

Eco-civilization Strategy and Rural Development

——Policy Interpretation of China's Modern Agriculture

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2017. 9. 25

Part 1

Why does China deepen the supply-side reform?

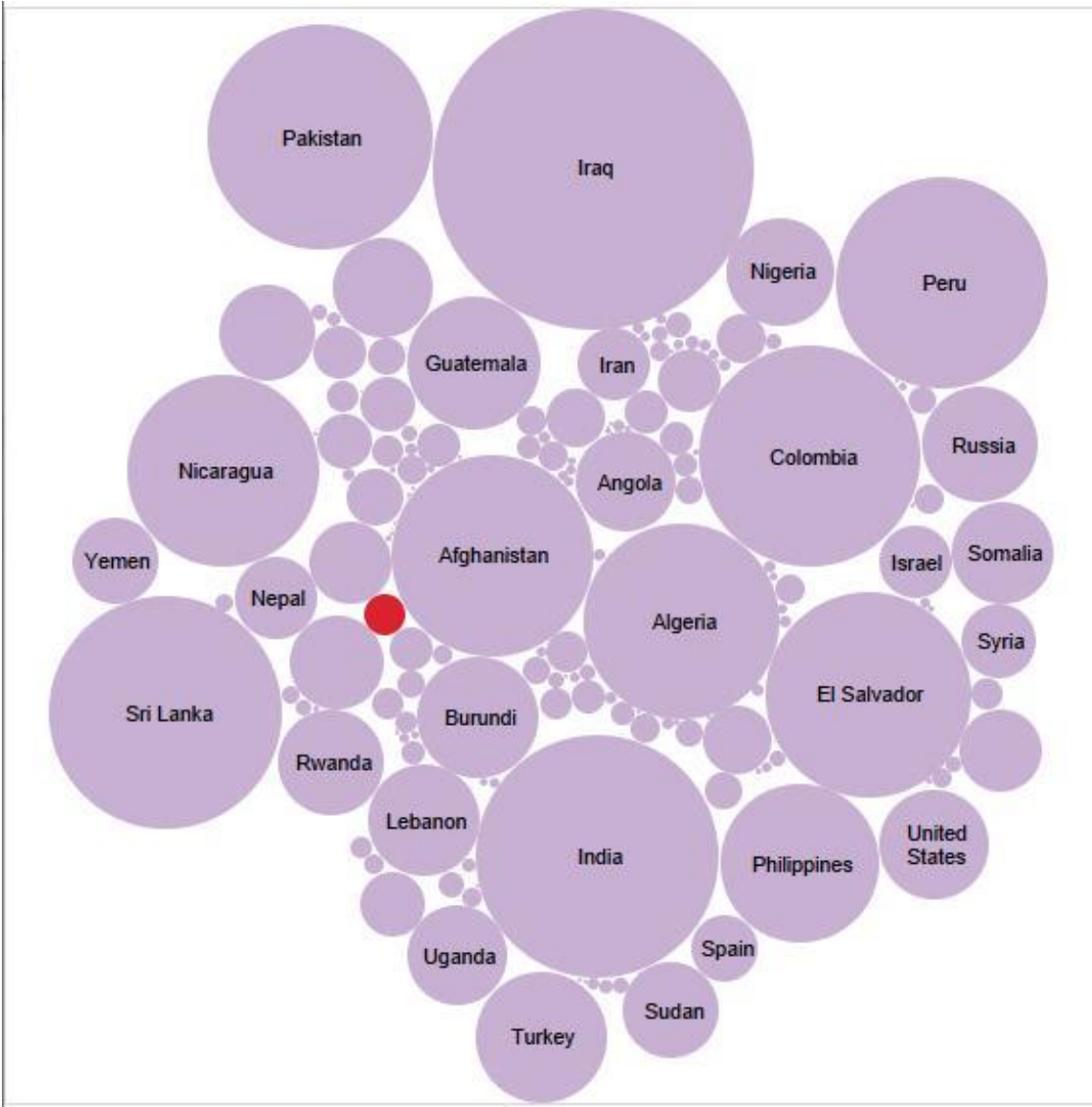
Under the pressure of dual surplus of industry capital and financial capital, the supply-side reform can change nothing but the means of production

Will humans' greed destroy humans under the strong stimulation of radical developmentalism?

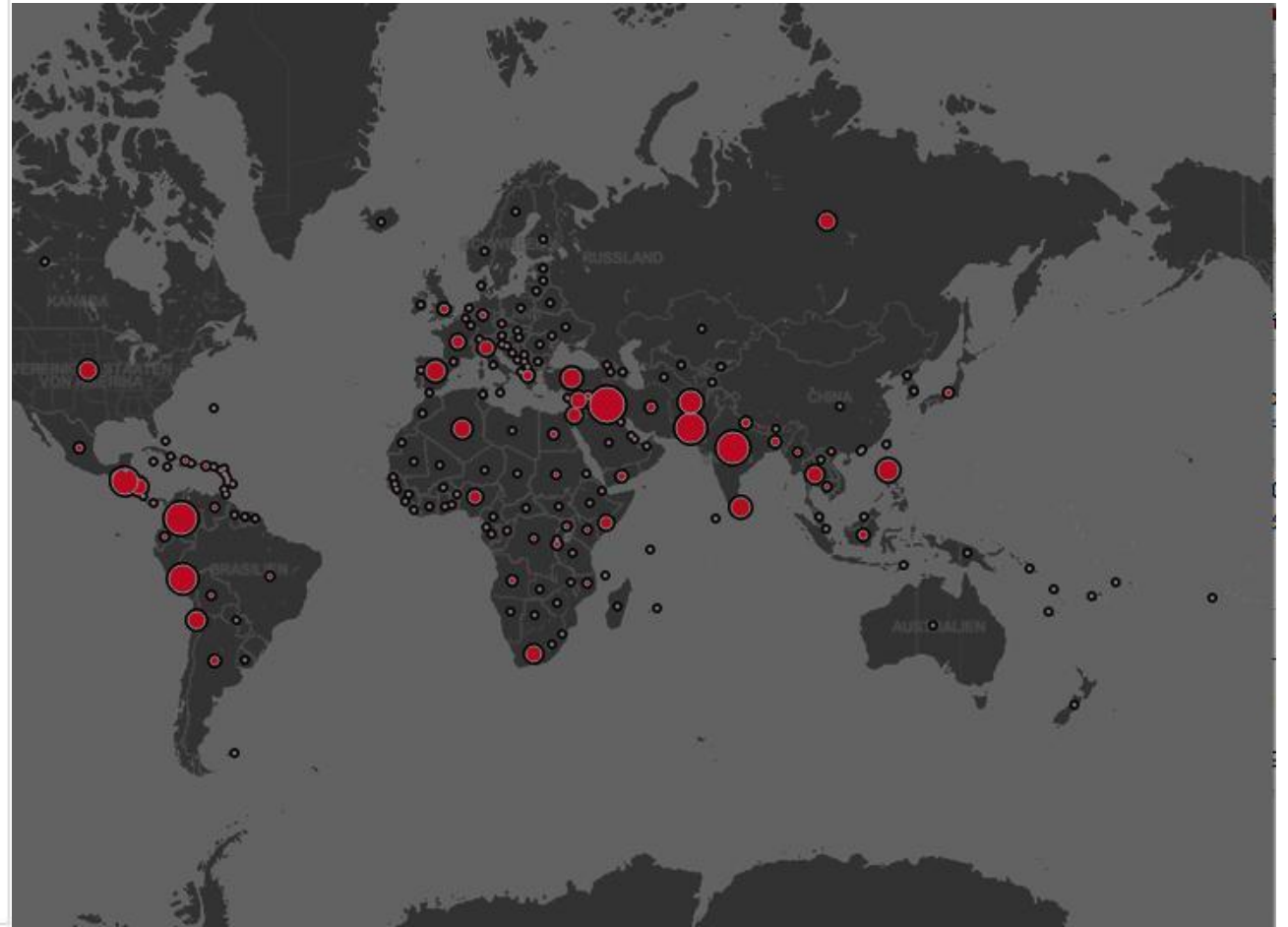
Is peace realizable after balance of terror gives way to sole hegemony?



