

Carrefour-HPP

Fengdu County, Chongqing **Brief Introduction to Poverty Alleviation Project for Rural** **Social Development** **2012-2015**



Preface

As a famous cultural city since ancient times, Fengdu County of Chongqing City is a very unique and famous historical cultural ancient city in China. In many spread masterpieces, such as *Journey to the West* and *Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio*, Fengdu has been described vividly and is well-known for rich ghost culture. Fengdu County is located at the upper reaches of Yangtze River east of Chongqing, across the banks of the Yangtze River. It is situated in the hinterland of the Three Gorges Dam territory, 172 km downstream from the main city zone of Chongqing, and 476 km upstream from Yichang, Hubei. Since the county was set up separately in the (Yongyuan) second year of Emperor He's reign of Eastern Han Dynasty, Fengdu County has a history of more than 1,900 years.

In 2012, Humana People to People China (HPPC) obtained Carrefour Foundation's support, cooperated with the Fengdu County Poverty Alleviation and Development Office, and both jointly implemented "Carrefour-HPP Rural Community Development and Poverty Alleviation Project in Fengdu County, Chongqing" (hereinafter referred to as 'Farmers' Clubs Fengdu' or 'The Project'). The Fengdu County Poverty Alleviation Office paid much attention to this, and after a thorough investigation and study, decided to implement the project in three villages - Baiguoyuan village, Honghuapo village and Qinggangping village of Baoluan Town.

FC Carrefour aims at a development model of combining the poverty alleviation with the improvement of enterprise supply chain. The Project will run for three years, covering 1,000 households in three administrative villages. The Project aims to achieve the purpose of improving local farmers' income and quality of life through a series of educative training and technical support, and provide the enterprises with a safe production base for link between farmers and supermarkets.

More than three years have gone so fast and this Project is about to come to an end. During the implementation of this Project for three years, we got great support from the Poverty Alleviation Office of Fengdu County, Baoluan Town Government, Chongqing Carrefour and all village committees. Upon reviewing the Project so far, there are successes and failures, there is laughter and tears, and there are achievements and shortages. Here we summarize the work of this Project over the three years, in order to facilitate better participation and improvement in the future.

Also, special thanks to all the units, leaders and friends from various circles for giving great support for the project work, thank you for your sincere care and hard work.

In the future, we will do better, to go further.



Wishes to the Project

Carrefour insists on actively practicing social responsibility of enterprises from the perspective of sustainable development. "HPP" Fengdu Poverty Alleviation Project is a successful case of "accurate poverty alleviation". In the past three years, Carrefour Foundation has invested Euro 367,000, to provide livestock species, vegetable seeds, etc. for 1,000 poor farmers, provide guidance to help the farmers with the livestock breeding and crop planting management, and finally help farmers to sell their products. "Teach others to fish and they will fish for a lifetime". We explored and attempted a new model of poverty alleviation, to make the farmers grasp the way out of poverty through the guidance of production technologies and management awareness.

Thanks to all staff contributing to the Carrefour "HPP" Fengdu Poverty Alleviation Project, and I sincerely wish all farmers involved in the HPP Project to enjoy sustainable benefit!

Wu Bo, General Manager of Carrefour Chongqing - Guizhou area



They [HPP staff] are sincere to make friends with farmers, understand public opinions by themselves, do everything possible to help the poor masses to solve problems, and take concrete actions to relieve hardships of people. The Fengdu people thank you very much!

Tan Zhaoshu, Deputy Director of Fengdu County Poverty Alleviation and Development Office



Three years are neither too long nor too short, and are enough for a mechanism and a project to take a crucial step forward. Three years of the Carrefour Fengdu Project are of special significance for HPP China. We explore a new poverty alleviation model of "Government-Business-NGO", try to introduce new industries and related enterprises to dock with the market for remedying weak links of all agricultural products and no selling, encourage community self-development based on the building of a variety of capacities, etc., in order to bring us new development ideas and inspirations. I believe these insights can better guide the future implementation of HPP Rural Development Projects.

Thanks for all partners growing with us in the past three years.

Siri Holmebakk, Director of Project Service Center of HPP China



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Our existence derives from:

In 2014, China's gross domestic product (GDP) was RMB 63.6463 trillion, and the national per capita disposable income was RMB 20,167, of which the urban per capita disposable income was RMB 28,844 and the rural per capita disposable income was RMB 10,489.

This shows that the overall situation of China's economic development is very good, but the gap between urban and rural areas is obvious; according to the topographic features of China, the overall topography of the east is low and there are many urban agglomerations, so the economic development is rapid; the west has high plateaus and a large rural population, so the economic development is slow and with less channels, moreover, the poverty-stricken population is mainly concentrated in the west.

The prosperous life of the eastern city is the dream of people in the west, so most of the rural labor force transfers from western rural areas to the eastern cities, leaving left-behind elderly, women and children in the west. But western rural areas have clean air and water not existing in the eastern cities, and people in the east yearn for the ecological farm produces in the west. How to find balance between both, how to make the outgoing people come home to be with their relatives, and how to help them to develop planting and breeding industries in the hometown and obtain a stable income, this may be the root to solve the left-behind children and elderly problems; in addition, this is a social problem to be solved in economic development of the current Chinese society.

Part I Project Background

Brief Introduction to Carrefour in China

As the founder of hypermarket concept and established in 1959, French Carrefour Group is a transnational retail enterprise ranking the first in Europe and second in the world and one of the Fortune 500 companies, operating nearly 10,000 retail stores in more than 30 countries worldwide. It's operation involves a variety of formats: hypermarkets, supermarkets, discount stores, convenience stores and membership variety stores to provide customers with a complete range of products and comprehensive services. Entering the Chinese mainland market in 1995, Carrefour pioneered this brand new modern retailing format "hypermarket" and established its first store in Beijing, hence it serves thousands of households in China, driving changes in Chinese retailing formats and shopping modes. Meanwhile, Carrefour actively participates in community activities and the public welfare, and wins the best "Guangming CSR Award" (for foreign enterprises in China) several times. Currently, Carrefour has opened 233 hypermarkets in 70 Chinese cities, and employs approximately 60,000 people. As the 20th anniversary, year 2015 is a milestone for entering China. For 20 years, Carrefour grows with the Chinese society all along, and progresses with China's economy. It not only contributes to the national and local economy through tax revenues and employment, but also brings business management skills and experiences in modern hypermarkets for China. Carrefour firmly believes that innovation is the foundation of enterprise development, and is committed to strong and premium development in China through constant innovation and reform.

Introduction to Humana People to People

Humana People to People

The Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement (FAIHPP) is an international development agency composed of members from 31 countries, and currently carries out projects in 45 countries. All national member associations are non-profit organizations dedicated to international cooperation and development and considering the humanitarian spirit of solidarity as the basis to seek international development efforts. Humana People to People is committed to reducing the wealth gap among regions.

Humana People to People China

Humana People to People China (HPPC) is a development-oriented organization. In 2005, HPP started cooperating with Poverty Alleviation and Development Office under the People's Government of Yunnan Province, aimed to help the development of China's poverty-stricken areas. In 2011, HPP started cooperating with the Poverty Alleviation and Development Offices under Chongqing Municipal People's Government to carry out poverty alleviation projects in Chongqing. The projects focus on four aspects of the agricultural environment, rural development, early childhood education and health education.



Carrefour HPP

Fengdu County, Chongqing
Brief Introduction to Poverty Alleviation Project for
Rural Social Development

A rural development project aimed at combining poverty alleviation and improvement in enterprise supply chains.

Project of
Farmers'
Clubs

Project cycle: March 2012-September 2015

Project areas: Honghuapo village,
Baiguoyuan village, Qinggangping village

Project objects: 1,000 farming households of 21 Farmers' Clubs.

Project funding: EUR 367,000.

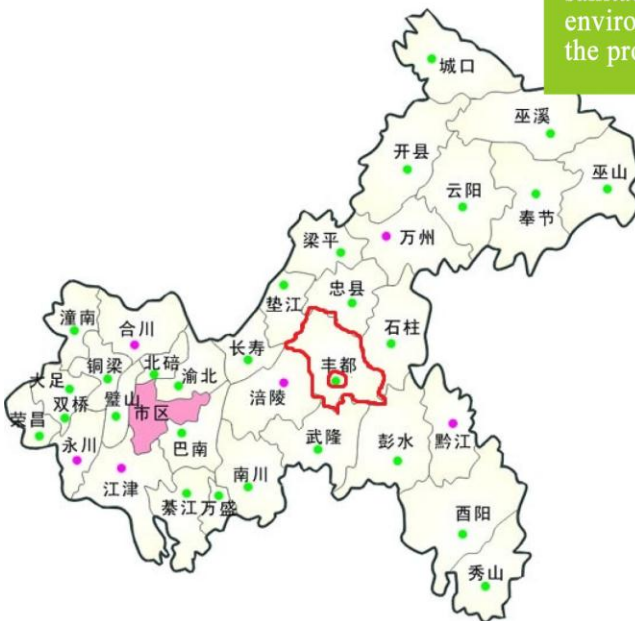
Funder: Carrefour Foundation

Project
Objectives

Increase food safety and improve farmers' income. Establish communication platforms for continuous technology development and encourage experience sharing.
Provide guidance in modern agricultural technology and relevant training, to achieve some sustainable results.
Guide farmers to clean water, improve sanitation facilities, and raise environmental awareness of residents at the project location.

Interventions

- Knowledge education: Deliver training, seminars and supporting services
- Promoting cooperation: Organize Multi Farmers' Clubs and cooperatives
- Funding: Provide a small amount of capital for production start-up and breeding



Foundation to Perform Project Activities - Farmers' Clubs

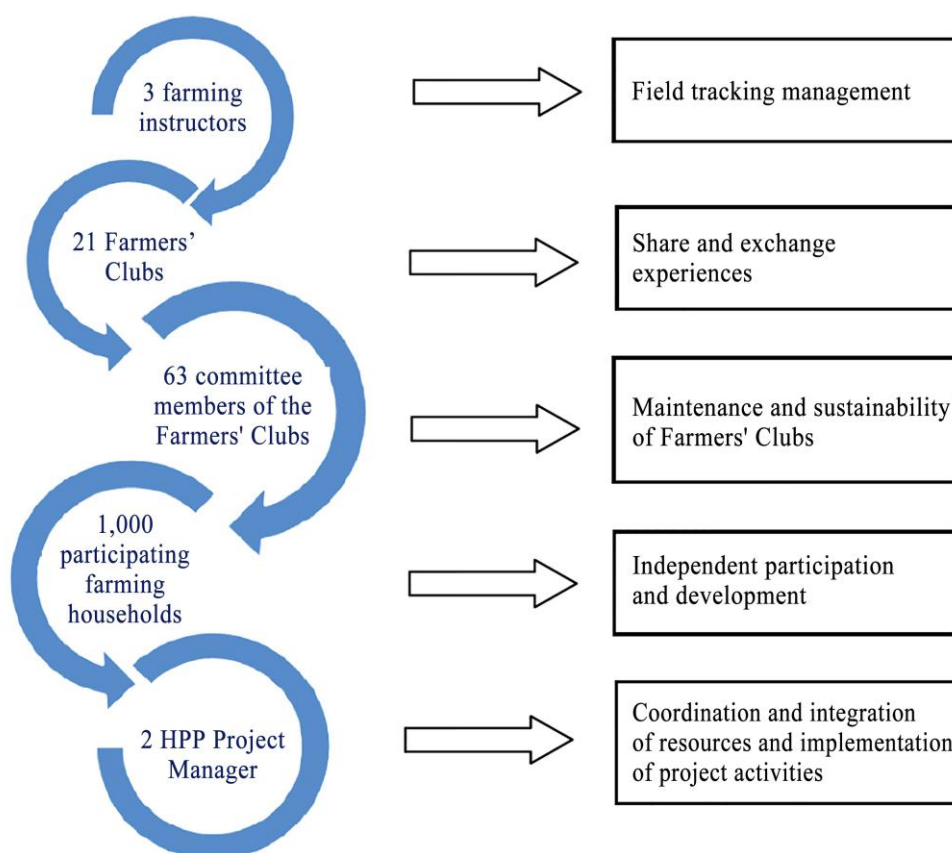
Farmers' Clubs are learning and communication platforms for agricultural technology. Farming households seek sales channels for farm products and solve the problem of agricultural production and daily life together by mutual discussion. Improve the production skills and introduce new varieties through popularizing conservation agriculture measures by Farmers' Clubs; establish community development funds or integrate social resources to promote farmers' income; establish platforms to share experiences and acquire skills; enhance the ability of the farming households themselves through such ways as training, going out visiting and field guidance; organize the farming households to practice planned purchase and marketing so as to reduce costs and respond to market demand.

