



The 10/10 Initiative

FOR Gospel Engagement

***A Prayer Guide of the
Vision 5:9 Network***

The 10/10 Initiative

For Gospel Engagement

*A Prayer Guide for the
Largest Unreached & Unengaged
Muslim Peoples of the World*

January 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page.....	i.	Saudi Arabia	
Table of Contents.....	iii.	Arab, Bedouin.....	22
Vision 5:9 Network.....	iv.	Arab, Northern Yemeni.....	23
10/10 Initiative.....	vi.	Arab, Yemeni.....	24
How To Use This Guide...	vii.	Urdu.....	25
Map.....	viii.	Senegal	
		Fulakunda.....	26
People Profiles:		Sudan	
Algeria		Bederia.....	27
Shawiya.....	1	Berti.....	28
Australia		Dar Hamid.....	29
Arab.....	2	Fedicca/Mohas Nubian....	30
Burkina Faso		Fezara.....	31
Jula.....	3	Gawamaa.....	32
Egypt		Guhayna.....	33
Domari Gypsy.....	4	Hamer-Banna.....	34
Helebi Gypsy.....	5	Hasania.....	35
Levantine Bedawi.....	6	Kanuri.....	36
Eritrea		Kawahia.....	37
Tigre.....	7	Rizeiqat.....	38
Gaza Strip/West Bank		Shaikia.....	39
Arab, Palestinian.....	8	Shukria.....	40
India		Yazeed.....	41
Gujjar.....	9	Syria	
Noorbasha.....	10	Arab, Palestinian.....	42
Indonesia		Arab, Bedouin.....	43
Mandar.....	11	Druze.....	44
Iran		Shittes.....	45
Deaf Iranian.....	12	Tanzania	
Kurd, Northern.....	13	Zigua.....	46
Laki.....	14	Togo	
Iraq		Kotokoli.....	47
Arab, Bedouin.....	15	Yemen	
Turkmen.....	16	Akhdam.....	48
Libya		Arab, Hadhramout Yemeni..	49
Arab, Egyptian.....	17	Arab, Northern Yemeni.....	50
Sanusi Bedouin.....	18	Arab, Sudanese.....	51
Mali		Arab, Tihama Yemeni.....	52
Bozo.....	19		
Pakistan		References	53
Hindko.....	20		
Shina.....	21		

Vision 5:9 Network

“For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.” **John 3:16, KJV**

Who participates in the Vision 5:9 network?

Vision 5:9 is a multi-ethnic, international network representing more than 10,000 church planters from a broad spectrum of Christian agencies - both western and non-western - working in the Muslim world today.

What is the Vision of the network?

Vision 5:9 exists to see reproducing churches among all Muslim peoples through active engagement & effective church planting by 2025. Our name is inspired by the end vision of Revelation 5:9: *“And they sang a new song, saying: ‘You are worthy...because you were slain, and with your blood you purchased for God persons from every tribe and language and people and nation.’”* Revelation 5:9

Our network seeks effective churches among all Muslim people groups. It is our hope and prayer that as Muslims in larger people groups are engaged, they will accept the gospel message and these followers will carry the same message to smaller people groups.

All People Groups - All Religions



people groups
7.6 billion people

WHAT IS A PEOPLE GROUP?

An ethno-linguistic group with a common self-identity that is shared by the various members. For strategic purposes it is the largest group within which the Gospel can spread without encountering barriers of understanding or acceptance.



unreached people groups
4.5 billion people

WHY ARE THEY UNREACHED?

A people group is considered unreached (UPG) when there is no indigenous community of believing Christians able to engage this people group with church planting. Technically speaking, the percentage of evangelical Christians in this people group is less than 2 percent.



unengaged unreached groups
237 million people

WHO ARE THE UNENGAGED?

Unreached people groups are unengaged (UUPG) when there is no church planting strategy, consistent with evangelical faith and practice, under way. Gathering believers and planting churches are the keys to establishing an effective and multiplying presence among these people groups.

Today, 4.5 billion people live in 7,085 unreached people groups of the world. Some of the 7,085 have evangelical church planting teams engaging them and some do not. Those without any confirmed church planting underway are called unengaged, unreached people groups. Today, there are an estimated 237 million people living in 3,174 unengaged, unreached people groups.

MUPGs	Unengaged	Engaged	Total	
100,000 and Larger	173	621	794	1,575
10,000-99,999	436	345	781	
0-9,999	396	147	543	
Total	1,005	1,113	2,118	
MUPG Populations	Unengaged	Engaged	Total	
100,000 and Larger	100,032,000	1,600,091,000	1,700,123,000	1,730,311,500
10,000-99,999	15,826,500	14,362,000	30,188,500	
0-9,999	1,418,260	688,900	2,107,160	
Total	117,276,760	1,615,141,900	1,732,418,660	

Muslim Unreached People Groups

By 2025, Vision 5:9 partners seek effective churches among all Muslim people groups. Currently, there are 2,118 Muslim unreached people groups. These are people groups that are primarily Muslim and have very few followers of Christ.

To reach our goal, we must establish church planting teams among Muslim people groups who have no church planting teams. Our immediate priority is to provide church planting teams for the 173 unengaged Muslim unreached people groups that are at least 100,000 in size. By far, most Muslims living in unengaged people groups are living in the largest people groups. This guide includes the 52 largest Muslim unreached and unengaged people groups. In general these are the unengaged groups of population 300,000 and larger.

You will note that there are many Muslim unreached people groups that are engaged (1,113 Muslim groups). This means that they have at least one church planting team that is active. In many of these people groups, these first teams struggle just to share the good news of Jesus Christ with the people they know. Many more helpers are needed on these teams so that additional discipleship centers can be established. Perhaps God is calling you to join in engaging the engaged but under-served.



10/10 Prayer and Fasting Initiative

The 10/10 Prayer and Fasting initiative is an invitation for organizations, churches, and individuals to join together for the next 10 years starting January 2018 and asking our Heavenly Father for at least 10% of Muslims to be saved (Romans 10:9).

This initiative came out of a consultation of church planters and leaders in 2017 who were gathered under the banner of Abide Bear Fruit. During this event, we sensed together the Holy Spirit inviting us to give of ourselves in prayer and fasting until 2028.

Join the cause!



How to Use This Prayer Guide

This prayer guide is designed with 52 peoples profile pages. These largest Un-engaged Muslim People profiles are assembled alphabetically by Country and then alphabetically by People Group name within each country.

Join thousands of other Christians in the Vision 5:9 Network who are praying for gospel engagement in the Muslim World. If you have committed to fasting and prayer for the 10/10 Initiative, this book is ideal for helping you pray for each of the 52 largest Muslim Unreached & Unengaged Peoples. We recommend keeping this guide with your Bible and prayer journal and setting aside one day per week (52 weeks) for one year to read, fast and pray for the unreached and unengaged.

It is our prayer that whether individually, with your family or with a church or school group, you can begin to pray by name for the least reached Muslim peoples for gospel breakthrough and heart transformation.

May this book give you insight, inspiration and motivation that leads to obedience and action for gospel engagement in God's advancing Kingdom!

Distribution of the 52 Largest Muslim Unreached and Unengaged People Groups



- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1- Shawiya of Algeria | 27- Bederia of Sudan |
| 2- Arab, Australian | 28- Berti of Sudan |
| 3- Jula of Burkina | 29- Dar Hamid of Sudan |
| 4- Domari Gypsy of Egypt | 30- Fedicca/Mohas Nubian of Sudan |
| 5- Helebi Gypsy of Egypt | 31- Fezara of Sudan |
| 6- Levantine Bedawi of Egypt | 32- Gawamaa of Sudan |
| 7- Tigre of Eritrea | 33- Guhayna of Sudan |
| 8- Arab, Palestinian of Gaza | 34- Hamer-Banna of Sudan |
| 9- Gujjar of India | 35- Hasania of Sudan |
| 10- Noorbasha of India | 36- Kanuri of Sudan |
| 11- Mandar of Indonesia | 37- Kawahia of Sudan |
| 12- Deaf Iranian of Iran | 38- Rizeiqat of Sudan |
| 13- Kurd, Northern of Iran | 39- Shaikia of Sudan |
| 14- Laki of Iran | 40- Shukria of Sudan |
| 15- Arab, Bedouin of Iraq | 41- Yazeed of Sudan |
| 16- Turkmen of Iraq | 42- Arab, Bedouin of Syria |
| 17- Arab, Egyptian of Libya | 43- Arab, Palestinian of Syria |
| 18- Bedouin, Sanusi of Libya | 44- Druze of Syria |
| 19- Bozo of Mali | 45- Shiites of Syria |
| 20- Hindko of Pakistan | 46- Zigua of Tanzania |
| 21- Shina of Pakistan | 47- Kotokoli of Togo |
| 22- Arab, Bedouin of Saudi Arabia | 48- Akhdam of Yemen |
| 23- Arab, Northern Yemeni of Saudi Arabia | 49- Arab, Hadhramout Yemeni of Yemen |
| 24- Arab, Yemeni of Saudi Arabia | 50- Arab, Northern Yemeni of Yemen |
| 25- Urdu of Saudi Arabia | 51- Arab, Sudanese of Yemen |
| 26- Fulakunda of Senegal | 52- Arab, Tihama Yemeni of Yemen |

Shawiya ^{OF} Algeria



WORLD POPULATION	2,401,500
POPULATION	1,475,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	TACHAWIT
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	YES
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	29



Who Are They?

The Shawiya are Berber shepherds living mainly on the Aures Plateau of the Atlas Mountains in northern Algeria and Tunisia. The rugged mountains here have provided a base of resistance against the Romans, Vandals, Byzantine, and Arabs. However, the Muslims conquered this 'Maghrib' region between 670 and 700 A.D. The Berber refer to themselves as Imazighen, or "free and noble men." The Shawiya are a Berber group that are sturdy, thrifty, hospitable, and lovers of the soil. In particular, a passion for independence is deeply ingrained in their culture.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Today, most Shawiya are shepherds and farmers. Their staple crops include grains and fruits that are cultivated in the mountains. Along the edge of the desert, they live as nomads, migrating between the highlands and the desert. They primarily raise sheep and goats, and most also have a few mules and donkeys, which are used for transportation.

Shawiya villages consist of close-knit, extended family groups, which trace their ancestry through male lineage. Although they move frequently, the Shawiya never leave the villages unattended. A few people stay behind to guard the granaries and to plant crops. After a bitter war, Algeria gained its independence from France and instituted a socialist government. Howev-

er, independence and the political system that followed have failed dismally. Since independence, the government has zealously encouraged the formation of an Islamic Arab state. Although they accepted Islam as a new religion, the Berber also maintained their pre-Islamic cultural and ritual traditions. Although they are nominally Sunni Muslims, most Shawiya have little knowledge of the practices of the Koran and other dimensions of Middle Eastern Islam.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord to open the doors of Algeria to other Africans to preach the Gospel.

† Pray that God would reveal himself to key leaders among the Shawiya who will boldly declare the Gospel.

† Pray for peace in the homeland of the Shawiya and steps to be taken with the government to recognize the Shawiya Berber peoples identity.

Arab OF Australia



WORLD POPULATION	3,124,620
POPULATION	450,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	STANDARD ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	9



Who Are They?

The largest Australian Arab communities, based on the 2016 census, are the Lebanese by far, then the Egyptians, Iraqis, Syrians, Palestinians and Jordanians in that order. Most Lebanese Australians live in Sydney. In the 1890s there were many Lebanese immigrants coming to Australia. From 1920 the Lebanese and Syrians were able to become Australian citizens. Many Arabs came to Australia in the late 1940s and 1950s. The situation in Lebanon caused more to come to Australia in the 1970s and 1980s. The Egyptian Australians live mainly in Sydney and Melbourne. Palestinian Australians came because of war in their homeland. Economic problems due to them being stateless caused many to emigrate. There are thousands of Saudi Arabians living in Australia.



grow. Because of fractured families and urban lifestyles many Australian Arabs have greater freedoms and less cultural pressure from their families to conform to their traditional Muslim faith. Freedom to choose their own faith and discover the truth of God's Word is possible, unlike the many countries from which they come.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that in Australia 'People of Peace' in the many Arab communities could learn of the transforming love of God.

† Pray that the Lord would raise up many Aussie Christians and churches with a heart to learn Arabic and minister to Arabs.

† Pray for networks of churches to not only pray for Arab families around them but be an illustration of the unconditional love of Christ to these families.

What Are Their Lives Like?

Arabs tend to live in large cities and many are students. They are studying such things as computers, medical work, accountancy and other businesses too. Most Australian Arabs are under 35 years of age. Men and women usually work as laborers and in the manufacturing industry. However, nearly a quarter of the Iraqi Arabs are in professional work. Numerous Arab religious and cultural associations have developed as their collective community continues to

Jula OF Burkina Faso



WORLD POPULATION	4,883,000
POPULATION	2,015,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	DYULA
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	YES
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	40



Who Are They?