Globalization represents the competition among countries,
and the responsibility of countries is comprehensive security



(Figure: Global terrorist incidents and distribution of the caused death)



Macroscopic Background of Rural Development: Objective Heterogeneity of World Agriculture



Scramble for Africa at
Berlin Conference in 1885



American troops eliminated
American Indian in thousands
of battles in 1860-1890

- World Agriculture is divided into three different types, because its characteristic of combination of the process of nature and socio-economy can not be off by modernization :
 1. **Anglo-Saxon model of capitalized big farm was caused by colonization (eg., USA, Canada, Australia) , now turned into financialised agriculture controlling world market by big** -realizing the scaled and capitalized agriculture under the objective conditions of extensive resources arising from complete colonization
 2. **Rhine model of medium and small farm in former colonial master countries (eg., EU-**Agriculture capital can combine with ecologization only since resources are becoming limited due to the absolute growth of European population in excess of that of migrating population, and 60% of peasants are middle class; on the one hand, agriculture can neither provide primitive accumulation for industrialization nor lack the competitiveness under free trade market system; on the other hand, green social movements highly related to agricultural ecologization emerged in Europe
 3. **Asiatic model of peasants' ecologic agriculture of Asian countries with a substantial indigenous population that has not been colonized, now setting up gov't. organized peasants' multi-function co-op for primitive accumulation & agri-security for rural sustainability** - Government participation and interference under the national strategy objectives are workable due to high tension of people-land relationships: the stability of "3Nong" during the primitive accumulation of industrialization by capitalization of social resources can be realized through the general and all-round cooperative system fully covering the rural population; the rural China pertains to economic foundation of small rural cooperative system for indigenous people in East Asia

Foreign Case: Private Land ownership Turning to Peasants' Gorilla Struggle in South Asia

- Gandhi, the Father of National India once proposed the peaceful land reform, but few response was received; **1/3 Indian peasants landless, jobless & security-less**, 2/3 of states facing the challenge of gorilla violent fighting and joint by lower caste
- Over **90% employment is in grey areas, caused by accelerating urbanization with slum...**; hindering the introduction of foreign capital and government's promotion of local industrialization



Left 1: Indian Maoist gorilla movements

Left 2: PLA in mountain Jangle areas



Right 1: I visited northern Indian conflict villages in 2005



Right 2: Peasants anti land grabbing by industrial park



Foreign Case: Latin A. Urbanization Trap: more poor in slum, more public deficit, no labor pool

- **Acceleration of land concentration and urbanization**= spatial translation of centralized poverty + governance of gangland overwhelmed by pornography, gambling and drug abuse
- **The Lesson of hungered south countries losing food sovereignty: foreign company benefited from grain future market globally, made local labor price increment, since they pay high price than overseas when foreign trade dependence upgraded. It meant no primary accumulation for local industrialization, but selling raw materials...**



Brazil, San Polo: slum caused by accelerating urbanization & low class protest for public expends for welfare reduction since global crisis...

Land Revolution : Reshaping Land Ownership and Achieving National Mobilization

- Functions of Land Reform : The significance of socio-political embeddedness of land system since 1949 Land Revolution. How rural China acted as a social stabilizer for soft-landing of urban crisis.
 - The three land revolution wars were also known as “independence war”. Majority of population was mobilized for state-building. In the second half of the century, three rounds of land redistribution. Stable ownership in small rural community functioned as the carrier of “soft-landing” in urban economic crisis.
 - Land redistribution through war. However, no tax-exemption. Afterwards, in the 1950s developing national capitalism; private land transaction permitted; monetization of rural resources helped to absorb expanded money supply and also achieve the victory over speculation in cities.
 - 1953-55: Encouraged setting up primary co-ops by share-holding through land. However, the contradiction of unified purchase and selling system serving urban capital eventually led to collectivization in 1956.
- 30 years latter in 1980, Deng repeated the similar land reform, and regained institutional success when China facing the worse crisis...

Revolution: Peasants fought for tillers' historical right. But re-represented by cold war

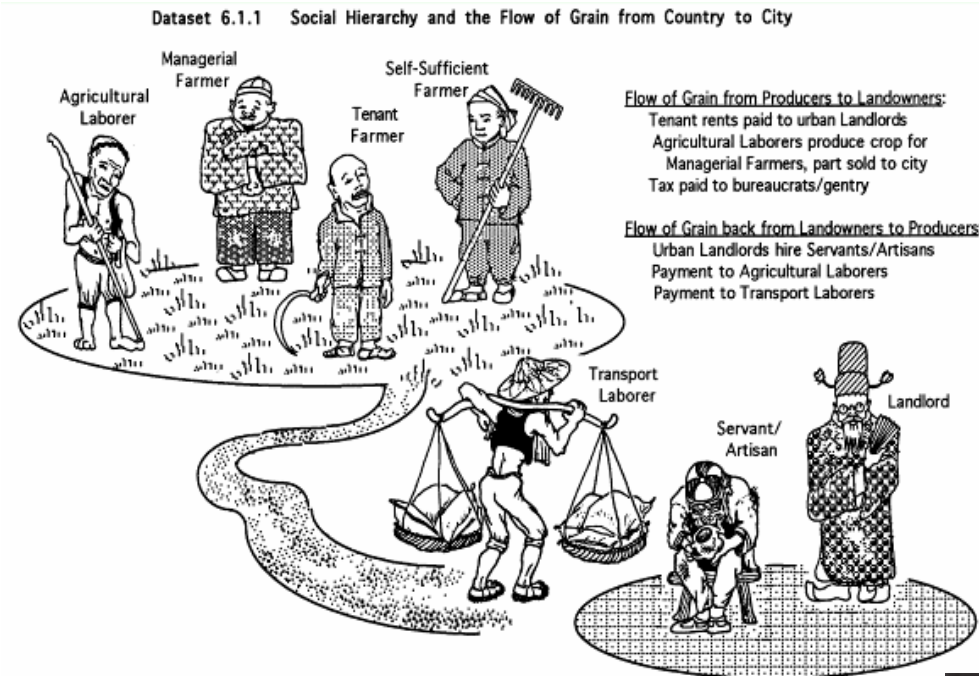


Reform: Equal distribution of property right of land to tillers within the boundary of natural villages



State building: not only elites but also majority joined social & economic innovation





China Is the Only Industrialized Developing Country thru. Internal Primary Accumulation with Mass Indigenous organizations

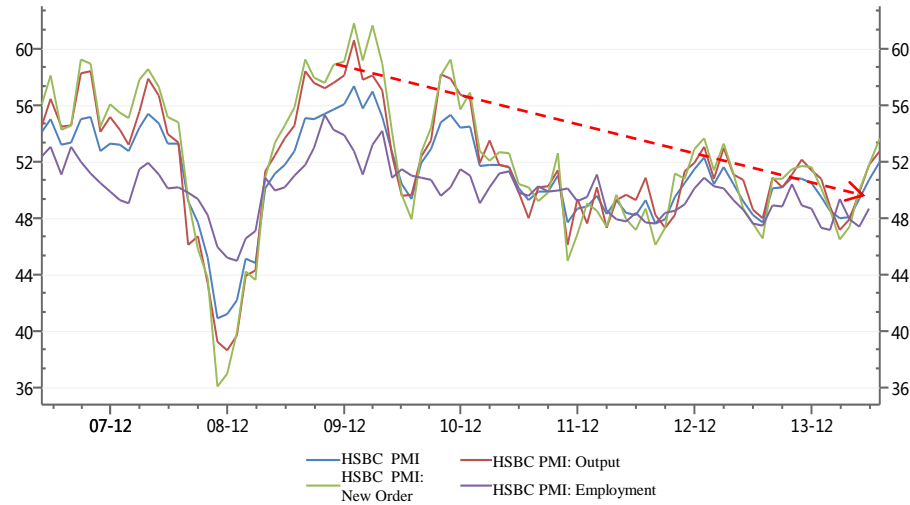
Accumulation Approach in New China

Accumulation Approach in Old China

What China did: 1960-70's rural comprehensive reconstruction initiated by gov., mobilizing surplus rural labor for investment into the state infrastructures