Structure:

40-50 farming households → **1** Farmers' Club

7 Farmers' Clubs (**350** farming households) → **1** farming instructor

21 Farmers' Clubs (**1,000** farming households) → **2** Project Managers



Part II Presentation of Project Activities



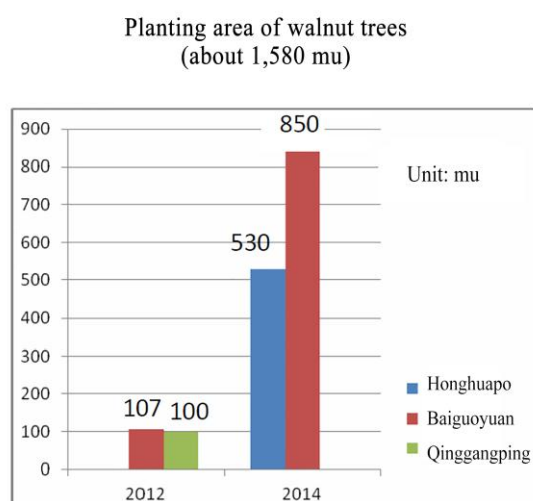
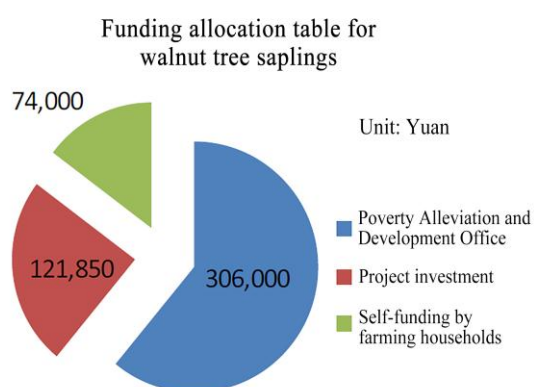
Planting



Walnut Tree Planting

China is one of the walnut origins. With high nutrition and health care value and a unique flavor of nuts, walnut can be used to process various foods as a raw material. With China's rapid economic development, people's living standards are improved continuously, and the masses' demand for food is also increasingly high, with particular emphasis on nutrition and health care value. In the development of walnut foods, there is bound to be a vast market, thereby bringing considerable economic benefits.

Adjust the agricultural structure to increase farmers' economic income. Baiguoyuan village and Honghuapo village in Baoluan Town of Fengdu County have good natural conditions and rich land resources, so the development of the walnut industry can utilize land resources effectively and improve the ecological environment in mountain areas, but also develop economical industries there to increase the economic benefits and achieve sustainable development strategy.



Photos:



Honghuapo villagers collecting walnut tree saplings



Guiding on the planting site of walnut tree saplings in Baiguoyuan village

Head of Subvillage 3, Baiguoyuan village Huang Renxiang

Male and 40 years old now, I'm a villager in Subvillage 3, Baiguoyuan village. We are here in the remote and inaccessible mountains. And I myself am unrestrained and restless. On the road to achieving prosperity and development, I once have no clue and only plunge forward. Also I've tried working outside, raising chickens and feeding sheep at home, but it's always less than satisfactory and there's no way to achieve something. As I'm already middle-aged while disheartened and bewildered, the international charity project – Carrefour HPP enters and assists our village for charity. The project leader, Li Henian, develops appropriate assistance measures according to the actual soil, climate, backward transportation and other conditions here and decides to look for a breakthrough in the planting and breeding industry.



In terms of the breeding industry, the project introduces Boer goats to our village and the benefit is good at present, developing the occupation ratio of Boer goats in our village from the original 1% to 30% now.

And I choose to plant nuts, and engage in walnut planting. Before initiating the project, I successfully contracted 250 *mu* (=16.67 Hectares) of wasteland and barren hills for the development of the walnut planting. The project provides tree saplings, so my barren hills and wasteland of 250 *mu* are all planted with walnut tree saplings. During planting and managing the walnut tree sapling, the project delivers a range of relevant technical training to me and other villagers. The walnut tree sapling I planted is at the same time my hope of getting rich and my entrepreneurial dream. Life is short and we shall keep striving. No matter whether this hope and dream can be achieved, I'll walk on firmly and down to earth. Sincerely and from the depth of my heart, I appreciate Carrefour - HPP project for the entrepreneurial platform set up and the entrepreneurial opportunity given for me here.



Stretches of walnut tree saplings in Baiguoyuan village



Technicians delivering on-site training

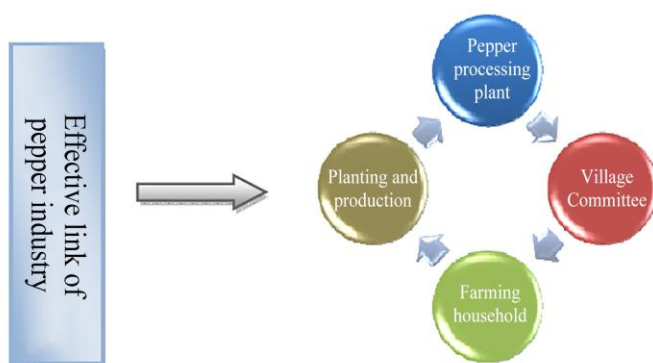
Pepper Industry Development

In order to develop rural economy and increase farmers' income, based on its own resources advantage, Shizhu County Government has selected "pepper" which has regional characteristics and good market prospects as the focus of agricultural development. Through unremitting efforts, the largest pepper producing county among Sichuan and Chongqing has been built and it has become a characteristic industry of comparative competitiveness.



Year	Number of participating farming households	Planting area (mu)	Sales amount (kg)
2014	197	150	14,506
2015	130	150	13,000

The geography and weather of Qinggangping village, Baoluan Town in Fengdu County are both relatively suitable for the development of peppers. In developing the project, the main economy of Qinggangping village is based on traditional cultivation and most products of farmers are not for sale. This is jointly developed by the project and Shizhu pepper processors. The farming household carries out selective planting with the pepper processor's commitment to purchase. This can guarantee that the products we are trying to produce have a corresponding market, and improve farmers' planting initiative as well.



Collection of pepper seedlings



Pepper planting



Pepper selling

Pepper Story of Qinggangping Villager (Liu Jiashu and Sun Tingzhong)

I'm Liu Jiashu, female and 64 years old. My husband has died of illness for over 20 years and my children and grandchildren have moved to town. Not adapted to living in city, I'm currently living alone by planting crops.

Previously I would maintain my livelihood by planting some corns, feeding several pigs and chicken and ducks at home. Getting older and having difficulties to walk, I obviously feel the ability falling short of my wishes in recent years. It is especially so when I move the corns out for sale and little money is made in cultivating corns every year.

Some one thousand Yuan can be earned since the promotion of pepper planting last year, which is way better than planting crops in the past. This year I planted peppers of 0.7 *mu* and have sold four times. It is likely that I will earn about one thousand Yuan. I pick out the bad or stale from peppers gathered each time, so the buyer comes every year. Those stale peppers unable to be sold to manufacturers will be dried in the air and then sold to restaurants in Fengdu, which is also a small amount of income.

Pepper planting is more cost effective than planting other crops, for the income from planting peppers is twice that of planting corns in the same field and the processor will come for purchase, which promises money in selling. Now my living expenses are settled simply by selling peppers and there is still a surplus. I want to plant peppers the coming year, but the planting pattern shall be improved.

Sun Tingzhong is living in similar conditions, alone and cultivates land of 0.7 *mu*. However, due to improper fertilization and seedling burnt, pepper harvest this year is not very good. He said, "It is crucial to have good seedling in pepper planting, otherwise the harvest is definitely not good either. And when planting, the pepper seedling's leaf color would be better slightly whitening, for this would increase the survival rate and grow well." This is his experience in two years of pepper planting. In general, pepper planting is not so difficult and I can still handle at this age. Moreover, it is much easier than corn cultivation. Although this year is not very successful, I'll plant pepper the coming year.



Cultivation - Conventional Cultivation: Rice and Corn

Rice is native to tropical Asia and gradually spread around the world after being widely cultivated in China. Paddy is the seed of the plant and is called rice, aromatic rice and paddy rice after shelling. Nearly half the world's population feed on rice. In addition to eating, rice can be used to make wine, refine sugar and as an industrial raw material, and the rice husk and straw can be used as feed. In Qinggangping village and Honghuapo village of Baoluan Town in Fengdu County, most farmers cultivate rice with traditional methods. While System of Rice Intensification (SRI) demonstration activities are carried out to improve farmers' cropping patterns, so that the use of scientific cultivation can improve the production and income, and set a good example.

Year	Administrative village	Number of participating farming households	Distribution quantity (kg)	Project investment (Yuan)	Coverage area (mu)
2012	Qinggangping village	254	450	19,350	300
2014	Honghuapo village	99	120	14,680	80
	Total	353	570	34,030	380



The corn is one of the most widely distributed food crop around the world, and its cultivated area ranks third, second only to wheat and rice. Corns are cultivated across China and have a short growing season, during which warm and rainy conditions are required. Corn plays an extremely important role in our food security, and is an important forage crop, as well as an important raw material in food, chemical, fuel, medicine and other industries. In Qinggangping village and Honghuapo village of Baoluan Town in Fengdu County, most farmers cultivate corns with traditional methods. While wide-narrow alternating corn rows demonstration activities are carried out to improve farmers' cropping patterns, so that the use of scientific cultivation can improve the production and income, and set a good example.

Year	Administrative village	Number of participating	Distribution quantity (kg)	Project investment (Yuan)	Coverage area (mu)
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		farming households			
2012	Honghuapo village	304	350	9,800	170
2012	Baiguoyuan village	304	350	9,800	170
2012	Qinggangping village	307	350	9,800	170
2014	Honghuapo village	60	120	12,620	50
Total		1232	1,170	42,020	590

Vegetable Cultivation (black potatoes, potatoes, etc.)



