

CHINA STUDY TOUR

May 19-28, 2012





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WELCOME

Dear Friends,

Welcome! It is my great pleasure to greet you and share this information packet in preparation for our journey to China.

Our trip will be an intensive educational experience in the world of sustainable community development, focusing especially on Heifer's approach of providing livestock and training to developing communities. You will see, hear and touch Heifer's work throughout the trip through constant interaction with our Heifer China staff and by visiting a number of communities with whom Heifer works. You will see Heifer's 12 Cornerstones for Just and Sustainable Development in action, and it is hoped that you will come away with a better understanding and appreciation of the effectiveness of the Heifer model of Passing on the Gift® .

You will not only learn about Heifer's work during this study tour, but will also learn about the rich and diverse culture of the people of China and the fascinating history of this nation. This tour will include tours of Beijing and the Summer Palace, a visit to the Qianhu Miao Fortress in Kaili, and a tour of the ancient town of Zhengyuan. You will also have the opportunity to overnight with a Heifer project community Xuedong Village. Heifer has a long history in China and our staff there is excited about our visit.

Full participation is one of our cornerstones, and we will make sure that each of you has a unique and fulfilling connection with Heifer. We ask that you come prepared to completely invest your mind in this experience. We will discuss the topics that the study tour brings to light and will have regular debriefings on the experience.

We hope that you will come away from the Study Tour more committed to helping advance Heifer's work to find sustainable solutions to end hunger and poverty and care for the Earth. Thank you for joining this life-changing journey to see Heifer's work in China.

Sincerely,

Katherine Lu

Katherine Lu

Study Tour Leader & Study Tour Program Director

HEIFER INTERNATIONAL CHINA STUDY TOUR

Tentative Itinerary: May 19 – 28, 2012*

Date	Activity	Tour Leader	Additional Information
Saturday May 19, 2012 Day One Beijing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrival at Beijing's International Airport (PEK) Heifer China staff and travel agency will take participants to the hotel Dinner at the hotel (if accommodating flights are available) Study Tour orientation and basics session 	Pu Yan (Heifer China Communication & Network Officer)	50-minute drive from the airport to the hotel Overnight at the Golden Harbor Hotel in Beijing www.harborhotel.com.cn/index.php?Locale=en-us
Sunday May 20, 2012 Day Two Beijing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakfast at the hotel Welcome and orientation at the Heifer China Beijing Regional office; presentation on Heifer's history, our community development model and Heifer's work in China City tour of Beijing to include the Old City, the Olympic Green and Markets Lunch Visit the Summer Palace Welcome dinner with Heifer China staff (including Song Jinpin, the Beijing Regional Manager) 	Pu Yan	15-minute walk from hotel to the Beijing Regional Office Overnight at the Golden Harbor Hotel
Monday May 21, 2012 Day Three Beijing to Guiyang to Kaili	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakfast at the hotel and check-out Morning flight from Beijing to Guiyang Drive from Guiyang to Kaili Check-in to the hotel and rest Welcome dinner and meet with the Yungui Regional team and Kaili Project Partner members Cornerstones Workshop 	Pu Yan and Li Zhinan	Three-hour flight from Beijing to Guiyang Three-hour drive from Guiyang to Kaili Overnight at the Crown Plaza Hotel in Kaili www.qdnjd.com
Tuesday May 22, 2012 Day Four Kaili	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakfast at the hotel Drive to the project site in Kaitang County, Baishui Village (travel by SUVs) Visit the <i>Ethnic Community Sustainable Development Project in Southeast Guizhou (#22-0017-80)</i> - Baishui villagers are Miao minor nationality Welcome ceremony and village visiting 	Pu Yan Li Zhinan	One-and-a-half-hour drive from hotel to Baishui project site Overnight at the Crown Plaza Hotel