Background of Urban Supply-side Reform: Over-production and De-industrialization in China

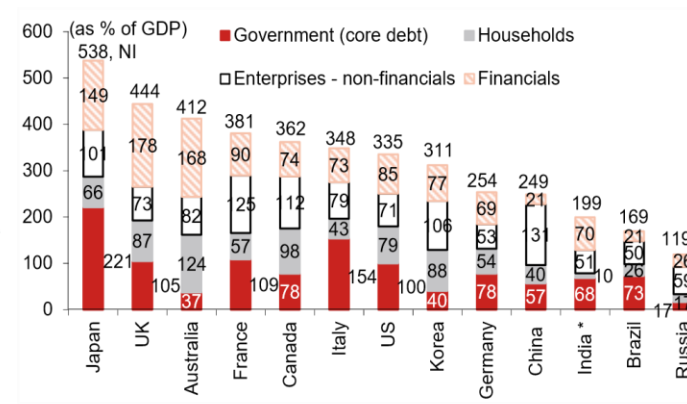


Source of data: Wind Info

Major economic indicators of China after the global crisis caused by American financial tsunami in 2008

Unit: %	08-12	13	14	15	16.1-7
electricity by industry use	8	6.9	3.7	-1.4	1.6
Railway trspt.	4.4	1.6	-3.9	-11.9	-10.0
expt.	10.9	7.9	6.1	-2.8	-7.4
steel & iron	11.1	13.2	4.0	-0.3	1.9

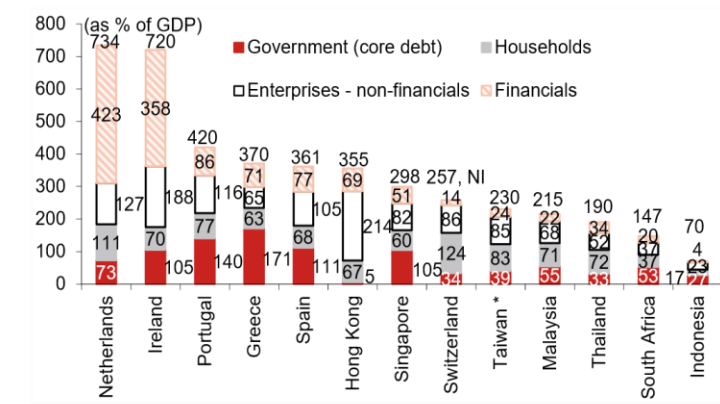
Fig. 8: Debt-to-GDP ratio in 2015: 13 largest economies



Note: * data in 2014; NI means currently is in negative interest rate

Source: BIS, World Bank, Eurostat, CASS, Nomura research

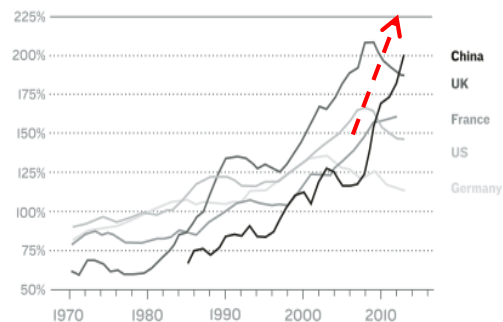
Fig. 9: Debt-to-GDP ratio on select countries in 2015



Note: * Data in 2014; NI means currently is in negative interest rate

Source: BIS, Eurostat, Central Bank of ROC (Taiwan), Nomura research

Private Debt to GDP, 1970-2013



Sources: United Nations, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Reserve, Bank for International Settlements, CEIC

Urbanization issue: Industrialization centered on urban agglomeration

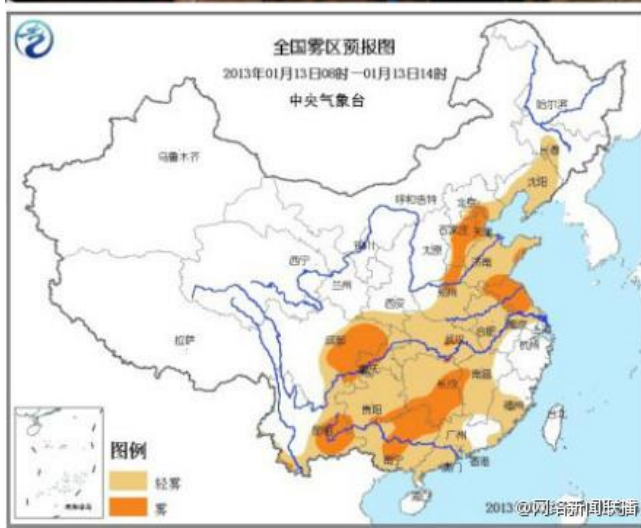
Disagree with the new eco-civilization strategy of the Central Party Committee

➤ **Modern urbanization is originated from the standardization and formalization objectively in response to industry capital centralization at the stage of industrialization, and its derived systems**

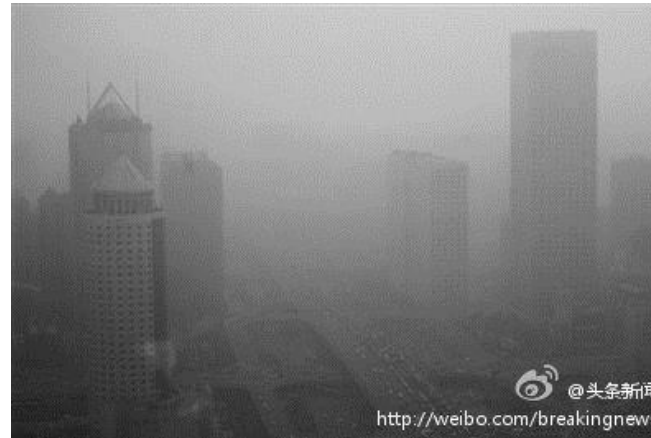
- Industrial standardization and the standards for employment require the centralized talent education in cities, which undoubtedly destroys the ecological native knowledge system. The secular structure results in net long-term outflow of rural labor forces, capitals and land
- Densification mechanism for endogenous capital and technology of the industry will surely lead to industrial clusters and formation of capital interest groups. Inherently, the superstructure tends to government pro-capital and urbanization, and peasants suffer the high costs of social transactions

➤ **Urban-rural integration and new human-oriented urbanization: Developmental strategy and system innovation necessary for eco-civilization**

- Diversification of eco-civilization: In China, there are over 30,000 towns, 600,000 administrative villages and 3 million natural villages under the administration of over 3,000 counties, cities and districts, where about 30 million small and medium-sized enterprises are established. However, city-oriented system and standard education is inadaptable to the dual requirements, resulting in the unemployment upon graduation
- Different rural cultures: By closely combining the natural geographical conditions, local agriculture and comprehensive cooperative for supporting ten industries involve a population of 500-800 million, lack of applicable systems and knowledge production