Black potatoes are long elliptic and have small eyes. The peel is black purple and shiny. The flesh is dark purple and good looking, with starch content up to 13-15%, thus having a good taste and excellent quality. Upon determination, black potatoes are rich in anthocyanin, which can enhance immunity physique and vision and delay aging in addition to inhibiting carcinogenic substances. Currently black potatoes are not greatly popularized in Chongqing, and there is great market space.

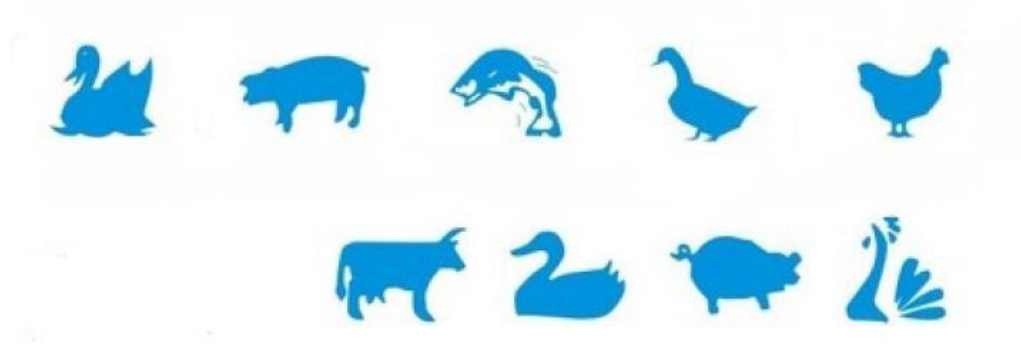
In the project villages, potatoes are one of the major cash crops grown locally, and most farmers have been using traditional potato seeds for cultivation, resulting in single variety. In order to improve the variety for local farming households and further raise production, the project introduces a batch of detoxified potato seeds from other areas to distribute among farming households for them to experience the planting effect of new varieties, and the black potatoes is a new variety, in favor of improving local traditional cropping patterns and looking for a new development direction.

Year	Administrative village	Number of participating farming households	Distribution quantity (kg)	Project investment (Yuan)	Self-funding by farming households (Yuan)	Coverage area (mu)	Remarks
2012	Honghuapo village	90	3,000	10,887.5	4,000	20	Potato
2012	Baiguoyuan village	286	6,000	21,775	8,000	40	Potato
2012	Qinggangping village	271	3,000	10,887.5	4,000	20	Potato
2015	Honghuapo village	24	1,000	10,250	4,000	20	Black potato
2015	Baiguoyuan village	243	1,000	10,250	2,000	26	Black potato
Total		914	14,000	64,050	22,000	126	

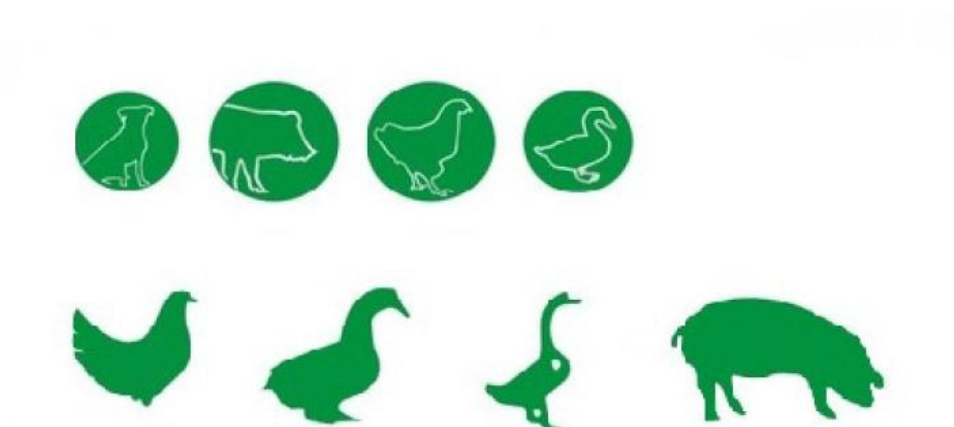


Baiguoyuan villager:
This year our family tries to
cultivate black potatoes. Although
it is a new variety, the growth is
very good. With wide varieties,
our future path is wide...





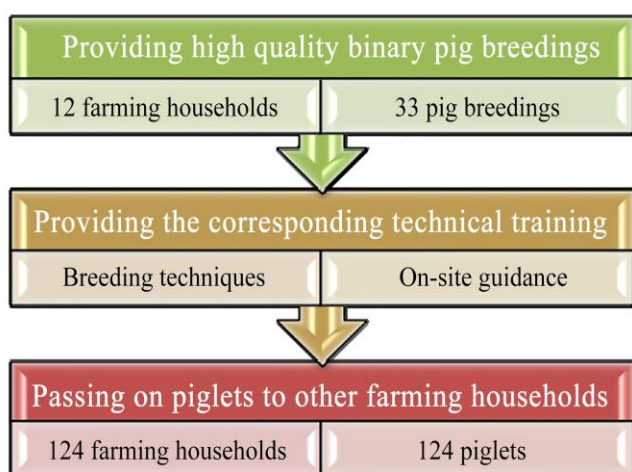
Breeding



Pigs Breeding

The pig industry is an important industry in China's agriculture and plays an important role in ensuring the safety supply of meat products. At present, China's pig industry is changing from the traditional pig industry to the modern pig industry; whether the breeding mode and regional layout or the production mode and production capacity are undergoing significant change.

Especially in rural areas, the majority of farming households have a habit of breeding pigs, and almost every household feeds a few pigs. Through the survey, the local pigs are mostly native breeds. In order to improve local pig breeds, especially in order to purchase and introduce good pig breeds for Honghuapo village to improve local old pig breeds, the project introduces new pig breeds which have advantages of fast growth, more farrowing, strong disease resistant ability, good meat quality and others. In the promotion of breeding, the project takes the pass-on mode, which both expands the scope of benefits of local farming households and expands the improvement scope of breeds.



Liu Jiashu and Fu Xinjuan, villagers of Farmers' Club 5, Honghuapo village

The couple who worked outside for many years decided to go home after careful consideration, because they worried about their aging parents and young children. They faced a problem of eating and drinking expenses of the family after going home, and the money earned by working several years cannot spend a lifetime. Therefore, the couple decided to contract the abandoned farmland around the house, to become rich through hard work. The planting is inseparable from the breeding, because there are many difficulties to overcome in the early stage for both, and the funds are needed to engage in development; everything is done step by step.

On the pig breeding project in 2012, they were in contact with the FC Carrefour project, and the couple was lucky to get two Landrace binary pigs from the Project Department. At that time, they signed a pig pass-on agreement with the project and promised to pass on eight piglets with the weight of about 15 kg to other farming households. After a period of breeding, one pig cannot breed and they did not know the reason. At first, the concern was in the pig, and they also responded this situation to the project team several times. Later, the Project Department organized the breeding households to receive the breeding training, find out the specific reason for the situation unable to breed and provide a solution. Through the training, they not only solved the difficult problem unable to breed, but also known how to breed and manage in the later stage. At present, they have completed the pig pass-on promised with the project, and they have begun to have income from breeding.

Now the pigs have been increased to four in the family, and there are about 30 piglets sold per

year and there are about 10 growing and fattening pigs.

Now the development has picked up; with the improvement of breeding techniques, the breeding scale is slowly expanding. The development at home has gradually formed the scale. Now, there is not much different in terms of incomes between the engaging in development at home and working outside, but the people who is engaged in development at home can take good care of their families and they have more time to spend with their families.

Boer Goats

The Boer goat is native to South Africa as the breeding and has now been introduced in many countries in Africa; the Boer goat is known as the world's "King of Meat Goat" and is characterized by large body size, fast growth, strong reproductive capacity, more lambing, strong adaptability and others.

The project village is located in mountainous areas, there are good breeding resources and most farming households have experience of breeding goats. Usually, the goat breeds are mainly dominated by local goats plus black goats developed by some projects, and there are not many breed types. In consideration of optimizing breed and diverse breeding, the project introduced the Boer goats for farming households to try to breed in local. And the pass-on mode is taken, which both expands the scope of benefits of local farming households and expands the improvement scope of breeds.



Providing Boer goats

- 63 farming households
- 69 breeding goats



Providing techniques

- Breeding techniques
- On-site guidance



Passing on baby goats

- 73 farming households
- 73 baby goats

Year	Administrative village	Number of participating farming households	Number of distributed Boer goats (Pcs.)	Project investment (Yuan)
2012	Honghuapo village	22	23	41,066
2012	Baiguoyuan village	18	23	41,066
2012	Qinggangping village	23	23	41,068
Total		63	69	123,200

Wang Shikai, male, 55 years old, a villager of Farmers' Club 1, Baiguoyuan village

Previously, I worked outside, and I went home due to injury on duty. Also because of health reasons, I hardly gave a help for farm work and heavy work at home. I have been idle at home.

After the Carrefour-HPP Project entered our village, I was lucky to get a Boer goat supported and developed by the project, and this goat opened my way to breed goats. I slowly developed the breeding scale from one goat to dozens of goats, which is inseparable from the opportunity given initially by Carrefour-HPP and breeding techniques training provided for us by them in recent years. The project often invited experts of Animal Husbandry to carry out the site visit and training in the village, and often distributed the relevant information, which helps me improve breeding techniques to a large extent.



In June 2014, there was a very high baby goat death rate. After reflecting this situation to PMO, they quickly guided experts to conduct visits and observation in the village, and then organized the training on goat disease prevention; before long, the goat problem has been well controlled.

Now I do some chores in the morning and herd goats in the afternoon every day, and the day passes very much substantially and easily. This comes from the first Boer goat provided initially by the project, which opens my horizons and ideas; I really appreciate the work done by the Carrefour-HPP Project.



The market is a very distant thing for some rural areas, and the key of farm produce income increase is sale which is more important in addition to good harvest and good quality. This may seem like an extremely simple word, but it has always been the weakest link in rural areas. Qinggangping village, Baiguoyuan village and Honghuapo village of Fengdu County are also facing similar problems. We can see that the farm produce of many farming households are basically stacked in the home and cannot be sold after harvesting. Of course, the farm produce cannot be sold for many reasons, such as quality dissatisfaction of farm produce, small quantities, inconvenient transportation, transportation difficulties, impossibility of meeting market demands, unified sales operating difficulties and others; however, the "market" is indeed one of the factors which give deep-going impacts.

To solve this problem, after several visits and surveys, the project found that the pepper in Shizhu County is very suitable for planting in Qinggangping village. After several rounds of consultations with pepper manufacturers in Shizhu County, Qinggangping village introduced the pepper varieties of Shizhu County and agreed with pepper manufacturers in respect to pepper purchase carried out by manufacturers in the village during the harvest. It helps not only introduce a new economic industry but also solve the product sales problem, and it really is indeed the double benefit.