Most of the Jula (or Dyula) live along the trade routes of the Cote d'Ivoire. The Jula of Burkina Faso primarily live along the trade routes in the southwestern part of the country. The name dyula means "itinerant trader," and the Jula (Dyula) are respected for their trading abilities. Because of political instability, for years, many Jula have immigrated to the neighboring country of Cote d'Ivoire.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The Jula live in clans, and the clan is the most important aspect of their lives. The Jula are fiercely loyal to their clans, defending them proudly. They express their history and devotion through the traditions dance and storytelling. The father is the head of the family and inheritances are passed down from fathers to their sons. Some Jula have founded their own independent villages; others chose to settle in larger towns for greater commercial opportunities. As merchants, it often benefited them to maintain good relationships with their neighbors. Among the Jula, there is a division of labor according to gender. Weaving, fighting, and studying Islam were traditionally male activities; while, spinning,

cooking, and tending to the children were the responsibilities of the women. The fundamental moral principles of the Jula include obedience, honesty, and dedication to their people. Such precepts are motivated by a sense of human dignity. The majority of Jula are Sunni Muslim. Most of the others, whom the Muslims call pagans, hold traditional animistic beliefs.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord to send forth laborers into Burkina Faso to live and work among the Jula.

† Ask God to raise up prayer teams who will begin breaking up the spiritual soil of this area through worship and intercession.

† Ask God to release the Gospel message via radio to the Jula, that the truth might travel with them to influence many in western Burkina.

† Pray for the effective use of the Jesus film and other evangelistic materials in the Jula language.

Domari Gypsy OF Egypt



WORLD POPULATION	2,196,700
POPULATION	1,745,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	DOMARI
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	NO
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	35



Who Are They?

The Romani or Domari, are made up of two groups: the Ghorbati and the Nawari. Both groups speak a language called Romani, which is related to the North Indo-Aryan language of India. Their dialect, Domari, contains many Arabic words. Domari call themselves Rom, which in their language means “men.” Rom is derived from the Indian word Dom, meaning “a man of low caste who gains his livelihood by singing and dancing.” Domari originated in India where they worked as musicians, entertainers, and metal workers. Later, they were sent to Persia as minstrels. From there they were separated into two groups. One traveled northward and became the Romani speaking European Romani. The other traveled southward and became known as the Domari, or Middle Eastern Romani.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Most Domari are carefree and their almost “mystical” lifestyle has made them the objects of curiosity, distrust, and even fear. However, they are a proud and dignified people often not deserving a negative reputation. The Domari are nomads, wandering from region to region, and they depend on a variety of entrepreneurial skills for their livelihood. Domari have long been known for their abilities as musicians, singers, and dancers.

Today, there are some Domari villages

and communities in the Middle East. They live in the cities and have become an integral part of urban life. Other Domari are nomadic and either travel in caravans of wagons or carts, or they ride on camels, donkeys, or horses.

Domari marriages usually take place between couples in their teens. Their family unit is highly valued and each member is depended on for his financial contribution.

The Domari or Middle East Romani are often Muslim and they follow the practices and beliefs of the Islamic faith.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord to call people who are willing to live with, travel with and share Christ with the Domari.

† Ask God to strengthen, encourage, and protect the small number of Domari Christians.

† Pray that those Domari who know Christ will be bold witnesses of the Gospel to their own people.

† Ask the Lord to raise up nomadic fellowships of believers among the Domari that they could spread the Gospel wherever they go.

Helebi Gypsy ^{OF} Egypt



Anonymous

WORLD POPULATION	633,000
POPULATION	633,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	EGYPTIAN ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	YES
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	7



Who Are They?

The Romani originated in India where they worked as musicians, entertainers, and metal workers. The Romani are made up of two groups: the Ghorbati and the Nawari. Both groups speak a dialect of the language called Romany, which is related to the North Indo-Aryan language of India. The Ghorbati are named from the Arabic word, gurbet, which means "stranger." In the Arab world, Romani are called Nauar or Nawari. Helebi is an Egyptian name for Romani. The Helebi reside in the Nile delta of Egypt in four tribes. They claim to have come to Egypt from Yemen or Syria.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Helebi Gypsies typically have dark skin and dark eyes. It is common for Helebi to have two or more specialized occupations. This makes it easier for them to adapt to a changing society's needs. When a community's people no longer need a Helebi's particular skill, they move on to one that will.

Many Helebi men trade in horses or camels and the women practice folk medicine, fortune-telling and divination. Some travel into the Sudan because of economic hardship. It can be difficult for the Helebi to

trust outsiders, perhaps because they are regularly discriminated against in the Middle East.

Values such as justice, fidelity, and morality are very significant in Helebi society. Such things as courtesy and friendliness are also very important.

Most Egyptian Helebi are Muslim but are not held strictly to Islamic practices. Still there is no focused outreach to this hidden people of Egypt and consequently only a few followers of Christ among the Helebi.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that full-time workers might be found to share Christ and that new believers will soon be evident.

† Pray for these Helebi Gypsies to increasingly hunger and seek the Son of God.

† Pray also for these Helebi families that they may be blessed with material and physical well-being that causes them to glorify their Heavenly Father.

Levantine Bedawi OF Egypt



Eduardo Araya

WORLD POPULATION	1,402,000
POPULATION	1,100,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	EASTERN EGYPTIAN BEDAWI ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	21



Who Are They?

The traditional homeland of the Bedouin Arabs is the Arabian Desert. Some Bedouin groups have migrated north into the Negev Desert region of Israel. The largest of these groups are the Banu Sakhr and the al-Huwat.

The Bedouin fall into two basic social classes. One class is known as the “true” Bedouin, and they live as nomadic shepherds. The other group has embraced farming and is known as the fellahin. The fellahin lead a more settled life on the edge of the desert.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The Egyptian Bedouins have a relatively harsh existence. To endure the extreme heat of the desert, the Bedouin wear lightweight, light-colored clothing.

As Bedouin nomads they have no permanent homes, but live in portable, black tents made from woven, goat hair. The tents are divided by a decorative partition called a gata. Their tents are their main possessions, and animals are very important for their nomadic lifestyle. Camels are their primary means of transportation, while sheep and goats are bought and sold. Dairy products are the main food source for the Bedouin. Most of their meals consist of at least a bowl of milk, yogurt, or rice.

Although the Bedouin once considered it

degrading to have manual labor jobs, this has changed somewhat in recent years.

The overwhelming majority of the Bedouin are Sunni Muslims. Islam has greatly influenced the lives of the Bedouin. According to Islamic law, a Muslim who professes faith in Jesus Christ could be put to death. Perhaps this explains why there are so few known Bedouin believers in the Negev region at the present time.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord to call people who are willing to reach out with the love of Christ to them.

† Pray that God will raise up faithful intercessors who will stand in the gap for the Bedouin.

† Pray that their traditional Muslim culture will soften, creating open doors for the Gospel.

† Ask the Holy Spirit to open the hearts of the Bedouin Arabs towards Christians so that they will be receptive to the Gospel.

Tigre OF Eritrea



Link Up Africa

WORLD POPULATION	2,000,700
POPULATION	1,885,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	TIGRE
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	YES
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	21



Who Are They?

The Tigre, descendants of the ancient Egyptians, are generally tall and have narrow noses and brown skin. Since their language, Tigre, has no script of its own, most literate Tigre write in Arabic. The Tigre in Eritrea have suffered from recent droughts, famine, and civil war. They are traditionally nomadic shepherds who live in Eritrea and northeastern Sudan. Historically, most of the Tigre have been scattered between Eritrea's northern highlands and western lowlands. They have begun to shift into Sudan in search of water and grazing lands.



leaves. With unpredictable amounts of rainfall and families averaging seven children, many Tigre are dependent on government aid for survival.

The men tend the livestock while the women carry water from local water holes, build the huts, and care for the children. Tigre women like to wear jewelry, especially silver bracelets and strings of pearls.

Tigre society is patrilineal and marriages are arranged by the parents; however, wedding customs have varied somewhat since the Tigre converted to Islam.

Although the Tigre profess to be Sunni Muslims, most of them practice folk Islam, which is a blend of Islam and ethnic beliefs. Their traditional beliefs include animal sacrifices and rain making rituals. The people depend on shamans (priests) to cure the sick, communicate with the spirits, and control events.

What Are Their Lives Like?

The nomadic Tigre raise cattle, goats, sheep, and camels. These Tigre people do not live in villages but roam about the countryside with their herds. They live in round huts, usually covered with mats made of woven goat or camel hair. The semi-nomadic Tigre tend livestock and usually spend half the year in the northern highlands and the other half in the western lowlands. Their huts are also round and are covered with mats made of woven goat hair.

The settled Tigre farmers raise corn, sorghum, wheat, barley, legumes, and linseed. They live in villages, and their homes are usually round with cone-shaped roofs made of branches and

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray for God to grant His wisdom to the African church to release workers to the Tigre.

† Ask God to strengthen, encourage, and protect the few known Tigre Christians to find Persons of peace that could multiply followers of Isa (Jesus) in Eritrea.

† Ask the Lord to raise up strong local fellowships among the Tigre of Eritrea.

Palestinian Arab ^{OF} Gaza Strip



Create International

WORLD POPULATION	11,193,500
POPULATION	1,930,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SOUTH LEVANTINE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	YES
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	90



Who Are They?

Arabs are not a singular people; origins are complex and intermingled with many peoples and genealogical lines. Today, many Arabs, especially Palestinians, look back at the Arab inhabitants of Israel, West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGS) over the last millennium and hold them to be an indigenous Palestinian nation. Indeed, over the last thousand years the population of what is today Israel, the West Bank and Gaza have had an Arab majority.

Few Palestinians have assimilated to their host countries. This might be due to the fact that most Arab nations forbade Palestinian Arabs from becoming citizens. Palestinians feel a strong sense of identity with their Palestinian heritage and homeland; those in the Diaspora often have family in Israel/WBGS and feel deeply connected to their home country and people.

What Are Their Lives Like?

Palestinians are generally pleasant, generous and friendly. They are traditionally hospitable and prepare elaborate dinners for their guests, regardless of their economical position. Palestinians practice their traditional dances on any occasion, usually at weddings; poetry and music play a major part in their lives. The women are very skilled in the traditional Palestinian embroidery and create beautiful traditional patterns. Food is another import-

ant aspect of Palestinian culture and the dishes usually consist of rice, chicken and vegetables, cooked in different forms.

Palestinians are predominantly adherents of Sunni Islam with a small minority of Christians. Since the founding of the State of Israel in 1948, massive numbers of Palestinian Christians have left the Holy Land, due to Israeli occupation and the poor state of the economy in Palestinian towns.

Palestinian economy has greatly suffered due to the political instability in WBGS. Unemployment has hit large families the hardest. Where fathers and older brothers were the only breadwinners in the family, the loss of income means hardship for the whole family, and many live below the poverty line.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray for the return of Christian Palestinian diaspora to share the love of Christ to the Palestinian Arabs of the region.

† Pray for reconciliation on the part of other ethnic Christians in this region that has only known tension and warring factions for decades.



Gujjar OF India



Matt Brandon

WORLD POPULATION	407,000
POPULATION	407,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	GUJARI
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	NO
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	8



Who Are They?

There are over seven million Gujjar in India. An overwhelming majority of those are Hindu Gujjar. A group of Gujjar Muslim migrated to Uttar Pradesh at the turn of nineteenth century. They are a nomadic group who move along with their cattle. Most of the Gujjar Muslim do not own their own land, but rather graze their cattle in forested regions of the northwest Uttar Pradesh and southern Himachal Pradesh and Uttarnachal.

What Are Their Lives Like?

The nomadic Gujjar Muslims are somewhat unusual in that they do not generally associate with the other Hindu Gujjar or Muslim groups. Their summer nomadic wandering has historically meant that they graze their buffalo in and live off the forest. As Forest Departments have grown in management and restrictions, the nomadic Gujjar people have come under much pressure to become settled. A historical frustration for the Gujjar of Uttar Pradesh is the governments closure of the Rajaji National Park to them.

Their marriages are often monogamous, only from inside the community and are usually settled through family negotiation. Men tend their buffalos, while the women collect fuel from the forest for cooking and gather water from local water sources.

The Gujjar are all Sunni Muslim. Maulvis (an honorific Muslim teacher) gives religious instruction to children that remain in school and perform marriage ceremonies. Some Gujjar Muslims are also involved in the socio-religious movement which was started by Barelvi Jamat. Though mostly exclusive, Gujjar may sometimes participate in the celebrations organized by the other Muslim and mosques.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that the this difficult to locate nomadic people could gain Christian advocacy and in turn see Christ as their spiritual advocate.

† Pray for the Gospel of good news to penetrate the settled Gujjar Muslims and be spread naturally through this scattered people.



Noorbasha OF India



WORLD POPULATION	674,000
POPULATION	674,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	TELUGU
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	YES
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	13



Who Are They?

The Noorbasha are known by other names such as Dudekula, Pinjari or Bhai. All these names are found to be the corrupted forms of “naddaf” (a cotton-dresser) and “nur-baf” (weaver). In Telugu, the state language of Andhra Pradesh, “dude” means cotton and “ekuta” means cleaning. Hence they are locally called the Dudekula, the cotton cleaners and mattress makers. The Noorbasha or Dudekula, in Andhra Pradesh are distributed in the districts bordering Tamil Nadu such as Gudiatham, Amburu, Thiruttani, Puttur ad Chittoor. Telugu is their mother tongue and it is used for communication at home and with outsiders. They also use the Telugu script.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The Noorbasha community only marries within their close community. Marriage alliances have dropped the practice of parallel cousin marriages, a Hindu practice. They marry cross cousins: father's sister's daughters (FSD) and mother's brother's daughters (MBD). As a result they are looked down upon by other Muslims. To overcome this, now they are adopting the customs and manners of the more Islamized groups. Noorbasha were originally Hindu who converted to Islam a few generations ago.