Date	Activity	Tour Leader	Additional Information
Tuesday May 22, 2012 <i>(continued)</i> Day Four Kaili	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lunch with the community • Visit different families for group discussion and activities to include feeding animals, attending a Project Self-Review Program (PSRP) or helping with homework • Drive back to the hotel in Kaili • Dinner at the hotel or local restaurant • Debriefing & reflection session 	Pu Yan Li Zhinan	One-and-a-half-hour drive from hotel to Baishui project site Overnight at the Crown Plaza Hotel
Wednesday May 23, 2012 Day Five Kaili	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast at the hotel • Tour the city and area of Kaili, including shopping and a visit to the QianHu Miao Fortress • Lunch • Dinner at the hotel or local restaurant 	Pu Yan Li Zhinan	Overnight at the Crown Plaza Hotel
Thursday May 24, 2012 Day Six Kaili to Sansui to Xuedong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast at the hotel and check-out • Drive from Kaili to Sansui (stop and rest, store all big luggage at the hotel) to the project site in Xuedong township • Visit the <i>Guizhou Sansui Snowstorm Rehabilitation and Community Holistic Development Project (#22-0017-55)</i> - Xuedong villagers are Buyi, Dong and Miao minor nationalities • Lunch with the community • Welcome ceremony and village visiting • Visit different families for group discussion and activities to include feeding animals, attending a Project Self-Review Program (PSRP) or helping with homework • Dinner in the village and overnight with project families – participants will be divided into small groups to overnight with different host families 	Pu Yan Li Zhinan	Three-hour drive from Kaili to Xuedong project site Overnight with the Community in Xuedong Village (bring small overnight bag and leave luggage at the hotel in Sansui)
Friday May 25, 2012 Day Seven Xuedong to Liangshang to Sansui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare breakfast with host families & farewell • Drive from Xuedong township to Liangshang township • Lunch in the town • Visit the <i>Ethnic Community Sustainable Development Project in South-east Guizhou (#22-0017-80)</i> - Liangshang villagers are Dong and Miao minor nationalities 	Pu Yan Li Zhinan	One-hour drive from Xuedong to Liangshang One-hour drive from Liangshang to Sansui Overnight at the Sansui Overseas Hotel in Sansui (3 stars, no website)

Date	Activity	Tour Leader	Additional Information
Friday May 25, 2012 <i>(continued)</i> Day Seven Xuedong to Liangshang to Sansui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive back to Sansui and check-in to the hotel • Dinner at the hotel or local restaurant • Debriefing & reflection session 	Pu Yan Li Zhinan	One-hour drive from Xuedong to Liangshang One-hour drive from Liangshang to Sansui Overnight at the Sansui Overseas Hotel in Sansui (3 stars, no website)
Saturday May 26, 2012 Day Eight Sansui to Zhengyuan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast at the hotel and check-out • Visit the Wu Yang River • Lunch • Tour the ancient town of Zhengyuan • Dinner at the hotel or local restaurant • Final debriefing & reflection session 	Pu Yan Li Zhinan	Two-hour drive from Sansui to Zhengyuan Overnight at a hotel in Zhengyuan (TBD)
Sunday May 27, 2012 Day Nine Zhengyuan to Guiyang to Beijing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast at the hotel and check-out • Drive to Guiyang airport • Afternoon flight from Guiyang to Beijing • Check-into the hotel • Rest & pack • Dinner at the hotel 	Pu Yan Li Zhinan	Four-and-a-half-hour drive from Zhengyuan to Guiyang Three-hour flight from Guiyang to Beijing Overnight at the Golden Harbor Hotel
Monday May 28, 2012 Day 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast at the hotel (if flights allow) and check-out • Transfer to the airport • Departure flights from Beijing International Airport (PEK) 	Pu Yan	

* Please Note: The itinerary is tentative and subject to change at any time, even once a trip commences.