Unified Sales of Pepper in Qinggangping Village

Year	Number of participating farming households (household)	Total sales (kg)	Sales amount (Yuan)
2014	197	14,056	43,170
2015	130	13,000	41,600
Total	327	27,056	84,770



Looking for industries
suitable for local conditions

Introducing related
businesses and companies

Organizing the
unified sales

Conducting the
market research

Supporting industrial
activities and technical skills

Increasing incomes
of farming households



The project organized farming households to sell three tons of potatoes to Carrefour supermarket in Chongqing in a unified manner

Year	Number of participating farming households	Planting area (mu)	Total sales (kg)
2013	647	80	3,000



Infrastructures



In rural areas, the agricultural development is inseparable from water resources, and the water resources are an important guarantee for agricultural development. How to make crops grow better without water, especially in areas dependent on the weather, the development and utilization of water resources is particularly important.

In Qinggangping village, the majority of farmland is dependent on the weather; although there is a main weir for diversion in Qinggangping village, the water of main weir cannot be effectively used for the irrigation of farmland due to incomplete ditches; therefore, the utilization rate is very low. Based on this consideration and needs of villagers, the project funded the construction of two water channels in Qinggangping village; these two water channels play an important role for effective diversion and irrigation, to ensure production requirements of the farmland.



Water Channel

Year	Administrative village	Construction length (m)	Number of farming households benefited from this	Project investment (Yuan)	Covered farmland (mu)
2013	Qinggangping village	850	150	74,579	200
2014	Qinggangping village	450	100	31,977	100
Total		1,300	250	106,556	300



Drinking Water Tank

The project village is located in high mountainous areas, and the villagers scattered in various regions of mountainous areas. In the project village, the usage amount of drinking water was not enough for some villagers, especially in the dry season; these villagers had to go to other places to carry water for drinking, let alone water for daily life in addition to drinking water.

For this reason, after finding some water sources, the project provided part of funds for farming households to build drinking water tanks, to help them solve the problem of daily water usage.



Year	Administrative village	Number of covered farming households	Construction amount	Project grants (Yuan)
2014	Honghuapo	5	1	1,000

village				
2014	Baiguoyuan village	47	2	8,085
2014	Qinggangping village	38	1	2,100
Total		90	4	11,185

Sun Chengjuan, female, 44 years old, a villager of Subvillage 1, Baiguoyuan village

Carrefour-HPP carried out the project in our village for more than three years and did a lot of things for us. Thanks a lot! I am most grateful to is that they helped us build drinking water tanks, which solves the major unsolved problem of water for human and livestock.

Prior to this, we had to go far away to carry water for drinking of human and livestock. Sometimes, we had to carry water with an electric torch in the dark night returning home after a tiring day; if there were dinner parties and banquets, it was required to take the time to carry water in advance. Here was very short of water, one part of water was used by dividing into several times, and the water used for washing faces and vegetables were not willing to pour out. The travel to carry water wastes the time and energy.

In 2014, we found a water source at the foot of the mountain, the villagers self-organized to prepare the construction of drinking water tanks; but due to insufficient funds, the construction hadn't even started yet. After the Carrefour-HPP Project heard the situation, they quickly sent people to the site for investigation and gave us financial assistance, so that we quickly built drinking water tanks and installed drinking water pipelines. Now even if it is the dry season, the drinking water tanks are full. The mountain spring water is clear and clean, and there is water at any time. After having the tap water, the solar energy equipment was also installed in the home and we enjoyed solar energy subsidies from the project, thereby reducing the burden on our economy. This is not daring to expect in the past; but now there is clean water without going out, the solar energy hot water can be used at any time and it brings us a lot of convenience for taking a bath. This greatly improves the quality of our lives. Although the project has come to an end, no matter where the project is carried out in the future, we will remember and appreciate Carrefour-HPP for our help.



Drinking water tank building of Subvillage 1,
Baiguoyuan village



Drinking water tank construction



Built drinking water tank

Villagers benefiting from the drinking water
tank

Garbage Pool

In project areas, there was generally not a fixed garbage disposal system, and the garbage generated by the villagers' lives was carelessly thrown away in a convenient place. Gradually, as more and more garbage was generated, the lives of surrounding villagers had been seriously affected. Especially in summer, due to high temperature, the garbage caused a large amount of harmful gases which bred a lot of harmful bacteria. It had a serious impact on the healthy living of farming households.

For this reason, the project proposed that the farming households living in the flow of people concentrated areas built a fixed garbage disposal system away from the crowd, to bring clean environment and sanitary living conditions for these farming households, thereby improving the local living environment.

Year	Administrative village	Number of covered farming households	Construction amount	Project investment (Yuan)	Funds raised by farming households (Yuan)
2014	Honghuapo village	161	4	11,177	4,000



Solar Energy

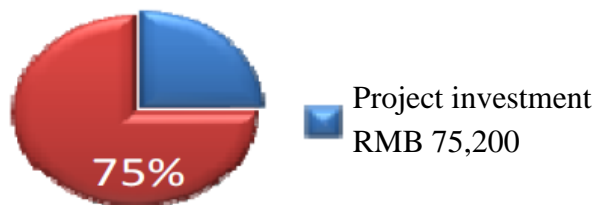
According to the survey, there was a very low popularity rate of solar water heater in the project village, and the majority of farming households still used the traditional firewood to boil water to solve personal health issues of taking a bath, washing the face and rinsing the mouth as well as others. Especially in winter, due to cold weather, it was not convenient to wash the face and rinse the mouth. Therefore, the project encouraged farming households to purchase and install solar water heaters, and the project would provide some financial assistance.

After the use of solar water heaters, it reduces the firewood consumption, protects the forest resources, reduces the air pollution and improves the life quality of farming

Year	Administrative village	Number of participating farming households	Project grants (Yuan)	Funds raised by farming households (Yuan)
2013	Honghuapo village	57	45,600	137,801
2013	Baiguoyuan village	30	24,000	70,330
2014	Qinggangping village	7	5,600	17,700
Total		94	75,200	225,831

There were 94 sets of solar energy equipment installed and used

households.



Yu Chunjiang, a farming instructor of the project in Honghuapo village

In Subvillage 2, Honghuapo village, Baoluan Town of Fengdu County (formerly known as Yuntaixiangchang), there are a total of 500 people of more than 280 villagers plus nearly 300 students in Yuntai Primary School. This village was an exceptional poverty village at the municipal and county level, and its transportation, economy and environmental sanitation were very backward. For a long time, the environmental sanitation in Yuntaichang was in a state of neglect; there was dust flying on sunny days and it was difficult to walk on a muddy road on rainy days. The town government had repeatedly instructed the village committee to solve the garbage problem on the street, to improve the environmental sanitation. However, because the village committee cannot implement the funds and management personnel, the problem had not been solved. While some areas stacked with garbage gradually became a garbage dump; in summer, the smell was quite foul and there were flies and mosquitoes at all places, the environment was very poor.

In 2012, the Carrefour-HPP Farmers' Clubs Project in Fengdu County, Chongqing entered our village to hope to improve sanitary environment of the village and town, which was consistent with local needs. After many consultations, it was decided that the PMO of Carrefour provided funds and materials and the villages of Subvillage 2, this village provided labor force and land to build two garbage pools of 6m*5m. With the help of the village committee and project, the management and maintenance of garbage pools after the construction was implemented by this subvillage. And through active discussions, a set of rules and regulations that the problem was exclusively managed by a specially-assigned person was worked out, and the management fee of RMB 5-10 shall be paid in accordance with the household average, average population, etc., to solve the management and maintenance issue of garbage pools.

Now, a specially-assigned person cleans the garbage pool every day during busy and slack farming seasons, and regularly deals with the garbage pool. In the village and town, there is no dust flying and it is not difficult to walk on a muddy road. The villagers also praise that the PMO of Carrefour-HPP Farmers' Clubs Project in Fengdu County, Chongqing does a good thing for them to solve a major problem unsolved over the decades.

Through the implementation of project, it brings funds and techniques for our village; more importantly, it gives us a participatory idea. As a saying goes: there is strength in numbers. The FC Carrefour project actively mobilizes and guides people by relying on this idea, to encourage villagers to actively participate in the community building, and I comprehend it through the past few years of project work. I believe that through the efforts and mobilization of FC Carrefour project for three years, now the people have an in-depth understanding of this idea, and also will actively participate in the building and development of the community.

Finally, I really appreciate the platform built by Carrefour-HPP Project for our village, and I am very grateful to all project staff for your arduous efforts. At the same time, I am grateful to superior government departments for support and guidance to development of our village.

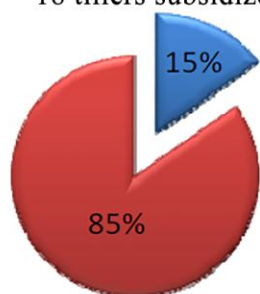
Tiller is driven by a small diesel engine or gasoline engine, and is characterized by light weight, small size and simple structure.

The tiller can travel freely in the farmland to be easy to use and store, thereby saving people from the headache of large agricultural machinery inaccessible to farmland in mountainous areas; it is the best choice of the majority of farming households to replace the plowing by cow.

The areas where the project is located in mostly are mountainous land where the large agricultural machinery is unable to enter, and the land is plowed only by human and cow, which not only costs the labor force but also is inefficient. Therefore, the project encouraged some villagers to purchase the tiller to replace the plowing by cow, thereby improving the production efficiency and reducing the labor costs.

Year	Administrative village	Number of participating farming households	Purchase quantity	Project grants (Yuan)	Funds raised by farming households (Yuan)
2014	Honghuapo village	10	10	5,000	26,630
2014	Baiguoyuan village	8	8	4,000	24,300
	Total	18	18	9,000	50,930

There were
18 tillers subsidized



- Project investment
RMB 9,000
- Funds raised by
farming households
RMB 50,930

A villager named Wang Fuxiang said:
In the past, the plowing depended on human power, only a few piece of land can be plowed in a day, and the people had to work from dawn to night. Now there are tillers which not only save labor force but also save time...



Compost Pool; at present, there is a growing usage amount of chemical fertilizers in rural areas, and depending on the reaction of villagers, the usage amount of chemical fertilizers is increased every year when growing crops in the past few years; because the existing land fertility is getting lower, the soil hardening is serious, and the soil retaining water, retaining fertility and venting capability is getting lower, only the chemical fertilizers can be used to promote the growth of crops; if things go on like this, it will make the land increasingly barren. In view of this, the project proposes large breeding households to build the compost pool and store the animal manure as much as possible for making the compost. When growing crops, the compost shall be used as much as possible, which not only can effectively deal with all kinds of livestock and poultry manures and reduce the environmental pollution but also can reduce the usage amount of chemical fertilizers and reduce the economic investment. At the same time, the most important is that the compost itself contains a large number of microbial floras, which is rich in nutrients, has long and stable fertilizer efficiency and can effectively improve the soil fertility, thereby playing an important role in improving the soil.

Year	Administrative village	Number of participating farming households	Construction amount	Project grants (Yuan)	Funds raised by farming households
2015	Honghuapo village	5	5	2,500	7,500
2015	Qinggangping village	8	8	4,000	4,000
	Total	13	13	6,500	11,500





Information Room: With the development of information technology represented by computers and networks, the Internet has permeated to all aspects of social life, affected and changed the mode of work, study and living of people.

However, in the administrative village where the project is located, because of limited educational level of knowledge, most of people can't use computers. Their capacity of accepting and applying information is poor. To improve the situation, the project decides to set information rooms in three administrative villages, positively develop Internet technology knowledge and skill trainings to users, take full advantage of remote education and network media, improve the cultural quality and knowledge of farmers. When they have knowledge that they can't understand, they can use the Internet to seek for corresponding answers and solve problems.