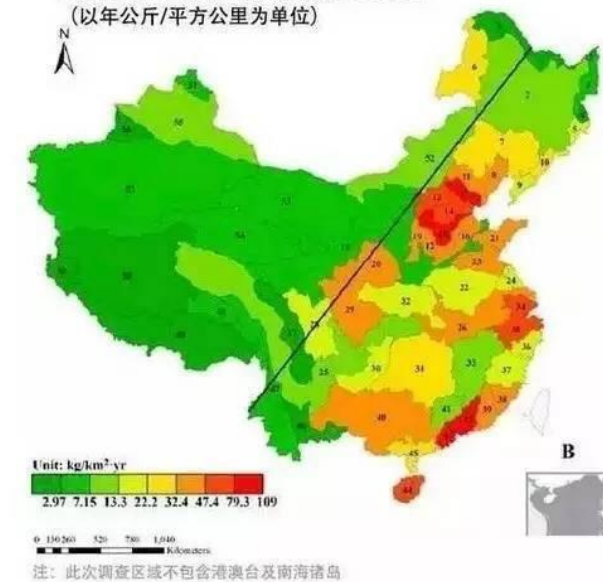
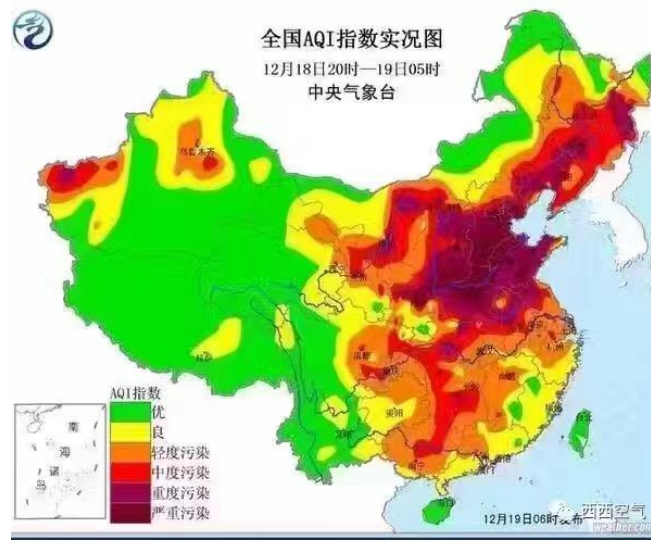
Is the growth dependent on the urbanization-based investment? Severe Pollution from industrial cluster plus city belts Mega City Severe Pollution



2/3 provinces in China fall into air pollution, most are developed east area



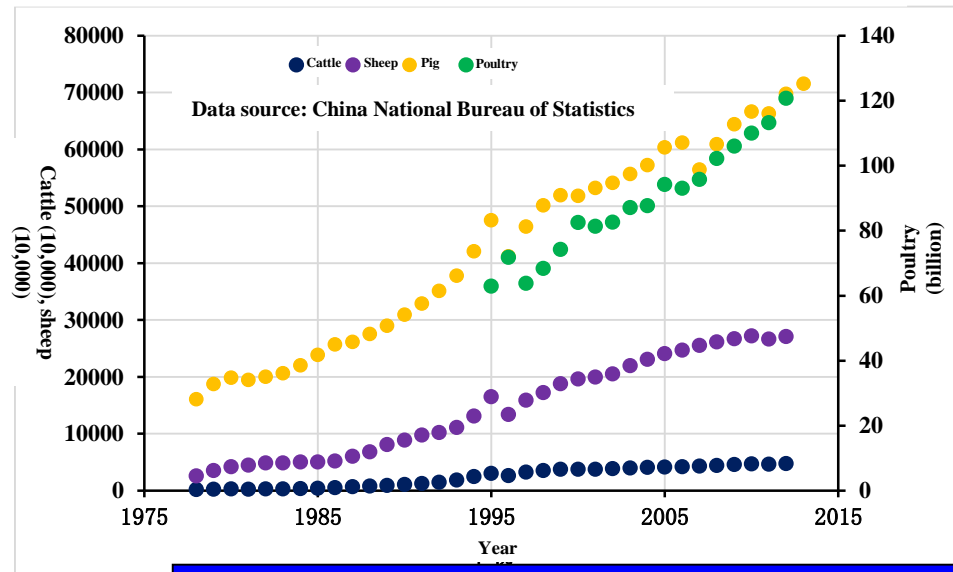
各流域中抗生素的排放密度
(以年公斤/平方公里为单位)



Is the agricultural industrialization stimulated by capitals? Food safety deterioration

-Non-point pollution in China from the scaled development discarded by Europe and Japan

- Negative Externalities of Ecologic Security by Duplicated Colonized Continental Agro-Modernization
 - Annual animal husbandry : 0.7 billion Pigs, 13 billion poultry...with **4 billion feces**
 - Agro-pollution contributed to area- pollution more than city and industry (State Council announced in 2007)
 - Annual slaughters included about 700 billion pigs, 570 million sheep and 150 million cattle
 - Annual volume of cultivation wastes: 3.8 billion tons (2012)



Wastes from livestock and poultry cultivation are changed from traditional farmyard manure to pollutants!

Proportion to agricultural source
(published by the State Council in 2007)

COD95.8%, TN37.9%, TP56.7%

Agricultural non-point pollution subjects are attributed to growth of cultivation speed, high level of intensification and numerous discharge of aquaculture wastes

(Abstracted from the data of the Ministry of Agriculture)

- ❑ The rapid growth in both size of cultivation and degree of intensification results in disconnection between planting and cultivation
- ❑ Unreasonable ways of dung cleaning result in high proportion of water flushing
- ❑ Lack the facilities for solid-liquid separation, rain-sewage distribution, and manure storage and treatment
- ❑ Mismatch of time in generation and agricultural application of excrements, and random stacking when unused



Worsened Food Safety & Waste, Linked Social Conflicts Problems

- Illegal cooking oil
- Melamine
- Clenbuterol
- Leather milk
- Cadmium rice
- Sudan Red
- Plasticizing agent
- Poison ginger
- Tainted steamed buns
-

China underwent the East Asian Financial Crises in 1997 and Wall Street Financial Tsunami in 2008, both of which caused overproduction amid the decrease of foreign demand and triggered the situation of "Capital to the countryside", thus imposing multi-burden externality of capitalized agriculture...The experience is worth our summary

In China, the food that has been wasted every year can feed almost 200 million people



Modernization Trap: Three Major Global Capital Surplus Caused Agro-eco-environment Crisis

- Historical lesson: Industry surplus in the West caused agricultural surplus and cut-throat competition. China caused overproduction for twice over nearly 20 years
 - Financial capital surplus shifts crisis to agricultural future market, transiting its costs into producers and consumers.
 - Industrial capital surplus enlarges food industrial chain in absorbing surplus production capacity---
-food overall surplus causes global food output and food calorie supply surplus, gradually reducing the proportion of producer gains in food expenditure
 - Commercial capital surplus causes serious competition in multiple distribution link-overall food surplus (per capita calorie needs vs per capita food output surplus by 1/3) and regional systematic shortage co-existence.
- **Social conflicts = market failures + government failures**
 - **On one hand agricultural pollution, food unsafe, social credit shortage and government failure in market supervision.**
 - **On the other hand, over-production of food, large amount squander and poor hunger side-by-side...**

Different trends of the East and West in face of over-production crisis

- The over-production crisis in 1929-33 trapped the West in the World War; afterwards, the West suffered another over-production crisis in the 1970s, leading to the financial capital globalization...
- Amid the 1998 over-production crisis due to the East Asian Financial Storm, China made treasury bond investment in large-scale infrastructures; after the 2012 over-production crisis due to Wall Street Financial Tsunami in 2008, China proposed the strategic transformation of eco-civilization...



