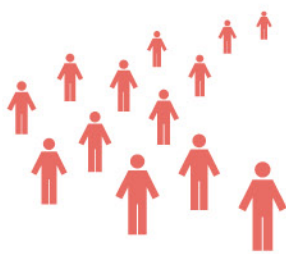




A GUIDE TO THE
HANI PEOPLE

The Hani people used to live in a legendary paradise in northern China. They were forced to migrate to the south as the political wind changed until they finally settled in the borders of today's southwest China and Vietnam. Intensified wars and instability of the region dispersed them further into Laos and beyond. Thus the majority of Hani are living in southwest China.



Population: +/- 740,000 in China, +/- 18,000 in Laos and Vietnam



Hani religions include Polytheism, Animism and Shamanism.



Terrace farming is Hani's signature livelihood.



There is a very small number of believers. Audio Bible stories are available online. The New Testament in Hani is a work in process.



Hani has no written script and many dialects. 40% of Hani understand and speak Mandarin, read and write Chinese.



The Chinese government ranked the Hani the lowest of minorities in a "quality of life index."



MEKONG MINORITIES
<http://omf.org/asia/mekong-minorities>

The Hani people celebrates their New Year in the tenth month of the Lunar calendar. The Long Street Banquet is a renowned event to mark the festival. Another major annual celebration is in the sixth month of the Lunar calendar. Festivities include playing the swings, wrestling, hunting, singing and dancing. Other festivals are also celebrated in different locations to commemorate legendary figures.