

MISSIONARY ATLAS PROJECT

AFRICA

Republic of Chad

Snapshots

Country Name: Republic of Chad

Country Founded in: August 11, 1960.

Population: 9,944,201 (July 2006 est.)

Government Type: (national, regional and local) republic with 28 departments

Geography/location in the world: The northern part of Chad is desert while the southern part has plains. Lake Chad was the largest water source, but it has been shrinking. Chad is bordered by Cameroon, Central African Republic, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, and Sudan.



Number of people groups: 200

Picture of flag:



+

Religion Snapshot

Major Religion: Islam 51%

Other Religions: Christian 35%, animist 7%, other 7%

Government interaction with religion: The Ministry of the Interior oversees all religious interaction in Chad. The Director of Religious and Traditional Affairs is responsible for the government's interaction with different religious organizations. Chad's constitution permits religious freedom. All religious groups must register with the Ministry of the Interior's Department of Religious Affairs.

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/cd.html#Intro>
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71293.htm>
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chad#Geography>

Country Profile

Name: Republic of Chad

Founded in: August 11, 1960.

Population: 9,944,201 (July 2006 est.)

Demographics

The estimated population of Chad is 9,944,201.

- Children up to fourteen years of age account for 47.9% of the population. There are 2,396,393 male children between the ages of newborn to fourteen years of age. There are 2,369,261 female children between these same ages.
- Adults between the ages of fifteen and sixty-four years of age account for 49.3% of the population. There are 2,355,940 males in this age category and 2,550,535 females. In the last age category, sixty-five years and above, there are 107,665 males and 164,407

females. The 65 plus age group accounts for 2.7% of the population. The median age for males is 15.3 years, and the median age for females is 16.6 years.

- The birth rate is 45.73 births for every 1,000 people. There are an estimated 6.25 children born to every woman. The infant mortality rate is 91.45 deaths for every 1,000 live births. The death rate is 16.38 deaths for every 1,000 people. The life expectancy for the total population is 47.52 years. The life expectancy for males is slightly lower at 45.88 years, while the life expectancy for females is slightly higher at 49.21 years.
- The risk of infectious diseases is very high. Travelers should be aware that bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, schistosomiasis, and typhoid fever may all be contracted from polluted water or food. Malaria can also be problematic in some areas. There were also reported cases of meningococcal meningitis in 2005. There is a high risk of HIV as well.

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/cd.html#Intro>

Language

- French and Arabic are both official languages of Chad. Sara and Sango are the most common languages in the south while Arabic is used by northern ethnic groups.
- Beri, a language used by the ruling Zaghawa government, is also used for radio broadcasts. In all, there are more than 120 different languages and dialects.

From WorldMark Encyclopedia of the Nations Vol. 2

Society/Culture

Approximately eighty percent of Chad's population live below the poverty line. Most people are engaged in subsistence farming or cattle herding. Northern people groups are often nomadic while southern groups have more stationary lives. Medical care is often expensive and difficult to obtain. Many of the Chadian children commonly have diarrhea and skin problems. Getting clean water is also a difficult problem in Chadian villages. Much of the ground water becomes contaminated, and wells that have complicated machinery may quit working and not be able to be fixed.

Several national holidays are celebrated in Chad. January 1st is New Year's Day, and May 1st is Labor Day. Ramadan, Christmas, and Easter are also celebrated. August 11th is Independence Day while December 1st is now celebrated as Freedom and Democracy Day because that was the day that the current president came to power in 1990.

There are some very important cultural rules to follow when communicating with a Chadian.

- First of all, when two people are discussing serious matters, they should not laugh or try to tell a joke to ease the tension.
- Also, people don't make direct eye contact when talking.
- When there has been a conflict, a third person may be asked to act as a mediator between the two people involved in the conflict. People never offer their left hand to shake, and if the right hand is dirty, the wrist must be offered instead. People sometimes raise their eyebrows slightly in order to show interest in what the speaker is saying. Men and

women both should never overtly admire the belongings or children of another person. To the Chadians, this is like putting the evil eye on the possession or child.

- Men and women have very specific ways that they should dress when visiting or living in Chad. Men should never wear shorts as it is culturally rude to do so in public. Also women should wear long dresses and a head scarf in order to appear properly modest.
<http://www.tchad.org/research/culture/crashcourse.html>
- In the south, the oil production is bringing new wealth to some villages. There have been some economic and social consequences to the villages. Villagers that have received compensation or salaries from the oil companies have often used their wealth to buy food, clothes, farming tools, bicycles, or to improve their housing. Some beneficiaries have also squandered their new wealth.
- Socially, some of the people who had acquired new wealth shared with their extended families. However, some also began to defy the leaders of the village if they had received more compensation or salary than the village leader. Some concern was felt over this disruption in the traditional society structure. Interviewers often found that questions were sometimes answered evasively.
<http://www.ulb.ac.be/socio/anthropo/tchad/00MainEnglish.pdf>
http://www.ulb.ac.be/socio/anthropo/tchad/CoverSEstudies_fichiers/slide0001.htm
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holidays_in_Chad

Government

- Officially, Chad is a republic. The current government follows the constitution which was ratified in 1996.
- The legislative branch is called the National Assembly. Assembly representatives are elected through popular election to serve four year terms. The Assembly may be disbanded by the President if they refuse him twice in a year.
- The current President is Idriss Deby who came to power in 1990 after his overthrow of Habre's government. He has been elected twice to the position of president. While the 1996 constitution limited a president to two terms, Deby recently had the law changed so that he may continue serving as Chad's President and consequently the head of state. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President. The Judicial branch consists of a Supreme Court with fifteen judges. Beneath the Supreme Court are various levels of appellate courts as well. The President has some influence in the appointment of judges as well. Much of Chad's law system is based on French civil law and customary law of Chadian society. When this publication was compiled, there were several clashes between the Presidential forces and different rebel groups. Many of the rebel groups became dissatisfied when President Deby changed the law concerning how many terms one president could serve.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Chad
<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/cd.html#Govt>

Economy

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world.

- 80% of the population live below the poverty line. Continual civil war and political unrest has made life difficult for many of the Chadian citizens. The GDP was \$14.79 billion for 2005. About 80% of Chad's labor force is involved in agricultural enterprises—mainly subsistence farming, cattle herding, and fishing. Chad produces cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc (tapioca); cattle, sheep, goats, and camels. Twenty percent of the population works in some type of industrial job. Chad also produces oil, cotton textiles, meatpacking, beer, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes, and construction materials.
- Chad exports cotton, cattle, gum arabic, and oil. Seventy-eight percent of Chad's exports go to the U.S. while China gets 9.9% of the exports. Taiwan gets 4.1% of the exports. Chad imports machinery and transportation equipment, industrial goods, foodstuffs, and textiles. In 2005, Chad's import partners included: France (21.1%), Cameroon (15.5%), US (12.1%), Belgium (6.8%), Portugal (4.6%), Saudi Arabia (4.3%), and the Netherlands (4%).
- In 2000, the Chadian government signed a deal with two American companies—Exxon and Chevron—and a Malaysian company to begin to develop oil production industries in southern Chad. Some oil began to be produced in 2003. In August of 2006, the Chadian government declared that Chevron and the Malaysian oil consortium called Petronas had failed to pay taxes. Both companies were chagrined by such a statement and are at the time of this writing attempting to resolve this issue with the Chadian government. (Chevron did agree to pay the money in early September.) Exxon is currently not affected by this issue. Eighty percent of the oil profits obtained by the Chadian government are supposed to be used to development projects. This is a requirement by the World Bank who helped finance the building of the pipeline.
<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/cd.html#Econ>
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chad#Economy>

Literacy

In Chad, literacy is defined as anyone who can read and write French and Arabic. About 47.5% of the total populations are literate. Fifty-six percent of all males are literate while only 39.3% of females are literate. The government requires that all children between the ages of six and twelve attend school; however, this law is not heavily enforced.

Many children will attend Islamic schools, or some will attend private Christian schools. Public schools instruct students using French which can be challenging for students who may not have been acquainted with the French language before entering school. In 1997, the student to teacher ratio was 67 to 1. The University of Chad is in the city of N'Djamena.

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/cd.html#Intro>

From WorldMark Encyclopedia of the Nations Vol. 2

Land/Geography

Chad has three major land areas—the Saharan zone, the Sahelian zone, and the Soudanian region.

- The northern region, the Saharan zone, consists of desert areas with very little rainfall, high temperatures, and slight vegetation around oasis areas.
- The Sahelian zone contains Lake Chad as its main water resource. Overuse of the water resources of Lake Chad along with encroaching desertification has led to the lake's continual shrinkage. The Sahelian zone has savanna and is used for herding and some farming interests.
- The Soudanian zone has more rainfall and has large tracts of forests. Some geographers also say that Chad has a fourth zone—the Guinean zone which is in the southwest. Chad's total area is 1.284 million sq km. Only 2.3% of the land is arable. Two other main water sources are the Chari and Logone Rivers.

Travel between Chad and several of its neighboring countries is considered unsafe. Travelers are advised to resist trying to cross the border between Libya and Chad and the CAR and Chad due to tensions. Also travel between Sudan and Chad is also perilous. Anyone traveling in those areas may be subjected to attacks from bandits or may be detained by security forces for hours. There is also not a reliable source of gasoline so travelers should take their own.

<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/worldguide/destinations/africa/chad/transport>

<http://memory.loc.gov/frd/cs/tdtoc.html>

<http://www.infoplease.com/country/profiles/chad.html>

History

Chad has a long and complex history. Some archaeologists believe that humans were living in the area now known as Chad as early as 3 million years ago. Evidence from cave art and a skull found in Chad support this theory. At this early time, Chad had better water resources because desertification had not caused the Sahara Desert to extend to its modern day boundaries.

The Kanem-Bornu, the Baguirmi, and the Ouaddai Kingdoms were all famous ancient African empires that existed in Chad. Muslim traders began to arrive in Chad sometime during the 1500's and began to influence local ethnic groups. Northern Arab groups began to send raiding parties south to capture slaves, and this greatly disrupted the societies and cultures of Chadian ethnic groups. In fact, Sara women used to deliberately elongate their lips so that they would be unattractive to slave raiders. Eventually, sultans controlled the northern portions of Chad.

British explorers were the first Europeans to travel through Chad, but ultimately France gained control of the area of modern day Chad through a series of military conquests and treaties with Germany and Britain in the late 1800's. By 1913, France firmly controlled all of the area now known as Chad and had incorporated Chad into French Equatorial Africa. In 1920, Chad formally became an independent colony of France. During World War II, the Chadians, especially the Sara ethnic group, supported the Free French forces. In 1958, Chad was made a part of the international French community as a state, and in 1960, total independence from France was achieved.

Francois Tombalbaye became the first president and retained power until 1975 when a military coup seized control of the government and put General Felix Malloum in power. Tombalbaye's rule was known to be a time of unrest where the northern Muslims resented his rule and rebelled because he and his government were from the animist and Christian south. His rule was also

characterized by harsh treatment of suspected foes. One of the northern rebel groups was called the National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) and was led by Goukouni Oueddei. The French supplied troops to support the Tombalbaye government in the mid to late 1960's. In 1972, Libya interfered in Chadian politics by possibly supplying aid to FROLINAT and by annexing the Aozou Strip.

When Malloum came to power, he was also resented by the north since he was also from the south. Malloum tried to retain in 1978 by attempting to appease northern rebels by appointing Hissene Habre, who was the leader of a splinter faction of northern rebels called FAN, as prime minister. Malloum's attempt at appeasement failed, and Habre seized control of the government in March of 1979. Soon, Chad was basically a war zone with different sectarian factions trying to gain power for themselves. Other African countries intervened, and the Lagos agreement was signed in August 1979. This agreement tried to establish a transitional government called GUNT, but ultimately the agreement failed. Oueddei, who had been the president of GUNT, kept clashing with Habre and eventually turned to Libya for support. Habre turned to France and Zaire for help.

Through 1980 and 1981, Oueddei held most of the power while continuing to clash with Habre's forces and other rebel groups. Oueddei favored a total pact with Libya that would join the two countries into one. International interests prevented this from happening, and in 1984, France signed an agreement with Libya to remove all troops from Chad so that internal forces could settle the problems. France withdrew, but Libya stayed. Habre eventually regained most of the governmental power. He was usually harsh in his treatment of any oppositional idealists or rebels. In 1987-88, Chadian rebel forces began to work somewhat together so that Libyan forces began to be expelled. In 1994, the Aouzou strip was finally returned to Chad because of a ruling by the International Court.

Idriss Deby, a Zaghawa, staged a coup and deposed of Habre. Deby set up a government although he later called for elections. In 1996, elections were held, and Deby won the presidential nomination. In 1997, legislative elections were held, and Deby's political party won the majority of the seats in the National Assembly. Different rebel factions in both the south and the north have continued to cause unrest within Chad. Eventually most of the rebel groups signed peace accords with the Deby government except for those operating in the Tibesti region of Chad.