STAFF JOINING THIS TOUR



Katherine Lu, Study Tour Director and Leader

Lu is originally from Little Rock and has lived there all her life, with the exception of college and working in the United Kingdom. After graduation from Hendrix College in Conway, Ark., with a bachelor's degree, Lu received a master's of Science in Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development from the Imperial College at Wye, University of London, in London, England. Lu has worked with Heifer either as a volunteer, donor, employee, or consultant for more than 15 years. As an employee, Lu has worked in the International Programs, Organizational Development and Education Departments and has worked with staff from all parts of the organization as a consultant. In addition to this tour, Lu has traveled extensively with Heifer, including leading Study Tours to Poland, Peru and Bolivia, Tanzania, and Guatemala. She has also been to Cameroon, Zimbabwe, India, Nepal, China, Armenia, Ecuador, Canada and Honduras on Heifer-related business. Life outside of Heifer includes her husband, Gene, and her 8-year old, Samuel, 6-year old, Thomas, and 2-year old, Sophia. She enjoys running, reading, cooking and traveling.



Li Zhinan, Study Tour Leader

Li Zhinan joined Heifer China (Haihui) in March, 2007 as the Yunnan and Guizhou Regional Manager. Before joining Heifer, he worked for 10 years on rural development issues with both non-governmental organizations and the government. Li received a master's degree in Sustainable development in Chiang Mai University. The School International Training and Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs also named him Southeast Asia Fellow in 2005.



Pu Yan, Study Tour Leader

Pu Yan has worked as the Communication & Networking Manager for Heifer China since December, 2009. Before joining Heifer, Pu Yan worked for Audi Southwest China Distributor as their Marketing Manager for two years and as the Golden Harvest General Manager Assistant for three years. The earthquake in 2008 brought her whole family back to their home in Chengdu. Nearly seven years working experience in Shenzhen enabled her to bring new views and creativity to Heifer China. Pu Yan says the greatest part of working for Heifer is that the longer she is with Heifer, the deeper her love becomes for the organization and the people.

MAP OF CHINA



BACKGROUND ON CHINA



GENERAL INFORMATION

The People's Republic of China is bordered by 12 countries including Mongolia, Russia and Kazakhstan to the north; the Koreas to the northeast; Laos and Myanmar to the south; India and Nepal to the southwest; and Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan to the west. Ancient China was one of the most advanced and powerful cultures in world history. Contemporary China is a developing world power known for its huge population and rapid economic expansion.

COUNTRY FACTS

Official Language: Standard Mandarin Chinese

Population: 1.3 billion

Currency: Renminbi

Area: 3,704,427 square miles

National Anthem: "March of the Volunteers"

Capital: Beijing

PEOPLE & CULTURE

China is home to one of the world's oldest civilizations. The country claims the first fossil record of *Homo erectus*, the 1.7 million-year-old Yuanmou Man. Recorded evidence of various tribal civilizations in China dates from 5,000 to 8,000 years ago.

In the late third century B.C. the Qin Dynasty united many of China's ancient regional powers under the first Chinese empire and built the Great Wall of China.

China is now the most populous country in the world, officially home to more than 1.3 billion people or one-fifth of the planet's human inhabitants. The Han ethnic group makes up 92 percent of the population and dominates Chinese culture. The Zhuang are the largest minority group, with more than 15 million people. Smaller ethnic groups of between 5 and 10 million include the Manchu, Hui, Miao, Uigur, Yi and Tujia. Notable minorities of between 1 and 5 million include Mongol, Tibetan and Korean.

The Han, Manchu and Hui speak Mandarin Chinese. Other dialects include Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghaiese), Minbei (Fuzhou) and Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese).

Because of the government's official support of atheism, accurate statistics on religious affiliation in China are unavailable. Buddhism, Islam, Christianity and Taoism are practiced in at least 85,000 worship venues throughout the country.

EDUCATION

During the 1960s, China's communist government closed most schools. In the 1980s, new leader Deng Xiaoping made education a much greater priority. The 1986 "Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China" mandates primary education (generally six years) for all children. Three years of junior secondary schooling is also standard in urban areas. Today, an estimated 90 percent of all children complete primary school, and 73 percent complete junior secondary education. In 2004, China had 17 million students enrolled in more than 2,000 colleges and advanced vocational schools, triple the number from 1999. The average literacy rate in China is high, at 91 percent—95 percent among men and 87 percent among women—as of 2002.