Year	Administrative village	Quantity	Project investment (Yuan)
2014	Honghuapo village	1	14,507
2014	Baiguoyuan village	1	14,507
2014	Honghuapo village	1	14,508
Total		3	43,522



Specialized Cooperative: Establishing farmer development specialized cooperatives is an important means to promote the system innovation and improve the primary organization system, and is the inevitable requirement of farmer cooperative economy organization and is an important way to improve the farmer organization degree, promote adjustment of the agricultural structure and income increasing and achieving prosperity of farmers. Establishing cooperatives can take full advantage of the supportive policy of the state to promote development of village agriculture and income of farmers. Cooperatives are beneficial to decreasing costs of agricultural products, guaranteeing quality of agricultural products such as unified purchase of agricultural materials like pesticides and chemical fertilizer; cooperatives are in favor of expanding the market, promoting sales; cooperatives not only increase bargaining power and voice of farmers, but also can unify planting and breeding specifications and quality, in favor of promoting sales; cooperatives can obtain information and technology service more conveniently, improve the market response ability and technological content and quality of agricultural products.

Year	Administrative village	Quantity	Project investment (Yuan)
2014	Honghuapo village	2	2,556
2014	Baiguoyuan village	1	1,408
Total		3	3,964

Honghuapo Villager's Story--Entrepreneurial Journey

I am Ran Shiqing, a villager of Subvillage 1, Honghuapo village, Baoluan Town, Fengdu County, 42 years old. Since 2004, I have worked outside without the fixed location and occupation

and moved around. Especially after I got married and had a child, the life pressure is higher and higher and I have financial difficulties. Under the life pressure, I divorced with my wife and raise children alone and live a more rigid life.

After a period of thinking, I finally decided to come home with the child and start from scratch at home to make a difference with my own strength.

The first step is always the hardest. After I came back home, I had to start from the very beginning. At home, the life is not so hard with the support and assistance of my family. However, development needs money and money is the most difficult part for me. By guarantee certificate of the village committee, I obtained a loan of RMB 10,000 from the fund for Farmers' Club of the village as the initial fund. However, RMB 10,000 was not enough for me who started from scratch. When I had problems in building the cattle housing and the water tank, I knew that the Carrefour - HPP Project was developing poverty-relief work in my village. I contacted with the instructor Yu Chunjiang of the village, who reflected my situation to the FC Carrefour project. After a series of interview, the project office decided to give me corresponding assistance in breeding and building the water tank. In building the water tank, it provided me with corresponding cement and sand, subsidized me to enlarge the scale of the cattle breeding.



It was because of assistance of the FC Carrefour project that I got through difficulties in development. After two years of development, my cattle breeding scale has reached more than 10 cattle. The project office also gives technical trainings to major breeders like us now and then. Now my family income increases a lot and the life is better and better.

Thank you FC Carrefour project for your assistance, which helped me to develop during the tough time I had. From now on, I will pass my technology to people around me to bring everybody to develop together.



Capability Building



Year	Training on health and nutrition	Training on planting and cultivation	Training on walnut tree sapling	Training on breeding	Family financial management	Training on sustainability	Training on direct purchasing	Global warming	Information room	Others	Total
2012/3-2013/3	0	0	554	802	0	1544	0	0	0	2383	5283
2013/4-2014/6	1603	0	1840	890	0	2288	0	0	0	1343	7964
2014/7-2015/7	996	541	1195	752	898	1389	686	555	19	0	7031
Total	2599	541	3589	2444	898	5221	686	555	19	3726	20278



On-site training



Exchange meeting

Go Out to Survey

Going out to survey is another capability building mode besides class and farm trainings in the

capability building and is also the easiest and most direct means to stimulate the awareness of farmers. In the visiting period, farms can visually see the gap and deficiency between themselves and others and learn other people's technology and skill. Meanwhile, farmers' horizon and desire of development are widened. This is more convincing.



Part III Project Summary

Fulfillment Condition of Project Index

General Objective Evaluation Form

S/N	Project evaluation content	Situation before project implementation	Situation after project implementation	Remarks
1	Family income of 70% of farming households increases by 30% in the third year end of the project	Average net income RMB 14,315/household	The average net income per family reached RMB 21,961 after three and a half years of project development. Income of 100% farming households increases by 53% in average	Beyond expectations
2	Improve potato yield and quality, help farming households to enter the "direct purchasing channel" of Carrefour (or other products accepted by farming households and Carrefour)	Average total income of potatoes per family: RMB 240	Average potato income per household is RMB 739.28; pepper is in the direct purchasing, realizing the "direct purchasing" by enterprises totally in the project village	Beyond expectations
3	60% of farmers adopt sustainable agricultural production technology for at least one kind of crops	Rice SRI: 0% Relay cropping, intercropping: 75% Crop rotation: 47% No tillage or little tillage: 4% Wide-narrow alternating rows of corn: 99% Green manure: 0% Compost or farmyard manure: 45% Formulated fertilization by testing soil: 0.8%	Rice SRI: 47% Relay cropping, intercropping: 99% Crop rotation: 99% No tillage or little tillage: 91% Wide-narrow alternating rows of corn: 97% Green manure: 26% Compost or farmyard manure: 99% Formulated fertilization by testing soil: 89%	Farming households adopting relay cropping or intercropping, crop rotation, no tillage or little tillage, wide-narrow alternating rows of corn, compost or farmyard manure are more than 90%, so the target is completed.
4	The application of chemical fertilizer and pesticides decreases by 25%	Surveyed farming households use 300 tons of chemical fertilizer in 10 kinds of main crop planting; each household uses 1244 g pesticides for potato planting and 455 g for corn cultivation in average. 100% of farming households use pesticides and 98% of farming households use chemical fertilizer	Survey data of the project final evaluation shows that the application amount of chemical fertilizer per unit area of land by farming households decreases by 24%, and that of chemical fertilizer decreases by 30%	Target completed
5	70% of villagers have sufficient water resource (or finish the short-term water source planning)	Lack drinking water facilities for people and livestock	76.34% of farming households can be guaranteed	Beyond expectations
		Lack irrigation facility	65.2% farmers are satisfied	4.8 percentage points lower than the target
		After the project is implemented, farming households		Beyond

S/N	Project evaluation content	Situation before project implementation	Situation after project implementation	Remarks
		whose drinking water for people and livestock is improved account for 88.39% of the surveyed people.		expectations generally
6	70% of villagers have the garbage management system	The project is implemented in Honghuapo village with the largest population. The village has no garbage pool before the project is implemented	Because of reasons such as funds and scattered villagers, the project can only choose to build garbage pools in Honghuapo village where the population is densely inhabited. Meanwhile, trainings about garbage classification and centralized processing are given to other farming households. In this time of evaluation survey, 91.07% of farming households say that they will throw garbage to garbage pools or places where garbage is processed intensively	Beyond expectations
7	Build toilets for 100 families (according to the practical situation of the project area, this target is changed to installing solar water heaters)		Subsidize farmers to install 94 solar water heaters	94% of the target completed
8	Improve environmental protection awareness of farmers	31%	96.43% of farming households say that they have a knowledge of environmental protection after the project training	Target completed
9	Improve nutrition and health awareness of farmers	19%	95.54% of farming households say that they have a knowledge of nutrition and health after the project training	Target completed

Table on Wealth Increase Target of Farmers

S/N	Project description	Objective to increase production	Situation before project implementation	Situation after project implementation	Remarks
1	Improve the corn yield per <i>mu</i>	30%	308 kg	472 kg	53.2%
2	Improve vegetable yield	20%			Because of variety adjustment, make assessment with crop's output value rather than yield
3	Improve crop output value (sales income)	30%	RMB 5,142	RMB 6,990	35.9%
4	Improve animal husbandry output value (sales income)	50%	RMB 10,195	RMB 17,641	73%

5	Increase cash earnings of farmers	40%	RMB 15,337	RMB 24,231	60.5%
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Table on Effect of Managing Land Effectively and Improving Land Use Rate

S/N	Project Description		Objective	Situation before project implementation	Effect after project implementation	Remarks
1	Help farmers to adopt water and soil conservation cultivation method	Training and technical guidance	6,000 person-times	0	5,776 person-times	96%
		Plastic film mulching rate	30%	Lower than 30% of farming households	60%, plastic film mulching rate is twice as large as the rate before the project is started	Beyond expectations
		Adopt crop rotation and technologies	60%	Crop rotation: 47% Relay cropping: 75%	Crop rotation: 99% Relay cropping: 99%	Beyond expectations
2	Protective cultivation	Percentage of farmers using rice precise and quantitative cultivation technique to improve the rice yield	50%	0%	47%	Uncompleted, differ by 3 percentage points from the target
		Proportion of farmers adopting wide-narrow alternating rows cultivation technology of corn	50% of farming households cultivating corn	99% of farming households cultivating corn	97% of farming households cultivating corn	Basically all farmers adopt the wide-narrow alternating rows cultivation technology of corn
		Walnut tree planting	None	None	Plant 69,035 trees and 1,551.4 mu, covering 881 families	
3	Use farmyard manure	Percentage of villagers using 50% compost for crops	50%	45%	99.5%	
		Percentage of villagers planting green manure	None	0%	26%	
4	Percentage of villagers trying formulated fertilization by testing soil		None	0%	In the project final evaluation, 89% of farming households say that they have tried formulated fertilization by testing soil	Added activities by the project office
5	Application amount of chemical		25%	Surveyed farming	24%	Target reached

S/N	Project Description	Objective	Situation before project implementation	Effect after project implementation	Remarks
	fertilizer decreases		households use 300 tons of chemical fertilizer in 10 kinds of main crops		basically
6	All farming households adopt at least 1 kind of protective cultivation	60%	Rice SRI: 0% Relay cropping, intercropping: 75% Crop rotation: 47% No tillage or little tillage: 4% Wide-narrow alternating rows of corn: 99% Green manure: 0% Compost or farmyard manure: 45% Formulated fertilization by testing soil: 0.8%	Rice SRI: 47% Relay cropping, intercropping: 99% Crop rotation: 99% No tillage or little tillage: 91% Wide-narrow alternating rows of corn: 97% Green manure: 26% Compost or farmyard manure: 99% Formulated fertilization by testing soil: 89%	Farming households adopting relay cropping or intercropping, crop rotation, no tillage or little tillage, wide-narrow alternating rows of corn, compost or farmyard manure are more than 90%, so the target is completed

Table on Implementation Effect of Making Farmers Life Healthier

S/N	Project Description	Objective	Situation before project implementation	Situation after project implementation	Remarks
1	Training on basic knowledge of health and hygiene	50%	None	70%	Target completed
2	Decrease times of illness of farmers	50%	6 times	2.6 times	Compared with the situation before the project is implemented, the time of diarrhea of farmers decreases by 57% and the target is completed
3	Number of households drinking clean water	80%	About 32% of villagers never process unsafe drinking water	Nearly 100% of villagers drink safe water	After training, villagers generally drink unsafe water after processing

Table on Implementation Efficiency of Making Farmers Use Rain To Irrigate Farmland Effectively