《多彩太安 美丽家园》（摄于2012年）

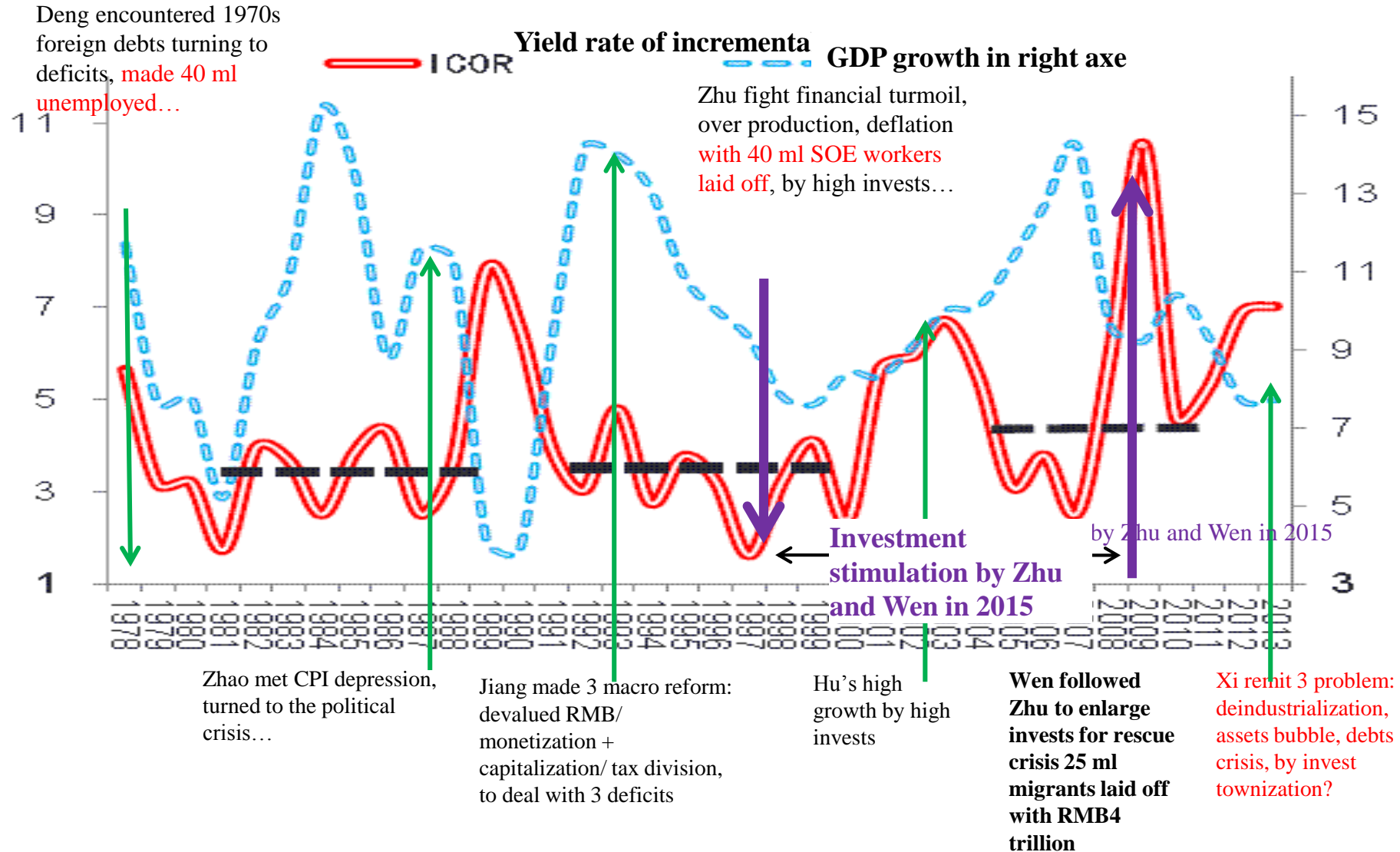
Part 2

Eco-civilization strategy of China in the 21st century

21st Century Strategy Readjustment: Eco-civilization in China

- Global crisis caused by institutional cost in modernization of development-ism: colonization-overproduction-capitalization
 - **Colonization turned into west-centric modernization with more cost transferring to poor south countries**
 - **Over production + over competition = the crisis of West World War II**
 - Newly independent countries including China after WWII have excepted west-centric model of development-ism
- **New adjustment in China: from pro-capital to pro-people policy for Eco-civilization**
 - **Industrialization, informationization, urbanization and agricultural modernization under limited resources' constraint and security requirements (industrial expansion limited by external region conflicts + challenges from emerging internal middle class)**
 - State strategies' changes: integrate urban and rural in 2002, scientific view of development, harmony society in 2004, new country side construction in 2005, multi-function agriculture in 2006, eco-civilization in 2007, inclusive growth in 2009... The Central Government put forward the major strategy readjustment in response to the times-the urban-rural integration in 2002, the Scientific Outlook on Development in 2003, harmonious society in 2004, new rural construction in 2005, agricultural multifunctionality in 2006, eco-civilization in 2007, macroeconomic control in 2008, inclusive and sustainable development in 2009, Beautiful China in 2012, "Imprints of Nostalgia" + Beautiful Countryside during the implementation of urbanization strategy in 2013, New Able Villagers in 2014, deepening eco-civilization system reform in 2015, green means of production in 2016...

Revenue of China's Reform: Every New Leadership Meets Crisis since 1978



Historical Constrains: Learn Western Modernization without Colonization

Chinese capital surplus worsening global surplus of industry/ commerce/ finance, ...Economy-The Chinese people encountered the industry capital surplus, financial capital surplus and commercial capital surplus, deteriorating the global surplus Pyramid Social Structure leading by mono capital internalities & alienation in name of state ownership which originally being accumulated from mass.

Rural China's hungers in 1934.



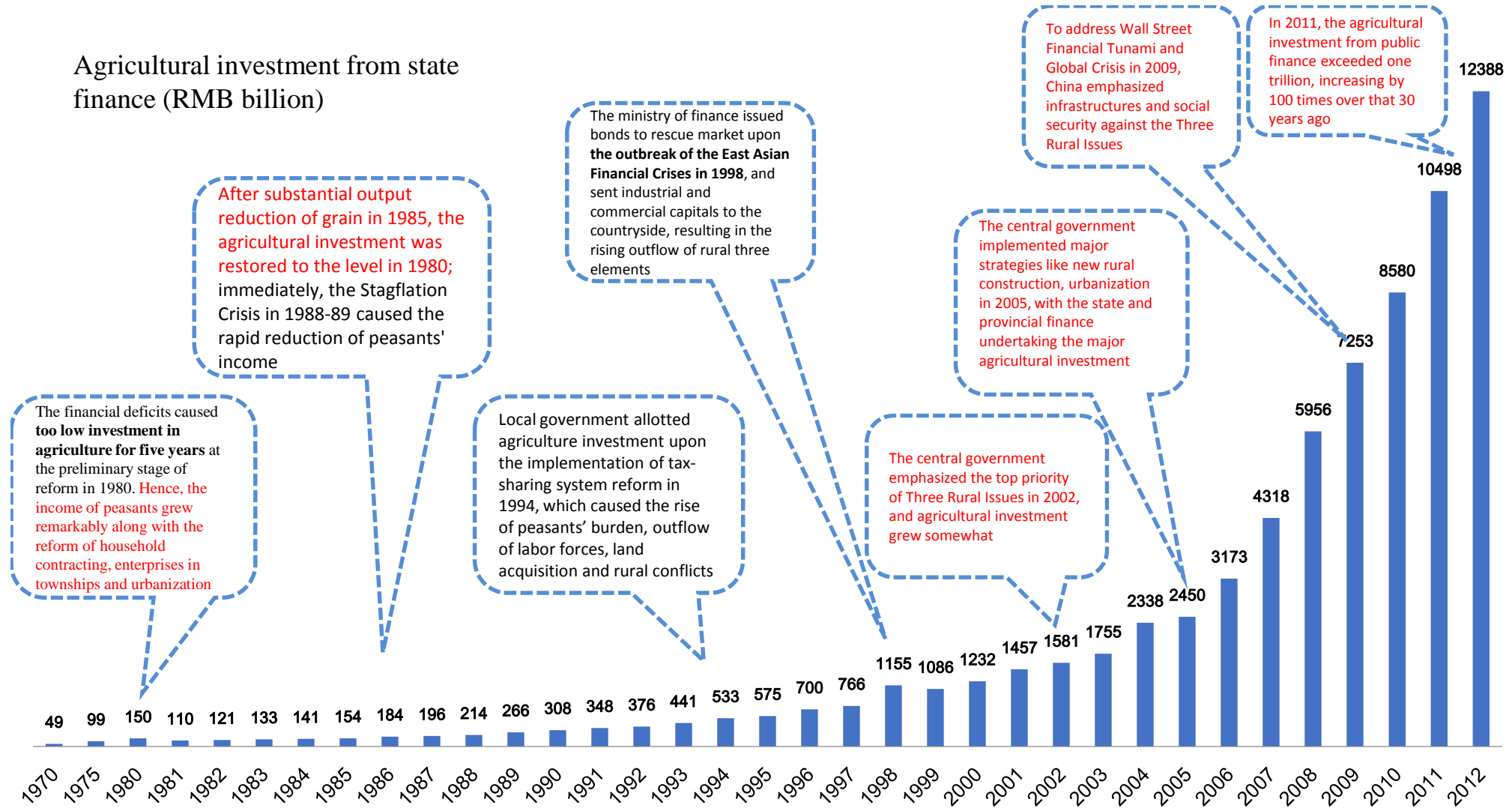
Hustled rural migrants blocked by heavy snow in 2008