HEALTH CARE

Health care in China is administered through village, township and county hospitals. Village doctors must finish junior secondary school and complete three to six months of training. Township doctors must complete primary and secondary education and three years of medical school. County hospital physicians are the most capable, typically completing four to five years of medical school.

Insurance and state-assisted health care financing are rapidly evolving as the state struggles to provide care for all citizens. In 2004, it was estimated that 38 percent of the population ignored



illness or injury due to the cost of professional medical treatment. The average life expectancy is 71 for men and 75 for women.

FOOD

Due to China's size, history and cultural heritage, the country has one of the most diverse cuisines in the world. In general, rice is served with every meal, and food is eaten with wooden chopsticks. With the exceptions of rice and dairy products, China is generally self-sufficient in food production. Chinese cooking varies widely according to geographical region, and even individual cities are known for unique styles, as with Shanghai and Beijing. Sichuan (or Szechuan) cuisine emphasizes fried foods spiced with the native Sichuan pepper. Cantonese cuisine, from the Guangdong region, uses the steaming and stir-fry techniques often associated by Western cultures with Asian food.



ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

Chinese culture suffered under the communist government's Cultural Revolution. Popular Beijing opera groups could only perform government-sanctioned propaganda works. However, a pervasive interest in Western culture accompanied later economic reforms. Modern Chinese cities are now a combination of traditional Chinese tile roofs and curving decorative designs and U.S. or European-designed modern styles. Cinemas are popular, often showing Western or Japanese films, as are traditional acrobatic shows by groups such as the Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe.

Beijing is China's cultural center and is home to museums such as the Forbidden City and the Beijing Art Museum. The Shanghai Museum houses ancient Chinese Art. Five science museums opened in Shanghai between 1999 and 2001, including the Science and Technology Museum. Classical gardens such as Shanghai's Yuyuan Garden, once the province of the country's elite, are now public. China has a long, rich literary tradition, due in part to the development of printing in the eleventh century. Chinese poetry, dating back to the fourth century B.C. has had a profound influence on world literature, particularly during the early 20th century Modernist movement. Chinese ink-brush calligraphy has been used for thousands of years, and is an art in itself. The country's dramatic landscape has inspired painters for centuries, and the art of *penjing* ("tray scenery") gardening is an ancient forerunner of the Japanese art of *bonsai*.

HOLIDAYS

Spring Festival is the most important holiday in the People's Republic of China, and it coincides with the traditional Chinese lunar New Year in late January or early February. Spring Festival celebrations may last for ten days or more. Other major state holidays are International Labor Day, beginning May 1, and often running for a full week, and National Day (October 1), which

usually runs for 10 days from Friday to Sunday. Minor holidays include Buddha's Birthday (May 16), and recognition of Western holidays such as New Year's Day and Christmas.

ENVIRONMENT & GEOGRAPHY

China's land area is more than 3,668,000 square miles, nearly the same as the United States. Much of this vast terrain is mountainous, including the Himalaya, Kunlun and Tian mountain ranges. Mount Qomolangma on China's border with Nepal in the Himalayas, better known in the West as Mount Everest, is the highest peak in the world at 28,962 feet. Below it, the Tibetan Plateau, the "rooftop of the world," stretches out at an average elevation of 14,800 feet. China generally slopes downward from west to east. Only about 12 percent of the country's area settles into flat plains regions. Its coastline stretches 9,010 miles along thousands of islands in territorial waters. China's length and width are both more than 3,200 miles.

There are more than 1,500 significant rivers, 2,800 large natural lakes and 2,000 man-made reservoirs throughout China. Its rivers typically drain eastward to the Pacific Ocean. The longest, the Yangtze River at 3,915 miles, connects Shanghai with inland cities.

NATURAL RESOURCES


China is the world's leading coal producer. Most of the country's electric plants are coal fired. Uranium is mined for use in China's nuclear power plants. The country's petroleum reserves kept up with demand until 1993, when industrial growth required imported oil. Other important mineral deposits include graphite, iron ore, bauxite, manganese, molybdenum, mercury and phosphates.