The Noorbashas are Muslims by religion and profess the folk version of Islam. The

mosque is conducted in Urdu or Arabic and later it is translated into the local language Telugu, since many Noorbasha do not understand the Urdu or Arabic. They regularly visit the Muslim shrines on pilgrimage. Of late they have come under total Islamic ritual, tradition, customs and manners. Because of their poverty and also the un-Islamic customs they practiced, they had a low status. By adopting Islamic customs now they are drawing a better social status.

The urge to claim higher status has turned the younger generation to learn Urdu and Arabic. Now-a-days marriages are settled and observed as per Islamic tradition. Both Noorbasha men and women have accepted modern education and have occupied jobs in different fields. All this has helped the Noorbasha elevate their status in the society.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray for the day when many Noorbasha truth seekers find the life and love of one true God.

† Pray that more from the Telugu-speaking churches can be raised up to love and share of their faith in Christ.

† Pray that the many resources available in the Telugu language could be used effectively to establish the first Noorbasha churches.

Mandar OF Indonesia



WORLD POPULATION	500,000
POPULATION	500,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	MANDAR
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	NO
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	10



Who Are They?

The Mandar (or Andian) people live in the low coastal plains and mountains of the regencies of Majene, Mamuju and Polmas in the province of West Sulawesi. They speak the language of Mandar, which has at least 5 dialects Majene, Balanipa (Napo-Tinambung), Malunda, Pamboang, Sendana (Cenrana, Tjendana). The Mandar have been greatly influenced by the larger neighboring Bugis, Makassar and Toraja Sa'dan peoples.

What Are Their Lives Like?

Many Mandar live by farming rice fields or orchards while some work as fishermen. Their rice fields are irrigated in some areas, while others still uses the traditional way of depending on regular rainfall. In the orchards of the Mandar they produce cocoa and also sell dried coconutmeat.

As a society that used to be an independent kingdom, the Mandar people recognize three social classes. The high class consists of the nobility (Todiang Laiana), the middle class is the commoners (To Maradeka) and the lowest class is the slave class (Batua). Currently, the king does not rule by hereditary right, but is chosen by the traditional leaders (hadat). The Mandar people are Muslims. At the same time, traditional animistic beliefs are still strong in the daily life. They still believe in the power of unseen spirits that inhabit sacred places. The services

of a dukun (shaman/healer/occultist) are often sought for many purposes, including healing the sick and casting out spirits.

The Mandar need assistance in management of their commercial agricultural enterprises so that they can obtain a better yield. They also need help to professionally market the sea products (sea turtle and cakalang fish) to obtain the best market values.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray for those willing to live among the Mandar and represent the unconditional love of Christ that these people have never known.

† Pray for the agricultural specialist and marketing professionals that are needed to be found and deployed into this harvest field.

Deaf Iranian OF Iran



David Bennett

WORLD POPULATION	366,000
POPULATION	366,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	PERSIAN SIGN LANGUAGE
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	NO
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	NO
NEEDS WORKERS	7



Who Are They?

It is said that Deaf teenagers and children in Iran are well educated. Deaf students can go to college. All schools use the oral way. There are said to be a few hundred schools for the Deaf in Iran.

What Are Their Lives Like?

There is a National Deaf Day once a year in Iran. Persian Sign Language is mainly used but there is a second main language used and that is called Teahouse Sign Language. There is much cued speech which helps with the problems of lip reading by making sounds of the language clearly noticeable.

In Iran there are several organizations for the Deaf including sports associations and government aided ones. Sign language is used for the news on television.

Most Iranians are Shia Muslims. More is needing to explored in ministry opportunities through media and the internet based on many workers that are not allowed in the country.



How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that God would give the Deaf in Iran dreams and visions as he has in other lands to leading them to Salvation.

† Pray that they realize that the unconditional love of Isa Al Masih is feely available to the Deaf in Iranian cities and villages.

† Pray that God would use the many Iranian Christians to minister to the deaf in their communities.

Northern Kurd of Iran



Anonymous

WORLD POPULATION	4,042,000
POPULATION	1,500,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	NORTHERN KURDISH
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	9



Who Are They?

The Kurds are the largest people group without their own homeland. They are spread across the towering mountains and barren plains of Turkey, Iran, and Iraq. This oil-rich area is known as Kurdistan. The Kurds of Iran live in the most rugged part of Kurdistan along the Turkey-Iran border. This area is twice as densely populated as the rest of Iran.

For a brief period after World War II, this part of Iran was home to the independent Kurdish Republic of Mahabad; however, this ended in 1946. Many Kurds still wait hopefully for an independent homeland.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The Kurds of Iran make their living by farming and raising livestock, much the same way as their relatives in Turkey and Iraq. Although a few Kurds still live the semi-nomadic lifestyle of their ancestors, most now live in small villages of less than 2000 people. Land reforms since 1960 have allowed roughly a third of them to buy their first plots of land. However, they are still culturally repressed. Large families are still the norm for Kurds. Each household usually has five or six members.

Nearly all the Kurds are Muslim, most being Shafiite Sunnis. They first embraced Islam after the Arab conquests

of the seventh century. Despite being predominantly Sunnis, religion has created deep rifts among the Kurds. These differences also have prejudicial overtones towards the lower class. Even among the Sunni Kurds, there remain traces of an earlier pagan, violent-type faith. This occasionally surfaces and has set the Kurds of Iran apart from other Muslims.

The Northern Kurds of Iran are living in poor conditions. Good water supplies are scarce, and they are exposed to diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. Although the New Testament is now available in their language,

there are still only a few known Northern Kurdish believers in Iran.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that God will provide clean water for the Northern Kurds of Iran.

† Ask the Lord to raise up Christian medical teams who can bring supplies and expertise to the Kurds.

† Pray that the Lord will send laborers into Iran, to reap a harvest among the Kurds.

† Pray for the small number of Kurdish Christians and ask God to give them open doors of ministry to their own people.

Laki of Iran



Photo by Prokhorov / CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

WORLD POPULATION	1,000,000
POPULATION	1,000,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	LAKI
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	NO
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	24



Who Are They?

Most Laks of Iran live in the southwest portion of the country around the Zagros mountains. The Lak are a large nomadic community of the Lorestan region and share the region with the nomadic Lor tribes. Though some have migrated widely the majority live in Luristan Province and in Kermanshahan. The Laks originated from the Zand dynasty that ruled some of southwest Iran in the eighteenth century. After the Zand dynasty ended, the Zands went back to their original home in Luristan.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The Laki language has become one of the main Kurdish languages in Iran. The Lak tribe share much with the Lor tribe but the Laki language is one of the main distinguishing cultural elements. The Laks have several tribes including the Jalilavand and the Osmanvand. The Laks have been small-cattle breeders of sheep and goats. They have practiced horizontal migration (migrating with their animals north to south seasonally by weather patterns).

Traditionally, the Laks have been exclusively nomadic but like scores of other nomadic communities of Iran over the last 50 years, large percentages have gravitated to urban settled animal husbandry. Increasingly, in Iran, many Lak youth have moved directly into the cities to take whatever employment is available.

They follow their traditional religion called Ahl-E-Haqq and are Shia Muslim.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that God will give the Lak dreams and visions leading them to Jesus Christ.

† Pray for freedom for the gospel message to be given in Iran.

† Pray that some among the thousands of Iranians coming to Christ from other backgrounds would share their love of Christ with their Laki neighbors.

Bedouin Arab OF Iraq



WORLD POPULATION	14,151,500
POPULATION	1,745,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	NAJDI ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	NO
NEEDS WORKERS	35



Who Are They?

Bedouin Arabs traditionally live a nomadic lifestyle, spreading from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean. The word 'bedouin' comes from the Arab word 'Bedou' that means "desert dweller." The homeland of the Bedouin Arab is the Arabian Desert. Those that have migrated north live in Iraq, Jordan and Syria.

What Are Their Lives Like?

The Bedouin Arab are at home in the harsh conditions of the desert. Bedouin life is generally pastoral, raising camels, sheep, goats and cattle. Those that have begun to leave a nomadic lifestyle and embrace farming are called 'the fellahin'. The nomadic Bedouin normally migrate seasonally. During rainy season they migrate deeper into the desert. In the hot, dry summer time, they camp around secure water sources often at the edge of the desert.

The Bedouin home, a black tent, is divided into sections by partitions called gata. Often the home is divided by halves, one half for women, children and cooking and the other half for men and hosting guests. This is the center of Bedouin social life. Tea is served as a welcome drink; coffee is usually prepared after the meal and is the last drink before the guest leaves. Women occupy a very important position in Bedouin society. Not only do they raise the children, herd the sheep, milk the animals, cook, spin yarn and make the clothes, but

they also weave the cloth that constitutes the tent. The Bedouin men gather around the fire, sharing stories and sip coffee. Traditionally, one of the men recites poetry or sings. To mark the end of the evening, the host burns incense in a mabkhara (incense burner) passing it to each of his guests to inhale and fan their clothes.

Because of the demanding nature of the Bedouin lifestyle, children are expected to assume a considerable amount of responsibility in order to help their families survive.

Modern societies have made the traditional Bedouin lifestyle less attractive. Because of that, many tribes have settled in urban areas.

It is not uncommon to see a young Bedouin building a house, living in it; and his parents pitching their tent in the garden, where they will live very happily until the end of their days.

Islam is embedded and deeply rooted in Bedouin culture. In general, the word Bedouin is synonymous with being a follower of Islam.

How Then Do We Pray?

†Pray that the growth of the church in Iraq would influence the Bedouin Arab communities that are coming into the cities.

†Pray that Bedouin families would seek truth and find it in the person of Isa Al-Masih (Jesus the Messiah)

† Pray for that Bedouin Arab young adults might here a clear message of the Gospel in Arabic media.

Turkmen OF Iraq



Create International

WORLD POPULATION	8,349,600
POPULATION	462,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	TURKISH
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	9



Who Are They?

More than four million Turkmen live in Turkmenistan, which is located in south Central Asia. Many others live in the surrounding Asian nations of Kazakhstan, Iran, Afghanistan, and Uzbekistan. Their culture has been strongly influenced in the past by both Turkic conquerors, who imposed their language on them, and Arabs, who imposed their religion, Islam, on them. They have developed over time a strong ethnic identity as “children of the desert” because they would plunder rich caravans of Persian traders. In the 17th century, the Turkmen, migrated into the Caucasus. In recent years larger portions of Turkmen have migrated to Iran and Iraq.



What Are Their Lives Like?

For centuries the Turkmen lived as nomadic herdsmen. Their society was characterized by a distinct economic division between the cattlemen and farmers. This division was present in almost every tribe, settlement, and family. However, the past years of Soviet rule has virtually eliminated their nomadic life-style.

Tribal loyalties continue to have a strong influence over the Turkmen people. Members of a tribe are bound by a strong sense of family loyalty. They are characterized by their hospitality, sincerity, and trustworthiness; however, they can also known as being hot-headed and revengeful. Nestorian Christians entered Turkmenistan in the fourth century A.D.; by the beginning of the fourteenth century, though, any lingering trace

of Christianity had been totally replaced by Islam. This transition gradually came to influence the political, civil, and economic lives of the people. In 1928, the Soviet authorities launched an anti-religious campaign aimed at the complete destruction of Islam among the Turkmen. The campaign was the harshest and most violent of all anti-Islamic attacks in Central Asia.

How Then Do We Pray?

There is little awareness of Christianity among the Turkmen, and very few are believers. Believers face scrutiny from the government. Hostility to evangelistic activities has increased since 1997. The complete Bible was only finished in

2017 and an increasing number of evangelistic tools are now available but laborers are needed for the Turkmen. A Gospel witness to Turkmen will be most effective coming from other Turkic peoples who understand their Central Asian culture. The few Turkmen pastors face great hardship and persecution. Some have been fined, beaten and put in jail. Their sacrifice will be the seeds of the Kingdom sown into Turkmen lives.

† Pray that the newly completed Bible in the heart language of the Turkmen would launch a great move of hearts to Isa Al-Masih (Jesus the Messiah)

† Pray that persecution will bring unity and stronger faith to Turkmen Christians.

† Ask the Lord to call people from Iraqi churches who are willing to share with Turkmen the love of Christ.

Egyptian Arab ^{OF} Libya



Richard Messenger / CC BY NC 2.0

WORLD POPULATION	52,883,400
POPULATION	522,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	EGYPTIAN ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	10



Who Are They?

Egyptian Arabs are one of the oldest civilizations of ancient times. Egyptian Arabs leaving Egypt for other lands has been traced for several millennia. Since WWII, migration of Egyptian Arabs into Libya is a modern-era study in two Arab nation's political, love-hate relationship. Since the 1950s Libya has become nearly dependent on an Egyptian skilled and unskilled work force for the operation of several of its countries industries. Policies of 'secondment' of thousands of workers during the 1960s to the 1980s by the Egyptian government fueled the education sector and the oil-development industry of Libyan society. First teachers, than business and government administrators, by the mid-1980s Egyptians constituted half of the construction industry and nearly a quarter of all administrative and social services in Libya.



tian Arabs working in Libya particularly in 1977, 1985, and 1995. The borders have always re-opened and Libyan employer incentives returned. Based on the economic hardships in Egypt itself, a consistent flow of Egyptian Arabs to Libya has remained a pattern for more than 50 years. The recent mistreatment of Egyptian Coptic Christians has added religious persecution to the mix of potential hostilities for Egyptians.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that Arab believers from other nations would come to Libya to work among the Egyptian Arabs there.

