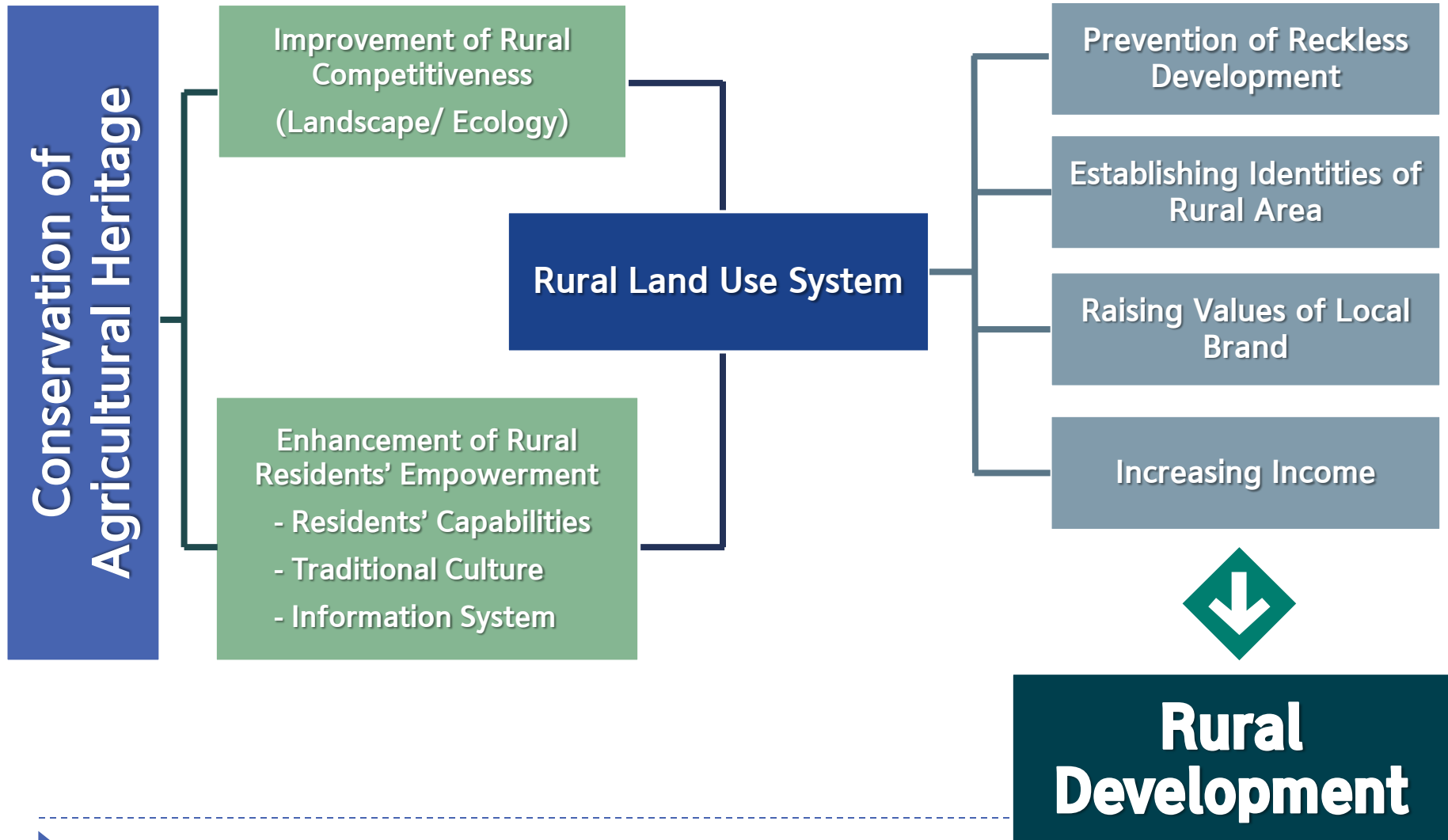
Source: <http://www.newsfarm.co.kr/mobile/article.html?no=10181>

Expected Effects

- ❖ Establishing identity of Korea's rural area based on the concept of Agricultural Heritage
- ❖ Growth through conservation
- ❖ Eliminating the dysfunction resulted from development oriented policy
- ❖ Join '*Sustainable Development*' movement : Prevention of global warming



Conservation of Agricultural Heritage



Conclusion

- ❖ ***‘Conservation’*** can lead new growth of the rural area.
- ❖ I think it is time to attempt new growth based on ***‘Conservation’***, rather than ***‘Destruction’***.



Thank You !