China is home to some of the world's most-polluted cities. A 2004 Chinese government report noted improvements in air quality among some major cities, but Beijing still recorded dangerous pollution levels about 40 percent of the year. Cities in northern coal mining areas including Linfen, Yangquan and Datong were the most polluted. Water pollution is severe due to erosion and industrialization. Millions of Chinese drink water that is above safe bacteria levels. Water shortages are frequent; due to dams, irrigation, silt and reservoirs, the Yellow River runs dry for more than 600 miles from its former mouth on the northeastern coast.

PLANTS and ANIMALS

Farming and the country's voracious appetite for building materials have dramatically reduced China's forests and grasslands. However, many remote, nearly inaccessible forested areas have helped protect a wide range of plant and animal diversity. Forests accounted for about 14 percent of China's land area in 1996, less than half the forested area of the United States. But China's wider variety of forests, including tropical, subtropical, temperate, and boreal, are estimated to hold approximately 30,000 native plant species, twice as many as are





found in the U.S. Subtropical southern ranges contain numerous tree species, including ginkgo, oak, bamboo, pine, magnolia and azalea. Thousands of plants native to China are grown around the world, including food crops such as soybeans, oranges, peaches and apricots; and flowers including forsythias, gardenias, magnolias, peonies, primroses and rhododendrons. Common animals in China's tropical areas include primates such as Rhesus macaques. Temperate areas are home to dogs, cats, foxes and wolves. Less abundant are bears and large cats. Wild horses roam upland western steeps. Camels, yaks and water buffalo are used as work animals. Rare animals include the endangered giant panda, found only in southwestern China, and the white-flag dolphin, a freshwater whale discovered in the Yangtze River in 1980.

CLIMATE

The southeastern part of the country is subtropical. Hong Kong's average winter temperature is 61° Fahrenheit; its summer average is 82° Fahrenheit. Approximately 80 percent of the region's annual rainfall arrives between May and September. Along the coast, roughly fifteen tropical cyclones per year strengthen to become typhoons hurricanes, half of which push torrential rains into southeast China. Southwest China's higher elevation promotes cooler summers, but winters remain mild, creating an extended growing season. Central China's continental climate features cold, dry winters and warm, humid summers much like the central United States. Beijing's average winter temperature is 25° Fahrenheit; its average summer temperature is 26° Celsius 79° Fahrenheit. About 90 percent of annual rainfall occurs between April and August. The autumn months are generally the most hospitable. There are desert and arctic climates to the north and west. The average January temperature atop Mount Everest is -33° Fahrenheit with an average wind chill of -94° Fahrenheit.

ECONOMY

In late 1978, the Chinese government began embracing a more market-oriented economic system. Since that time, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) has quadrupled. Development of industry has been concentrated along the coast, from Hong Kong up to Shanghai. In 2008, China's GDP was estimated at just under \$5 trillion. The per capita GDP was \$3,696. In 2004, China overtook the U.S. as the world's largest consumer, besting the U.S. in energy, food consumption, industrial commodities such as steel, and consumer products such as cell phones and televisions.

INDUSTRY

Unlike other developed nations with service-based economies, China's GDP is firmly led by industry. China is a manufacturing giant, accomplished not only in traditional skills such as textiles and metalworking, but also in complex engineering and assembly work supporting the automotive and aviation industries. Industry accounts for more than 53 percent of China's GDP, followed by services at 33 percent and agriculture at 14 percent. China joined the World Trade Organization in late 2001, helping to increase its exports by 15 percent. Most exports go to the U.S. (23 percent) and Japan (12 percent). In 2004, China overtook Japan as the world's third largest exporter, shipping goods valued at almost \$600 billion. Top exports include heavy equipment, apparel, iron and steel, furniture, medical equipment, footwear and toys.