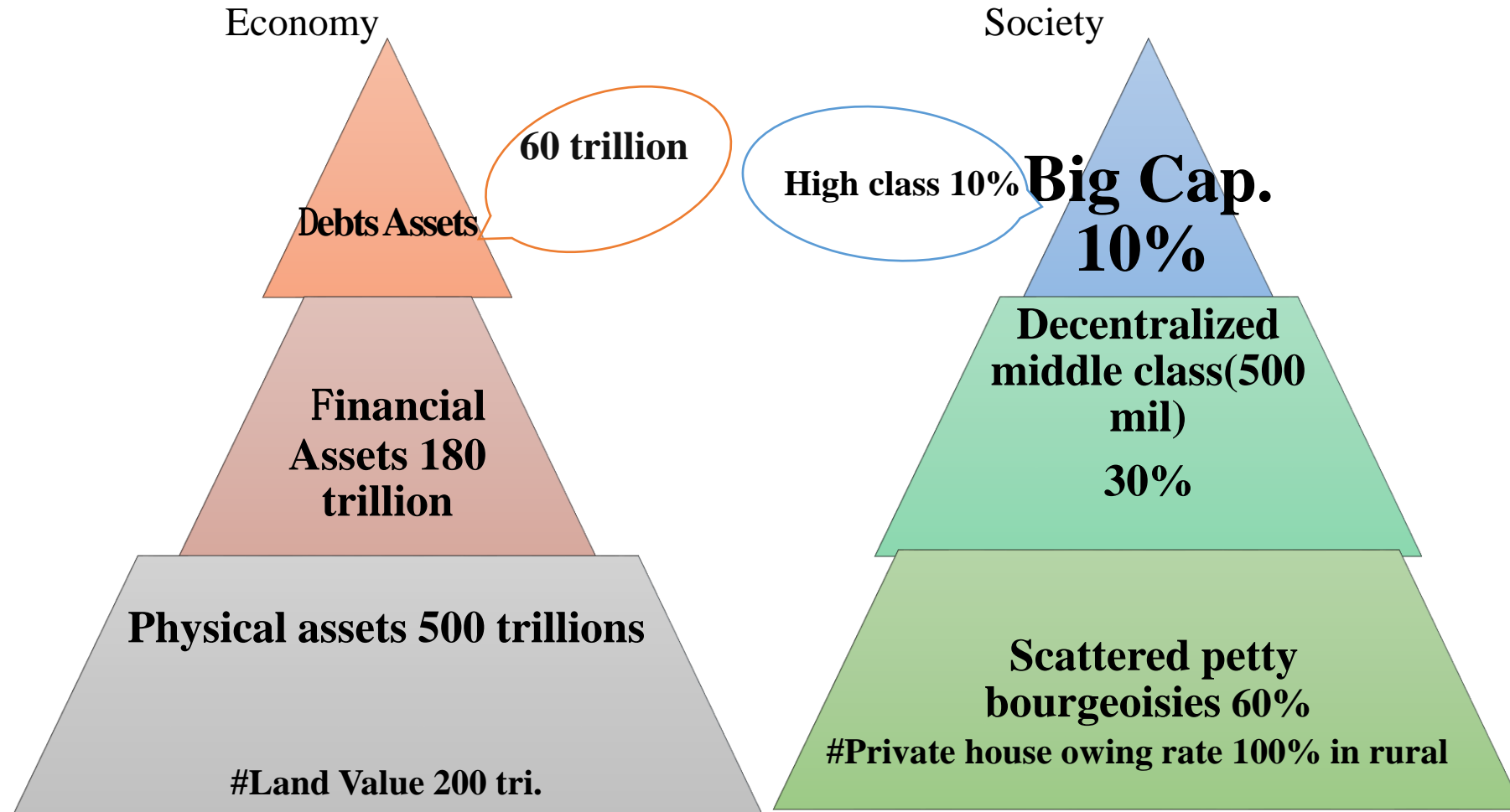
Agricultural policy change:

household undertaking-new rural construction-supply-side reform of agriculture

-Relevant changes in the national development strategy and funds from the central government for supporting rural development



Historical Constrains: Learn Western Modernization without Colonization



Comparative Advantage? There is no extremely poor, but low ability for cash income in rural, saving gov. budget. There is no proletariat like Europe in 19th century but migrants labor from petty bourgeoisies who tolerant low salary, saving industrial cost...

New land reform:

Definition of land boundaries and separation of land property rights

Nominal ownership of the collective in the public requisition of land; ownership solidification of peasants, by inheritance or shareholding; peasant dominated right of management in market transaction and transfer.

Rural reform in three aspects



Rural land acquisition reform



Market access reform of collective land for commercial construction



Homestead system reform

Three principles



No change of public land ownership



No breach of warning limit of arable land



No damage to peasants' interest

New land reform and probable changes of social structure-people to the countryside vs capital to the countryside:

In the past, capital to the countryside + local government pro-capital= capital transaction with rural collectives by government. peasants' land is acquisitioned directly, resulting in numerous conflicts.

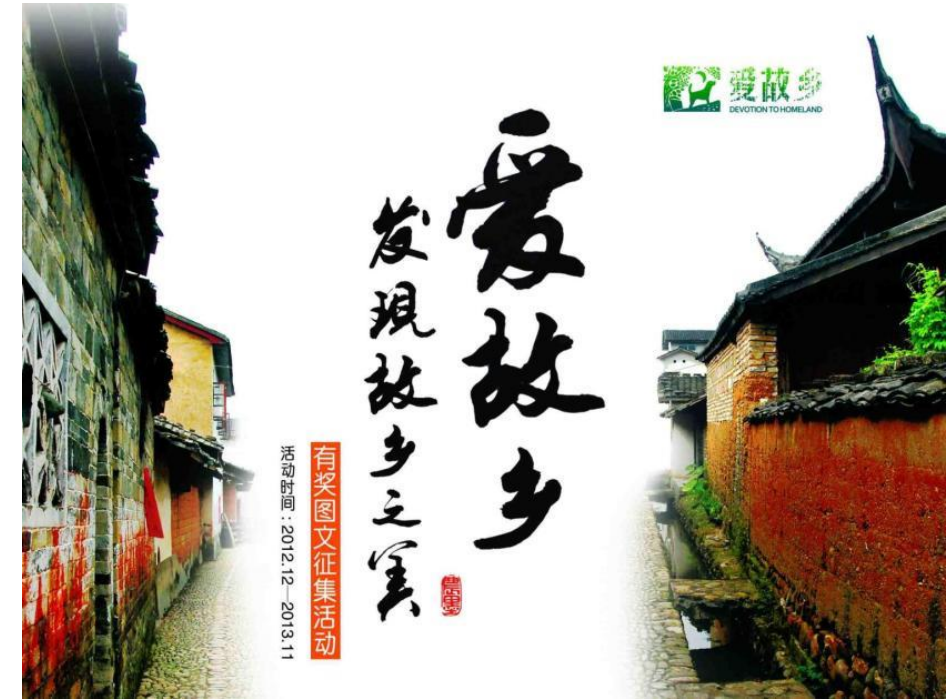
Afterwards, peasants have the use ownership certificate of specified land and property, with which their leasing transactions in use of management with citizens or internal/external investors are protected by law, and their right may be transferred in whole or in part. Create a space of revaluation for resource asset monetization transactions, and facilitate medium and small-sized investors to make portfolio investment in the countryside

Part 3

Rural development under China's eco-civilization strategy

Major connotation of eco-civilization is diversification based on geochemistry; economy is bound to regress to the society, and humans to the nature; hence, this is a means of production, and also a major change in lifestyle and ideology...

The eco-civilization requires the social participation. Only by realization of Internet plus socialization can we consciously change the institutional cultures of the previous industrial civilization era, which is in turn subjected to all capital interest groups under industrialization...