In 2003, war erupted between Sudan and Chad. An agreement was signed in February of 2006 between the two countries, but hostilities broke out again in April. Deby's government has been accused of corrupt practices by different news organizations and has been criticized for its human rights record. Deby continues to hold power with oppositional groups causing unrest in different parts of the country—most specifically right now in the area around the Sudanese/Chadian border.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chad>

<http://www.infoplease.com/country/profiles/chad.html>

Christian History

The French colonial government was not supportive of missionary initiatives before World War I. After the end of World War I, American Baptist missionaries first arrived in Chad in the 1920's. They established missions in the southern parts of the country. Many other Protestant denominations soon followed the American Baptists. Many of the missionaries brought their families and settled in Chad. Many of the missionary children continued to minister in Chad all of their lives. Missionaries established mission compounds that often had schools and in some cases hospitals. Sometimes Christian converts would leave their home areas and settle close to the mission compound.

In the 1970's, Tombalbaye began a harsh crusade against all outside influences which caused many missionaries to leave. Many Chadian pastors were harassed and even killed. Tombalbaye required all men who wanted to enter civil service to go through the pagan yondo service. He also tried to forcibly make Christians undergo this pagan initiation. In 1975, Tombalbaye was assassinated, and since that time the government has been more supportive of religious freedom.

The Catholic Church tried to establish a mission station as early as 1663, but their attempts failed. The Holy Ghost priests from Bangui came in 1929. Efforts to further Roman Catholic missionary objectives were hampered by the French during World War II because of the tension between Italy and France during that time. After World War II, many Catholic churches were established. N'Djamena became the archdiocese for Chad. Catholic missionaries established schools and hospital endeavors.

Today, the security situation in Chad is somewhat precarious. In the south, where most Christians lived, continual unrest due to rebel forces from the north in the 1980's and from Sudanese forces in the 1990's has led to disruptions in daily life. Many people have been displaced due to the civil strife.

<http://memory.loc.gov/frd/cs/tdtoc.html>

Information is also taken from World Christian Encyclopedia

Religions

Non-Christian

Islam—Islam is the most popular religion in Chad. Most of the northern people groups are predominantly Muslim. The government is very supportive of Muslim groups as well. While some Muslims strictly follow all of the tenets of Islam, most practice a syncretic form of Islam that mixes the basic beliefs of the Koran with animism.

Animism and Ancestor Worship—Traditionalists mostly live in the south. They use animal sacrifices to appease the angry spirits and will go to mediums to get help when they are sick. Many people who practice animism have secret societies whose practices are strongly interwoven with the cultural practices of the village or people group. Followers of Traditional Religion number as many as 1,214, 000 and surprisingly TR shows an annual growth rate of + 0.3%. Traditional Religion represents as high as 16% of the population.

Non-Religious

The non-religious make up no more than 0.17 % of the people of Chad or around 13000 persons. The group is, however, growing at a + 2.7% annual rate.

Jehovah's Witnesses—This Church was founded around 1945. In 1995, there were 11 congregations and a total of 927 members in all.

Catholic/ Orthodox Churches

Catholic Church—This Church was started in 1929. The total number of Catholics is as 265,000 in 105 congregations with 502,000 adherents.

- The N'Djamena diocese was founded in 1947. Today, it is the archdiocese in Chad. In 2004, there were 156,608 members in all, and 41 priests served the congregations.
- The Doba diocese was founded in 1989. In 2004, there were 26 priests and a total of 65,320 congregants in all.
- The Gore diocese was erected in 1998. In 2004, there were 25 priests who served a total of 66,328 members in all.
- The Lai diocese was founded in 1998. In 2004 there were 19 priests who ministered to 100,000 people in all.
- The diocese of Moundou was founded in 1959. In 2004, there were 34 priests and a total of 182,895 members in all.
- The Pala diocese was started in 1964. In 2004, there were 39 priests in all and a total of 35,246 members in all.
- The Sarh diocese was founded in 1972. In 2004, there were 49 priests in all and 111,300 members.
- The Prefecture Apostolic of Mongo was started in 2001. In 2004, there were 9 priests and a total of 5,250 members in all.

Evangelical Christians

Assemblees Chretiennes du Tchad—This church was started in 1921. In 1995, there were 600 congregations and a total of 230,000 members in all. Sixty-three percent of the members were from the Mbai ethnic group. Twelve percent of the congregants were from the Dai and Kim ethnic groups. Six percent of the members were from the Kado ethnic group.

Assemblies of God—This church was established around 1960. In 1995, there were 40 congregations and a total of 2,500 congregants. A medical mission was part of the evangelistic and humanitarian efforts. By 2000, some statistics point to 112 congregations with 2800 members and over 6000 adherents.

Christian Brethren—reported over 900 congregations with more than 120000 members.

Church of God—This church was founded around 1960. In 1995, there were 36 congregations and a total of 12,000 congregants in all. This church runs an orphanage.

Independent Church of Chad—This church was started in 1951. In 1995, there were 10 churches and a total of 2,000 members in all. It was formed after a schism.

Evangelical Church of Chad—This church was created by the government in 1974. All Sara Christians were forced to attend. In 1995, there were 20 congregations and a total of 5,000 members in all.

Evangelical Church of the Brethren—This church was founded in 1928. In 1995, there were 90 congregations and a total of 64,600 members in all.

Eglise Fraternelle Luthérienne au Tchad—This church was started in 1920. In 1995, there were 595 congregations and a total of 43,827 members. Forty percent of the members are from the Mundang people group.

Chad Baptist Churches—This church was started in 1925. Missionaries were expelled by the government in 1975 because of the persecution caused by Tombalbaye. In 1992, there were 292 congregations and a total of 63,300 members in all.

Evangelical Churches of Chad—This church was started in 1926. In 1995, there were 1,030 churches and a total of 329,000 congregants in all.

Isolated Radio Believers—This church was founded in 1960. In 1995, there were 300 congregations and a total of 6,000 members in all. Most of the believers are aged 12 to 25 and live in the north.

New Apostolic Church—This church was founded around 1980. In 1995, there were 400 churches and a total of 33,321 congregants in all.

Seventh Day Adventists—This church was founded around 1962. In 1995, there were thirteen congregations and a total of 1,110 members in all.

People Groups

(unless otherwise noted, all information comes from the *Joshua Project* website, *Operation World*, and www.peoplegroups.org.)

11417

Amdang, Mimi (63,000)

The Amdang Mimi live in Northeastern Chad and northwestern Sudan. They speak a language called Amdang and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Mimi, Mima, and Mututu.

The Amdang Mimi are completely Muslim. Other Muslim ethnic groups don't consider the Amdang Mimi to be completely devoted to Islamic practices and beliefs. They are syncretic Muslims. No ministry tools are currently available in their language.

Life can be very difficult in the Dar area of Chad where the Amdang Mimi live. Most of the people are either farmers or nomadic herders. Villagers don't usually have very reliable sources of water so there is competition for the clean water that is available. Political tensions have also been high in this area for the last twenty years. In neighboring Sudan, the Darfur region has been subject to attacks from militias. This political trouble has caused problems throughout the regions. Teachers and medical workers are needed to help this people group.

11332

Arab, Shuwa-Chad (1,338,000) *are called Chadian Arabs by www.peoplegroups.org*

The Shuwa Arab live in the Batha region of Chad. The Shuwa-Baggara Arabs are descendants of Arabs who moved into North Africa centuries ago and married different African ethnic groups. While they have primarily retained Arab facial features and customs, they have also absorbed some of the physical characteristics and societal customs of the surrounding people groups. They speak a dialect of Arabic called Shuwa. Some alternate names for this people group include: Baggara, Chad Arab, Shuwa Arab, or Shuweihat.

The Shuwa-Baggara Arabs are predominantly Sunni Muslims. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, only .05% are Christian adherents. The New Testament has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is accessible. Gospel recordings can also be found.

The Shuwa-Baggara move their cattle herds from place to place in search of good grazing land. They will establish villages where they will plant their crops, but often they will leave their crops to grow while they migrate with their farm animals. The primary domicile of the Shuwa-Baggara people is a tent that is owned by the wife. She is responsible for making the tent and insuring that it is well cared for. She will take the milk produced from the cattle herd and sell it to raise money for her household. Men work in the fields and care for the herds, but they usually don't stay with their families. Often they will even leave their families for a year at a time while they go in search of better grazing land. Polygamy is accepted. Usually when a man has more than one wife, each wife will live in a separate place. One will travel with him while the other remains behind to monitor the growth of the crops.

11466

Arab, Turku (20,000)

The Turka Arabs speak Sudanese Creole Arabic and are part of the Sudanese Arab people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Tekrur, Turkol, Urkol, or Tur.

The Turka Arabs are one of the least reached people groups. They are 100% Muslim. Devoted parents make sure that the first word heard by the baby is "Allah." Portions of the Bible have

been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts can be heard.

Some of the Turka Arabs are businessmen in larger urban areas while most are herders or farmers. Those that are herders are nomadic while those that farm live in settled villages. Men may marry up to four times. Newly married couples will often live with the husband's family. The marriage ritual is long and elaborate.

11309

Babalia (6,200)

The Babalia people live in the Chari Baguirmi Prefecture. They speak a language called Babalia Creole Arabic. They are one of the least reached people groups. They are 100% Muslim. There are portions of the Bible available in their language, and the Four Spiritual Laws tract has been translated too. No other ministry tools are available.

11312

Banana, Mussei (278,000)

The Mussei Banana people live in the Mayo-Kebbi and Tandjile prefectures. They speak a language called Musey and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Musei, Bananna, and Mousseyi.

Thirty-four percent of the people practice ethnic religions while one percent are Muslim. Sixty-three percent of the population are Christian adherents. Among the Christian adherents, seventy percent of the people are Protestant while seven percent are Roman Catholic. Ten percent belong to independent Christian groups. The New Testament has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings are available.

11313

Banda (75,000)

The Banda speak a language called West Central Banda and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Dakpa, Eli-Elat, and Golo.

Twenty percent of the Banda practice ethnic religions while twenty percent of the population are Muslim. Sixty percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among the Christian Adherents, fifty percent are Roman Catholic while twenty percent are Protestant. Eighteen percent belong to independent groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings exist.

The Banda have several subgroups. Most of the people are subsistence farmers. Some people have reported that cannibalism exists in some non-Christian areas. Since the Banda live in the forest, they can produce wild honey.

http://www.gurtong.org/resourcecenter/people/profile_tribe.asp?TribeID=134

11314

Barein (6,500)

The Barein people live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Barein and are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. One hundred percent of the population practice ethnic religions. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings exist.

11315

Barma, Bagirmi (71,000)

The Barma people live in the Chari Baguirmi Prefecture in Chad. They speak a language called Bagirmi and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. The Barma once were once rulers of the Bagirmi Empire. They continue to be influential in politics today because of their central location between the northern and southern people groups. The Barma are one of the least reached people groups.

The Barma people are predominantly Muslim. In fact, 99.99% of the people devoutly follow the teachings of Islam. Boys will attend Quranic schools. Witchcraft and sorcery are practiced. Only .01% of the people are Christian adherents. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings are available.

The Barma people engage in farming and fishing. Men will work on the boats or work in the fields while women will take care of the home and garden. Women may also make beautiful pottery to sell.

The villages of the Barma tend to be small. Usually, all of the people can trace their family line back to a common ancestor. As in most Muslim cultures, men may marry more than once. The divorce rate is high so fathers may demand high bride prices for their daughters. Sterility is a problem due to venereal disease.

From *Muslim Peoples* by Richard Weekes

11317

Bedanga (2,628) *not listed on Joshua Project*

The Bedanga people live in the Central, Prefecture, the Guéra Prefecture, and the Melfi Subprefecture. They speak a language called Sokoro. Most men also speak Chadian Arabic. Their primary religion is Islam. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be found.

11318

Bediondo Mbai (100,000)

The Bediondo Mbai live in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture. They speak a language called Bedjond and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. Nineteen percent of the population

practice ethnic religions while fifteen percent are Muslim. Sixty-five percent of the people are Christian adherents, and twenty-three percent are evangelicals. Among the Christian adherents, forty percent of the people are Roman Catholic while thirty-five percent are Protestant. Eighteen percent belong to some other type of Christian group. Portions of the Bible have been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings don't exist.

42681

Bedouin, Soliman (20,000)

The Soliman Bedouin live in the northern desert regions of Chad and may migrate between several countries. They speak a language called Hassaniyya and are part of the Sudanese Arab people cluster.

The Soliman Bedouin are one of the least reached people groups. They are predominantly Muslim. They follow the Malikite traditions. Only .03% of the people have converted to Christianity. The Bible has not been translated into their language. The Jesus Film is available, and gospel recordings exist.

The Soliman Bedouin are mostly nomads who may ignore international borders between countries if they are allowed to do so. They will move with their herds in search of water through the vast stretches of the Sahara. Through years of combined wisdom that has been passed down from generation to generation, they will know a route across the empty sandy plains. Their diet consists of dairy products and any other vegetation found in the desert. Meat will only be served at important ceremonies. Men will take care of the herds and socialize while the women prepare meals, take care of repairing tents and clothing, and rear the children.