AGRICULTURE

Roughly half of the country's labor force is engaged in agriculture. Rice is China's major crop, grown mainly in the south, followed by wheat in the northern plain regions. Other major crops include corn, soybeans, cotton, barley, potatoes, peanuts, apples, oranges and tangerines. The country remains the world's top producer of green teas. Pigs are the most common livestock, followed by goats, sheep and cattle.

Fish farms are common, often stocked with carp, and shellfish are an important catch along the coast.

TOURISM

The estimated number of visitors to China topped 100 million for the first time in 2004, accounting for more than \$25 billion in revenue. The total represented a 20 percent increase over 2003, when tourism was dampened by fears over the SARS virus. Most tourists come from China's major trade partners, along with Russia and surrounding countries such as the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore. Beijing is the top destination due to the Forbidden City, Summer Palace, Beijing Zoo, and its many hotels and restaurants. Just more than 40 miles to the northwest, at Badaling, stands the Great Wall of China. One of the new Seven Wonders of the World, it measures 4,000 miles long and an average 25 feet high. Also near Beijing are the Ming Tombs, holding the remains of 13 Chinese emperors. Another major tourist attraction, only discovered in 1974, is the 2,200-year-old Tomb of the Terracotta Warriors in Xi'an. Some 7,000 life-size clay soldiers complete with chariots, horses and weapons were built to protect the burial site of Emperor Qin Shi Huang, a task assumed to be the life's work of approximately 700,000 laborers.

GOVERNMENT

China's Chinese Communist Party (CCP) came to power in 1949 under Mao Zedong. It emphasized centralized power, state-owned industry and communal farms. Modern leadership has moved toward Western-style business practices, but China's constitution, last updated in 1982, remains largely ceremonial in light of continued tight dictatorial control over freedom of speech, political protest and interpretation of law. The Premier leads the powerful State Council, and the General Secretary heads the Communist Party. Elected members of the National People's Congress appoint state Council members. All 2,946 elected members of the 2003 congress were first approved by the CCP. Deng Xiaoping, who rose to power in 1978, was neither Premier nor Secretary General. Deng's "Four Modernizations" (agriculture, industry, technology and defense) set aside Mao's emphasis on defense spending and communal agriculture. The government has traditionally quelled ethnic separatists without the use of violence, exceptions being Tibetans and the Uighur in Xinjiang. Protest over political restrictions flared in 1989, led by students in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. After about two months, tanks and troops put a forceful end to the demonstrations. Regional government is divided into 22 provinces, five autonomous regions, the municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, and Chongqing, and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau. Local government falls to prefectures and counties, then cities, towns and villages.

Source: John Pearson, China <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=mih&AN=17589760&site=src-live>

HISTORY OF HEIFER IN CHINA

In 1946, Heifer International sent its first assistance of 550 high-quality dairy cows to China through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. In 1984, Heifer International resumed its efforts in China and funded three projects in Sichuan— (Dayi Meat Rabbit Project, Ya'an Dairy Goat Project and Jianyang Meat Goat Project)—coordinating with the Sichuan Provincial Bureau of Animal Husbandry. In that year the first group of donated animals—158 breeding goats and 200 breeding rabbits—were shipped from the United States and the United Kingdom to the project villages.

In 1989, the Heifer International China Office was established in Chengdu, Sichuan Province. Since 2005, Heifer China has set up six Regional Program Offices across China, including Sichuan/Chongqing, Yunnan/Guizhou, Anhui, Beijing, Tibet and Xinjiang. In 2008 the Wenchuan Earthquake Rehabilitation Project was set up. In the same year Sichuan Haihui Poverty Alleviation Service Center was formally registered as the plenipotentiary of Heifer International to manage and implement its projects in China. It was attached under Sichuan Association for Science & Technology and registered with Department of Civil Affairs of Sichuan Province.



PROJECTS TO BE VISITED



#22-0017-80 Ethnic Community Sustainable Development Project in Southeast Ghizhou

The *Ethnic Community Sustainable Development Project in Southeast Ghizhou* will assist 300 families in Baishui Village in Kaitang Township, Kaili City, and Guixi and Tonghe Villages in Liangshang Township, Sansui County. The 300 families will receive beef cattle, pigs and meat goats, and another 600 families will be assisted through Passing on the Gift. The project participants will work toward improving their livelihoods by intensive technical training and physical inputs; achieving community harmony and cohesion by working in self-help groups; achieving environment health by ecological recycling and water-saving farming; and improving communities' market access.