活动时间：2012.12—2013.11
有奖图文征集活动

Southern Weekly: A "Revolution" of Fruit Entrepreneurs in the countryside?



Going to the countryside under the pressure of economic crises:

Surplus capital and entrepreneurship & innovation by citizens. They both advance the resource capitalization under the law of element re-pricing; the likelihood of investment failure caused by social conflicts is dependent on the means of combination with peasants...



Domestic experience: Experiments of the Rural Construction Center at Renmin University of China

Early experiments had centered in grass root three agriculture domain, focus on citizen agriculture



Eco-agriculture and environment protection agriculture



Community university and peasant training



Supply and marketing cooperative and mutual-aid finance



The Aged and Women Association



Domestic experience: Experiments of the industry-university-research base jointly built by Renmin University of China and Haidian District

Popularity: Return of the young to “3Nong” for sustainability of beautiful villages





Based on peasants' needs

Upper left: Third migrants joint rural reconstruction movement at Zhaicheng Village

Bottom left: Senior doctors helped medical service

Bottom right-Aging association set up



Outcomes of IRR: Comprehensive Cooperatives & Org. Farming



peasants joined the cooperative helped by IRR.

Volunteers working for the IRR Lab of org. farming.



Domestic experience: The peasant's Cooperative & Students Participate



The empowerment of rural people by free training and “college students volunteer aid team”

The symbol of students: red hat & red strip around arm, which means serve the people...



Case of Reform: volunteers' movement by Rural Reconstruction Center (RUC)



The 1st group eco-architectures of YIRR built by Taiwan designer & mainland volunteer with local recycling materials in 2005 (office/house/meeting hall), now more accepted by rural people.

- Executive office/auditorium (semi-underground greenhouse)/rural living house
- Design and construction started in Summer 2005, the pilot program was implemented in China rural areas





Case of ecological Reform Six-in-one circular Agronomy: Pigsty/toilet/biogas digester, vegetable plot/orchard/fishpond

Multi Eco-Agriculture
Animal Husbandry/toilet bio-
gas/vegetables/fruit garden/fish pond



Case of reform: Natural pig raising method

1. Improving environment and reducing pig husbandry pollution problems

Improving environment and reducing pig husbandry pollution problems

2. Saving resources can promote comprehensive utilization of agricultural and side-occupation. **Saving resources can promote comprehensive utilization of agricultural and side-occupation.**

3. Reducing cost can reduce man power, feed and water-power expenditure during pig husbandry. **Reducing cost can reduce man power, feed and water-power expenditure during pig husbandry.**

4. Improving quality and supplying safe meat and vegetables free from pollution. **Improving quality and supplying safe meat and vegetables free from pollution.**





Rural tourism and brand creativity

Leisure and slowness: Rise of middle class stimulates the vulgar tourism in the industrial era, bringing slow food, slow cities (villages), slow life...

Experience and purification: Mood purification by rural cultures, lung purification by fresh air, blood purification by spring water, and stomach purification by organic food ingredients

Gaochun County, Jiangsu Province develops its rural tourism through the brand of Slow City Movements



A blue city 80km away from Tunis

Eco-civilization: Fair-trade & Rural/Urban Integration by peasant+Consumers' Movements



38 villages' leader signed the safe agriculture in December 2005



Green rice coop got chance of free launch in Beijing supper market, in 0315, 2006
Green rice coop got chance of free launch in Beijing supper market, in 0315, 2006

President Xi Jinping's inspection to Nanmazhuang pilot village



Set up CSA for Fare Trade in 2008, organic peasants' market in 2010



Children Education for Family Harmony in citizens' farm



Mass innovation: Make agriculture regress to the inherent CSA

CSA profile



Originating from the middle of the last century, Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) is a nationwide independent organic agriculture movement, and also a mutual mode of eco-agriculture under which agricultural producers and consumers share risks and health benefits

Serving the small and medium-sized
production subjects
Advanced mode of extensive agricultural
production for the producers integrating
production/ecology/livelihood

Resource-saving and
environmental-friendly

Farming free of fertilizers and
pesticides, and other products in
breach of sustainable principles

Market risk reduction by
membership

Agricultural products are
produced according to the
specified prior quotas, and
delivered to door directly



Deep participation of
consumers

Consumers become the farm
investors, and share the risks and
benefits with producers

New mode of agricultural
sale

Reflection of high generality between
csa mode independent of short chain
agriculture and thinking of Internet
ecological system, **open long-tail
sharing** and other keywords

Assurance of producers'
interest

Reduce the interlink of sales mode
of traditional agriculture, and
increase the producers' reasonable
incomes while safeguarding the
health rights of consumers

Multi-functional Ecologic Agriculture Joint by Urban Consumers Co-op
Advanced eco-agriculture diversification and "citizen participation agriculture" in 2008



Will fair trade and Internet represent the worldwide agricultural innovation?

- Every 5 households change 1 mu land
- Every 5 households change 1 mu land
- Every 100 households make 5 young people living and working in rural



Social Media Marketing

RESORT'S GUESTS ENJOY WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, P16

ON A MEATY BONANZA, P14

3rd girl dies in Asiana air crash

By CHEN JIA in San Francisco
chenjia@chinanews.com

The death toll of last Saturday's Asiana Airlines crash increased to three after another Chinese girl died in the San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center on Friday. All of the victims were students from East China's Zhejiang province who went to the US for summer camp.

Hospital spokeswoman Rachael Kagan said the third victim, who was not identified at the family's request, had been in critical condition and treated in the intensive-care unit all week. There were 307 people on board when the plane crash-landed. As of now, 141 Chinese passengers on the flight have been accounted for, including the three dead.

One of the two teenage Chinese girls who died on July 6 at the scene of the crash was run over by a fire truck, investigators confirmed on Friday. But it is unclear whether she was alive or dead at that moment; the autopsy report could come as soon as next week.

At noon on Friday, 35 students and teachers from North China's Shanxi province left San Francisco by bus, continuing their tour. In the afternoon, 31 other students and teachers from Zhejiang province were onboard Air China flight 966 to return home.

US National Transportation Safety Board investigators hope to interview the three hospitalized flight attendants when possible as well as survivors to gather more information.

Brian Alexander, a partner of Kreindler & Kreindler LLP, said injured passengers should be compensated for economic losses, property damage, medical expenses and potentially other damages.

"The amount of compensation for the Chinese passengers will depend upon a variety of legal factors and who is determined to be responsible for the crash," he said.

He said the airlines have hired one of the best aviation defense firms in California. Alexander said the defense team will try to keep the 18 cases out of the United States, where victims benefit from the American discovery process and jury system.

To battle the airlines' attorneys who will try to minimize the compensation, he said, victims' families must retain US lawyers. "We have a complete understanding of the fact that green international flights, foreign aviation product liability cases and local experience litigating against top firms represent the airlines are also important factors to open the door to suit against the airlines, Boeing and possibly other companies in the industry," he said.

There is a suggestion that the airlines may not have worked as diligently, but said there may be other issues at the airport and air traffic control.

Yan (left) and her team of more than 20 co-workers live and work at Mafang village in suburban Beijing for the CSA cause.

PHOTOS PROVIDED TO CHINA DAILY

PEOPLE POWER

Farm is supported by their communities may be the answer to China's concern over food safety, efficient land use and the unbalanced distribution of rural-urban demographics. Sun Ye goes out into the countryside to find out if this model will work for the country.

The physical manifestation of the trend is a box of vegetables that appears on the doorstep every week, filled with seasonal produce with an occasional wormhole, but is still warmly welcomed. It is also the chance to meet and get to know the farmer who supplies the box, and the opportunity to bring the children down to the farm to take part in the sowing and the harvesting.

It is the building of a community, one that is prepared to pay a premium up ahead for the assurance that vegetables on the table are grown according to safe practices, are sustainable, seasonal and as far as possible, free from an overuse beyond the summer tomatoes and winter cabbages that are purchased even before they are sown. CSA is a new concept that goes against the traditional, or is a return to old systems — depending on how you look at it.

Fresh vegetables, all of which have been paid for upfront, get sent out in weekly boxes to more than 400 Shared Harvest members.