11320

Berguid (13,000)

The Berguid people live in the Salamat and Ouaddai Prefectures. They speak a language called Birgit and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Two alternate names for this people group include: Bergit and Birgid. The Berguid people are 99.90% Muslim. Only .10% of the people are Christian adherents. No ministry tools are available in their heart language. They are one of the least reached people groups.

46394

Bernde (2,600)

The Bernde people live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Bernde and are part of the Guera-Naba people cluster. Two alternate names for this people group include: Morom and Murba. The Bernde people are 100% Muslim. No ministry tools exist in their language. They are one of the least reached people groups.

11321

Besme, Huner (1,900)

The Besme or Huner people live in the Tandjile Prefecture. They speak a language called Besme and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Forty-eight percent of the population practice ethnic religions while twelve percent are Muslim. Forty percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among those that are Christian adherents, seventy percent of the people are Roman Catholic while twenty percent are Protestant. Ten percent belong to independent Christian groups. No ministry tools exist in their own language.

11322

Bideyat, Beri (4,700)

The Bideyat people live in the Biltine and Borkou Ennedi Tibesti prefectures. They speak a language called Zaghawa and are part of the Kanuri-Saharan people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, there are no known believers. The Bideyat are one hundred percent Muslim. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings do exist.

The Bideyat people are a subgroup of the larger Beri ethnic group. They are closely related to the Zaghawa ethnic group which controls the Chadian government today. The Bideyat raise herd animals and also plant some crops. They may be semi-nomadic because sometimes they have to drive their herds for miles to look for water. Other Bideyat peoples will become merchants and travel for many miles—sometimes even to Libya—to buy and sell products that they cannot readily get or grow in their own area.

Polygamy is accepted, and bride prices are demanded by the fathers of the bride. Often younger men cannot afford to have more than one wife while older wealthier men can do so. Leaders of the clan have been known to have more than the customary four wives allowed by Islamic law. The oldest son usually inherits his father's wives. Women may inherit a portion of their father's estates under Islamic law. Learning has increased due to the Islamic schools.

11323

Bidio (31,000)

The Bidio people live in the North Guera Prefecture in south central Chad. They speak a language called Bidiyo and are even sometimes called the Bidiyo people. They are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. The Bidio people are 100% Muslim.

The Bidio people are part of the larger group of ethnic peoples called the Hadjeray because they live in a mountainous area. They usually try to marry within their own ethnic group. The Bidio were part of the larger Hadjeray rebellion in 1960. Most of the men are farmers and live with their extended families. Each village has a primary leader. While there are some schools, most children only attend for a short time due to the lack of good resources and teachers. From *Muslim Peoples* by Richard Weekes

11324

Bilala (216,000)

The Bilala live in the traditional Yao homeland in the Batha Prefecture of northern Chad. They actually founded the Yao dynasty and then intertwined their culture with the Kuka and Medogo peoples. The Bilala culture originally was probably of Arabic origins, but, with intermarriage to the Kuka and Medogo people, their culture now has many customs of African origin as well. They speak a language called Naba and are part of the Guera-Naba people cluster.

They are one of the least reached people groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings do exist. The Bilala people are 100% Muslim. They may still practice some initiation rites from their ancestral worship, but generally they hold strictly to the tenets of Islam.

Families work together to produce enough food. Most of the men hunt, farm, and fish while the women tend to household duties, raise the children, and tend small garden plots. Women will also make dairy products from the milk garnered from the herd animals owned by the family. Men will also go to large markets to trade for items while women will only venture into the small local markets. Polygamy is practiced, and each wife has her own house for herself and her children.

11325

Bolgo (2,800)

The Bolgo live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Bolgo and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. An alternate name for this people group is Bolgo Dugag. Fifty percent of the people are Muslims while twenty percent follow traditional ethnic beliefs. Thirty percent are Christian adherents. Among the Christian adherents, forty-five percent of the people are Protestant while ten percent are Roman Catholic. Thirty percent of the Christian adherents belong to independent Christian groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is not available. Gospel recordings can be found.

11326

Bon Gula (1,700)

The Bon Gula live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Bon Gula and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people group. An alternate name for this people group is Doun. Thirty percent of the people practice ethnic religions while fifty-eight percent of the people are Muslim. Twelve percent of the population are Christian adherents. Among those professing Christianity, eighty percent of the people are Protestants while ten percent belong to independent Christian groups. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

46395

Boor (100)

The Boor people live Chari-Baguirmi and Moyen-Chari Prefectures. Their language is also called Boor, and they are part of the Chadic people cluster. Eighty percent of the people are

Islamic while twenty percent of the population practice indigenous religions. No ministry tools are available in their language.

11329

Budugum (23,745) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Budugum people speak Masana. They live in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture and the Bongo Subprefecture along the Logone Region. They may also be found living in Cameroon. Their primary religion is unknown. The Bible has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings exist.

11330

Buduma, Kuri Islander (82,000)

The Buduma people live in the Lac Prefecture along the northern shore of Lake Chad. They speak a language called Buduma and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Boudouma, Kuri Islander, or Yedina.

Ninety-five percent of the people are Muslim, and 4.96% of the people practice indigenous religions. Only .04% of the people are Christian adherents. Ninety percent of the Christian adherents are Protestant while ten percent are Roman Catholic. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

Many years ago the Buduma people were infamous raiders to the great dismay of their victims. Today they are much more peaceful and sedate. They are mainly fishermen, but they also raise livestock. In fact, most of their diet consists of fish and milk with some types of cereals sometimes added for more nutrition. Because their villages are located on islands in Lake Chad, they need to be expert boatmen as well as good swimmers. The Buduma are famous for being very adaptable to the changes in Lake Chad.

The Buduma people don't believe in marrying outside of their own ethnic group usually. Sometimes a man may marry a girl that is outside of his clan, but he will never bring her to his village.

The Buduma people originally worshipped a god named kumani, but they converted to Islam in 1910 after the European occupation. They use a millstone to grind grain because the traditional god kumani was supposed to live on the ground.

From *Muslim Peoples* by Richard Weekes <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buduma>

11328

Bua (12,000)

The Bua people live in the Moyen-Chari and Guera Prefectures. They speak a language called Bua and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. Eighty percent of the population practice ethnic religions while 19.9% of the people are Muslim. Only .10% of the population are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is not available. Gospel recordings do exist.

42663

Bulgeda (25,000)

The Bulgeda people speak a language called Tumari Kanuri, and they are part of the Kanuri-Saharan people cluster. Two alternate names for this people group are Goran and Kokorda. They are one of the least reached people groups. One hundred percent of the people are Muslim. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

42664

Buso (49) *not listed on Joshua Project*

The Buso people speak a language called Buso. Their primary religion is Christianity. No ministry tools are available in the Buso language.

42666

Chiri (5,414) *not listed by Joshua Project*

According to ethnologue, Chiri is a village in the Gabri area of Chad. They are not individual languages.

11333

Dagel (unknown) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Dagel people speak a language called Kibet. Their primary religion is Islam. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

Most of the Dagel are farmers who grow sorghum and peanuts. They also raise different types of animals. Since they live near the water, they also hunt and fish. For six months during the rainy season, their area is flooded. The tse-tse fly causes sickness in this area.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=kie

11334

Dai, Dari (79,000)

The Dai people live in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture. They speak a language called Day and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Forty percent of the people are Muslim while seven percent practice ethnic religions. Fifty-three percent of the population are Christian adherents. Sixty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestant while twenty-five percent belong to other Christian type groups. Five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman

Catholic, and five percent belong to independent Christian groups. The New Testament has been translated into the Day language, but the Jesus Film has not been reproduced in their language. Gospel recordings do exist.

Daju—The Daju ethnic group can be subdivided into the Saaronge people and the Bokoruge people. The Daju are 100% Muslim, but they do not strictly follow all Islamic laws. Their Islamic conversion started in the fifteenth century. Most children can speak some Arabic or at least say some phrases from the Koran. Some still practice some animistic rituals. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

The Daju originally lived in the Dar Fur region in Sudan but moved when the Tunjor claimed their territory. There are still sultans that act as nominal leaders of the Daju. Most of the Daju are farmers, and their lives revolve around the production of crops. Girls and boys are put in special social groups. Boys are especially prized because they will carry on the lineage of the family. Girls' marriages will be arranged for them, and they are expected to obey the men in their family. Girls may tattoo their eyelids and lips with thorns.

11335

Daju of Dar Dadju, Saaronge (54,000)

The Daju of Dar Dadju or Saaronge people live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Daju and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups.

11336

Daju, Bokoruge (100,000)

The Daju or Bokoruge people live in the Ouaddai Prefecture. They speak a language called Daju or Dar Sila and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Bokorige, Bokoruge, Dadju, or Dar Sila.

11337

Dama (2,202) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Dama people speak a language called Dama. All of the speakers are older adults. The people are starting to speak Fulfulde too. This language is nearly extinct. Their primary religion is unknown. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

11338

Dangaleat (59,000)

The Dangaleat live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Dangaleat. Some alternate names for this people group include: West Dangla, Karbo, and Korbo. They are one of the least reached people groups. There are no known Christian adherents because

everyone is Muslim. The Bible has not been translated into their language. The Jesus Film is not available, but gospel recordings can be found.

The Dangaleat are part of the larger group of ethnic peoples called the Hadjeray because they live in a mountainous area. They usually try to marry within their own ethnic group. They were part of the larger Hadjeray rebellion in 1960. Most of the men are farmers and live with their extended families. Each village has a primary leader. While there are some schools, most children only attend for a short time due to the lack of good resources and teachers.

11339

Daza (327,239) *listed as Tuba, Daza by Joshua Project*

The Daza people speak a language called Dazaga. Most of the people also speak Arabic. They belong to the Kanuri-Saharan people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Dasa and Dazaga. Their primary religion is Islam. The Bible has not been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings also exist.

The Daza Tuba have been herders, but their lifestyle is changing as the Sahara expands its borders. Millet and tea are main staples of the Daza Tuba diet. Milk and other vegetables are eaten when they are available.

Like many Muslim cultures, men may marry more than one wife when they can afford to do so. Women and men may have some say in whom they marry. Many marriages end in divorce.

00000

Deaf (unknown)

The Deaf in Chad use a form of Chadian Sign Language.

11310

Dekakire, Baggara (8,800)

The Dekakire or Baggara people live in the Batha region. They speak a language called Chadian Arabic and are part of the Shuwa Arab people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 95.65 % of the population are Muslims while .34% are non religious. Only .01% of the people are Christian adherents. The New Testament has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is accessible. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts can be heard in their language.

The Dekakire are usually a nomadic people because they move their cattle herds from place to place in search of good grazing land. They will establish villages where they will plant their crops but often they will leave their crops to grow while they migrate with their farm animals. The primary domicile of the Dekakire people is a tent that is owned by the wife. She is responsible for making the tent and insuring that it is well cared for. She will take the milk produced from the cattle herd and sell it and other items to raise money for her household. Men work in the fields and care for the herds, but they usually don't stay with their families. Often

they will even leave their families for a year at a time while they go in search of better grazing land. Polygamy is accepted. Usually when a man has more than one wife, each wife will live in separate places. One will travel with him while the other remains behind to monitor the growth of the crops.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=108972&rog3=NG>

11340

Dendje (5,103) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Dendje people live in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture and the Kyabé Subprefecture. They speak a language called Kaba Na. Their primary religion is unknown. The Bible has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings cannot be found.

00000

Disa (3,000)

The Disa people live in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture northwest of Lake Iro. They speak a language called Disa and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 99.98% of the population are Muslims. Only .02% of the people are Christian adherents. No ministry tools are available in their language.

00000

English-speaking, generic (400)

The English speakers are usually foreign workers that might include embassy personnel and humanitarian aid workers.

11343

Fanya, Fagnia (1,500)

The Fanya people live in the Guera prefecture. They speak a language called Fania and are part of the Guera-Naba people cluster. They also are found in Sudan. Two alternate names for this people group are Fagnia and Fanian. They are one of the least reached people groups. Sixty percent of the people are Muslim while 39.9% practice ethnic religions. Only .10% of the people are Christian adherents. The Christian adherent minority is entirely Protestant. No ministry tools are available in their language.

11344

Fongoro (2,100)

The Fongoro people live in the Ouaddai Prefecture on the Sudan border. The primary language of this people group is called Fongoro, but most people also speak the Fur language and maybe some Arabic. They are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Gele, Kole, Gele Fogoro, or Gelege. They are one of the

least reached people groups. They are 100% Muslim. No ministry tools are available in the Fongoro language.

The Fongoro people have been raided for centuries. The Fur and other ethnic groups would invade the Fongoro villages looking for slaves. Slowly many of the people were assimilated into the Fur culture. The ones that stay in the traditional homeland are usually subsistence farmers that may be totally cut off from large towns during the rainy season.

From *Muslim Peoples* by Richard Weekes

46396

French (8,800)

The French are foreign workers. They are predominantly Christian adherents.