#22-0017-55 Guizhou Sansui Snowstorm Rehabilitation and Community Holistic Development Project

Xuedong township in Sansui county was one of the areas most damaged from the disastrous snowstorm of January and February, 2008. Three hundred families in the three most damaged and poorest villages will receive cattle, pigs or goats of improved breed and adapted to the local environment, as well as training on Heifer Cornerstones, group management, animal management, livelihood strategies, gender equity, environment conservation and the management of natural resources. The goal is to strengthen the target communities' development capacities by supporting self-help initiatives, such as group development, planning and group savings. This will strengthen the families' rehabilitation capacities and improve holistic community development in cooperation with the local government.

Since many men are migrating out of the village to be labor workers in the city, women have very important roles in community development. At least half of the self-help groups will be for women, and they will receive training, join group activities and discussions and also sell their livestock products and bamboo handicrafts in the local market. An additional 450 families in nearby villages will benefit through Heifer's Passing on the Gift approach.



RESOURCES & FURTHER READING

Websites:

US Department of State Travel Information:

China - http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1089.html

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Website:

China - <http://wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/destinationChina.aspx>

Heifer China Website - www.hpichina.org

Wikipedia entry for China - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China>

Wikitravel - <http://wikitravel.org/en/China>

China Tourism - <http://www.cnto.org/>

China News - <http://www.china.org.cn/>

Chinese eating habits - <http://www.cnn.go.com/shanghai/eat/5-chinese-eating-habits-explained-311204#ixzz1CMgoLRJz>

Heifer.org articles:

“Crisis in China: Heifer’s Role” <http://www.heifer.org/site/pp.aspx?c=edJRKQNiFiG&b=4174297&printmode=1>

“China – Sichuan Earthquake Rebuilding Project” - <http://www.heifer.org/site/c.edJRKQNiFiG/b.4821779/>

“Adversities Bring People Together” http://www.heifer.org/Divisions/Programs/Departments/Asia-South_Pacific/China/News/2010/Chinas_Gift_to_Haiti.aspx?ht=

World Ark articles at www.heifer.org/worldark

Mar/April 2008 – “Silk & Solutions”

July/Aug 2007 – “Cooking with Sun – A Bright Idea in China”

No/Dec 2007 – “From China to Vietnam”

Jan/Feb 2005 – “Mekong Region Takes Borderless Approach”

May/June 2005 – “Life is Much Better”

Further Reading:

Lonely Planet: China

Six Chapters of Floating Life by Shen Fu, translated by Lin Yutang

Oracle Bones: A Journey Between China’s Past and Present by Peter Hessler (2006)

River Town: Two Years on the Yangzi by Peter Hessler (2001)

Red Dust by Jung Chang

Wild Swans: Three Daughter of China by Jung Chang (2003)

The Search for Modern China by Jonathan Spence (2001)

Family by Pa Chin (also Ba Jin) (1972)

Red China Blues by Jan Wong (1997)

The Good Earth by Pearl Buck

The Concubine’s Daughter by Pai Kit Fai (2009)

Spring Moon by Bette Bao Lord

Pearl of China by Anchee Min



RESOURCES & FURTHER READING (CONT)

As China Goes, So Goes the World: How Chinese Consumers are Transforming Everything
by Karl Gerth

Red Capitalism: The Fragile Financial Foundation of China's Extraordinary Rise by Carl E. Walter

An Introduction to the Chinese Economy: The Driving Forces Behind Modern Day China

by Rongxing Guo

The Chinese Century: The Rising Chinese Economy and Its Impact on the Global Economy, the Balance of Power, and Your Job by Oded Shenkar

Country Driving: A Journey Through China from Farm to Factory by Peter Hessler