Members abandon the hard and thankless efforts of cultivation, to their weather, unpredictable harvests and natural disasters.

SHI YAN
FOUNDER OF SHARED HARVEST
IN BEIJING, CHINA

I believe CSA will bridge the city and the countryside, so that consumers are more invested and share the risks as well as the rewards of farming, while farmers have a bigger incentive to keep the environment functioning properly."



会员路璐

#小吃货#美好的一天从早餐开始 😊 昨儿赶集得来的分享收获辣白菜+生态草莓+阿姨牌手工馅饼+爸爸牌薏米莲子水+妈妈牌三鲜面线 🍲



6分钟前

“鸡•神” 🟢chicken god : 😊 搭嘛!

会员路璐 回复“鸡•神” 🟢chicken god : 很搭 😊



朱涛Tony 分享了一个链接

3.28-3.29「伍德吃托克」，中国首个威廉斯堡市集。就是今明两天啊



去手工美食市集一起吃吧

7分钟前



涵涵宝贝 分享了一个链接



All-round multifunctions of agriculture in education, cultures, experience, historical inheritance, etc.



50,000 visitors
from all walks
of life



New governance: self-managing citizen participation

For innovative organization and management system of urban agricultural community, the "labor quota community committee" was established in Oct. 2012. Citizens are organized for self-management and self-service, and to participate in operation of farm community. The labor quota community committee laid a work foundation for social participation in accreditation



劳动份额



家庭有机菜园

托管劳动份额

自主劳动份额

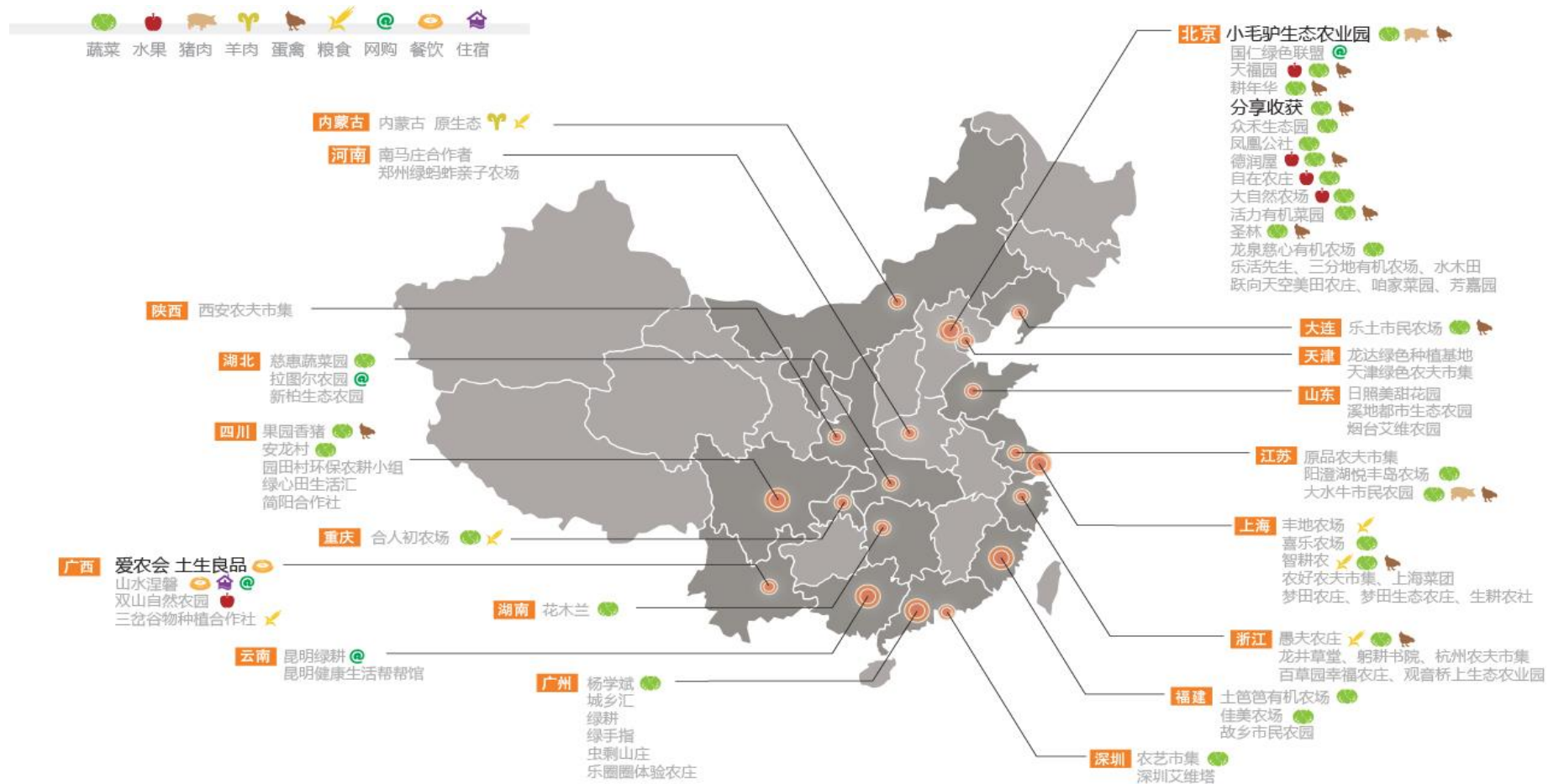
劳动份额：

劳动份额是指您作为小毛驴市民农园的CSA成员，将在农场有一块自己的菜地，并可以在菜地上种植您喜爱的有机蔬菜，体验田野劳动，收获全家健康。您在种植之初，预先支付一整年的菜地租金和农资费用，并和农场签订协议，这一年当中，您可以随时带家人朋友到农场管理您的菜园，我们的工作人员会指导您成为一名都市农夫。如果您没有时间打理菜园，您可以选择托管型劳动份额，或者配送型的家庭有机菜园。

Way of participation in China's rural reconstruction

Social network basis of security system





社区支持农业(CSA)全国网络

Country-wide Community Supported Agriculture Network





The 6th International CSA Conference and The 7th China CSA Conference

Review of the CSA
National
Conferences: the 3rd
session in BJ and the
6th session in
Fuzhou, also set up
Ecologic Agri . Coop
Network in 2012

第三届全国社区支持农业 (CSA) 经验交流会合影

2011年10月7日 北京·中国人民大学



国际多功能农业与区域可持续发展研讨会暨第六届全国社区互助农业 (CSA) 大会 第二届中国“爱故乡”论坛暨“2014爱故乡年度人物”颁奖典礼



Summary: Non-radical Rural Reconstruction Movement



Centenary RRM = Rural China's Ameliorative Evolution under the Modernization

The concept renewal of “3Nong”

- Peasants' Rights Solidarity
- Ecologic Agricultural Security
- Rural Environmental Sustainability

Meliorative Thoughts is 3P : peoples livelihoods , peoples solidarity, peoples cultural diversity, summarized in 2005

Practice Principle is 3S : local resources **sovereignty**, multi-interest **solidarity**, eco-sustainable **safety**, summarized in 2012

RR process: After “3Nong” reporting to the Central leadership in 2001, organizing students for helping peasants; setting up rural edition of magazines to protect rights of peasants in 2002; setting up Yanyangchu Rural Reconstruction College to foster peasant backbones for cooperatives in 2003-2007, setting up RR center in 2005 to promote urban/rural fair trade, and initiating green consumption and community university as well as worker service training in 2006; setting up citizen plantation in 2008, introducing CSA social agriculture in 2009, initiating South-South cooperation for sustainable development in 2011, restoring China Rural Reconstruction College for hometown activities in 2012; setting up the Straits Rural Reconstruction College in 2013, and organizing World CSA and Organic Agriculture Conference in 2015... Recently , It is the 1st time of RR as social platform organized World CSA and Organic Agriculture Conference in 2015...

Rural Regeneration for Eco-Civilization in Modern China

- Q & A
- Thanks



《多彩太安 美丽家园》（摄于2012年）