† Pray that the Jesus Film and Gospel Recordings available could be used effectively and Egyptian Arab families."

What Are Their Lives Like?

Life for the Egyptian 'seconded' employee or the Egyptian migrant worker can be tenuous. In the past salaries were high and attracted many workers, some even getting double pay by Egypt and the Libyan employer. Because of political suspicions, labor disagreements and economic embargos throughout Colonel Qaddafi's regime, deportations of teachers, fishermen, oil and construction laborers, caused much aggravation for thousands of Eyp-

Sanusi Bedouin OF Libya



Pixabay / CC0 1.0

WORLD POPULATION	606,000
POPULATION	606,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	LIBYAN ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	NO
NEEDS WORKERS	12



Who Are They?

The Sanusi are one of the most unique groups of Bedouin. They have been influenced by both the traditional nomadic lifestyle of the Bedouin and the religious teachings of a prophet known as Sayyid Muhammad ibn' Ali as-Sanusi. This particular Muslim influence has made them one of the more gentle of the Bedouin tribes. Today, many Sanusi Bedouin live north of the Sahara Desert in eastern Libya. It is a fertile area that runs into the Mediterranean Sea.

The Bedouin fall into two basic social classes. One class is known as the true Bedouin, and they live as nomadic shepherds. The other group has embraced farming and is known as the fellahin. Due to the fact that the Sanusi usually settle in villages, most of them are of the fellahin type.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Despite being more settled than the nomadic bedouin, Sanusi Bedouin still have a relatively harsh existence. Those who herd goats and sheep stay close to the desert's edge. As in most Bedouin societies, the women do most of the work, while the men tend to herd the cattle, socialize and make plans for the group. Their tents are their main possessions, and animals have become very important for their nomadic lifestyle. Camels are their main means of transportation, while sheep and goats are bought and sold.

Dairy products are the main food source for the Bedouin. Most of their meals consist of a bowl of milk, yogurt, or rice covered with ghee. Meat is only served on special occasions such as marriage feasts, ceremonial events, or when guests are present.

Due to the need for better health conditions, more money, and better living conditions, some have accepted wage-paying jobs. The Bedouin society is patrilineal, which means that inheritances are passed down through the males. Almost all of the Bedouin in Libya are Sunni Muslims of the Malikiite school. Islam has greatly influenced the lives of the Bedouin. To preserve their people, the Bedouin are only allowed to marry those inside their own group.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask God to strengthen, encourage, and protect the few known Sanusi Bedouin believers living in Libya.

† Pray that their traditional Bedouin culture could be open for the Gospel to be shared among them.

† Ask the Holy Spirit to stir the hearts of the Sanusi Bedouin towards the Prophet Isa so that they will be receptive to the Gospel of Christ.

Bozo OF Mali



WORLD POPULATION	460,400
POPULATION	418,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	JENNAAMA BOZO
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	6



Who Are They?

The Bozo are a tribe of primarily fishermen located around the town of Djenne in the middle Niger River area. As the original inhabitants of the flood plains of the Niger and Bani Rivers, they allowed Djenne, a trading town, to be built in their territory about 900 years ago. Although the Bozo control the waterways in much of their region, the land is dominated by other tribes who have migrated into their region. The Bozo are a peaceful people who have long maintained friendly relations with the nearby Dogon and Nono tribes.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The Bozo are known as fishermen and boatmen; their annual fishing catch constitutes one of Mali's principal exports. Some also engage in some agriculture, growing rice and millet crops. Fishing is the responsibility of Bozo men and boys. The women raise vegetables and tobacco, which they sell in the markets. Each Bozo village also has at least one professional hunter, who hunts hippopotamus, crocodile, and manatee. The Bozo live in small, compact villages on the banks of streams. Bozo land is owned by the community as a whole and is administered by the community's headman, who lives in an interior court in the center of the village. The headman handles the affairs of the village community and is also considered the clan chief.

The Bozo are virtually all Muslim. As such, they adhere to the five "pillars" of Islam. The Bozo appear to be a neglected people, isolated from most forms of the Gospel.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord of the harvest to call full-time workers who will be willing to invest their lives in the Bozo of Mali.

† Ask the Lord to save key people of peace among the Bozo who will boldly declare the Gospel.

† Ask God to raise up prayer teams who will begin breaking up the soil through intercession.

† Ask the Lord to bring forth a holy and growing Bozo church for the glory of His name!

Hindko OF Pakistan



Matt Brandon

WORLD POPULATION	3,975,000
POPULATION	3,975,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	NORTHERN HINDKO
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	NO
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	46



Who Are They?

The Hindko-speaking people appeared in northern India in about the fifth century AD. The largest Pakistani population speaking Hindko are the Gujar Muslim community. During the Muslim conquest in the Indian subcontinent, most of the Gujar Hindus converted to Islam. Gujarars are mainly concentrated in the Himalayan region, eastern parts of Afghanistan, and in northern Pakistan.

What Are Their Lives Like?

The Gujar Muslims are a nomadic, pastoral community of Jammu and Kashmir. They are a turban wearing, bearded group that are distinguished by their salwar and shirt (kamiz). The Gujar in this region are divided into two groups, the Jamindar and the Dodhi. The Jamindar Gujar are largely settled and engaged in growing maize, wheat and rice as well as keeping cattle. The Dodhi Gujar people are traditionally nomadic pastoralists and make a living by selling milk and milk products.

Today, the Gujar that have gained an education have become teachers, businessmen and various government offices. Government programs for community development have benefited the sedentary Gujar but not made difference in the nomadic groups.

The Gujar belong to the Sunni sect of Islam. They are open to visiting and socializing with other Muslim communities

and do accept food from Hindu groups in their area.

Centuries of commitment to a religion that denies the deity of Jesus will not be quickly overcome.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that the large Gujar community in Pakistan may be drawn by Christian witness to the person they only know as the Prophet Isa.

† May the Gujar Muslims annual Ramandan search for God and truth give them a hunger to find out what God is really like.

† Pray the Lord of the harvest to send more workers to the Gujar of Pakistan.

† Pray the Lord will send them qualified pastors and teachers, and that the Scripture will become more readily available to them.



Shina OF Pakistan



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WORLD POPULATION	755,175
POPULATION	731,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SHINA
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	1



Who Are They?

The northern tribes of Pakistan include the Badeshi, Burushas, Kolai, Punjabi Pahari, Shina, Shumashti, and Kho. The British gained control of the region around 1895, but left in 1947 when Pakistan became an independent nation. Yet, the Pushtun have dominated the various ethnic groups of this region for years, either buying their land or forcing them out with violence.

What Are Their Lives Like?



The Shina and the other northern tribes are known as quiet, peace-loving, and brave people. Most of them live in the upper valleys, where farming is very difficult due to the dry, rugged mountain terrain. The opening of the Karakoram Highway, which follows the Indus River Valley, has had the greatest economic impact on this region.

The communities of the northern areas are located in the narrow valleys formed by the tributaries of the Indus, where irrigation is possible. The people there are primarily farmers and shepherds. Grain is planted on terraced fields and oxen are used for plowing. In the remaining area, which is very dry and irrigated by glacial runoff, they raise grains and vegetables. Since they can only grow one annual crop, the people rely on herding of their dairy goats and cattle. During the summer months, they leave their permanent villages and drive the cattle, goats, and sheep to alpine

pastures. Families usually have houses in four or five different locations at the higher altitudes. Only in the winter do they live together in their compact villages, which lie along the rivers. Centuries ago, the area of northern Pakistan was primarily Buddhist. Later, Buddhism was replaced by Hinduism. However, around 1000 A.D., the Islamic faith spread to the region. Today, the vast majority of the people are Sunni (orthodox) Muslim. Traces of traditional, pre-Islamic beliefs still linger in a few areas.

The northern tribes have many health problems due to poor water quality and poor nutrition. Portable drinking water, sewage disposal, and drainage facilities are available for a small segment of the population. Dentists and doctors are desperately needed among these groups.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that the Lord will raise up Asia doctors and nurses who are willing to service to the tribes of northern Pakistan to help eliminate health problems.

† Pray that the Pakistani Christians will gain a vision to see the people of the northern areas reached with the Gospel.

† Pray for cooperation among missions agencies that are focusing on these tribes.

† Pray that God will raise up linguists to translate the Word of God into each of the tribal languages.

Bedouin Arab of Saudi Arabia



Create International

WORLD POPULATION	14,692,500
POPULATION	1,165,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	NAJDI ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	NO
NEEDS WORKERS	26



Who Are They?

Bedouins traditionally live a nomadic lifestyle, spreading from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the borders of Turkey to Yemen. The word 'bedouin' comes from the Arab word 'Bedou' that means "desert dweller." Estimates are that nomadic Bedouins constitute about one-tenth of the population of the Middle East.

What Are Their Lives Like?

Bedouin life is pastoral, raising camels and cattle. They normally migrate seasonally, depending on grazing conditions. Bedouins define themselves as members of tribes and families. Bedouin society has a strict code of honor which dictates proper behavior for all members, including children. Although modernization has changed the Bedouin lifestyle somewhat, emphasis is placed on teaching children to carry on traditional ways of life, and the advancement of modern technology is not considered important to children's education.

Poetry has been a central cultural form of expression for the Bedouins throughout their history. In early centuries of Islamic history, Bedouin poetry represented the ideal standard for other literary achievements, as well as for the Arabic language. Modern societies have made the traditional Bedouin lifestyle less attractive since as it is demanding and often dangerous. Because of that, many tribes have settled in urban areas.



Islam's prophet Mohammed was born and raised in the Bedouin tribe of the Quraish. The Qur'an, first revealed to Mohammed, was later written and compiled in the Arabic language. The first converts to Islam came from the Bedouin tribes living in and around Mecca. The Bedouin Arabs are almost untouched by the gospel. Christian resources are available in the Arabic language, the Bedouin's mother tongue.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that dreams and visions of Isa Al Masih (Jesus the Messiah) among Bedouin men and women could offer an undeniable witness to those that seek truth.

† Pray for the Bedouin communities in cities who have opportunities to hear the Good News through TV and the internet.

† Pray that a movement to Christ might begin in other Bedouin lands and spread across the desert borders into Saudi Arabia

Northern Yemeni ^{OF} Saudi Arabia



Richard Messenger / CC BY NC 2.0

WORLD POPULATION	10,476,000
POPULATION	345,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	SANAANI ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	7



Who Are They?

Northern Yemenis who are residing in Saudi Arabia, formerly lived in the northern mountains and northeastern deserts of Yemen, the poorest country in the Arab world.

Northern Yemeni Arabs or Sanaani Arabs are primarily located in the southwestern area of Saudi Arabia, across the Dead Sea and the coast of Eritrea.

What Are Their Lives Like?

Over population, unemployment, drug abuse, unending political conflict, and tribal rivalries have driven many from Yemen to Saudi Arabia seeking “greener pastures.” However, the pastures are no greener than in their homeland. Their unemployment rate is between 20-40 percent.

Life for Northern Yemeni Arab women in Saudi Arabia is extremely difficult and opportunities for a better life and family situations are limited on all fronts. Religious freedom and human rights are possibly the world’s worst in Saudi Arabia, though in 2018 there have been significant strides made in greater women’s rights in the Saudi Kingdom.

Almost all Northern Yemeni Arabs are Muslims, they tend to blend their Islamic religion with other beliefs, though they have been taught that the Koran and the Hadith hold life’s spiritual answers. Embracing the Lord Jesus Christ carries

heavy penalties in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. It is believed that small groups of believers meet secretly in homes.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray for a move of the Holy Spirit that will give Northern Yemenis a willingness to embrace Jesus Christ as Lord and savior, depending on Him alone for salvation.

† Pray for a Disciple-Making movement among Northern Yemenis in Saudi Arabia that will spread to their desperately needy homeland, Yemen.

† Pray that God would bring peace in Yemen for these Northern Yemeni Arabs to return to their families in Yemen.



Yemeni Arab OF Saudi Arabia



Rod Waddington / CC BY SA 2.0

WORLD POPULATION	10,656,000
POPULATION	501,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	TA'IZZI-ADENI ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	4



Who Are They?

The Arabs from the Arabian Peninsula are considered to be the original Arabs. The Arabian culture was developed by tribes of nomads and villagers who lived in the Arabian Desert.

The social structure of the Yemeni Arabs consists of four classes of people: the Sayyid, or wealthy, the Qatani, (tribesmen), the Shafi'ite townsmen (merchants, artisans, and craftsmen), and the Akhdam (slaves). The Yemeni Arabs have had a close association with Islam throughout their history; and today, nearly all of the Yemeni Arab (both in the Republic of Yemen, and in the other nations), are Muslims. About half of them are Zaydis Muslims, 40% are Shafi'ites, and 5% are Ismailis.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Yemeni Arab society is tribal in structure with over 1,700 different tribes or clans. These various tribes are ruled by sheiks, who often fight with each other.

Today, the majority of the Yemeni Arabs in Yemen still live in fortress-like villages that can be easily defended. Individual dwellings tend to be elaborately decorated, flat-roofed homes called town houses.

Less is known about the lifestyle of the small number of Yemeni Arabs who have migrated to other countries. It is assumed that while many of their social customs

and traditions are still adhered to, their occupations and living conditions are quite different.