S/N	Project Description	Objective	Situation before project	Situation after project	Remarks
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			implementation	implementation	
1	Villagers who maximize the rain use	100%	65% (percentage of vegetable garden water use)	97.32%	Target reached basically
2	Percentage of villagers who benefit from artificial channels, wells or other artificial water projects	50%	Under 50%	65.2%	Target completed

Effect of Establishing Community Farmer Organization

S/N	Project Description	Objective	Situation before project implementation	Situation after project implementation	Remarks
1	Organize farmers to found Farmers' Clubs	50%	0	75.96%	There is a registered population of 5743, permanent resident population of 4863 in the project area and the project covers 3694 people
2	Farmers of the village unite as one and found an organization in the form of Farmers' Clubs to benefit each other	66%	0	75.96%	Beyond target
3	Organize farmers to establish the crop association or farmer joint association	2	0	3	Build 1 walnut cooperative, 1 planting cooperative and 1 comprehensive cooperative. Beyond expected target
4	Villagers benefit from unified purchase and sales	500 households	0	464 households	92% of farming households take part in unified sales of potatoes and pepper
5	Villagers benefit from the specialized cooperative and Farmers' Clubs	50%	0	78.57%	The project office establishes three specialized cooperatives, exceeding the target

Project Evaluation Conclusion

- Outstanding social benefits
 - ◆ Eating safe, nutritious and healthy under filling up produces the good social benefit
 - ◆ Environmental protection education, training and practice improve social responsibility of farmers
 - ◆ Relation of farmers is improved and the collective power is strengthened
- The economic benefit exceeds expectations
- Farmers' capability is improved
 - ◆ Continuous production capability
 - ◆ Capability of independent participation of farmers
 - ◆ Capability of planning production and financial management
 - ◆ Capability of entering the market
- Demonstration effect and spreading effect
- Positive energy is spread
- Living quality of the project village is improved
- People's environmental protection awareness is improved
- Abundant intangible assets are left to the place

Carrefour-HPP Village Development Project in Fengdu County, Chongqing

2012-2015 Project Activities Overview Table

Administrative village	Project Description	Project activities	Activity cycle	Quantity	Number of covered farming households	Project support (Yuan)	Farming household self-preparation/Poverty Alleviation Office support (Yuan)
Baiguoyuan village	Infrastructure	Solar energy subsidy	2013.7-2015.8	30	30	24,000	70,330
		Mini-tiller subsidy	2014.7-2015.8	8	8	4,000	24,300
		Drinking water tank	2013.12-2014.1	2	47	8,085	5,000
	Planting project	Potato planting	2013	40 <i>mu</i>	286	21,776	8,000
		Black potato	2015	26 <i>mu</i>	243	10,650	2,000
		Walnut tree sapling planting	2012/2013	957 <i>mu</i>	450	73,910	178,500*
		Corn cultivation	2012	170 <i>mu</i>	304	9,800	3,400
	Breeding project	Goat breeding and passing on	2012.11-2014.5	41	36	41,066	
	Other projects	Information room	2014	1		14,508	
		Cooperative	2014	1		1,408	
Subtotal (Yuan)					1402	209,203	291,530
Qinggangping village	Infrastructure	Solar energy subsidy	2013.7-2015.8	7	7	5,600	17,700
		Compost pool subsidy	2015	7	8	4,000	4,000
		Drinking water tank	2013.12-2014.1	1	38	2,100	5,000
		Canal	2014	2	250	106,556	
	Planting project	Potato planting	2013	20 <i>mu</i>	271	10,887	4,000
		Rice cultivation	2013	300 <i>mu</i>	254	19,350	6,000
		Walnut tree sapling planting	2012	100 <i>mu</i>	317	28,740	28,740

Administrative village	Project Description	Project activities	Activity cycle	Quantity	Number of covered farming households	Project support (Yuan)	Farming household self-preparation/Poverty Alleviation Office support (Yuan)
		Pepper planting	2014/5015	300 <i>mu</i>	327	55,220	
		Vegetable planting	2012	20,220	119	2,022	
		Cauliflower	2012	18,760	134	1,876	
		Corn cultivation	2012	170 <i>mu</i>	307	9,800	3,400
	Breeding project	Goat breeding and passing on	2012.11-2014.5	35	35	41,066	
	Other projects	Information room	2014	1		14,507	
Subtotal (Yuan)					2,067	301,724	68,840
Honghuapo village	Infrastructure	Solar energy subsidy	2013.7-2015.8	57	57	45,600	137,801
		Mini-tiller subsidy	2014.7-2015.8	10	10	5,000	26,630
		Compost pool subsidy	2015	5	5	2,500	7,500
		Drinking water tank	2013.12-2014.1	1	5	1,000	4,000
		Garbage pool + garbage can + garbage truck	2014	4	161	11,177	4,000
	Planting project	Potato planting	2013	20 <i>mu</i>	90	10,887	4,000
		Black potato	2015	20 <i>mu</i>	24	9,850	4,000
		Rice cultivation	2013	80 <i>mu</i>	99	14,680	1,600
		Walnut tree sapling planting	2013	530 <i>mu</i>	114	19,200	127,500*
	Breeding project	Corn cultivation	2012/2014	250 <i>mu</i>	621	22,420	5,000
		Goat breeding and passing on	2012.11-2014.5	66	65	41,068	
		Pig breeding and passing on	2012.8-2014.5	157	136	60,500	

Administrative village	Project Description	Project activities	Activity cycle	Quantity	Number of covered farming households	Project support (Yuan)	Farming household self-preparation/Poverty Alleviation Office support (Yuan)
	Other projects	Information room	2014	1		14,507	
		Walnut cooperative	2014.12-2015.7	1		2,556	
		Planting cooperative	2014. 1	1			
Subtotal (Yuan)					1387	260,945	322,031
Total (Yuan)					4,856**	771,872	682,401

*To expand the coverage of the industry, the project and the Fengdu County Poverty Alleviation Office carry out integration of funds, support the walnut planting project together; the support fund of the Poverty Alleviation Office is RMB 306,000; **the data is the total number.

Relative media report:

S/ N	Date	Media name	Content	Related links
1	10/19/2015	China philanthropy news agency	HPP Fengdu Project promotes foregoers to develop the industry	http://www.cpwnews.com/show-24-2215-1.html
2	9/24/2015	Fengdu County People's Government	Carrefour-HPP international charitable organization invests RMB 3 million to support the poverty alleviation project of our county	http://www.cqfd.gov.cn/zwgk/zfxx/2015/9/25/1161489.shtml
3	5/24/2015	Lenong website	Walnut tree planting of Farmers' Clubs project in Fengdu County	http://www.lenw.cn/news/show-113127.html
3	4/29/2015	HPP official website	Farmers' Clubs in Fengdu tries to plant rare black potatoes by themselves	http://www.hppchina.org.cn/newshow.asp?id=1098
5	5/30/2014	Fengdu mobile phone newspaper		http://www.cqfd.cn/Article/fdsjb/201405/102096.html
6	12/20/2013	CQNEWS	Chongqing Carrefour-"HPP" project helps Fengdu farmers to get rid of poverty and become better off	http://food.cqnews.net/html/2013-12/20/content_29123782.htm
7	10/24/2013	PPsj	Carrefour helps Fengdu FC	http://services.ppsi.com.cn/2013-10-24/4468091745.html
8	10/24/2013	Foods1.com	potato selling; introduction	http://www.foods1.com/content/2394746/
9	10/24/2013	http://www.21food.com/	potato selling; introduction	http://www.21food.cn/html/news/13/1017604.htm
10	10/24/2013	ifeng.com	potato selling; introduction	http://news.ifeng.com/gundong/detail_2013_10/24/30600339_0.shtml
11	7/19/2013	Chongqing Economic Times	potato selling; introduction	http://exhinacqsb.com/html/2013-07/19/content_364943.htm
12	7/24/2013	Development Forum Xinhua	of potato selling; introduction	http://forum.home.news.cn/thread/124115286/1.html

S/ N	Date	Media name	Content	Related links
13	7/17/2013	www.chinavi deos.net	project achievements	http://www.cfqn.com.cn/Complex/2013/0717/article15993.html
14	10/24/2013	www.chinair n.com	training	http://finance.chinairn.com/news/2013%5C10%5C24/094258440.html
15	7/19/2013	Breeding	potato selling; introduction	http://www.yz88.org.cn/lv/206144.html
16	7/19/2013	dahe.cn/	potato selling; introduction	http://news.dahe.cn/2013/07-19/102303497.html
17	10/24/2013	The Chongqing Morning Post	introduction	http://etc.2windao.com:8888/sysfiles/129/139/20131024075551/e_129_139_20131024075551_06301.html
18	7/19/2013	www.200160 .com	potato selling; introduction	http://www.200160.com/capital/20130719_19968.html
19	10/28/2013	www.gdutol. com	training	http://www.gdutol.com/life/125071.html
20	10/23/2013	www.chongq ingfood.net	potato selling; introduction	http://www.chongqingfood.net/wap/index.php?moduleid=21&itemid=958&page=2
21	7/19/2013	sohu	potato selling; introduction	http://roll.sohu.com/20130719/n382103499.shtml
22	7/24/2013	www.xici.net	potato selling; introduction	http://www.xici.net/d191530387.htm
23	10/24/2013	cnfood.com	training; introduction	http://cq.cnfood.cn/n/2013/1025/4030.html
24	10/24/2013	www.fengdu wang.com	training; introduction	http://www.fengdu.ccoo.cn/news/local/2378056.html
25	7/24/2013	http://bj.hous e.sina.com.cn /	potato selling; introduction	http://leshan.bbs.house.sina.com.cn/thread-5765621563382662171.html
26	10/24/2013	ppsj	training, introduction	http://services.ppsj.com.cn/2013-10-24/4468091745.html
27	10/24/2013	www.163. com	training, introduction	http://money.163.com/13/1024/02/9BTT7H0G00253B0H.html
28	7/19/2013	dahe.cn/	potato selling	http://news.dahe.cn/2013/07-19/102303497.html
29	7/19/2013	www.jxnews. com.cn	potato selling	http://ce.jxcn.cn/system/2013/07/19/012524401.shtml
30	7/19/2013	www.southc n.com	potato selling	http://finance.southcn.com/qywx/content/2013-07/19/content_74091055.htm

S/ N	Date	Media name	Content	Related links
31	7/17/2013	www.chinavi deos.net	project achievements	http://www.cfqn.com.cn/Complex/2013/0717/article_15993.html
32	7/16/2013	CQNEWS	potato selling	http://food.cqnews.net/html/2013-07/16/content_26952869.htm
33	7/3/2012	Chongqing Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development	PFB work report	http://www.cqfp.gov.cn/contents/436/24569.html
34	1/11/2012	Chongqing Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development	MH visited Fengdu FC	http://www.cqfp.gov.cn/contents/438/31894.html
35	3/29/2012	Fengdu poverty alleviation network	introduction	http://fpb.cqfd.gov.cn/jdxw/ShowArticle.asp?ArticleID=295
36	1/11/2012	Chongqing Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development	MH visited Fengdu FC	http://www.cqfp.gov.cn/contents/438/31894.html