11311

Fulani, Bagirmi (38,000)

The Bagirmi Fulani live in the Chari-Batuirmi Prefecture. They speak a language called Bagirmi Fulfulde, and they belong to the Fulani-Fulbe people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. Among the Bagirmi, 99.80 % of the population are Muslim adherents. The Fulani people group are strong Muslim adherents because they converted centuries ago and believe that they are defenders of the Islamic faith.

Some of the Bagirmi still practice certain tenets of their ancestral worship too. For example, the Bagirmi don't believe that heaven exists. They think that the only way for a person to continue to live and be remembered after death is through the promulgation of their lives through their children. A man that doesn't have children is greatly pitied because his lineage will not be carried forth. This may be one reason that polygamy is practiced and why the birth of children are so highly celebrated—especially the birth of a son. Only .20% of the people are Christian adherents. There are 6,080 Protestants among the Christian adherents, and 1,520 people are Roman Catholic. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings don't exist.

The Bagirmi Fulani are primarily herdsmen like most Fulani groups, but the Bagirmi also cultivate gardens and have permanent towns. The Fulani people are subdivided into groups by the geographic location. Thus, the Bagirmi Fulani are known as Bagirmi because that's the area of Chad that they live in. The Bagirmi Fulani will leave the eldest male of a lineage and his wives and young children in the village to care for gardens and fields while younger sons and their wives will travel in caravans with the cattle to look for better grazing land. This allows the Bagirmi Fulani to have a better diet and better income. A person's social status is determined by the number of cattle he owns. Men will often choose wives based upon the number of cattle they own.

11346

Fulbe, Fulani (202,000)

The Fulani live in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They speak a language called Adamawa Fulfulde and are part of the Fulani-Fulbe people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Adamawa, Fellata, Fula, Falata, Gueve, and Igboro Fulani. They are one of the least reached people groups even though a mission organization is committed to sharing the gospel with them. Nineteen percent of the people practice ethnic religions while 80.85 % of the people are Muslim. Even those that are professing Muslims practice some of the ancient traditions. For instance, there are certain social taboos that everyone follows. Goat meat is taboo because they fear that it will carry leprosy, and parents don't ever speak the first name of a firstborn child. Only 30,300 are Christian adherents. Seventy-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while ten percent are Roman Catholic; and another ten percent belong to independent Christian groups. The complete Bible has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film has been reproduced in their language. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts can be heard.

The Fulani are nomadic herdsmen and farmers. Their lives center on the cattle that they own and their families. Usually this branch of the Fulani have two main areas that they live. They will have an area that they stay during the dry season and another place that they stay in the rainy season. The men will move the herds while the women will process the milk and produce different dairy products for the people to either eat or sell. The Fulani are very proud of their race. The elders teach the children to take great pride in their ethnic heritage and to be reserved in public. Children learn to obey their parents and their elders in all things including their marriage choices. Marriages are arranged by the families of the bride and groom.

42667

Fulbe-Mbororo (45,000)

The Mbororo Fulbe live in the Mayo-Kebbi and Lac Prefectures. They speak Nigerian Fulfulde, and they are part of the Fulani-Fulbe people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 99.98% of the people are Muslims while only .02% of the people are Christian adherents. Portions of the Bible have been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts can also be found.

The Mbororos' lives are centered on the movement of their cattle herds. Settlements will be established where females and the elderly will stay while the men and boys will move with the cattle to find good grazing land. Those that remain will build gardens. Men that travel with the cattle may range for miles to find good pasture for their hungry herds but they will always know exactly which cattle belongs to them because of the way they breed their animals. Men are very careful to keep away from other groups' herds that have been sick.

The Mbororo highly value their traditional moral values such as honesty and courage. People are expected to be restrained or undemonstrative in public. Families usually live in extended groups. Men herd the animals, and women do the milking and other household chores. The women will take the milk and sell it. Milk and milk products along with millet form the major staples of the Fulani diet. Meat is usually only eaten at festivals or special ceremonies.

<http://www.gamji.com/fulani3.htm> <http://www.wagateway.org/NigerianSokoto.htm>

http://www.global12project.com/2004/profiles/p_code4/505.html

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=110780&rog3=NG>

11347

Fur (15,000)

The Fur people's homeland is traditionally in the Darfur region of Sudan. They once ruled a large sultanate, but they lost power when the British took control in 1916 because they sided with the Ottoman Turks in World War I in the hopes of maintaining their autonomy. The Fur had many markets and supplied slaves, ostrich feathers, and other products to the northern Arabs. There have been ethnic tensions between the northern Arab groups and the southern Fur people in Sudan for the last several years. Even though a peace accord was reached once, more tensions have resulted in further raids by the Arab janjaweed militia, and thousands of people have fled their homes in Sudan for refugee camps in Chad. The lives of the Fur both in Sudan and in the refugee camps in Chad have been extremely harsh. Many of the people have lost family members and lost all of their worldly goods. Others have been traumatized physically through wounds inflicted during the militia attacks.

The Fur in Chad are predominantly Muslim. In fact, 99.96 % of the population are Muslim. Only .04% of the people are Christian adherents. All of the Christian adherents are Protestants. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings do exist.

The Fur have traditionally been farmers. Men and women originally had separate fields. The women would cultivate their fields and retain the money that they got from their crops to support themselves and their children. The men would cultivate their crops for consumption and for sale. Now, however, because of economic hardship, men and women work the fields together, and profits are shared.

There are two very important symbols in Fur culture. Bora Fatta, which means mother's milk, is a mixture of millet and milk. Bora Fatta is used to symbolize the solidarity of a family and clan. At a birth, the mother must repeat this phrase, and boys will have this mixture thrown on them at their circumcision. Witchcraft is seen as the act of betrayal and is symbolized by the color black. This betrayal is the opposite value of bora fatta.

Men may marry more than one wife. Parents will usually help the young man pay the first bride price. Among the Fur that live in the mountainous regions, cousins may marry, but cousins may not marry in the lowland peoples because sisters may breastfeed their siblings' children. Islamic law prohibits the marriage of children that have shared nourishment from the same woman. Young men that marry are required to move for a year and help his new parents' -in-law. He and his bride may elect to stay in that village or return to his parents' village after that.

From *Muslim Peoples* by Weekes

<http://www.orvillejenkins.com/profiles/fur.html>

11370

Gablai, Kabalai (28,000)

The Gablai people (also known as the Kaba-lai people) live in the Tandjile Prefecture on Logone River. They speak a language called Kabalai and are part of the Chadic people cluster.

Thirty-five percent of the Gablai people practice ethnic religions while two percent of the population are Muslim. Sixty-three percent of the population are Christian adherents. Forty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while thirty percent are Protestants. Twenty percent belong to other types of Christian groups while five percent belong to independent Christian groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be found.

42668

Gabri, Gabere (44,000)

The Gabri live in the Tandjile Prefecture. They speak a language called Gabri and are part of the Chadic people cluster. The Gabri people are mainly farmers and herders. Fifty percent of the people practice ethnic religions while one percent are Muslim. Forty-nine percent of the population are Christian adherents. There are 15,092 Protestants. Twenty-one percent of the people are Roman Catholic, and four percent belong to independent Christian groups. There The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

11350

Gadang (3,500)

The Gadang people speak a language called Gadang and belong to the Chadic people cluster. Seventy percent of the population are Muslim while eighteen percent of the people practice ethnic religions. Only seven percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among those that profess Christian beliefs, ninety percent of the people are Protestants while five percent belong to independent Christian groups. Five percent of the Christian adherents belong to other types of Christian groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings cannot be found.

42669

Gam (5,915) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Gam people speak a language called Ngam. Their primary religion is unknown. The Bible has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings cannot be found.

11351

Gidar (18,000)

The Gidar live in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They speak a language called Gidar and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Forty-eight percent of the people practice ethnic religions while twenty-eight percent are Muslim. Thirty-two percent are Christian adherents. Seventy percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants, and twenty-two percent belong to other types of Christian groups. The New Testament has been translated into the Gidar language, but the Jesus Film has not been reproduced in their language. Gospel recordings are accessible.

11352

Golo (8,762) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Golo people speak a dialect called West Central Banda. Their primary religion is unknown. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

42670

Gor (99,000)

The Gor people live in the Logone Oriental Prefecture. They speak a language called Gor and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. They are also a subgroup of the Mbaye people. Twenty percent of the people practice ethnic religions while fifteen percent of the population are Muslim. Sixty percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among those Christian adherents, sixty percent are Roman Catholic while twenty percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Ten percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings exist.

In the past, the Gor people have been raided by the Fulani and taken as slaves. In the past two decades, the Gor people have developed economically and have obtained positions in the government.

From *The People of Africa* by James Olson

11353

Gori (900)

The Gori live in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture. They speak a language called Laal and belong to the other Sub-Saharan African people cluster. Sixty percent of the population are Muslims while thirty percent follow traditional ethnic religious practices. Ten percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among those professing Christian beliefs, eighty percent of the people are Protestant while ten percent belong to independent Christian groups. Three percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while seven percent belong to other types of Christian groups. There are no ministry tools available in the Laal language.

11354

Goulai, Goulei (258,000)

The Goulai people live in the Moyen-Chari, Logone Oriental, and Tandjile prefectures. They speak a language called Gulay and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. Seventy percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among the Christian adherents, sixty-five percent of the people are Protestants while twenty percent are Roman Catholic. An additional seven percent of the people belong to independent Christian groups while eight percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Portions of the Bible have been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings don't exist.

11355

Goundo (37) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Goundo people live in the Tanjilé Prefecture and the Lai and Kélo subprefectures. They speak a language called Goundo, but this language is almost extinct since younger people have begun to speak Kabalai and Nancere. Only older people still use the Goundo dialect. No ministry tools are available in this language.

11358

Gula Iro, Goula (5,900)

The Gula Iro people live in the Moyen-Chari and Slammat prefectures. They speak a language called Gula Iro and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Two alternate names for this people group are Goula and Kulaal. Forty percent of the population are Muslims while nineteen percent of the people practice ethnic religions. Forty-one percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among those professing Christianity, fifty-five percent are Roman Catholic while thirty-five percent are Protestants. Three percent of the Christian adherents belong to independent Christian groups while seven percent belong to other types of Christian groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be heard.

11356

Gula, Sara Gula (13,000)

The Gula or Sara Gula people speak a language called Gula and belong to the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. . The Gula people were once very powerful in southern Chad but lost power and were almost exterminated by competing ethnic groups. Forty percent of the people are Islamic adherents while forty percent practice ethnic religions. Twenty percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among the 5200 people professing Christian beliefs, fifty-five percent of the population are Protestants while twenty-five percent are Roman Catholic. Eighteen percent of the Christian adherents belong to other types of Christian groups while two percent are part of independent Christian groups.

11359

Gulfe, Ngwalkwe (49,000)

The Gulfe people can be found in the Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture in Chad. They live in N'Djamena and on the Chari River. They also live in neighboring Cameroon. They speak a language called Malgbe and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Gulfei, Malgwe, and Ngwalkwe. Twenty percent of the people are Muslims while twenty percent of the population follow traditional ethnic religions. Sixty percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among the Christian adherents, sixty percent are Roman Catholic while fifteen percent are Protestant. Twenty percent of the Christian adherents belong to other types of Christian groups while five percent are part of independent Christian groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings are unavailable.

11360

Hausa (158,000)

The Hausa are originally from Nigeria. In fact, they are the largest group in Africa. They speak a language called Hausa. The Hausa language is a major trade language in West Africa, and many different people groups have adopted not only the Hausa language but also many of the Hausa customs and beliefs. Some alternate names for this people group include: Adarawa, Arawa, Arewa, Fellata, Hausa Fulani, Hausa Ajami, Maguzawa, Hausawa, Soudie, Kurfei, or Tazarawa.

The Hausa are 99.9% Muslim. About 150 years ago, Muslim missionaries came to Hausaland and succeeded in converting the Hausa to Islam. They are considered one of the least reached people groups. The Bible has been translated into the Hausa language, and the Jesus Film is accessible. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts can also be found. Hausas that do convert to Christianity face severe persecution in the form of shunning and betrayal by non-Christian family members. Since a Hausa's identity is tied to his family and clan, the emotional and physical persecution is extremely hard on new believers.

Oral legends among the Hausa state that the people are descended from a man called Bayajida who killed a snake that threatened the village thereby winning the hand of the queen. The sons of Bayajida founded Hausaland. The Hausa once ruled themselves but were later conquered by many different ethnic groups, the last being the Fulani.

The Hausa may be involved in many different types of work. Many in rural areas are farmers who grow traditional crops like millet or rice while others are traders or professionals. In Chad, many of the Hausa were originally pilgrims that were traveling towards Mecca for a religious visit and they simply decided to live in Chad instead. Markets are very important gathering places for men to come and discuss issues facing the village. Women will be expected to make different types of items to be sold at the market.