Social life is important to Arabs. They like to share a daily coffee time by sitting on the floor and drinking coffee from cups without handles. Their diet basically consists of wheat bread and porridge made with boiled meat or chicken.

Yemeni Arab society is patrilineal, which means that inheritances are passed down through the males. In spite of the fact that Muslims are allowed to have up to four wives, most marriages among Yemeni Arabs are monogamous. Almost all Yemeni Arabs are Mus-

lims.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that God will raise up faithful workers who will stand in the gap for Yemeni Arabs.

† Ask God to give Yemeni Arab believers opportunities to share the love of Christ with their own people.

† Pray that their traditional Muslim culture will soften, creating open doors for the Gospel to be preached among them.

Urdu OF Saudi Arabia



COMBAM Sepal

WORLD POPULATION	22,206,300
POPULATION	1,695,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	URDU
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	34



Who Are They?

The term “Urdu” does not adequately describe the Urdu people as such, but is merely a language group distinction. Urdu-speaking Muslims are not an ethnic group in the strict sense, but are rather a collection of ethnic groups who have become a large diaspora population. They possess a sense of “group identity” based on cultural and historical factors: the Islamic religion, a Persian cultural tradition, the Urdu language, and the tradition of Muslim prominence in northern India. In recent years, many Urdu-speaking Muslims have emigrated to the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia, searching for economic opportunities.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Urdu-speaking Muslims can be found in every level of society in Pakistan and India. The Urdu speakers are the descendants of immigrants who were the “cream of society” in their own countries. Some are the descendants of Arab merchants and soldiers. Presently, there is such diversity among the Urdu speakers that it is difficult to generalize their lifestyles.

Middle class immigrants to the Persian Gulf and nearby regions sometimes feel discriminated against in jobs and educational opportunities. Such immigrants tend to retain their original citizenship. The bulk of their earnings are sent back to their families in Pakistan and India.

In urban settings the Urdu communities live in more modern houses or apartments. Among Urdu speakers, there can still be

much social pressure to “maintain honor” in all levels of their society. Purdah (the seclusion, concealment, or unsociability of women) still exists, but to varying degrees. In some of the wealthy, urban levels of society, Purdah is losing its value as it competes with western values.

Although Urdu speakers are often Muslims, this is no longer a unifying factor. There are intense differences among the various Muslim sects (the Hanafites, Shafiites, and Ithna-Asharis).

How Then Do We Pray?

Unfortunately, very few workers are focusing on Urdu speaking communities. Greater efforts must be made to effectively reach them with the Gospel. Many of the Urdu, such as those living in the Persian Gulf, consider the moral values of western Christians to be pagan. For this reason, they are suspicious of opening up to Christians. They need to see true Christianity lived out among other migrant communities.

† Pray that God will open doors for Christian businessmen to share the Gospel with them.

† Ask God to strengthen, encourage, and protect the small number of Urdu Muslims that have become followers of Isa (Jesus).

† Ask the Holy Spirit to soften the hearts of the Urdu-speakers toward the many Christian resources available so that they will be receptive to the Gospel while often away from their close Muslim family connections.

Fulakunda OF Senegal



International Mission Board-SBC

WORLD POPULATION	3,167,300
POPULATION	1,885,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	PULAAR
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	36



Who Are They?

The Fulakunda are a sub-group of the Fulani, a vast cluster of peoples living throughout central and western Africa. Most of the Fulani are nomadic herdsman, and almost all are Muslim. As the Fulani migrated southward through Guinea Bissau during the fifteenth century, some of them mixed with the Mandingo in the area. Those who intermarried with the Mandingo were considered "black" or preto. These Fulani became known as Fula Preto or Fulakunda. They live among the Mandingo and Tukolor peoples in the forests of southern Senegal.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Although the Fulakunda have a mixed culture and are willing to intermarry with the other groups in the area, they still practice many of the customs and traditions of the "pure" Fulani. Their lives center around their herds of cattle or sheep. The more cattle one owns, the wealthier he is considered to be. Mixing farming with herding, the Fulakunda consume grains and milk as their staple foods. Meat is seldom eaten. Donkeys, chickens, and dogs are kept on their farms. They have a very hard time trying to grow food during the long rainy season. Cotton, millet, corn, and peanuts are grown as cash crops. The Fulakunda are friendly and hospita-

ble. The wuro (village) is the center of Fulakunda society. It is there that the women do most of their work. They prepare the evening meal, milk the cattle and preparing butter which are all important chores. The men herd the cattle and dig wells. Sons over the age of 15 assume their fathers' work. A Fulakunda may have as many as four wives, as long as they are treated equally.

The Fulakunda are a Muslim people, follow the teachings of Mohammed, and adhere to virtues and good morals such as justice, honesty, generosity, and patience. Although some Christian resources are available, a very small number of Fulakunda have become Christians.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord of the harvest to send other Fulani believers to work among the Fulakunda in Senegal.

† Ask God to anoint the Gospel as it goes forth via audio and radio in their area.

† Pray that God will call Christian teachers to teach the Fulakunda how to read and learn the Word of Truth for themselves.

Bederia ^{OF} Sudan



Zuhair Fadil

WORLD POPULATION	1,100,000
POPULATION	1,100,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	18



Who Are They?

The Bederia, also called the Bideryia, are one of the numerous Baggara tribes of northern Sudan that share many cultural characteristics and claim a common ancestry. All of them speak an Arabic dialect known as Baggari that can be understood by both Arabic and Sudanese Arabic speakers.

These Bederia tribes live on the plains of Sudan's Darfur and South Kordofan provinces. The region is well suited for grazing cattle and varies from sparse scrub lands to arid and semi-arid wilderness lands to wooded fields. It only rains during the wet season, from June to September.

What Are Their Lives Like?

Most of the Bederia are herdsmen. Their herds are comprised primarily of cattle, although they do raise a few sheep and goats. Camels are kept for riding and as pack animals. The Bederia live in simple, dome-shaped tents, which are portable structures that can be easily packed and moved with the herds. The tents are built by placing saplings into holes in the ground, then bending them over and tying them at the top. Smaller branches are tied into the frame, and then covered with thatch or canvas mats.

The Bederia earn cash by milking the cows and selling the milk or milk products. Their earnings are either kept or spent on

household items. A married woman owns the tent as well as all of its housekeeping contents. The men are primarily involved with caring for the herds. They also plant and harvest the crops.

Bederia marriages are often polygamous. If a man has two wives, one may live in a pastoral camp, while the other lives in a farming village.

The Bederia tribe are virtually all Muslim.



How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask God to encourage and protect the small number of Bederia Muslims who have become Christians.

† Pray that the Christians living in Northern Sudan will be stirred with a genuine burden to reach out to the many Baggara tribes.

† Ask the Lord to he would use creative means to raise strong local fellowships of Bederia believers.

Berti OF Sudan



Nancy Shirewsbury

WORLD POPULATION	370,000
POPULATION	370,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	6



Who Are They?

The Berti are a tribe that settled in the North Darfur region among dozens of other Sudanese tribes. The Berti are an example of an African tribe who have been significantly 'Arabized' over the last one hundred years. Sadly, in the last three decades the Berti language itself has become extinct and they now speak Sudanese Arabic.

What Are Their Lives Like?

The Berti tribes are primarily settled livestock herders and cultivators of millet, sorghum, okra and peanuts. The Berti like many tribes around them keep and care for camels, cattle, sheep and goats.

The Berti people have generally not joined in the raging violence all around them. But intertribal wars have encroached upon their region, and they have joined the thousands of displaced refugees in Sudan. One young mother with five children ran from the attack with only a little food and her cooking pot. She could not find her husband. One of her children died in the refugee camp. She has no shelter from the mosquitoes at night or the sun by day. Ever since the early 1300s, when the Christian King of the Nubian Kingdom converted to Islam, the Berti region has grown in Muslim influence. The Darfur sultanate and the Berti region has thus been along the West African pilgrimage route to Mecca for more than two centuries.



Though scripture and other resources now are available in the relatively new mother tongue of the Berti, there are only a few believers and no committed workers.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that the Prince of Peace will bring peace and salvation to the Berti tribe.

† Pray that justice and mercy will rain down on the internally displaced peoples of Sudan.

† Pray that Christian relief workers will show the peace and love of Christ in such a way that peoples will rally to the King of Kings.

Dar Hamid ^{OF} Sudan



WORLD POPULATION	867,000
POPULATION	867,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	15



Who Are They?

Although the origins of the tribes vary, most Dar Hamid descend from Arabia. Dar Hamid is a region of Kordofan province, as well as a collection of twenty Arab tribes. Dar Hamid are nomadic, moving around with their herds in search of vegetation. Camels are extremely important to the Dar Hamid. They provide milk, which is essential, as well as meat, hair for tents, and transportation.

What Are Their Lives Like?

Because of the need to move with their herds, the Dar Hamid live in homes that can be easily transported. The structures are tents made of camel hair and cotton. Dar Hamid are extremely hospitable by tradition, so their tents are often decorated with leather and wool in order to provide a more inviting environment.

Men in Dar Hamid society are the ones who move with the herds, while the women and children remain with the tents and tend to the gardens. For protection in the dangerous desert, all Dar Hamid men carry daggers, usually sheathed and strapped to their left arms. They also carry shotguns, swords, or rifles.

Traditionally, the Dar Hamid are Sunni Muslims, although some are devout, most don't even know much about Islam. Islam requires that a Muslim pray five times per day. However, most Dar Hamid pray only when they feel like it. Some fakis, or holy

men, make charms and then sell them to the people for personal profit.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Because illiteracy is very prevalent among the Dar Hamid, pray for educators and English teachers would be able to provide a valuable service.

† Many areas in Sudan are suffering loss and disease. Pray that humanitarian aid in healthcare and community training could prove very helpful here among the Dar Hamid.

† Pray those workers with skills in water purification and treatment could provide help and better health to this people group living in the dry climates of Sudan.

† Ask the Lord to reveal himself to leaders among the Dar Hamid who will boldly declare the Gospel.



Fedicca/Mohas Nubian OF Sudan



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WORLD POPULATION	747,000
POPULATION	321,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	NOBIN
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	NO
NEEDS WORKERS	10



Who Are They?

The Nubians consist of seven non-Arab Muslim tribes. For centuries, Nubian territory was a crossroads between Egypt and the African tribal kingdoms. The Nubians were converted to Christianity during the sixth century. They remained so until the gradual process of Islamization began taking place from the fourteenth until the seventeenth centuries.

What Are Their Lives Like?

The Nubian economy is based on agriculture. During the winter months, they grow wheat, barley, millet, beans, peas, and watermelons. A thin, coarse bread called dura is one of their basic staple foods.

Today, since land is located far from their dwellings, men do most of the field work while the women work at the home. Some women have also found employment as schoolteachers, public service workers, and seamstresses.

The literacy rate among Nubians is high in comparison with their rural Egyptian neighbors. Primary and secondary schools have been set up in current Nubian areas, and there are also teacher-training facilities.

Today, the Nubians are almost all Muslims. However, their traditional animistic beliefs (belief that non-living objects have spirits) are still mingled with their Islamic practices. The traditional beliefs of the Nubians

were centered on the spirit of the Nile. The Nile is believed to have life-sustaining power and to hold the power of life and death within it.

How Then Do We Pray?

Prayer, increased evangelism efforts, and additional Christian resources are necessary to reach these tribes who were once a Christian people.

† Pray that the Lord will raise up laborers who are willing to invest long term service as workers among to the Nubian people.

† Pray that loving African Christians will gain a vision to see the Nubians reached with the Gospel.

† Ask the Lord to bring key leaders to himself among the Nubians who will boldly declare the Gospel.

† Ask God to send medical teams and humanitarian aid workers to minister to the Nubians.



Fezara OF Sudan



Rita Willaert / CC BY NC 2.0

WORLD POPULATION	381,000
POPULATION	381,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	6



Who Are They?

The numerous Baggara tribes of northern Sudan share many cultural characteristics and claim a common ancestry. All of them speak an Arabic dialect known as Baggari that can be understood by both Arabic and Sudanese Arabic speakers. Their name comes from the Arabic word bagar, which means "cow," and refers to the various Arab tribes in Sudan (and surrounding nations), who herd cattle.

These Baggara tribes live in the plains of Sudan's Darfur, North Kordofan, and South Kordofan provinces. The Fezara have traced their origin back several centuries to the days before Mohammed. They claim to be connected to the Juhayna of the Hejaz (region of northwestern Saudi Arabia). Different groups tend to be concentrated in certain regions, but there are no purely Fezara areas.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Most of the Fezara tribe are herdsmen. Their herds are comprised primarily of cattle, although they do raise a few sheep and goats. Camels are kept for riding and as pack animals.

The nomadic Fezara live in camp units called furgan. Members of the furgan generally belong to one or more family line. The Fezara live in simple, dome-shaped tents, which are portable structures that can be easily packed and moved with the herds. The tents are built by placing saplings into holes in the ground, then

bending them over and tying them at the top. Smaller branches are tied into the frame, then covered with thatch or canvas mats. The tents are arranged in a circle, into which the cattle are brought for the night.

Although most Fezara tribes are nomadic, there are some that live in farming communities or towns. Their houses are built of mud bricks and have thatched roofs. Corrals for the young animals are built inside the compounds. Grazing land is usually shared, but farm land is owned individually.