Part IV Project Photo Exhibition

Infrastructure Construction



Qinggangping villagers building sand basin



Qinggangping villagers setting up water pipe



Drinking water tank of Subvillage 1, Baiguoyuan village being put into operation



Subvillage 2 of Honghuapo village building
garbage pools



Subvillage 2 of Honghuapo village garbage pools
being put into operation



Subvillage 6 of Qinggangping village before
water channels built



Qinggangping village head organizing people to
build water channels



Subvillage 6 of Qinggangping village after water
channels built



Du Xingjuan of the Honghuapo village



Liu Shengshou of the Baiguoyuan village



Lang Sulan of the Qinggangping village

互满爱人与人国际运动联合会（瑞士）云南
办公室丰都家乐福项目
微耕机购买使用协议书

甲方：家乐福互满爱重庆丰都农村发展扶贫项目
乙方：刘宗云 51232419780811587X

为更好带动回乡创业的农民扩大发展，提高农民的发展积极性。
甲乙双方本着公平、平等、互利的原则订立合作协议如下：
第一条：甲方职责
甲方补贴农户每台微耕机 500 元 RMB，其余购买款由乙方承担。
甲方有责任为乙方生产提供相关技术，以保证生产的成功率。
甲方有责任对提供的产品进行记录、跟踪与监督，保证产品在生
产管理过程中的有效性。
第二条：乙方职责
乙方需定期维护项目提供补助的产品。
乙方需承担在使用过程中产生的一切费用。
乙方需承担在生产过程中的一切风险。
乙方需按甲方提供的技术要求进行生产。
乙方有义务把所从事生产经验传递给其他农户。
第三条：双方协商签订此协议。
第四条：争议处理
对于执行本协议发生的与本协议有关的争议应本着友好协商的
原则解决。
第五条：违约处理
如果乙方违反本协议的任何条款，甲方有权终止本协议的执行，
无偿收回提供给乙方的生产产品。
第六条：本协议一式二份，由签订双方各执一份。

甲方：（签章）
时间：2012.11.28
联系方式：13648405282

乙方：（签章）刘宗云
时间：
联系方式：13648405282

FONDATION
D'ENTREPRISE Carrefour

Mini-tiller purchase agreement of Liu Zongyun

互满爱人与人国际运动联合会（瑞士）云南
办公室丰都家乐福项目
太阳能热水器购买使用协议书

甲方：家乐福互满爱重庆丰都农村发展扶贫项目
乙方：郎素兰

太阳是具有发展的可持续能源，为提高农民的生活水平，改善农村的
卫生条件。
甲乙双方本着公平、平等、互利的原则订立合作协议如下：
第一条：甲方职责
甲方补贴农户每台太阳能 800 元 RMB，其余购买款由乙方承担。
甲方有责任对提供的产品进行记录、跟踪与监督，保证产品在生
产管理过程中的有效性。
第二条：乙方职责
乙方需定期维护项目提供补助的产品。
乙方需承担在使用过程中产生的一切费用。
乙方需承担在生产过程中的一切风险。
乙方需按甲方提供的技术要求进行生产。
乙方有义务把所从事生产经验传递给其他农户。
第三条：双方协商签订此协议。
第四条：争议处理
对于执行本协议发生的与本协议有关的争议应本着友好协商的
原则解决。
第五条：违约处理
如果乙方违反本协议的任何条款，甲方有权终止本协议的执行，
无偿收回提供给乙方的生产产品。
第六条：本协议一式二份，由签订双方各执一份。

甲方：（签章）
时间：
联系方式：办公室

乙方：（签章）郎素兰
时间：
联系方式：18225271545

FONDATION
D'ENTREPRISE Carrefour

Agreement of subsidy of Lang Sulan of the
Qinggangping village

FONDATION
Carrefour
家乐福-互满爱丰都农村发展项目
产品传递协议书

甲方：家乐福-互满爱丰都农村发展项目
乙方：郭世昌 身份证号：51232419740414585X

甲乙双方本着公平、平等、互利的原则订立合作协议如下：
第一条：甲方无偿提供 2 头 20-25 公斤，波尔山羊母羊，给予乙方进
行饲养。
第二条：甲方寻找相关的养殖技术，无条件提供给乙方；乙方需无条
件参与相关的技术培训。
第三条：甲方有权对提供给乙方的产品种羊进行跟踪、记录与监督，
乙方不得拒绝甲方的上述活动；乙方必须无条件按照甲方提供的技术
进行养殖，统一对种羊进行管理，若饲养期间出现疫情需及时
联系畜牧站，以作处理。
第四条：乙方在养殖期间，繁殖下仔饲养两个月后，需无条件提供给
项目 4 头仔羊，由项目再传递给其他农户进行饲养。
第五条：乙方在二年内不得擅自处理种羊，如有特殊情况需要处理种
羊的，需征得甲方的同意。
第六条：乙方在养殖过程中，需自行承担饲料、医药、劳力等一系列
养殖费用；同时需要承担养殖期间的一切风险与损失。
第七条：双方协商签订此协议，并由村委会为签订协议的见证方。
第八条：争议处理
对于执行本协议发生的与本协议有关的争议应本着友好协商的
原则解决。
第九条：违约处理
如果乙方违反本协议的任何条款，甲方有权终止本协议的执行，
无偿收回提供给乙方的种羊；因乙方违约导致甲方经济损失的，甲方
可依法向乙方要求赔偿。
第十条：本协议一式三份，由签订双方各执一份，见证方持一份；本
协议由签订之日起生效。

甲方：（签章）
时间：2012.11.28
联系方式：13648405282

乙方：（签章）郭世昌
时间：2012.11.28
联系方式：13648405282

见证方：（签章）
时间：2012.11.28
联系方式：13648405282

Goat passing on agreement of Yang Shibing

营业执照
(副本)

丰工商 注册号 500230NA800175X 1-1-1

名称 丰都县白果园农业综合开发专业合作社
类型 农民专业合作社
住所 重庆市丰都县包鸾镇白果园村1组
法定代表人 周云财
成员出资总额 伍万元整
成立日期 2014年11月14日

业务范围 农业综合开发；组织成员种植蔬菜、核桃，组织收购、销售成
员种植的蔬菜、核桃；组织采购、供应成员所需的化学肥料（不
含危险化学品）、组织收购、销售成员自产的产品、生产、开
展成员所需的农业生产资料供应、包装服务；引进农业新技术、
新品种，开展农业技术培训、农业技术交流和农业咨询服务
（法律、法规禁止经营的不得经营；法律、法规规定应经审批
而未获审批不得经营）

登记机关 丰都县工商行政管理局
2014年11月14日

提示：每年1月1日至6月30日通过企业信用信息公示系统报送上一年度年度报告，不另收费。
企业信用信息公示系统网址：http://gsxt.cca.gov.cn 中华人民共和国国家工商行政管理总局监制

Specialized cooperative

Community Foregoers



Zhang Yun, a project subsidy community entrepreneur



Liu Xiwu of the Honghuapo village



Mini-tiller subsidy given to Liu Zongyun of the Baiguoyuan village



Compost pool subsidy given to Ran Shiqing of the Honghuapo village



Waxy corn cultivation subsidy given to Liu Xianhua of the Honghuapo village



Compost pool subsidy given to Zeng Mingzhe of the Honghuapo village

Unified Selling



In 2013, Baiguoyuan village sold potatoes to Carrefour for the first time, trying link between farmers and supermarkets



Baiguoyuan villager Song Minggao selling potatoes



In 2013, villagers tried to sell potatoes to Carrefour, completing link between farmers and supermarkets for the first time



Qinggangping village CPC secretary Song Minhua (second from left) leading villagers to visit Shizhu pepper processing plant



Procurement of pepper in Qinggangping village for the first time



Procurement of pepper in Qinggangping village for the first time

Breeding



Baiguoyuan villager Sun Chengjuan herding sheep (Boer goats in the photo)



Tan Jiajun and his Boer goats



Zeng Hongsu in Honghuapo village Pig Pass-on



The project signing the Pig Pass-on agreement with farming households



Honghuapo village Pig Pass-on: Li Henian, Wang Zhaosu, Liu Yulan, Ma Kesi, Li Chenghai, Tan Xueyuan, Yu Chunjiang, Yu Yonglong from left to right



Honghuapo village Pig Pass-on: villager photo

Planting



Baiguoyuan village of Baoluan Town villager
Cai Shulan getting walnut tree sapling



On-site instructions of walnut tree sapling
planting technology at Subvillage 6 of
Baiguoyuan village



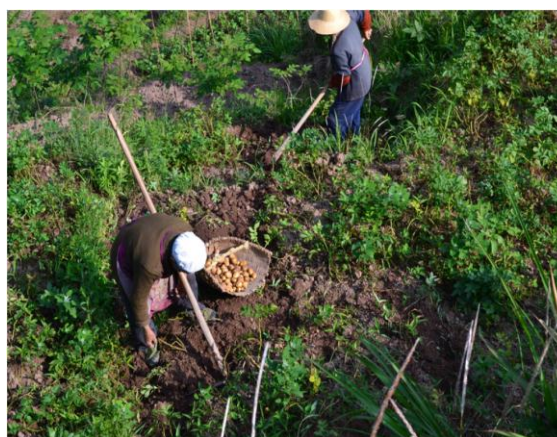
Walnut base survey site of Xiannvhu Town of
Fengdu County



Baiguoyuan village coordinator collecting
information on walnut tree sapling growing trend



Growing period of black potatoes



Qinggangping villagers digging up potatoes



Villagers making black potato package by themselves



Black potato, good nutrition



Qinggangping village vegetable seedling raising



Inspecting and visiting pepper seedling raising in
Shizhu



Yang Zhirong, leader of Subvillage 6,
Qinggangping village, receiving pepper seedling



Qinggangping villager harvesting pepper, Sun
Tingzhu



Rice harvesting



Rice harvesting



Rice harvesting



Corn cultivation



Baiguoyuan villagers peeling corn, Song Guohui,
Wang Keren from left to right



Harvested corn

Training



The management personnel of Wulong vegetable base introducing to visitors the management of seedling raising during seedling stage



Technician Li Changming explaining the walnut planting technology to farmers on October 25, 2014



Coordinator Yu Chunjiang explaining knowledge to farmers on October 25, 2014



The on-site training of walnut tree sapling in Baiguoyuan village Li Qinghuai explaining pruning and rectifying on the spot



Deputy Director of Fengdu Poverty Alleviation Office Tan Zhaoshu introducing the poverty alleviation project to Honghuapo villagers



The project organizing Qinggangping villagers to investigate pepper planting in Shizhu, pictured here: measuring the row spacing of pepper planting



Base head Li Qinghuai explaining to villagers the
planting management technology of walnut tree
sapling



Technician of the animal husbandry station
Zhang Juxing checking the illness of goats in
Baiguoyuan village From left, Zhang Juxing, Li
Henian, Wang Kehuan and Wang Shicai



Combining with the health center of Baoluan
Town, Fengdu County to carry out health and
AIDS trainings



Qinggangping villagers investigating sasanqua
planting in Wuping Town



Group photo of Qinggangping villagers planting
trees



Technical training of System of Rice
Intensification

Letter of Thanks & Words from Villagers

Letter of Thanks

Carrefour Foundation, the Poverty Alleviation Office of Fengdu County and relevant government departments at all levels, HPP Head Quarters and dear farmers in the project area:

Greetings to everyone!