Men may marry more than one wife, and girls are promised in marriage by age 12 to 15. Women are expected to care for the children and attend to household duties. Divorce is a societal problem, but many women will remarry because society expects them to do so. Extended families are usually very influential in rural areas. Males and females will both be expected to listen to their elders.

<http://www.global12project.com/2004/profiles/clusters/8035.html>

<http://www.sim.org/pg.asp?pgID=2&fun=1>

11361

Hemat, Baggara (15,000)

The Hemat or Baggara people speak a form of Sudanese Arabic. They are part of the Shuwa Arab people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 100% of the population are Muslims. The New Testament has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is accessible. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts can also be heard.

11362

Jaya (3,500)

The Jaya live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Jaya and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. Sixty-nine percent of the people are Muslims while 30.70% of the population practice ethnic religions. Only .30% of the people are Christian adherents, and 100% of these Christian adherents belong to other types of Christian groups. No ministry tools are available in their language.

11363

Jegu (2,400)

The Jegu live in the Salamat Prefecture. They speak a language called Jonkor Bourmataguil and are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. The people are 90.95 % Muslim. Nine percent of the population practice ethnic religions. Only .05% of the people are Christian adherents, and all of them belong to other types of Christian groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings do not exist.

11364

Jongor, Dionkor, Migaama (39,000)

The Jongor people live East of Mongo. They speak a language called Migaama and are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. One hundred percent of the population are Muslim. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings do exist.

The Jongor people are part of the larger group of ethnic peoples called the Hadjeray because they live in a mountainous area. They usually try to marry within their own ethnic group. The Jongor were part of the larger Hadjeray rebellion in 1960. Most of the men are farmers and live with their extended families. Each village has a primary leader. While there are some schools, most children only attend for a short time due to the lack of good resources and teachers.

From *Muslim Peoples* by Richard Weekes

11365

Jumam (4,817) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Jumam people speak a language called Kim. Their primary religion is unknown. Bible translations are available, but the Jesus Film has not been reproduced. Gospel recordings can be found.

11366

Kaba (29,000)

The Kaba live in the Logone Oriental Prefecture. They speak a language called Kaba and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. Forty percent of the people practice ethnic religions while sixty percent are Christian adherents. Among the Christian adherents, sixty percent of the

people are Protestants while fifteen percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Ten percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic. Fifteen percent also belong to independent Christian groups. Portions of the Bible have been translated into the Kaba language. The Jesus Film is unavailable, but gospel recordings are accessible.

11367

Kaba Demi (63,000)

The Kaba Demi people live in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture. They speak a language called Kaba Deme and are part of the Sudanic people cluster. Thirty-five percent of the population practice ethnic religions while 5.1% of the people are Muslims. Almost 59.90 % of the population are Christian adherents. Among those professing Christianity, sixty-five percent of the people are Protestants while twenty percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic, and ten percent belong to independent Christian groups. The New Testament has been translated, but the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be found.

11369

Kaba Na (55,000)

The Kaba Na live in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture. They speak a language called Kaba Na and belong to the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. Thirty-four percent of the population practice ethnic religions while two percent of the people are Muslims. Sixty-four percent of the population are Christian adherents. Forty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants, and twenty percent are Roman Catholic. Another ten percent of the Christian adherents belong to independent Christian groups, and twenty-five percent of the Christian adherents are part of other types of Christian groups. The New Testament has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

00000

Kabba-Laka, (92,000)

The Kabba-Laka people live in the Logone Oriental Prefecture in Chad, but they may also be found living in Cameroon and the Central African Republic. They speak a language called Laka and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. Twenty percent of the population practice ethnic religions while eighty percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among those professing Christianity, forty percent are Protestant while thirty-five percent are Roman Catholic. Fifteen percent of the Christian adherents belong to independent Christian groups, and ten percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Portions of the Bible have been translated into the Laka language, but the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings don't exist.

11371

Kado (53,000)

The Kado people live in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They speak a language called Herde and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Thirty percent of the population practice traditional religions while five percent of the people are Muslims. Sixty-five percent of the population are Christian adherents. Sixty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while ten percent are Roman Catholics. Twenty-five percent of the Christian adherents belong to other types of Christian groups while ten percent are part of independent Christian churches. The New Testament has been translated into the Herde language, but the Jesus Film is not available. Gospel recordings can be found.

11372

Kajakse (21,000)

The Kajakse people live in the Ouaddai Prefecture. They speak a language called Kajakse and are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 95.94% of the people are Muslims. Four percent of the population practice ethnic religions, and .06% of the people are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents belong to some other type of Christian group. No ministry tools are available.

The Kajakse hunt, gather wild herbs, and grow different types of cereal crops. They usually eat the millet that they grow and then use any surplus to trade with other people groups for other items that they need. In the past, they have been raided by the Fulani and different Arab groups and then used as slaves. They usually do not intermarry with other people groups.

11374

Kanembu (615,000)

The Kanembu people are thought to be the offspring of a once might people who ruled the Kanem-Borno Empire which was found around Lake Chad. Today the Kanembu people can be found in Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. They speak a language called Kanembu and are part of the Kanuri-Saharan people cluster. Two alternate names for this people group include: Kanembou and Karkawu.

The Kanembu people are predominantly Sunni Muslims. Only .01% of the population are Christian adherents. They are considered to be one of the least reached people groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be found.

Most of the Kanembu people are farmers but they may also have livestock herds as well. Living on Lake Chad many will also be involved in the collecting of natron, a local mineral. There is usually a headman of each village that handles the secular affairs of the village but there will also be a Muslim religious man to direct the Islamic activities. If children go to school, they will attend a Qu'ranic school under a Muslim teacher. Most children don't attend any type of school.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanembu_people

http://www.global12project.com/2004/profiles/p_code2/1371.html

11469

Kanuri, Yerwa, Beriberi (148,000)

The Yerwa Kanuri live in the Chari-Baguirmi, Batha, Guera, Mayo-Kebbi prefectures. They speak a language called Central Kanuri and are part of the Kanuri-Saharan people cluster. The ancestors of the Kanuri people were the rulers of the Borno Empire. Some legends also say that the Manga people originated from Yemen and then were later conquered by the Kanuri and became one of the subgroups.

They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 99.99% of the population are Muslims. Only .01% of the people are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups. The New Testament has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts can be heard.

Many of the Kanuri are farmers who also may herd animals to supplement their food supply. Horses are a sign of wealth and honor for Kanuri men. Those living in the cities will also engage in many different trades or even enter politics. Children are usually kept at home and taught their traditional work from their parents. Boys will attend Qu'ranic schools at the mosque.

Some young men will be adopted by an older man who is the head of a household. They will work for him while teens and eventually he will help them get married by providing the money for their bride or sometimes the bride herself. As in many Muslim cultures, men may marry up to four wives. Young men hope that their first wife will be a virgin but many times they marry those that have been married previously because the bridal dowry is much less expensive. Divorce is quite common among the Kanuri. The Kanuri are predominantly Sunni Muslims. About 1,000 years ago, their people group first accepted Islamic customs and beliefs, and they are resistant to people coming to "convert" them. They are happy to receive visitors who are interested in their language and customs.

<http://archives.tonline.org/news/lastfrontier/archive/Manga.html>

<http://www.sim.org/PG.asp?pgID=86&fun=1>

11316

Karang, Baxa (1,500)

The Karang people speak a language called Karang. They also speak Kaba. They are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Ninety percent of the people practice ethnic religions while two percent are Islamic adherents. Eight percent are Christian adherents. Sixty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while fifteen percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Twenty percent are Roman Catholic, and the remaining five percent attend independent Christian churches. Portions of the Bible have been translated, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings have been found.

11377

Karanga, Kurunga (13,000)

The Karanga people speak a language called Karanaga and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. Twenty percent of the people are Muslims while twenty percent practice ethnic religions. Sixty percent of the population are Christian adherents. Among those professing belief in Christian ideals, sixty percent are Roman Catholic while fifteen percent are Protestant. Twenty percent belong to other types of Christian groups while five percent belong to independent Christian churches. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings cannot be found.

42671

Karbo (2,628) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Karbo people speak a language called Dangaleat. They also speak Chadian Arabic. The literacy rate in Dangaleat is between 1 and 5 percent. The literacy rate in Chadian Arabic is below five percent. The Karbo people practice Margai, but some have converted to Islam or become Christian adherents. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=daa

11379

Kari (68,061) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Kari people speak a language called Kare. Their primary religion is unknown. Bible translations are available. The Jesus Film is unavailable, and gospel recordings cannot be found.

42672

Kendeje (2,400)

The Kendeje people live in the Ouaddai Prefecture. They speak a language called Kendeje and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, one hundred percent of the population are Muslims. The Bible has not been translated into the Kendeje language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can't be found.

11381

Kenga, Kenge (56,000)

The Kenga people live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Kenga and are part of the Guera-Naba people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. Sixty-nine percent of the people are Muslims while 30.7% of the people practice indigenous religions. Only 30% of the people are Christian adherents. Forty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants, and sixty percent are Roman Catholics. Portions of the Bible have been translated, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

The Kenga are part of the larger group of ethnic peoples called the Hadjeray because they live in a mountainous area. They usually try to marry within their own ethnic group. They were part of the larger Hadjeray rebellion in 1960. Most of the men are farmers and live with their extended

families. Each village has a primary leader. While there are some schools, most children only attend for a short time due to the lack of good resources and teachers.

11382

Kera (70,000)

The Kera people live in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They speak a language called Kera and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Twenty percent of the population are Muslims while thirty percent practice ethnic religions. Sixty percent of the people are Christian adherents. Fifty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while twenty-five percent are Roman Catholic. The New Testament has been translated into the Kera language, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

11384

Kim (24,000)

The Kim people live in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They speak a language called Kim and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Some alternate names for this people groups include : Garap, Jumam, and Kolobo. Three percent of the population are Islamic while thirty-five percent hold on to their indigenous beliefs. Sixty-two percent of the people are Christian adherents. The presence of European missionaries have caused the education level of the Kim people to rise. Sixty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while ten percent belong to independent Christian churches. Ten percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic, and the remaining ten percent belong to other types of Christian groups. The New Testament has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is not available. Gospel recordings exist. From *The Peoples of Africa* by James Olson

11385

Kimre (26,000)

The Kimre people live in the Tandjile Prefecture. They speak a language called Kimre and are part of the Chadic people cluster. One percent of the people are Islamic adherents while forty percent of the people practice traditional ethnic religions. Fifty-nine percent of the people are Christian adherents. Sixty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestant while twenty percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Ten percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic, and five percent belong to independent Christian churches. The Bible has not been translated into the Kimre language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be heard.

11387

Koke (900)

The Koke people live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Koke and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. The Koke people were some of the first inhabitants of the Chari Valley. They primarily raise millet and cotton. Fifty percent of the people practice their traditional religions while forty-nine percent are Christian adherents. One percent of the people are Muslims. Eighty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while thirteen percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Four percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic, and three percent attend independent Christian churches. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is not available. Gospel recordings cannot be found.

From *The Peoples of Africa* by James Olson

Kotoko-- The name Kotoko refers to two people groups living in the Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture. They are part of the Chadic people cluster. The name Kotoko actually comes from the surrounding Arab peoples.

The Kotoko people are one of the least reached people groups. They converted to Islam during the centuries that they were lackeys of the Bornu Empire. Today the Islamic believers generally practice a mixture of animism and Islam. The Kotoko-Kuseri people tend to have river gods too.

The Kotoko-Kuseri people claim that their ancestors were the Sao who were rumored to be giants. The Kotoko-Kuseri people live along the river in well-organized cities with very high walls. There is a distinct social strata with nobles and other important civic leaders. The men of the village have traditionally been farmers and fishermen, but they have also charged people money to pass by their fortified towns.

From *Muslim Peoples* by Richard Weekes and from *The Peoples of Africa* by James Olson

11388

Kotoko-Kuseri (2,100)

The Kotoko-Kuseri live in the. They speak a language called Mser. Some alternate names for this people groups include: Kalo, Mser, Moria, Bara, and Mamaka. Ninety-five percent of the people are Islamic. About 4.8% of the people still practice ethnic religions. Only .20% of the people are Christian adherents. Eighty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while twenty percent are Roman Catholic. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings don't exist.

11389

Kotoko-Logone (5,800)

The Kotoko-Logone speak a language called Lagwan. Some alternate names for this people include: Bara, Makari, Logone, and Moria. Only .10% of the people are Christian adherents while 99.9% of the population are Muslims. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants. One agency is involved in spreading the gospel to this people group. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be heard.

42673

Kreda (70,000)

The Kreda people live in the Kanem and B.E.T. Prefectures. They speak a language called Dazaga and are part of the Kanuri-Saharan people cluster. This people group is sometimes called the Karra people too. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, there are no known Christian adherents because 100% of the people are Muslim. The Bible has not been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings also exist.