The Fezara tribes are almost completely Muslim. Eight of the groups are Sunnis, while the others belong to the Malikite sect. All of them faithfully observe the "five pillars of Islam."

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that God will raise up long term workers to join those who have already responded.

† Ask God to encourage and protect the small number of Fezara Muslims who have become Christian believers.

† Pray that the Holy Spirit will complete the work begun in their hearts through adequate discipleship.

† Ask God to raise up prayer teams to begin breaking up the soil through worship and intercession.

† Pray that the Christians living in Northern Sudan will be stirred with vision for outreach and a genuine burden to reach out to the Fezara tribes.

Gawamaa OF Sudan



WORLD POPULATION	1,140,000
POPULATION	1,140,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	19



Who Are They?

The Gawamaa people of Sudan are part of the Baggara people grouping, which numbers over one million and is the second largest people group in western Sudan. The Baggara peoples identify with their tribal names more often than with the all-encompassing term baggara. These nomads originated from the Guhayna group, a clan of Bedouin Arabs who poured across the Sinai Peninsula from Saudi Arabia and eventually successfully invaded the Nile region of upper Egypt and surged into the Sudan in the year 1504. After a time, the Baggara branched off from the large Guhayna clan and took their name (Baggara) because of their newfound opportunity to herd cattle in the savanna region of the Sahara Desert (the Arabic word for "cow" is baqqara). After the Gawamaa staked their claim on the land in the Kordofan region, they intermarried with the Africans who originally inhabitants, resulting in their dark skin.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The Gawamaa are primarily nomadic cattle herders, and their journeys are dependent upon the seasons of the year. Some of the Gawamaa family groups have settled in larger villages or cities.

The women wear tobies, loose-fitting covers draped about the body and over the head, on a daily basis, but they do not veil

their faces. The men wear pristinely white jallaybiyas, dress-like cotton robes which reach mid-calf, and pants underneath. The turbans for their heads are worn thicker in the villages than in the cities for better protection against the Sahara sun.

To many southern tribes of the Sudan, the Baggara like the Gawamaa and Rizeiqat were known as 'the raiders,' as they were on the front lines of the civil war between the North and South. Relations at this point are said to have improved; however in most cases the damage is irreparable.

Most if not all the Gawamaa are Muslims.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that God will open up the doors for His Word to be spread among the Gawamaa peoples of Sudan.

† Pray that God will raise up many intercessors to pray for the Gawamaa, as it is promised that people from every tribe will worship Him.

† Ask the Lord of the Harvest to raise up workers among the Gawamaa people.

Guhayna OF Sudan



WORLD POPULATION	1,685,000
POPULATION	1,685,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	40



Who Are They?

There are three major groups of Arabs who live in the Sudan; the Guhayna, the Gaalin and the Kawahla. The Guhayna (or Juhayna) are a collection of many Arab tribes that all have cattle herding in common. The heritage of Guhayna Arabs is found in the Bedouin tribes of the deserts of Saudi Arabia. The Guhayna are a large collection of people of Arabic origin in Sudan who find their commonality in the language of Arabic and the religion of Islam.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The single thread of a common culture binds these Guhayna Arabs with other Arabs from around the world. A nomadic lifestyle is common for the Guhayna. Aspects of pure Arab life, such as rigid codes of honor, loyalty and hospitality, have remained in the Guhayna culture. The role of men in the Guhayna society, as in all other Arabic cultures, is extremely important. They are the keepers of the cows, goats and other animals. Children, and especially male children, are highly valued. Women are in a subservient position but are more liberal and dress more freely than many of their counterparts around the world.

Islam is the religion of the majority of Arabs, and most Sudanese Arabs likewise embrace the Islamic faith. It is common to find them stopping and bowing to pray whenever the call to prayer is

heard, whether they are on the roadside or in their shop or business. They also practice the other four pillars of Islam, including the ritual fasting and the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca.

The historical link between Arabs and the Muslim religion is still strong. There are few Sudanese Arab Christians, and conversion from Islam to Christianity is not well-accepted and often comes with severe consequences. While there have been Christian workers in Sudan for many years, most concentrate on reaching the southern Sudanese and neglect the country's Muslim majority.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray for creative means for church planters to live and work among the Guhayna

† Pray against the many boundaries that hinder the word of God from the nomadic Guhayna.

† Ask the Lord of the harvest to bring his glory to the families of central Sudan.

Hamer-Banna OF Sudan



Anonymous

WORLD POPULATION	491,000
POPULATION	491,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	2



Who Are They?

The Hamer of Sudan are part of a larger group known as the Hammer-Banna. The Hammer-Banna, belong to a group of culturally very distinctive peoples known collectively as the Sidamo. Authorities agree that they contain elements of both the Caucasian and Negro races.

The Hammer-Banna were primarily herdsman who inhabit the highlands east of the Omo River and north of Lake Turkana in south-western Ethiopia.

The Hammer-Banna consist of two separate ethnic groups (Hamer and Banna) that speak virtually the same language. Most of the Hammer-Banna in Ethiopia speak Hamer-Banna, but those in Sudan speak Bagari.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The Hamer of Sudan have herds that consist mainly of cattle, though there are some herds of sheep and goats. Camels are used for riding and as pack animals. Most Hamer also grow sorghum, the staple crop, and some plant sesame and beans.

The Hamer live in camps that consist of several related families. The families live in tents arranged in a circle, and the cattle are brought into the center of the camp at night.

Marriages are traditionally endogamous

(marriage within a small social circle) and are frequently polygynous (having more than one wife). The primary domestic unit is a woman and her young children, with a male protector. A man may be the protector of more than one household, depending on the number of wives he has.

One striking characteristic of the Hamer men is that they indulge in elaborate hair-dressing. They wear a clay "cap" that is painted and decorated with feathers and other ornaments. A well-dressed man will wear a toga-like cloth and carry a spear and a stool. Women also commonly wear colorful toga-like garments.

The Hamer are practically all Muslim, but for many, Islam has not become internalized. Various elements from their old religion still exist. Before converting to Islam, they worshipped a supreme sky god. The belief that objects such as trees, springs, and rocks have indwelling spirits still lives on.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord to open the doors of Sudan to the preaching of the Gospel.

† Ask God to anoint the spiritual ears of the Hamer as they listen to Christian recordings in their language.

† Pray that strong local Christian fellowships will be raised up among the Hamer.

Hasania OF Sudan



Christiaan Triebert / CC BY NC 2.0

WORLD POPULATION	855,000
POPULATION	855,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	14



Who Are They?

In the seventh and eleventh centuries, Arabs invaded North Africa, causing many tribes and pre-Islamic Saharan nomadic groups to be displaced. For this reason, many different Arab groups exist throughout North Africa today, including those tribes that have become "Arabized." The Arabs are subdivided into thousands of ethnic groups and sub-groups based on their particular Muslim sect, Arabic dialect and regional adaptation. The Hasania and a majority of the Arabized tribes of South Sudan speak Sudanese Arabic.



What Are Their Lives Like?

South Sudan is one of the poorest and least developed countries of the world. Most of its inhabitants are dependent on farming and animal production for their livelihoods. Not all of the Arabized tribes are farmers. Some tribes remain nomadic herdsman, traveling from place to place with their herds of cattle and camels in search of better grazing lands. Other Arabized tribes, such as the Hasania and Husseinat, have become successful businessmen and merchants in South Sudan. These groups are deeply engaged in the commercial activities of the cities in their region.

Many of the Arabized tribes, like the Hasania, live in permanent settlements or villages. In the cities, where mer-

chants and businessmen live, the houses are generally rectangular in shape and have tin roofs. The Arabized tribes of South Sudan dress in similar fashion to those people of other Arabic communities. They typically wear sandals, cotton turbans or caps and long-sleeved cotton tunics called djellabas.

Most of the Hasania live much like the Arabs of other regions. Their lives revolve around important ceremonies such as birth, marriage, death and the first haircut and circumcision for boys. The most elaborate of all ceremonies is the marriage ceremony. After marriage, the newlywed couple generally lives with or near the husband's parents. The Hasania have intermarried with the local North African tribes and introduced them to Islam. The spread of Islam continued and became even more advanced in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Today, virtually all of the Arabized tribes are 100% Muslim.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord to call people who are willing to go to North Africa and share Jesus with the Hasania and their fellow Sudanese Arabs.

† Pray that Bibles, Christian broadcasts and other literature will be made available in Sudanese Arabic for each of these tribes.

† Ask the Lord to raise up Christian medical teams to work among the Arabized tribes.

Kanuri OF Sudan



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WORLD POPULATION	7,687,000
POPULATION	398,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	CENTRAL KANURI
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	7



Who Are They?

The Kanuri tribes consist of the Yerwa Kanuri, the Manga Kanuri, and several other sub-tribes. The majority of the Kanuri live in the Borno province of northeastern Nigeria, where they are the dominant people group. They are also located in the countries of Niger, Cameroon, areas in Chad around Lake Chad as well as west Sudan. They have been politically active and still have much influence on the surrounding people groups. The Kanuri are tall, with a stately, dignified look. This signifies their pride and appreciation for their past as rulers, as well as their present position of leadership and influence.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Most of the Kanuri are farmers who raise millet as their staple crop, and supplement it with sorghum, corn, and peanuts. The Kanuri who live in cities have occupations that are related to politics or religion have a very high social status; whereas, those who work as blacksmiths, well-diggers, or butchers have a low social status. Kanuri settlements contain walled-in compounds surrounding several mud or grass houses with thatched, cone-shaped roofs. These houses are very cool during the hot months. The household (not the family itself) is an important economic unit to the Kanuri. The greater the number in a family, the more prestige the family head is given.

The traditional Kanuri dress consists of large robe-type garments that are worn with turbans or brightly embroidered caps. The large robes provide protection from the consistent heat.

The Kanuri have been Muslims since the eleventh century. Some folk beliefs are still practiced in conjunction with Islam. Charms and amulets are worn around the neck or in pockets for various reasons.

How Then Do We Pray?

Some Kanuri tribes have Bible translation needs pray for the Word of God to be available to rural Kanuri.

† Ask God to call people who are willing to go to Chad and Sudan to share Jesus with the Kanuri.

† Pray that God will use the small number of Kanuri believers to share the Gospel with their friends and families.

† Ask the Holy Spirit to soften the hearts of the Kanuri towards Christians so that they will be receptive to the Gospel.

† Ask God to raise up prayer teams who will begin breaking up the soil through intercession.

Kawahia OF Sudan



WORLD POPULATION	1,120,000
POPULATION	1,120,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	19



Who Are They?

Like the Gaaliin people, the Kawahia are also part of the Sudanese Arab ethnic group, which is possibly the largest in the north and central regions of Sudan. Arabs find their origins in the ancient Bedouins of Saudi Arabia, but today the Sudanese Arabs primarily dwell in Sudan and Egypt, with smaller groups in other North African and Middle Eastern countries. The Kawahia people are made up of thirteen tribes. A majority of those tribes of varying size live west of Khartoum in the region of Um Badir.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Kawahia are African in many respects; however, they still retain distinct aspects of their Arab culturally, such as loyalty, hospitality, and strict codes of honor. Kawahia people are a part of the Arab tribes that have become settled pastoralists. Sudanese Arabs also retain characteristics of Arab family and societal life, such as the distinct roles of males and females. Males are highly valued, and women occupy a subservient role beneath the men. However, in Kawahia culture, women enjoy more freedom and liberty than women in many Arab societies around the world.

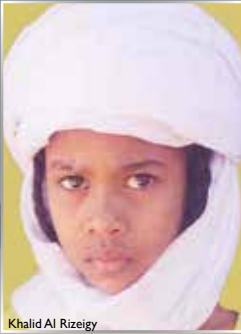
How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray for the message of Jesus to come to the Kawahia in a way that connects with their cultural values of loyalty and honor.

† Pray that the Kawahia will not be left without a witness any longer, and that long-term workers will be raised up to live among them.

† Pray that this large, pastoralists community could one day soon have the same influence for Christ that they currently have in the middle of central Sudan.

Rizeiqat ^{OF} Sudan



Khalid Al Rizeiqy

WORLD POPULATION	462,000
POPULATION	462,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	9



Who Are They?

The numerous Baggara tribes of northern Sudan share many cultural characteristics and claim a common ancestry. All of them speak an Arabic dialect known as Baggari that can be understood by both Arabic and Sudanese Arabic speakers. The Rizeiqat tribe lives in the plains of Sudan's Darfur and Central Kordofan provinces. The region is well suited for grazing cattle. The Rizeiqat-Baggara tribes traced their origin back several centuries to the days before Mohammed. They claim to be connected to the Guhayna of the Hijaz region Saudi Arabia.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Most of the Rizeiqat are herdsmen. Their herds are comprised primarily of cattle, although they do raise a few sheep and goats. They live in simple, dome-shaped tents, which are portable structures that can be easily packed and moved with the herds. The tents are arranged in a circle, into which the cattle are brought for the night. Among the Rizeiqat the women work to provide the income needed to maintain the households. They earn cash by milking the cows and selling the milk or milk products. The men are primarily involved with caring for the herds. Rizeiqat marriages are often polygamous. Cross cousin marriages are preferred. Rizeiqat society is patrilineal. Traditionally each camp is headed by a male leader

called shaykh. The shaykh does not rule the camp, but rather acts as the spokesperson for the decision-making males of the camp.