We appreciated your support, tolerance and understanding of the project work in these three more years. And we are very sorry for the inconvenience caused to you during this period. At the same time, we have more gratitude to you.

"Helping people to help oneself", this could be our best interpretation for the project implementation in recent years. From the viewpoint of people, we are supporting and assisting people. However, from our point of view, isn't it a kind of trial and growth. We have learned a lot of new knowledge and have tried much that we did not dare to try before. This is an indelible mark in our life experiences. Everything is our joint collaboration.

The project is coming to an end. We believe that our idea of work and development already has some positive influence on you to some extent and we also believe that our next journey will be more splendid. Here, we give you our sincerest thanks and wishes!!

Regards

Carrefour-HPP Poverty Alleviation Project
for rural community development in Fengdu County,
Chongqing

September 2015



Letter of Thanks

Since Carrefour-HPP project for rural development in Fengdu County came to Qinggangping village in March, 2012, it has brought something different and new to the village. Three and a half years is not long or short, but it is long enough for us to make some changes. At first, villagers were doubtful of the project. Then they began to believe and attempt. Later they took the initiative to seek development. The entire process seems simple, but no doubt it is a “reform” of small scale.

Qinggangping village is a common mountainous village faced with problems that other mountainous villages are facing right now: The cultivation production relies predominantly on rice and corns. Although some villagers start to plant economic crops such as walnut and mountain vegetables, they have not been popularized on a large scale and the planting technologies are imperfect. The breeding production is mainly dependent on traditional pigs, cows and sheep and most products are traditional ones, which is time-consuming. After the project came, whether it is the new pepper production, new goat breeds and new potato species, or the solar power, irrigation canals and other infrastructures, they have all stimulated the development of the village. Meanwhile, the autonomous development model of farmers promoted by the project has greatly motivated the enthusiasm of farmers and promoted the awareness of farmers seeking to develop themselves.

What is the most essential? The smile on the farmer's face is the most essential. It shows to all “I am satisfied”! We cannot thank you enough for the “satisfied” and for what you have done in these three more years....As the project is drawing to a close, the village committee hereby expresses solemn thanks!!

Regards

Qinggangping Village Committee



September 2015

二〇一五年九月

Letter of Thanks

Harsh geographical conditions have restricted the development of Baiguoyuan village, while with more attention from the government departments, many projects are introduced into the village, bringing great changes, which has been especially evident for the three years since the Carrefour - Humana project is introduced.

The project drives funding by the government to alleviate poverty with small funds. Awarded from Fengdu County Poverty Alleviation and Development Office with the large-scale walnut tree planting project, Baiguoyuan village has introduced a new cash crop. Currently, walnut tree planting area in Baiguoyuan village is approximately 1,000 *mu*, giving a good benefit prospect for villagers in respect of the current growth condition, meanwhile large-scale planting also lays a very good foundation for future market seeking. In addition to walnuts, the project also introduces Boer goats for the village, and the adoption of cub pass-on both expands the farming household's scope of benefits and improves the goat breed to a certain degree. Besides, support is further provided in such activities as solar energy, drinking water tanks, tillers and black potatoes, greatly improving the farming household's production and living conditions.

The method of carrying out the project combining the basic model of the farming household's self-development and various forms of training delivered into the farming household by experts, going out visiting and etc. not only gives full play to the farming household's initiative and broaden their outlook, but also boosts their growth in productivity.

With the project drawing to a close, we are looking forward to similar projects in the future and support from Carrefour. Acknowledgement is hereby extended to Carrefour Foundation, Humana organization, Fengdu County Poverty Alleviation and Development Office and other government departments as well as all staff of the project!

Regards

Baiguoyuan Village Committee

September 2015



Letter of Thanks

"Now we have hot water once we turn on the tap. It is very convenient...": "There is less garbage in town, and it is still very clean even after the fair day..."; our walnut tree saplings are mostly good, but a few of them seems to have some problems. Could you please send for someone to help...". These words can often be heard when we visit from door to door and these are all activities developed by Carrefour-HPP rural development project in Fengdu County. It can be seen that villagers have benefited a lot from it.

The project came to Honghuapo village in 2012. In these three more years, it has organized villager mutual-help group for the village, established cooperatives, constructed the garbage pool and drinking water tank, installed the solar power, and introduced the walnut, Boer goat, black potatoes and other new species. All of the above have not only improved the environmental sanitation of the village and facilitated the daily lives of farmers, but also have made efforts to increase the income of farmers. These efforts include improve local traditional varieties, introduce new economic crops, and increase the earnings farmers; strengthen the technical supports and ensure the newly introduced varieties of crops to maintain a good growing.

Meanwhile, the autonomous development model of farmers promoted by the project has greatly motivated the enthusiasm of farmers and encouraged the improvement of their abilities.

As the project is approaching to the end, the village committee hereby expresses solemn thanks!!

Regards

Honghuapo Village Committee

September 2015

二〇一五年九月



Testimonials of the Project:

Sincere, real measures, real work, solve the dilemma of poverty alleviation. Your love will shine forever! Hope your love may take root in Fengdu! People of Fengdu miss you!

Xiang Shimin, Policy and Regulation Division Chief of the Fengdu County Poverty Alleviation and
Development Office

Carrefour - HPP poverty alleviation project for rural social development in Fengdu County, Chongqing has implemented 13 projects in three poor villages of Qinggangping, Honghuapo and Baiguoyuan in three years, among which there are six infrastructure projects, five planting projects and two breeding projects. Through the implementation of the above projects, the production and living conditions of villagers have improved a lot. First, through the implementation of the solar power project, villagers of poor mountain areas have changed their habit of not bathing for a whole winter. Second, the construction of the garbage pool has changed the living environment of the concentrated area of farmers. Third, through the implementation of the planting projects and breeding projects, the planting and breeding habits of traditional planting and breeding industries of poor mountain farmers have been changed, which lays a good foundation for the income increasing and prosperity of farmers.

Gan Guofeng, government special cadre of poverty alleviation of Baoluan Town, Fengdu County

"Helping people to help oneself", this could be the best interpretation for the project implementation in recent years. From the viewpoint of people, we are supporting and assisting people. However, from our point of view, isn't it a kind of trial and growth. We have learned a lot of new knowledge and we have tried many that we did not dare to try before. This is an indelible mark in our life experiences. Everything is our joint collaboration. The project is coming to an end. We believe that you are capable enough to develop on your own and we also believe that our next journey would be just as brilliant. Here, we give our sincerest thanks and blessings to you!!

Field Office of Fengdu Project

We appreciate Carrefour-HPP for distributing different kinds of vegetable seeds to us. They bought the seeds from formal large companies. Indeed they are different from those that we bought from the stalls of our towns. The germination rate of the seeds is very high. They grow neatly and vigorously.

Huang Shaohua, a villager of Subvillage 1, Baiguoyuan village

I mainly thank Carrefour - HPP for helping us to build the drinking water tank and install the solar power. They are very convenient. We now have hot water at any time, which helps us to form the habit of changing and bathing frequently. And our sanitary conditions have been improved a lot as well. I hope that the project could continue in our village.

Zhou Shaoying, a villager of Subvillage 1, Baiguoyuan village

Carrefour - HPP project has been of great help for the poverty alleviation of our village in these three years. The project staff frequently visited us to understand farmers and provided all kinds of technical trainings and subsidies of each project. The implementation of these specific poverty alleviation measures has improved the production and living qualities of villagers. The awareness and quality of villagers have been improved on the whole. I give my sincere thanks on behalf of all the villagers.

Yang Shibing, village director of Baiguoyuan village

The garbage pool constructed by the project is very useful. The environmental sanitation has been improved a lot. At present, there are people who are in charge of cleaning on the fair day. It would even be better if the project could go on for a few more years to help build local roads and improve the local traffic.

Yang Shizhong, a villager of Subvillage 2, Honghuapo village

The FC Carrefour project has done a lot for us since it came to our village 3 years ago. It not only has complemented rice seeds and fertilizers for us at no cost, but also has invited experts to teach us new planting technologies. The rice yields are obviously much better than last year by cultivation trial. I appreciate the help of FC Carrefour project!

Wang Wenli, a villager of Subvillage 3, Honghuapo village

Last year I was very lucky to get a Boer goat developed by Carrefour. And later I bought some goats myself. I have more than 10 goats in these two years and I sell some of them every year. Goat breeding has improved my economic income. It is a good project.

Lang Guangliang, a villager of Subvillage 2, Honghuapo village

For several years, the project has helped us a great deal in many ways. The planting and breeding are moving towards scientific planting and scientific breeding. The application of farm manure is drawing attention. A healthy lifestyle is attracting the attention of people. All in all, the changes of villagers are manifold through the assistance in recent years. Especially the canal constructed in our subvillage, it plays a dual role of flood control and drought fight. Here I thank Carrefour - HPP for helping and supporting us! In the meantime, I hope you could continue to help and support us!

Zhu Xian, head of Subvillage 6, Qinggangping Village

In recent years, combing the actual situations of our village, the project has helped and supported us in every way. Villagers have learned technologies and knowledge from the project and have gained benefits. I hope that the project could continue to help and support. It is just that earlier the project paid more attention to the numbers of villagers benefited, which made its effects not that obvious. I hope that in future work, "points" and "surfaces" could be combined to boost the

economic and social development of the project according to the requirements of the project and the development demands in the real estate industry of the project

Tian Yong, a farming instructor of the project in Qinggangping village

Team and Responsibilities - Fengdu County //////////////////////////////////////

Tan Huazhou: Director of the project cooperation office, in full charge of the project work.

Tan Zhaoshu: Deputy Director of the project cooperation office, responsible for project work specifically.

Xiang Shimin: Project liaison officer, coordinating, promoting the project work, and in charge of following the daily work of the project cooperation office.

Gan Guofeng: Liaison officer of villages and towns, in charge of project coordinating work specifically.

Farming instructors: Yu Chunjiang, Tian Yong and Wang Keming

Responsible for participating in the regular project meetings and trainings and providing summaries and feedbacks after, mobilizing farmers to join the Farmers' Clubs, coordinating the activities between teams, and collecting project achievement and relevant information and submitting them to the project manager.

Team and Responsibilities - HPP //////////////////////////////////////

Michael Hermann¹: China-based Country Representative of HPP, mainly in charge of project fundraising, coordinating, communicating and other affairs.

Siri Holmebakk: Project Director of Humana People to People China, Deputy Director of Carrefour - HPP poverty alleviation project for rural community development in Fengdu County, Chongqing, in charge of project management specifically

Li Henian: Project Manager of Carrefour - HPP poverty alleviation project for rural community development in Fengdu County, Chongqing, mainly in charge of the management of daily operation affairs, budget auditing, preparing the project schedule, summarizing the project progress and the conditions of project activity development to achieve the project objectives

¹ 文中前面照片文字提到迈克，此处的是 迈克尔，不确定是否为同一人，分别翻译—译者注

Raymond: Deputy Manager of Carrefour - HPP poverty alleviation project for rural community development in Fengdu County, Chongqing, responsible for assisting the work of the project manager.

Wang Xiaoyang: Project officer, responsible for assisting the work of the project manager.

Li Ningnan: Project cashier, responsible for the fund appropriation of the project and other office work.

***Carrefour - HPP Poverty Alleviation Project for Rural Community Development in
Fengdu County, Chongqing***

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