11390

Kujarge (2,100)

The Kujarge people live in the Jebel Mirra area. They speak a language called Kujarge and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. The name Kujarge comes from a word in Arabic that refers to witchcraft because this people group is deeply involved in sorcery. They are one of the least reached people groups because 99.9% of the people are Muslims. Only .10% of the people are Christian adherents, and 100% of the Christian adherents belong to other types of Christian groups. No ministry tools are available. Most of the people are hunters and farmers. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kujarge_language

11391

Kuka (121,000)

The Kuka live north of Abeche. They speak a language called Naba. The Kuka people are a subgroup of the Lisi people. The two other subgroups of the Lisi people are the Bilala people and the Medogo people. The Bilala people conquered the Kuka and Medogo people and intermarried with them. Now the three groups have very similar languages and social customs. People from each of the subgroups may still intermarry frequently.

The Kuka people are one of the least reached people groups. They are 100% Muslim. No mission agency is committed to working with this people group. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings do exist.

The Kuka people are primarily farmers and herders. The women will milk the animals so that they can produce dairy products to sell or use for the family. Men will hunt, fish, farm, and engage in trade at the larger market towns. Women will help with some of the agricultural work and may even do some fishing. They do not attend the larger markets, but they may go to the local market.

Girls will live in their mother's hut until their father promises them in marriage, but young boys will go build their own homes so that they can begin to build a life for themselves and take a wife. Polygamy is practiced, and a man may take up to four wives.

11392

Kulung (2,628) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Kulung people live in the Tandjilé Prefecture north of Kélo. They speak a language called Marba. Ethnologue that Kulung is not a dialect of Marba but rather a geographic area in which this people group reside. Their primary religion is unknown. The Bible has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings can be found.

42675

Kun (5,103) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Kun people don't have a translation of the Bible, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings don't exist. Their primary religion is unknown.
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mpg

11393

Kuo (15,000)

The Kuo people live in the Logone Oriental Prefecture. They speak a language called Kuo and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Another name for this people group is the Koh people.

Seventy-five percent of the population practice ethnic religions while twenty-five percent of the people are Christian adherents. There are no known Muslim converts in this people group. Among the Christian adherents, sixty-five percent of the people are Protestant while fifteen percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Ten percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while the last ten percent belong to independent Christian churches. Portions of the Bible have been translated, but the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be found.

42674

Kurumi, Kulfe (2,500)

The Kurumi or Kulfe people live in the Moyen Chari Prefecture just southwest of Lake Iro. They speak a language called Kulfa and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. Seventy-five percent of the people follow indigenous ethnic beliefs while twenty-five percent of the people are Christian adherents. There are no known Muslims among this people group. Seventy percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while nineteen percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Four percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while seven percent are members of independent Christian churches. Multiple agencies are committed to the evangelization of the Kurumi people. A reproducing church movement is active. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be heard.

11394

Kwang (27,000)

The Kwang people live in the Tandjile Prefecture. They speak a language called Kwang and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Two alternate names for this people group include: Kuang and Kwong. Eleven percent of the people practice indigenous religious beliefs while sixteen percent of the population are Muslims. Seventy-three percent of the people are Christian adherents. Forty-five percent of the Christian adherents belong to the Roman Catholic Church while thirty-five percent are Protestants. There is a functioning agency partnership, and a reproducing church movement exists. The Bible has not been translated. Nor has the Jesus Film been reproduced in their language. Gospel recordings do exist.

11395

Lele (45,000)

The Lele people live in the Tandjile Prefecture. They speak a language called Lele and are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are not related to the Lele people in Burkina Faso or in Zaire. Some alternate names for this people groups include: Bashilele, Moanus, and Sabon. Most of the people work as agriculturalists or at daily wage paying jobs.

Fifty-five percent of the population are Muslims while forty-five percent are Christian adherents. Among the Christian adherents, seventy percent of the people are Protestants while twenty-three percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Three percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while two percent belong to independent types of Christian churches. Multiple agencies are involved in trying to reach this people group, and a reproducing church movement has been established. The New Testament has been translated into the Lele language, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

From *The Peoples of Africa* by James Olson

11443

Lutos-Ruto (3,100)

The Lutos-Ruto people (known as the Ruto people on peoplegroups.org) live in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture in Chad. This people group can primarily be found living in the Central African Republic. They speak a language called Lutos and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. Fifty percent of the population practice ethnic religions, and fifty percent are Christian adherents. There are no Muslims in this people group. Forty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while twenty-six percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Thirty percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholics, and finally, four percent are part of independent Christian churches. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is not available. Gospel recordings can be heard.

11396

Maba (329,000)

The Maba people live the towns of Abeche, Am Dam, and Biltine in the Ouaddai and Biltine prefectures. They speak a language called Maba and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. They are an ancient people who converted to Islam during the seventeenth century when an Arab warrior named Abd al-Karim worked with the Maba leaders to overthrow the existing

rulers in the area. He and the Maba rulers formed a new sultanate known as Wadai. The Arabs under Abd al-Karim intermarried with the Maba people and eventually Wadai grew to be one of the most powerful dynasties in the area. During the French conquest, the Wadai dynasty tried to resist colonization efforts, but they failed. The French destroyed the power of the Wadai dynasty and relegated that corner of Chad to a position of low importance in the new colony. The heirs to the sultanate did survive colonization efforts and today hold positions of prominence in their region once again.

The Maba people are 99.96 % Muslim. Their children usually attend Qu'ranic school if they are educated. Boys will work for the fuqura, the Muslim teacher, to pay for their schooling. Abeche is a stopping off place for Muslim clerics that are traveling from other places in West Africa to go to Mecca. As the Muslim clerics come from many different places, they spread the importance of Islam among the peoples. Some pre-Islamic customs also remain and have been blended into the Islamic faith. Most clerics also make charms for the people to protect them from evil spirits. Only .04% of the people are Christian adherents. Sixty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while thirty percent belong to independent Christian churches. Ten percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be found.

Most of the Maba today are subsistence farmers. They live in an area that does not receive much rainfall and has little natural water resources. Most villages have to either walk for miles to get water or dig very deep wells. The men will work in the fields to clear the land and will also take care of what herd animals a family owns. Women will take care of household chores and the children.

Maba society divides people into age classifications starting when boys and girls are circumcised around ages 10 to 12. Boys will marry when they reach their early twenties while most girls marry while still in their teens. Polygamy is permitted and practiced, but each wife has her own house.

From *Muslim Peoples* by Richard Weekes

42676

Mahamid (15,000)

The Mahamid people live in the Batha region of Chad. They speak Chadic Arabic and are part of the Shuwa Arab people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, one hundred percent of the people are Muslims. The New Testament has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts can be heard too.

11398

Mahwa (8,400)

The Mahwa people live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Mawa and are part of the Chadic people cluster. This people group is also sometimes called the Mana or Mawa people. This is one of the least reached people groups. One hundred percent of the

people are Muslims. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is not available. Gospel recordings can be found.

11399

Majera (1,200)

The Majera people live in the town of Bongor and in the village of Dogwea in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They speak a language called Majera and are part of the Chadic people cluster. An alternate name for this people group is Daa. The Majera people are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 80.90 % of the population are Muslim adherents while nineteen percent of the people practice ethnic religions. Only .10% of the people are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups. No ministry tools are available in the Majera language.

42677

Mana (3,376) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Mana people primarily speak a language called Mawa. They may use Shuwa Arabic or Kenga as a secondary language. Their primary religion is Christianity. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

11400

Mangbai (2,400)

The Mangbai people live in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture near the border to Cameroon. They speak a language called Mambai and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Thirty percent of the people practice indigenous religions while twelve percent of the people are Muslims. Fifty-eight percent of the people are Christian adherents which makes Christianity the dominant religion among the Mangbai people. Seventy percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while fifteen percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Ten percent of the Christian adherents are Protestant while five percent belong to independent Christian churches. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings exist.

42678

Mango (107,000)

The Mango people live around the towns of Doba and Bodo in the Logone Oriental Prefecture. They speak a language called Mango and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. This people group is sometimes also called the Doba Mbai or the Mongo people. Nineteen percent of the people practice ethnic religions while fifteen percent of the people are Muslims. Sixty-five percent of the people are Christian adherents which makes Christianity the dominant religion in this people group. Sixty percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while seventeen percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Twenty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while three percent belong to independent Christian churches. Portions

of the Bible have been translated into their language. The Jesus Film is inaccessible, and gospel recordings don't exist.

42679

Marba (197,000)

The Marba live in the Tandjile Prefecture. They are sometimes called the Kulung or Azumeina people. They speak a language called Marba and are part of the Chadic people group. Some of the people are fishermen while others sell fish in the markets. Thirty-three percent of the population still practice their indigenous religious beliefs while one percent of the population have converted to Islam. Sixty-four percent of the people are Christian adherents. Forty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while twenty-five percent are Roman Catholic. Twenty percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups while fifteen percent belong to independent Christian churches. The entire Bible has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film has been reproduced. Gospel recordings can be heard.

11402

Marfa (13,000)

The Marfa people are a subgroup of the Maba people. They live in the Ouaddai Prefecture. They speak a language called Marfa and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. Ninety percent of the Marfa people are Muslims while five percent practice indigenous religions. Five percent of the population are Christian adherents. Eighty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while ten percent are Roman Catholics or belong to other types of Christian groups. There are no ministry tools available to this people group. (For further information about their lifestyle, please refer to the Maba profile above.)

11403

Masa (172,000)

The Masa people live in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They speak a language called Masana and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Forty-five percent of the population follow traditional religions while fifteen percent have become Muslims. Forty percent of the people are Christian adherents. Fifty five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while twenty-five percent are Roman Catholic. Ten percent of the Christian adherents belong to independent Christian churches while ten percent are part of alternative forms of Christian groups. The complete Bible has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is accessible. Gospel recordings can be found.

11404

Masalit (185,000)

The Masalit people live in the Ouaddai Prefecture. They speak a language called Masalit and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. The Masalit people were once known as very fierce warriors who successfully repelled invaders to their territories. They were once a very independent culture and society but have recently begun to adapt certain customs from the surrounding Arab peoples. They converted to Islam in the seventeenth century but have only recently begun to be more orthodox. Most boys will attend Qu'ranic school and be taught by the local faqui or iman. In all, 99.99% of the people are Muslims. Only .01% of the people are Christian adherents. Seventy percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while thirty percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings do exist.

The Masalit people are primarily farmers. Each man will take care of his own fields and wives will have their own fields to produce food for their children. Older children may also be given fields to care for. Individualism is a very strong theme of society which is quite different from most African people groups. When a man marries, he will build a house on his mother-in-law's property and do service for her for a time. The couple will move when the first child is born, or they may choose to stay. Men that have more than one wife will have to make sure that each wife has a separate dwelling place. Divorce is common. Most men remarry but women may choose not to do so because they may have some economic independence.

From *Muslim Peoples* by Richard Weekes

11405

Maslam, Mandage (600)

The Maslam people live in the Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture. They speak a language called Maslam and are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 99.90 % of the people are Muslims while only .10% are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups. There are no available ministry tools.

11406

Massalat (47,000)

The Massalat people may be closely related to the Masalit people. They speak Chadic Arabic and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups, and 99.99% of the people are Muslims. Only .01% of the people are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants. The New Testament has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts can both be heard.

11407

Mawa (7,643) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Mawa people used to speak a language called Muskum, but according to ethnologue, this language is now extinct. Now these speakers use Musgu. The primary religion of the Mawa is unknown. http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mje

11409

Mbara (2,100)

The Mbara people live in the Chari-Baguirmi and Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They speak a language called Mbara and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Seventy-five percent of the population practice indigenous religions while five percent have converted to Islam. Twenty percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among those that profess Christianity, forty percent are Protestant while forty percent are Roman Catholic. Twenty percent belong to other types of Christian groups. There are no ministry tools in the Mbara language.

11412

Mbum (18,000)

The Mbum people are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster and speak a language called Mbum. Some alternate names for this people group include: Buna, Mboum, or Wuna. Sixty percent of the population are Muslims while fifteen percent are animists. Twenty-five percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among those that profess Christianity, seventy percent of the people are Protestants while twenty-two percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while three percent are part of independent Christian churches. The New Testament has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

11413

Medogo (30,000)

The Medogo people live in the Batha and Chari-Baguirmi prefectures. They speak a language called Naba and are part of the Guera-Naba people cluster. They are a subgroup of the Lisi people. The two other subgroups of the Lisi people are the Bilala people and the Kuka people. The Bilala people conquered the Kuka and Medogo people and intermarried with them. Now the three groups have very similar languages and social customs. People from each of the subgroups may still intermarry frequently.

The Medogo people are one of the least reached people groups. They are 99.99% Muslim. Only .01% of the people are Christian adherents. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings do exist.

The Medogo people are primarily farmers and herders. The women will milk the animals so that they can produce dairy products to sell or use for the family. Men will hunt, fish, farm, and engage in trade at the larger market towns. Women will help with some of the agricultural work and may even do some fishing. They do not attend the larger markets, but they may go to the local market.