The Rizeiqat tribes are almost completely Muslim. In the 1980s and 1990s cattle raids by the Rizeiqat in Dinka areas effected the South Kordofan and Bahn Ghazal region

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that God will raise up long term workers to join those who have already responded.

† Ask God to encourage and protect the small number of Rizeiqat who have become believers.

† Pray that the Christians living in Sudan will be stirred with vision for outreach and a genuine burden to reach out to the Rizeiqat people.

Shaikia OF Sudan



Vic Hassan / CC BY NC SA 2.0

WORLD POPULATION	1,140,000
POPULATION	1,140,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	23



Who Are They?

In the seventh and eleventh centuries, Arabs invaded North Africa, causing many tribes and pre-Islamic nomadic groups to be displaced in the Saharan desert. The Shaikia people are one of those Arab tribes that now live in northern Sudan. There are thousands of tribes and sub-groups within the Arab people. These groupings are based on their Muslim sect, regional adaptation, and Arabic dialect.

What Are Their Lives Like?

Agriculture is the basis of most of the Shaikia tribal economy. They depend heavily on farming and animal breeding for their livelihood. They raise cattle, sheep, goats, and donkeys. They also grow sorghum and millet as their staple crops, along with gourds, okra, sesame, watermelon, and cotton. They make cheese and butter from the milk of the cows and goats. Despite the pastoral and agricultural improvements, Sudan remains one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world.

There are few, if any, known believers among the Shaikia people. There are Bible portions, the New Testament, scripture resources, the Jesus Film, gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and other ministry tools available for the Shaikia people in the Arabic, Sudanese Spoken language.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord to call people who are willing to go to North Africa and share Christ with these Muslims.

† Pray that the Christians of South Sudan will be compelled to take the Gospel to their unreached neighbors.

† Pray that available Bibles, broadcasts and other literature that is available in Sudanese Arabic will be used so that the Shaikia can hear the Word.

† Ask the Lord to raise up Christian medical teams to work among the Shaikia people.



Shukria OF Sudan



Anonymous

WORLD POPULATION	310,000
POPULATION	310,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	4



Who Are They?

Most of the Shukria Arab live in central Sudan. They can be found on the western edge of the Nile River basin southwest of the city of Khartoum. They live primarily in rural villages and settlements situated along small waterways. These villages are of two different types: large villages, and the other more popular style, villages strung out along the Nile River in a continuous chain of closely adjacent huts. The Shukria are one of the smallest groups of Arabs in Sudan, the Shukria and they speak an Arabic dialect called Shukriyya, or Badawi.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Life is centered around the village for most of the Shukria. Most families live in compounds composed of one or more houses, all of which are enclosed by a wall of mud or thorns. The houses are usually single-storied, flat-roofed structures made of mud brick.

A great majority of the Shukria population is employed in agriculture. The major crops grown include wheat, maize, vegetables, and coffee. Domestic animals are kept in small yards to supply daily needs of milk and eggs. Social life is important to the Shukria. They typically share a daily coffee time by sitting on the floor and drinking coffee. Because wood is expensive and somewhat scarce, animal dung is used as fuel

for cooking. Typically, Arab groups practice marriage within a small social circle. Having more than one wife is rare among Arabs in Sudan. In the past, marriages were arranged, but, increasingly, individual choice is becoming acceptable. Inheritance is traced through the males. Children are seen as the family's greatest asset. Being Muslims, the Shukria follow the teachings of the prophet Mohammed. A profession of faith in Jesus may cost a Muslim his family, honor, job, and sometimes his life.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord to soften the hearts of people of peace among Shukria leaders for their openness to a message of Isa (Jesus).

† Ask God to use Christian audio scripture and radio broadcasts that are being aired in their region to reveal His truth.

† Pray that Jesus will reveal Himself as Lord in dreams and visions to the Shukria people.

† Pray that the very few Shukria believers can share Christ family to family within their own people.

Yazeed ^{OF} Sudan



Pedro Ribeiro Simões / CC BY 2.0

WORLD POPULATION	491,000
POPULATION	491,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	9



Who Are They?

Clear identification of the various groups in Sudan is difficult since their cultures and lifestyles often overlap. However, most remain proud of their tribal and ethnic identities

Numbering over 400,000, the Yazeed are only found in northern Sudan. They belong to the larger Dar Hamid group, consisting of 19 tribes led by a single chief called a nazir.

What Are Their Lives Like?

These nomads dwell in camel hair tents and search the desert for vegetation. They raise various kinds of livestock, but they rely most heavily on camels. The Yazeed used to enjoy large herds, but most have lost their livestock as drought set in.

Before the 1960s, the number of livestock a tribe owned was limited by the accessibility of water. At that time, the government drilled new wells, enabling the livestock to flourish and the herds to increase. Unfortunately, the pasture lands could no longer sustain the large number of animals. Diminishing rainfall has destroyed the pastures. Many of the herdsman have lost their livestock and have been forced to move from their homes. Their main diet consists of tea mixed with camel's milk. If one of them has the good fortune of killing an animal in the desert, they will also have meat to eat. Each man carries a canvas sheet that has many pur-

poses. The canvas can be used as a ground sheet, a tent, a trough for watering animals, or a sling for carrying heavy items. Usually seen carrying a gun or sword, the Yazeed nomads learn from an early age to be vigilant defenders of their land and livestock. Because life in the desert is very dangerous, most Yazeed men wear sheathed daggers on their left arms. They must sleep lightly at night to protect themselves and their tribes from bandits.

Traditionally, the Yazeed are Sunni Muslims. However, most are not religious and know very little about the Islamic religion.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into Sudan.

† Ask God to raise up prayer teams to bring true worship into the lives of the Yazeed people.

† Pray that God will send forth Christian teachers to work among the Yazeed and Dar Hamid nomadic tribes.

† Ask the Holy Spirit to soften the hearts of the Yazeed towards Christ followers so that they will be receptive to the Gospel.

† Pray that God will open the hearts of Sudan's governmental leaders to the Gospel.



Palestinian Arab OF Syria



WORLD POPULATION	11,193,500
POPULATION	644,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	NORTH LEVANTINE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	YES
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	13



Who Are They?

Palestinian Arabs fall into a category classified as Levant Arabs. "Levant" is a broad term that includes several groups of Arabs: the Jordanian, Palestinian, Iraqi, Chaldean, and Syrian Arabs. They are spread from Israel to Kuwait and as far east as Iran. The Palestinian Arabs have had a close association with Islam throughout their history

What Are Their Lives Like?

Palestinian Arabs typically live in villages located near fertile regions; however, they can also be found near mountain foothills in less arid regions.

Although Palestinian Arabs have settled in towns or villages, they are still tribal in nature. The various tribes are ruled by sheiks (Arab chiefs that are considered to be experts in Islam and in relating to the outside world). Their fortress-like villages can be easily defended. Each house has windows on all sides and is built facing the outside of the village. Individual dwellings tend to be elaborately decorated, flat-roofed homes called "town houses."

Social life is extremely important to Arabs. They like to share a daily coffee time by sitting on the floor and drinking coffee from cups without handles. Their diet basically consists of wheat bread and porridge made with boiled meat or chicken. Palestinian Arab tribesmen dress differently than other villagers. The women

wear veils both in town and at home. Boys show that they are becoming men by changing their headgear and wearing daggers.

Palestinian Arabs are monogamous. In the past, all marriages were arranged by the parents; however, it is becoming more acceptable for young people to choose their own mates.

Virtually all Palestinian Arabs are Muslims.

Islamic laws have greatly influenced the lives of Palestinian Arabs. The tribes living in the mountainous regions have intermarried the least with other Arab groups. A Muslim who professes faith in Jesus Christ can lose his family, his honor, his job, or even his life.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that God will raise up faithful intercessors who will stand in the gap for the Palestinian Arabs.

† Ask God to give Palestinian Arab believers opportunities to share the love of Christ with their own people.

† Pray that their traditional Muslim culture will soften, creating open doors for the Gospel to be shared among them.



Bedouin Arab OF Syria



WORLD POPULATION	14,151,500
POPULATION	704,000
INDIGENOUS	Yes
LANGUAGE	NAJDI ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	Yes
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	NO
NEEDS WORKERS	26



Who Are They?

Bedouin Arabs traditionally live a nomadic lifestyle, spreading from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the borders of Turkey to Yemen. The word 'bedouin' comes from the Arab word 'Bedou' that means "desert dweller."

What Are Their Lives Like?

Bedouin life is generally pastoral, raising camels, sheep, goats and cattle. They normally migrate seasonally. In winter, when there is some rain, they migrate deeper into the desert. In the hot, dry summer time, they camp around secure water sources. Bedouins people are divided into social classes, depending on ancestry and profession.

Traditionally, the Bedouin's home, the tent, is divided into three sections by curtains: the men's section, the family section and the kitchen. The serving of food and drink represents the generous hospitality of the host. A dinner of rice and chunks of mutton or lamb are then served to the gathered guests. The traditional foods of the Bedouin are dairy products and meat. Bedouins sell and barter products in order to obtain agricultural food from sedentary peoples.

Modern societies have made the traditional Bedouin lifestyle less attractive since as it is demanding and often dangerous. Because of that, many tribes have settled in urban areas.

Islam's prophet Mohammed was born and raised in the Bedouin tribe of the Quraish.

The first converts to Islam came from the Bedouin tribes living in and around Mecca. In modern Arab states, Bedouins are faced with challenges in their lifestyle, as their traditional Islamic, tribal culture has begun to mix with western practices.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray for new and innovative opportunities to get the Gospel message into this transient community of rural clans and tribes.

† Pray that Persons of Peace might be found and become an effective way that God uses for the Good News to travel among Bedouin groups from witness within the community.



Druze OF Syria



WORLD POPULATION	1,118,600
POPULATION	612,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	NORTH LEVANTINE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	YES
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	11



Who Are They?

Druze refer to themselves as ‘Mowahhidoon’ (plural) or ‘Mowahhid’ (singular), which means “monotheistic”. They are commonly referred to as “Druze”, a name derived from el-Drzi, the name of one of the known propagandists of the Druze religion at its beginning. There are sources suggesting that the Druze were a people of their own even before conversion to the faith of al-Hakim, a Muslim caliph. They can be found in Israel, Lebanon, and Syria, and are said to be the best warriors because they are not afraid to die.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Druze are village and mountain dwellers, attached only to their individual plots of land and property. Druze abstain from wine and tobacco, as there are clear prohibitions against any practice that could involve profanity of their religion. Druze have a strong sense of community, and they consider themselves related, even across country borders.

When Druze live among people of other religions, they try to blend in, to protect their religion and for safety. The religion of the Druze began in the 9th century AD, as a sect of Islam. Darazi, a preacher, and Hamza ibn Ali ibn Ahmad, a Persian mystic, were instrumental in popularizing the religion. They announced that God had manifested himself in human form as al-Hakim Bi-amr Allah (985 or 996-1021 AD), a

Muslim caliph from Egypt. Druze hold the Qur’an to be sacred, but look upon it as holding an “inner, esoteric meaning”. Their religious texts are known collectively as “Kitab Al Hikma”, the book of wisdom. From it they are firmly monotheistic and recognize seven major prophets, including Adam, Abraham, and Jesus (who they believe only to be the son of Joseph).

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that People of Peace may be found among the Druze and a clear understanding of who Jesus Christ is could be experienced from within their community.

† Pray that spiritually Druze people could meet their Maker in a personal way, as opposed to an esoteric mental exercise offered in their religion.

Shiites OF Syria



Y. Killianov

WORLD POPULATION	1,060,000
POPULATION	1,060,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	NORTH LEVANTINE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	YES
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	21



Who Are They?

In the mountain ranges of northwestern Syria that overlook the Mediterranean Sea, the Shiites/Alawis community has maintained itself for over one thousand years, fiercely clinging to its syncretistic secret religion. "Alawi" is the term that Alawis usually apply to themselves; but until 1920 they were known to the outside world as "Nusayris" or "Ansaris". The change in name, imposed by the French upon their seizure of control in Syria, has significance. Three-quarters of the Syrian Shiites/Alawis live in the northwestern province of Latakia, where they make up almost two-thirds of the population.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The mountainous areas of Syria have always been a safe haven for minority groups seeking security. The Alawis follow teaching based on extreme Twelver Shi'a thought mixed with syncretic Christian and traditional influences. The Shiites/Alawis are one of several groups of extremist Shi'a sects known as the Ghulat (exaggerators).

The Shiites/Alawis are a tribal people, divided into four main tribes. They are a closed society and they see themselves as a persecuted and despised people, who actually are the chosen people of God, the only ones to have seen the light in a world of darkness.

The Shiite/Alawi community is divided

into the "Khassah", the initiated religious leaders who learn the mysteries of the religion, and the ignorant majority called "Ammah". All Khassah must pledge to keep the secrets of the faith (Kitman) and its obligations. The ignorant Ammah are expected only to keep general moral rules, be loyal to the community's spiritual leaders, celebrate the 'Alawi feasts and make pilgrimages to the tombs of various holy men. The Shiite/Alawi believe that all

people were stars in the world of light, but fell from there due to disobedience. They believe they must be reincarnated seven times before they once again return to the stars where Ali is prince. If they are sinful, they will be reborn as Christians until their atone-

ment is complete. Infidels will be reborn as animals. The actual Shiite/Alawi beliefs and practices are based on their book, the "Kitab al-Majmu".

An Alawite would tell a foreigner that he is a Muslim, since he sees himself as one. The common Alawite person does not even know his group's teachings, because they are so secret.

How Then Do We Pray?

† There is a great need for more workers who will commit themselves to sharing the Good News with the Alawite people.

† Pray that education could help young Shiites/Alawites come to a knowledge and curiosity of Jesus.

† Pray for peace for this country that has been devastated over the past several years.

Zigua OF Tanzania



Link Up Africa

WORLD POPULATION	646,000
POPULATION	646,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	ZIGULA
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	13



Who Are They?

The Zigua is a large tribe of the Bantu descent in northeastern coastal region of Tanzania. The Zigua are a people with a sad past in the slave trade of East Africa. In the early 1800s droughts in Tanzania forced many Zigua to seek survival in promises of foreigners who would employ them. Instead, these slave traders sold some to owners in Somaliland. Today some of this Zigua population has returned to Tanzania as 'Somali refugees' who have re-settled in their old homeland.

What Are Their Lives Like?

A majority of the Zigua are dedicated to the farming. Many Zigua are known as sisal farmers. The sisal plant is a large cluster of sword-shaped, leaves all connected to a central large stem. Large sisal estates exist in this coastal region of Tanzania. The sisal is farmed and harvested by hand. The sisal is cut one blade at a time, the sharp tip is sliced off and the stalks stacked like cords of firewood. The sisal is then stripped, pressed, dried and then woven into rope, mats and other items. Hundreds of workers are involved, and they often are heavily dependent upon the estates for many of their needs. The sisal market however is diminishing.

Today many Zigua villages still lack good water, have poor educational opportunities and need help in developing ade-

quate medical care. Community development opportunities exist.

The Zigua are overwhelmingly Sunni Muslim.

There is much hope in the fact that the Zigula language of the Zigua people has had the New Testament just recently completed.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that new forms of education can raise the understanding and potential of many Zigua children to read and write God's Word.

† Pray for the Gospel to be made available to all Zigua in an audio form that faith could indeed come from hearing the Gospel.

† Pray for team's of workers that have plans to work among the Zigua could hear clearly for God where the best place to begin church planting is.

† Pray for more laborers for the harvest in Tanzania.



Kotokoli OF Togo



WORLD POPULATION	567,000
POPULATION	407,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	TEM
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	YES
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	YES
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	8



Who Are They?

The Kotokoli live in the West African countries of Togo, Ghana and Benin. In Togo, they are concentrated in towns such as Sokode. The Kotokoli emigrated from what is now Burkina Faso into the Sokode region during the 1600s and 1700s. Even today, the Kotokoli chief, or Uro, still resides in Sokode.

This group became known as the Kotokoli, however they are more commonly known as the Tem or Temba, because they speak Tem, a Niger-Congo language.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The Kotokoli are primarily farmers, growing sorghum and yams as their staple crops. A variety of animals are also kept. Although the Kotokoli drink milk, they do not milk their own animals. Rather, the milking is performed by the neighboring Fulani herdsmen, who are hired to help tend to the herds.

The Kotokoli men's responsibilities involve tending to the livestock, clearing the land, and performing most of the agricultural labor. The women's responsibilities include gathering nuts, berries, wild grasses, and building materials from the forests, and performing all of the household chores. Most of the Kotokoli live in houses that have round mud walls, with dirt floors, and cone-shaped, thatched straw roofs.

The Kotokoli have retained their old custom of praise singing. Throughout the country of Togo, during public occasions, the Kotokoli recite their family lineage and praise their chiefs for their heroic deeds.

The Kotokoli were first exposed to the Islamic religion through contacts with the Hausa and Fulani herdsmen in the 1700s. By the mid-1800s, Kotokoli territory had been swept by Muslim influence. The Kotokoli eventually converted to Islam in the 1800s after the Chokossi people further spread their Muslim beliefs throughout Kotokoli territory.

Today, almost all of the Kotokoli are Muslim. They faithfully follow the practices of Islam.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask God to send Christian medical teams and humanitarian aid workers to minister to the physical needs of the Kotokoli.

† Pray that God will give the few Kotokoli believers boldness to share Christ with their friends and families.

† Pray that local churches will be planted among the Kotokoli of Togo, Ghana and Benin.

Akhdam OF Yemen



Mathieu Genon / CC BY-SA 2.0

WORLD POPULATION	1,680,000
POPULATION	1,630,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	TA'IZZI-ADENI ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	29



Who Are They?

The Akhdam are a marginalized group in Yemen. In fact, though their name means “servant”, they prefer to call themselves “Al-Muhamasheen” -- “the marginalized ones.” They live on the bottom rung of a supposedly abolished caste ladder. The 1962 revolution allegedly did away with that societal hierarchy. Akhdam mostly live in slums in the big cities, primarily in Sana. Sana’s Sawan area does have government housing available for the Akhdam. Other cities include Abyan, Aden, Al Hudaydah, Al Mukalla, Lahij and Ta’izz.



What Are Their Lives Like?

They live in fierce poverty, discriminated against and helped by only a handful. Many of the men work as street sweepers when work can be found. The women and children collect cans and bottles for income. Almost none of the children attend school.

There are constant reports of mistreatment of the workers by their supervisor. Such treatment almost never brings punishment, even if Akhdam are killed as a result. Recently the group has had a modicum of success in making their voice heard in the political arena. There has been a small increase in their daily wage and they have been able to stage protests against their unfair treatment and low pay. Still, the workers have no vacation at all. It is said that like many people in Yemen, a

significant portion of the Akhdam income can often go to purchase qat a locally grown drug of choice.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray for protection of Akhdam workers from mistreatment from their supervisors.

† Pray that the increasing information in the media about this group will spur action to enable the Akhdam community improve their station in society.

† Pray there will be an opening for Christian aid workers to share the gospel with them.

Hadhramout Yemeni Arab OF Yemen



WORLD POPULATION	1,835,000
POPULATION	1,670,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	HADRAMI ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	NO
NEEDS WORKERS	30



Who Are They?

Though most of the Muslim peoples of the Arabian Peninsula speak Arabic and have similar ancestry and dress, they are not all one people. Among the two million inhabitants of central Yemen, the Hadhramout region, there are 1,300 distinct Arab tribes! Even unity among the Hadrami Arab people is not very strong. Antagonism between Hadramis townsfolk and wandering tribesmen has been so bitter that the towns are surrounded by stone walls to protect them from attack by their tribal countrymen.



What Are Their Lives Like?

Many Hadramis still practice the nomadic lifestyle of their ancient ancestors. But today approximately half of the Hadramis live in the towns and villages scattered through the deep valleys of their region. Even among these settled peoples, there are sharp distinctions, the highest social prestige belonging to the wealthy, educated Sadahs, who claim to be direct descendants of Muhammed. Hadramis rarely marry outside their own social level, and often live in segregated groups in separate parts of town. As Hadrami Arabs increasingly leave the country of Yemen for work, these workers may be used of God to bring the Gospel back home through Christian influence in East Africa or South Asia.

The Hadrami Arabs are 100% Muslim and

there is no national church for any of the people groups in Yemen.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray that Hadramis, wherever they live, would discover the unconditional love of Christ and respond to it.

† Lord would you bring Arab Christians to the city of Mukulla to testify of your love for the Hadrami Arabs.

† Pray for Hadrami Arabs to experience Christ through dreams and visions and seek him.

Northern Arab Yemeni OF Yemen



WORLD POPULATION	10,466,000
POPULATION	9,725,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	SANAANI ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	NO
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	244



Who Are They?

Yemen as a country had been known as one of the more fertile places of the Arabian peninsula because of the rain that its mountains attract. The Northern Yemeni Arab (Sanaani Arabs) are part of the Northern tribes in Yemen who reside in the northern mountains and north-eastern deserts, as well as around the capital city of Sana'a. The Northern Yemeni Arabs are by far the largest ethnicity in the country of Yemen.

Many Northern Yemeni Arabs (Sanaani Arabs) have played an important part in the political and tribal violence that has seen the nation unify from a two nations North and South Yemen.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The growing of the narcotic 'qat' has become the mainstay of rural Yemen, and nearly half of the national economy is involved in qat production. The coffee trade has also been a significant industry particularly on the Red Sea coast of the country and in Northern Yemeni (Sanaani) regions. Almost all Yemeni Arabs are Muslims, they tend to blend their Islamic religion with other beliefs, though they have been taught that the Koran and the Hadith hold life's spiritual answers. Embracing the Lord Jesus Christ carries heavy penalties in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. It is believed that small groups of believers meet secretly in homes.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Pray for the small number of believers among the Northern Yemeni Arabs (Sanaani Arabs), that they would be united around the pursuit of the truth of Scripture.

† Pray for the northern tribes of Yemen, that their hearts will be open to the good news of Jesus Christ.

† Pray for a movement to Christ (Isa Al Masih) would begin among this largest of Yemeni tribes and could impact the hundreds of other tribal groups across the country.

Sudanese Arab OF Yemen



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WORLD POPULATION	11,906,700
POPULATION	451,000
INDIGENOUS	NO
LANGUAGE	SUDANESE ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	10



Who Are They?

The first “pure” Arabs were called “Bedouins.” They were tribal nomads from Saudi Arabia, famous for their love of poetry and war. The Sudanese are a tribe who branched off of the Bedouins. They are a heterogeneous people with a mixture of diverse blood and cultures. Sudanese Arabs originated in the Khartoum region of Sudan many centuries ago. Today, they live primarily in northern and central Sudan and in Egypt. Several groups are also scattered in Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Libya and Yemen.



What Are Their Lives Like?

The Sudanese Arabs have intermarried with the African tribes of Sudan. Some Sudanese Arabs live in towns or cities. They have a greater variety of occupations, but weaker family ties than those who live in the villages. These Arabs have more concern for such things as economic prosperity and education. Today, many of them work in the oil fields of the Arabian Peninsula, attend universities in neighboring countries, and tend to use trucks instead of camels.

Other Sudanese Arabs have continued living the nomadic lifestyle of their ancestors. Rigid codes of honor, loyalty, hostility, and hospitality are among those values that have remained strong throughout the centuries.

The Sudanese Arabs identification with

the Islamic religion is one of the primary cultural characteristics of most Arabs. They are devoted to their faith, and this is evident in their daily life. The Sudanese Arabs have the New Testament some Christian resources available to them. Converts from the Muslim faith are not well accepted particularly in Saudi Arabia and Yemen. They will need courage and grace to withstand persecution from their Islamic relatives.

How Then Do We Pray?

† Ask the Lord of the Harvest to do forth laborers for this difficult country and to strengthen, encourage, and protect new workers, especially the women.

† Pray for additional oral Bibles and Christian literature to be provided.

† Ask God to bring natural and spiritual peace to this small country.

† Pray that the Holy Spirit will anoint Christian broadcasts as they are aired among the Sudanese Arabs and bear much fruit.

† Ask the Lord to raise up strong local fellowships among the Sudanese Arabs for the glory of His name!

Tihama Yemeni Arab OF Yemen



WORLD POPULATION	4,950,000
POPULATION	4,625,000
INDIGENOUS	YES
LANGUAGE	TA'IZZI-ADENI ARABIC
WRITTEN SCRIPTURE	YES
AUDIO SCRIPTURE	NO
JESUS FILM	YES
RADIO BROADCAST	NO
GOSPEL RECORDING	YES
NEEDS WORKERS	85



Who Are They?

The Tihama region is the narrow, flat western coastal area of Yemen on the Red Sea. It is made up of sand dunes and plains and is very arid except for a few oases. Al Hodeidah, is an important urban center and other cities include Mocha, and Zabid. At one time the Tihama region was along a strategic trade route that ran from Asia to Africa. As a result, there Tihama people have is noticeable African influence.

What Are Their Lives Like?

Many of the Tihami people are poor and live on a day to day subsistence basis. The majority of the people are dependent on the sea and minor agriculture to provide their daily needs. Half of Tihama people are illiterate. The education system in the urban centers of the country has only slowly improved over the past few decades. In some villages the schooling consists of little more than memorizing of the Qur'an.

The Tihama culture is centered completely around Islam. The Tihama region lies just 800 kilometers south of the holy city of Mecca. Al Hodeidah is the largest city, where people from all over the country come to find work. Hodeidah and the few other city centers are easily accessible, but hundreds of small settlements that dot the Tihama area are much more difficult to reach.

One prevalent tradition in Yemen is qat,

a mildly narcotic leaf that is chewed for hours at a time. Qat holds a strong grip on Yemeni culture, and its perceived social value of bringing people together does not outweigh its devastating impact on the people physically, economically, and socially.

How Then Do We Pray?

Since cities are large accessible access points, we pray that families will be reached for Christ in the cities and later take the gospel back to other cities and villages to share the truth of salvation with their friends, relatives, and neighbors.

† Pray that the people of the Tihama would embrace the Prince of Peace, as a heart change is all that can bring lasting peace and hope to their lives.

† Pray that the Tihama would be free of El Qaida operatives, such as those who escaped from a Hodeidah prison, and that they would have the means to secure their land.

† Pray that Tihamis forced out of their homes and living in camps would have both their physical and spiritual needs met.

† Pray that those disillusioned by all the problems in their country would search until they find the Truth that can set them free.





Two Pahari Gujjars read a book about
Yusif (Joseph from the Old Testament
and Quran) by kerosene lantern light.
They believe Joseph was a one of
their Gujjar forefathers.

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