Girls will live in their mother's hut until their father promises them in marriage, but young boys will go build their own homes so that they can begin to build a life for themselves and take a wife. Polygamy is practiced, and a man may take up to four wives.

11414

Mesme (32,000)

The Mesme people live in the Tandjile Prefecture. They speak a language called Mesme and are part of the Chadic people cluster. An alternate name for this people is Zime. Seventy percent of the people are Christian adherents while thirty percent of the people practice indigenous religions. There are no Muslims in this people group. Seventy percent of the Christian adherents are Protestant while fourteen percent are Roman Catholic. Ten percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups while the remaining six percent attend independent Christian churches. The New Testament has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be heard.

11415

Mesmedje (41,000)

The Mesmedje people live in the Batha Prefecture. They speak a language called Masmaje and are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. They are 99.99 % Muslim. Only .01% of the people are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups. No ministry tools are available in Masmaje.

42680

Migaama (5,256) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Migaama people speak a language called Migaama. Many of the men may also speak Chadian Arabic with some fluency while women may speak it with less proficiency. Some may also speak French as well. About 100 people can read what is written in the Migaama language, and ten people can write the language. Portions of the Bible have been translated into the Migaama language, and gospel recordings have been made. The Jesus Film is unavailable. http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mmy

11416

Miltu (400)

The Miltu live in the Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture. They speak a language called Miltu and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Sixty percent of the population are Muslims while thirty-six percent practice animism. Four percent of the people are Christian adherents, and one hundred percent of the Christian adherents are Protestant. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

11418

Mimi (63,000)

The Mimi people live Northeast of Biltine. They speak Chadian Arabic and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. They are related to the Mima people of Sudan. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 99.09% of the people are Muslims while only .01% are Christian adherents. The remaining .90% of the population practice animistic religions. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups. The Bible has been translated, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts can be heard.

The Mimi people may either be agriculturalists who raise food like millet and other cereals or they may be nomadic herdsman. The area that the Mimi live in is fairly dry with few trees. Thus, the land will not support many animals. Each family might only have a few animals. The nomadic Mimi are often forced to migrate like the neighboring Arab people groups in order to find enough pasture for their herds.

Most of the Mimi villages are rather compact. The men may marry women from different surrounding ethnic groups, but no one will marry someone from the Tama people group.

11419

Mire (2,400)

The Mire people live in the Tandjile Prefecture. They speak a language called Mire and are part of the Chadic people groups. They are one of the least reached people groups. Eighty percent of the people practice indigenous religions while eighteen percent are Muslims. Two percent are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups. The Bible has not been translated into the Mire language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings do not exist.

11420

Mobou (3,028) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Mobou people speak a language called Kwang. Their primary religion is unknown. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

11421

Modgel (3,329) * not listed by Joshua Project*

The Modgel people speak a language called Kwang. Their primary religion is unknown. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

11422

Mogum (9,800)

The Mogum people live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Mogum and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Fifty percent of the people adhere to traditional ethnic

beliefs while twenty percent of the people have converted to Islam. Thirty percent of the people are Christian adherents. Fifty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestant while twenty-five percent are Roman Catholic. Eighteen percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups, and two percent are members of independent Christian churches. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is not available. Gospel recordings cannot be found.

11425

Mourro (unknown) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Mourro people speak a language called Kibet. Their primary religion is Islam. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is not available. Gospel recordings can be found.

11423

Mokoulou (21,000)

The Mokoulou live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Mukulu and are part of the Chadic people groups. Some researchers believe that they are related to the Sara people. Eighty percent of the people practice indigenous religions while five percent are Muslims. Fifteen percent of the people are Christian adherents. Seventy-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while fifteen percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Ten percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic. Portions of the Bible have been translated into the Mukulu language, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can also be found.

The Mokoulou were raided for decades by the northern people groups. They are generally very hostile to the northerners and this has contributed to the internal conflict within Chad. Many of the northern people groups also despise or denigrate the Mokoulou people.

The Mokoulou are primarily farmers who raise millet and other types of crops. They also may hire out as construction workers or other types of day laborers. Some modern conveniences have been coming to the villages. For example, some of the villages will have radios or flashlights to use. Most of the people have very strong family connections and live within a family compound. Most children do not have a chance to attend school because many of the schools are under funded and understaffed. Those that do attend may have to drop out to help their families during the growing season.

11426

Mousgoum, Moulou (39,000)

The Mousgoum people live in the Mayo-Kebbi and Chari-Baguirmi prefectures. They speak a language called Musgu and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Sixty percent of the people practice ethnic religions while seven percent have converted to Islam. Those that practice indigenous religious beliefs adhere to a doctrine that says one god created the world but this god

does not communicate with the normal mortal man. The only way to communicate with the Mousgoum ideal of a creator god is to talk to the spirits of the ancestors. Usually there is one spiritual leader of the village that people will go to when they are sick or when they wish to petition their ancestral spirits. Thirty-three percent of the people are Christian adherents. Sixty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while twenty-five percent of the people belong to independent Christian churches. Five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while ten percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups.

The Mousgoum people are considered to be part of the larger Kirdi people. The Kirdi people are groups that live in Chad that resisted the Fulani people's attempts at domination. They generally live close to mountainous areas because the mountains were good foils for the attacks by the Fulani. They build high mud walls around the village and allowed thorn bushes to grow in the hopes of furthering the defenses of their villages. Each village is usually organized by the family relationships and a link to a common ancestor.

Most of the Mousgoum are farmers who raise food crops but may also raise cotton and indigo to sell. Women will have separate dwelling places from their husbands even though many men only take one wife. Polygamy is allowed but not commonly practiced. Women may raise her own crops to sell so that she can help support herself and her children. Most children will help at home and also help by working in the fields or taking care of animals.

Music is a very important part of Mousgoum life. Many people will sing or play instruments. Songs and music are used in cultural ceremonies.

11427

Mpade (3,000)

The Mpade people live in the Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture. They speak a language called Mpade and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Makari, Shoe, and Malgwe. Twenty percent of the population practice ethnic religions while forty percent have converted to Islam. Forty percent of the people are Christian adherents. Eighty percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while twelve percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while three percent belong to independent Christian churches. There are no ministry tools available in the Mpade language.

11429

Mubi, Moubi (56,000)

The Mubi people live in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Mubi and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Seventy-five percent of the people have converted to Islam while twenty-five percent are Christian adherents. Sixty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while twenty-two percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Ten percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while the remaining three percent belong to independent Christian churches. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

11430

Mundang (254,000)

The Mundang people live in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They speak a language called Mundang and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Twenty-three percent of the people practice ethnic religions while ten percent have converted to Islam. Sixty-five percent of the population are Christian adherents. Fifty-six percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while seventeen percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Ten percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic, and the remaining seventeen percent attend independent Christian churches. The complete Bible has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings can also be heard.

11431

Musgu (209,723) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Musgu people speak a language called Musgu. Their primary religion is not known. The Bible has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings can be found.

11432

Nancere, Nanjere (113,000)

The Nancere people live in the Tandjile Prefecture. They speak a language called Nancere and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Forty percent of the people practice indigenous religions while sixty percent of the population are Christian adherents. There are no Muslims in this people group. Sixty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while twenty-two percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic, and eight percent go to independent Christian churches. The complete Bible has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film has not been reproduced for them. Gospel recordings can also be found.

11433

Ndam (11,000)

The Ndam people live in the Tandjile Prefecture. They speak a language called Ndam and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Two alternate names for this people group include: Dam and Guli. They are one of the least reached people groups. Seventy percent of the population have converted to Islam while 29.90 % of the people still adhere to traditional religious beliefs. Only .10% of the people are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be heard.

11434

Ngam (69,000)

The Ngam people live in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture. They speak a language called Ngam and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. Two alternate names for this people include: Ngama and Sarngam. Thirty percent of the people adhere to indigenous religious beliefs while seventy percent of the people have become Christian adherents. Fifty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while fourteen percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Twenty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while the remaining six percent attend independent Christian churches. The New Testament has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is not available. Gospel recordings exist.

11435

Ngete (17,000)

The Ngete people live in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They speak a language called Ngete and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Fifty percent of the people continue to practice the religions of their ancestors while two percent have converted to Islam. Forty-eight percent of the people are Christian adherents. Fifty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while seventeen percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Twenty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholics while three percent attend independent Christian churches. No ministry tools are available in their language.

11436

Nielim (6,157) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Nielim people speak a language called Niellim. Their primary religion is not known. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

11437

North Mofu (16,718) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The North Mofu speak a language called North Mofu. Their primary religion is unknown. The Bible has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be found.

11438

Nzakmbay (24,000)

The Nzakmbay live in and around the town of Baibokoum in the Logone Oriental Prefecture, which is near the Cameroon border. They speak a language called Nzakmbay and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Two alternate names for this people group include: Gonge and Nzak Mbai. Fifty-five percent of the people still practice the animistic religion of their ancestors while forty-five percent of the population have become Christian adherents. There are no Muslims in this people group. Sixty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while sixteen percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Twenty percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic, and the remaining four percent attend independent Christian churches. The New Testament has been translated into their language, and gospel recordings have been made. The Jesus Film is not available.

11439

Pana (1,300)

The Pana people live in Makele village. They speak a language called Pana and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Three alternate names for this people group include: Bana, Phana, and Kai Pai. Fifteen percent of the people still adhere to the traditional ethnic religions while forty-three percent have converted to Islam. Forty-two percent of the population have become Christian adherents. Among those Christian adherents, seventy-five percent are Roman Catholic while eighteen percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while two percent go to independent Christian churches. Portions of the Bible have been translated into their language, and gospel recordings exist. The Jesus Film is not accessible.

11441

Peve (39,000)

The Peve people live around Pala, Lere, and Lame in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They may also be found living in Cameroon. They speak a language called Peve and are part of the Chadic peoples cluster. Forty percent of the people practice ethnic religions while sixty percent of the people have decided to become Christian adherents. There are no Muslims. Sixty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while twenty percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Fifteen percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic. The remaining five percent attend independent Christian churches. The New Testament has been translated into their language, and gospel recordings can be found. The Jesus Film is not available.

11442

Runga (34,000)

The Runga live around Haraze-Mangueigne and Goz-Beida in the Slamat and Ouaddai prefectures which lie near the border of the Central African Republic. They speak a language called Runga and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster.

The Runga are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, there are no known Christian adherents. In the 1600's, many of the Runga began to convert to Islam. Today eighty percent of the people are Muslim while the remaining twenty percent still practice the traditional ethnic religion of their forefathers. Even among those that have converted to Islam, mysticism is still an important part of their spiritual beliefs. Most are Sunni Muslims who have an interest in Sufism. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

Most of the Runga live in small villages and are farmers. The men and women may both work in a field, but the men will do the more stringent work such a clearing an area to prepare for planting. The crops may consist of millet and other types of staple foods for the family to consume. Women are responsible for raising the children and providing the meals for the family.

Polygamy is acceptable, and men will try to marry in their young adulthood. Initially, the man will live in the bride's family compound for two years before moving to his own hut. Each subsequent wife must have her own dwelling place for herself and her children. Being the first wife means you have a higher social status and more power in the family compound.

11445

Saba (1,700)

The Saba live around Melfi in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Saba and are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 99.7% of the people are Muslim. Only .30% of the people are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

11446

Sango (30,000)

The Sango people live in Southern Chad. They speak a language called Sango and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Forty-five percent of the population still adhere to their ancestral religious beliefs while fifty-five percent have become Christian adherents. There are no Muslim converts. Sixty percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while twenty-five percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Ten percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants, and the remaining five percent attend independent Christian churches. The complete Bible has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings can also be found.

Sara—The Sara people include many subgroups that have been listed below by their PoPID numbers. The Sara people are thought to have originally migrated from the Nile River Valley centuries ago as they sought to escape the mounting raids by neighboring Arab peoples. Their very name Sara may have meant “sons of ra.” Today the Sara people live in South Chad. They have some of the more fertile land in Chad and produce much of the agricultural produce for Chad's economy. Until the rise of the Northern government, they also obtained many positions in the Chadian government. In fact, Tombalbaye was from the Sara ethnic group. The Sara people were able to initially control the government because many of the people had been educated by the French colonial government and had either volunteered or been conscripted into the French colonial forces during World War II. Because of the history of slave raids by the northern Arab people groups, there is much distrust and animosity between the Southern Sara and the northern people groups. In the past, women would go to elaborate lengths to make themselves unappealing to slavers. They would insert round plates in their lips in order to elongate their mouths. (Please see picture section for an example of this.) This cultural practice is no longer as common.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sara_people

11448

Sara Majingai-Ngama, Sar (290,000)

The Sara Majingai-Ngama or Sar people speak a language called Sar. They live around Sarh, Koumra, and Moissala in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture. They belong to the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. Fourteen percent of the people adhere to their animistic beliefs while eighteen percent of the people have converted to Islam. Sixty-six percent of the people are Christian adherents. Among those Christian adherents, fifty-five percent are Protestants while eighteen percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Fifteen percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic, and the remaining twelve percent belong to independent Christian denominations. The New Testament has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings can also be heard.

11447

Sara Ngambai (987,000)

The Sara Ngambai live in Bebedjia, Gore, Pala, and also are centered around Moundou in the Logone, Mayo-Kebbi, and Logone Oriental prefectures. They speak a language called Ngambay and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. Twenty-six percent of the population practice indigenous ethnic religions while twenty percent are Muslims. Fifty percent of the population are Christian adherents. Fifty percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while twenty-one percent belong to other types of Christian groups. Twenty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic, and the remaining four percent attend independent Christian churches. The complete Bible has been translated, and the Jesus Film is accessible. Gospel recordings can also be found.

11449

Sara Mbai (138,000)

The Sara Mbai people live around Moissala in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture. They speak a language called Mbay and are part of the Sara-Bagirmi people cluster. Thirteen percent of the people still practice ethnic religions while four percent of the population have become Muslim. Eighty-one percent of the population are Christian adherents. Fifty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while fifteen percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Twenty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while the remaining five percent attend independent Christian churches. The complete Bible has been translated, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings exist.

11450

Sarwa (2,800)

The Sarwa people live around Bousso and the Chari River in the Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture. They speak a language Sarua and are part of the Chadic people groups. Three alternate names for this people group include: Sarua, Tchevi, and Sharwa. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 99.60% of the people are Muslims. Only .40% of the people

are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants. There are no ministry tools available for this people group.

11456

Shibne (12,000) *listed by Joshua Project as the Somrai people*

The Shibne people live in the Tandjile Prefecture. They speak a language called Somrai and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Thirty-five percent of the population practice ethnic religions while sixty-five percent are Christian adherents. Fifty percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholics while ten percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Thirty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while the remaining five percent go to independent Christian churches. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings do exist.

46397

Sila (2,551) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Sila people speak a language called Daju or Dar Sila. Most will also speak Chadian Arabic. Their primary religion is Islam. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be found.

11454

Sinyar, Shamyia (16,000)

The Sinyar people live around Goz-Beida in the Ouaddai Prefecture. They speak a language called Sinyar and part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups because one hundred percent of the population are Muslims. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

The Sinyar people are sometimes considered to be part of the Tama people. The Sinyar are usually farmers and herders. The area that they live in has little rain so they must use a lot of fertilizer which they get from the animals that they herd. They also hunt wild game and produce dairy products to trade at the local markets. Many of the Sinyar people are leaving their villages to look for work in the cities as clerks or teachers when they can because of the poverty level in the farming villages.

The Sinyar people live in villages where one man has the most power. This man will answer to a high official of the territory. Most of the villages are fairly small and houses are especially built so that they will keep out wild animals like lions. Usually there are no public schools in the Sinyar area. Boys may attend Qu'ranic school, and wealthy parents will attempt to send their children overseas to get further education.

11455

Sokoro, Tunjur (8,600)

The Sokoro people live around Melfi and also live from Gogmi to Badanga in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Sokoro and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Fifty percent of the people are Muslims while forty-five percent follow traditional ethnic religions. Only five percent of the people are Christian adherents. Ninety percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while five percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. The remaining five percent of the Christian adherents belong to independent Christian churches. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

46398

Surbakhal (10,000)

The Surbakhal people live in the Ouaddai Prefecture near Adre, Hadjer, Hadid, and Alacha. They speak a language called Surbakhal and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 99.99% of the people are Muslims. Only .01% of the population are Christian adherents. All of the Christian adherents are Protestants. There are no ministry tools available in the Surbakhal language.

Tama—This covers a number of subgroups of people including one group that bears the Tama name. The subgroups include the Abu Sharib, the Kibet, the Mararit, the Sungor, the Tama, and the Erenga. This information applies to all of the groups in general. The Tama are usually farmers and herders. The area that they live in has little rain so they must use a lot of fertilizer which they get from the animals that they herd. They also hunt wild game and produce dairy products to trade at the local markets. Many of the Tama people are leaving their villages to look for work in the cities as clerks or teachers when they can because of the poverty level in the farming villages.

The Tama people live in villages where one man has the most power. This man will answer to a high official of the territory. Most of the villages are fairly small and houses are especially built so that they will keep out wild animals like lions. Usually there are no public schools in the Tama area. Boys may attend Qu'ranic school, and wealthy parents will attempt to send their children overseas to get further education.

42662

Abu Sharib (43,000) *Abou Charib on www.peoplegroups.org *

The Abu Sharib people speak a language called Mararit. They are a subgroup of the larger Tama people group. The Abu Sharib usually live in the Biltine and Ouaddai prefectures near the border of Libya and Sudan in the northern part of Chad.

The Abu Sharib are one of the least reached people groups. They are one hundred percent Muslim, but many practice a mixture of animism and Islam. Witchcraft and sorcery are used. There are no known believers and no ministry tools are currently available in their own language. Christian radio programs do not usually reach the area where the Abu Sharib live.

11383

Kibet (39,000)

The Kibet live in the Salamat and Ouaddai prefectures. They speak a language called Kibet and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, one hundred percent of the people are Muslims. Many of the people mix animistic beliefs with their Islamic faith. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings do exist.

11401

Mararit (24,000)

The Mararit people live in the towns of Am Zoer, Adre, Mabrone and Canton in the Biltine and Ouaddai prefectures. They speak a language called Mararit and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 99.97% of the population are Muslims. Only .03% of the people are Christian adherents. All of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings cannot be found.

11457

Sungor, Asungor (37,000)

The Sungor people live in the Ouaddai Prefecture near Adre. They speak a language called Assangori and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. The Sungor are one of the least reached people groups. They are 99.98% Muslim. Only .02% are Christian adherents, and one hundred percent of them are Protestants. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

11458

Tama (99,000)

The Tama people speak Chadian Arabic and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. One hundred percent of the population are Muslims. The New Testament has been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is available. Gospel recordings can also be heard.

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Tama, Erenga (47,000)

The Erenga people live in the Biltine Prefecture near Guereda. They speak a language called Tama and are part of the Ouaddai-Fur people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. They are 99.99% Muslim. Only .01% of the population have converted to Christianity. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings do exist.

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Taram (700)

The Taram people live in the Guera Prefecture near Melfi and the Tamki village. They speak a language called Tamki and are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. One hundred percent of the population adhere to Islam. There are no ministry tools available in the Tamki language.

11459

Tana (30,453) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Tana people speak a language called Taino. Their primary religion is Christianity. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

11460

Teda (45,000) *listed by Joshua Project as Tuba, Teda*

The Teda people live in the Tibesti Prefecture. They usually live in the Tibesti Mountains. They speak a language called Tedaga and are part of the Kanuri-Saharan people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Tebu, Tibbu, Todaga, Toubou, Tuda, Tebou, Toda, Todga, Tubu, or Tudaga. They are one of the least reached people groups because one hundred percent of the population are Muslims. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

The Teda are very fierce desert dwellers who live as nomads but may sometimes settle in villages for part of the year. Their diet consists of the date palm, meat that they hunt, and the milk from their animals. Sometimes they will grow small gardens if they settle in an area. They are known as strong warriors, and in their culture revenge killing and retribution are honorable. Women may even carry daggers, and men will not interfere in women's fights. In the past, they were caravan raiders who collected goods and kidnapped people to sell as slaves.

Men may practice polygamy but rarely do. Bride prices are usually fairly high. Families travel together in groups. Usually the oldest male leads the group.

11461

Tobanga (39,000)

The Tobanga people live in the Tandjile Prefecture near Lai and Deressia. They speak a language called Tobanga and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Forty percent of the people adhere to traditional ethnic religions while fifty-five percent of the people are Christian adherents. Sixty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants, and twenty percent belong to other type of Christian groups. Ten percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic, and the remaining five percent belong to independent Christian churches. The New

Testament has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be found.

11462

Torom (11,000)

The Torom people live in the Salamat Prefecture. They speak a language called Torom and are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 99.05% of the population are Muslims while .90% of the people practice indigenous religions. Only .30% are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

11465

Tuburi, Tupuri (144,000)

The Tuburi people live in the Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture. They speak a language called Tupuri and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Twenty-eight percent of the population practice indigenous religions while two percent of the people have converted to Islam. Seventy percent of the people are Christian adherents. Fifty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while fifteen percent are part of other types of Christian groups. Twenty-five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholic while the remaining five percent attend independent Christian churches. The complete Bible was translated in 2005, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

11463

Tumak (40,000)

The Tumak people live in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture. They speak a language called Tumak and are part of the Chadic people cluster. Twenty percent of the population practice indigenous religions while eighty percent of the people have become Christian adherents. Seventy-five percent of the Christian adherents are Roman Catholics while four percent attend independent Christian churches. Eighteen percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while the remaining three percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. The New Testament has been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings can be found.

11464

Tunya (3,600)

The Tunya people live in the Moyen-Chari Prefecture. They speak a language called Tunia and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Eighty percent of the people are Muslims while twenty percent are Christian adherents. Seventy percent of the Christian adherents are Protestants while eighteen percent belong to alternative types of Christian groups. Another ten percent of the Christian adherents attend independent Christian churches while the

remaining three percent are Roman Catholic. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is inaccessible. Gospel recordings can be found.

46399

Ubi (1,600)

The Ubi people live around the Oubi village in the Guera Prefecture. They speak a language called Ubi and are part of the Chadic people cluster. They are one of the least reached people groups because one hundred percent of the population are Muslims. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

11467

Vale (998) *not listed by Joshua Project*

The Vale people speak a language called Vale. Their primary religion is unknown. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

11470

Zaghawa, Zeghawa (118,000)

The Zaghawa people live around Lake Fitri in the Batha Prefecture. The current government has many officials from the Zaghawa people group. The Zaghawa people call themselves the Beri people. They speak a language called Zaghawa and are part of the Kanuri-Saharan people cluster. Some alternate names for this people group include: Awlad Mana, Zeghawa, Soghaua, and Zoghaua.

The Zaghawa are predominantly Sunni Muslims. In fact, there are no known Christian adherents or evangelicals. Five percent of the population still practice ethnic religions. In fact, people are very afraid of seeing the “evil eye.” Babies are protected from evil by covering their faces. Most towns and villages have a mosque and Muslim teachers. There is no mission agency commitment to this people group. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and the Jesus Film is unavailable. Gospel recordings exist.

Most people are farmers and herders. Women may go on long treks into the bush looking for the proper herbs. Some of the men become traders and travel for long distances in order to find items that are not readily available in their own area.

<http://www.global12project.com/2004/profiles/clusters/8029.html>

11356

Zan Gula (5,800)

The Zan Gula live around Chinguil in the Melfi Prefecture. They speak a language called Zan Gula and are part of the Adamawa-Ubangi people cluster. Most also speak Chadian Arabic. They are one of the least reached people groups. In fact, 60.90 % of the population are Muslim while 39% of the people practice ethnic religions. Only .10% of the population are Christian adherents. One hundred percent of the Christian adherents belong to alternative types of Christian groups. No ministry tools are available in this language.

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and Churches should pray for and respond to the opportunities for evangelism and church starting among the followers of traditional religion and among the unreached people groups. Operation World states there are more unreached peoples in Chad than in any other African country. Among these unreached peoples are the Saharan peoples, the Naba, The 19 small groups in the Guera Mountains, The Ouaddai peoples (Muslim), The Chari-Bagirmi, the Arabs, the nomadic Mbororo Fulbe, and the N'Djamena. Christian believers often struggle to leave their old customs which may have involved a belief in witchcraft or fetishes.
2. Evangelical Christians and Churches should seek to provide Scriptures and the Jesus Film to the many people groups who do not yet have access to these resources.
3. Evangelical Christians and Churches should pray increasing freedom of religion for the peoples of Chad.
4. Evangelical Christians should pray for and seek to achieve greater peace between the people in Southern Chad and the Muslim northern peoples.
5. Evangelical Christians and Churches should cooperate with local Christians to train local church leadership for the churches. This objective can be reached by helping existing schools while at the same time starting new training methods in Chad
6. Evangelical Christians and Churches should seek avenues by which they can supply more evangelistic and training workers in Chad
7. Evangelical Christians and Churches should develop more effective means to witness to Muslims
8. Evangelical Christians and Churches should participate in the many opportunities for humanitarian aid in Chad. This aid should be offered not only to Chadians but also to refugees who are fleeing the worsening situation in the Darfur region of Sudan. Medical missionaries and Bible teachers are also desperately needed. Medical care is expensive and scarce in Chad.
9. Evangelical Christians and Churches should respond to the need of evangelism and church starting among the Muslim peoples, especially in the North.
10. Translators are needed to help bring God's word to the 200 ethnic groups. Bible teachers are needed to help teach pastors and lay people God's Word because many of the Christians cannot read the Bible in their own language.

Pictures



This picture is of a Sara woman from 1910. She deliberately made her lips deformed this way to make herself unattractive to slave raiders. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sara_people

