

# UUPG

THE TOP UNENGAGED UNREACHED  
PEOPLE GROUPS OF EAST ASIA



vol. 4

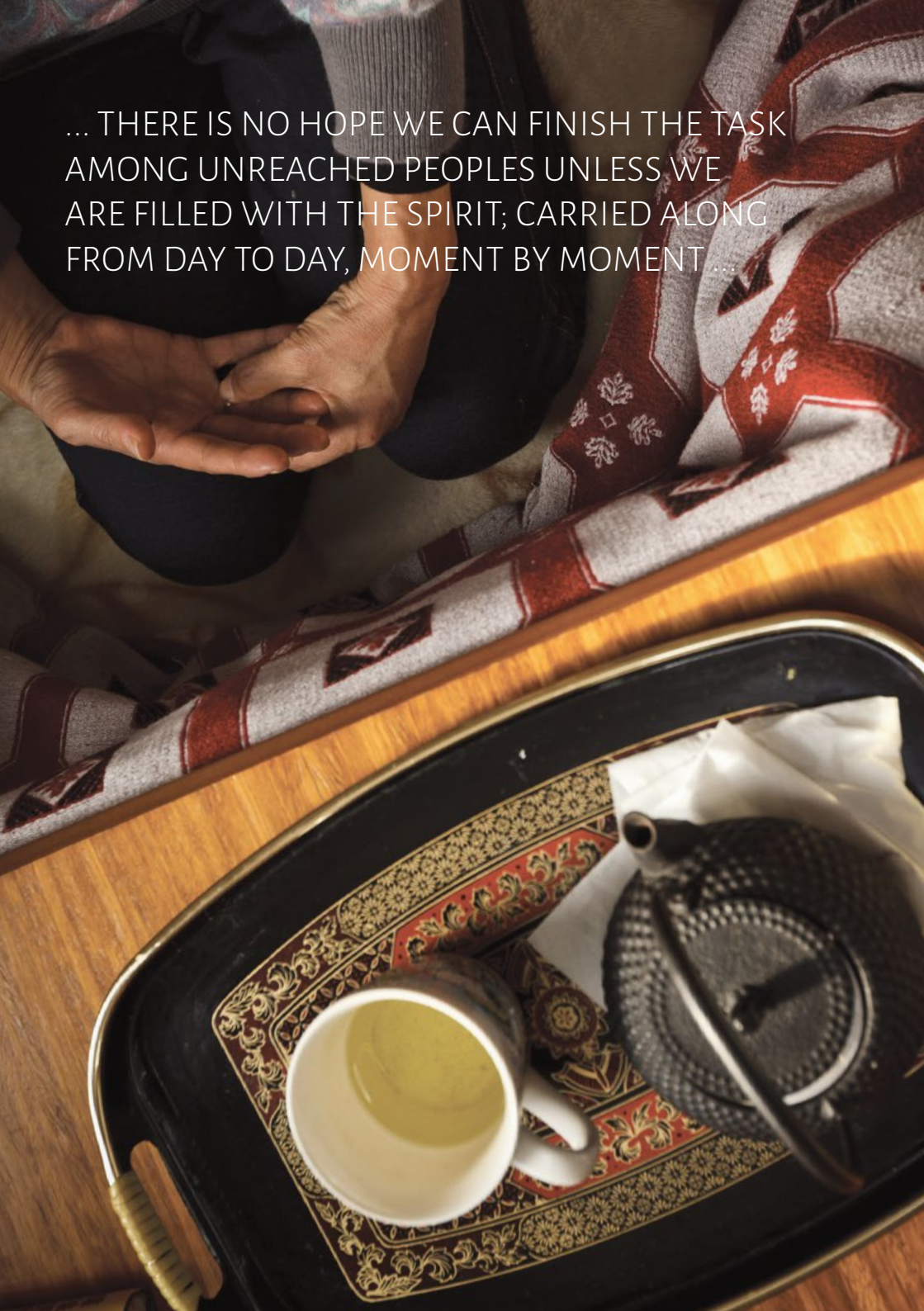
“A VAST MULTITUDE FROM EVERY NATION,  
TRIBE, PEOPLE, AND LANGUAGE ...”





INTRODUCTION	04
ALXA MONGOL	06
AZHE	08
BAONUO (BAIKU)	09
SOUTHERN DALI LOLO (ENIPU)	10
DIGAO	11
DZALAKHA	12
E PEOPLE	13
ERSU	14
GA MONG	15
THE HUI DIASPORA	16
JONE TIBETAN	18
LABA	19
LAWU	20
LESU	22
LIMIN	23
LINGHUA	24
WESTERN LUOLUOPO	25
LUOWU	26
LUPANSHUI MIAO	27
MASHAN MIAO	28
MJUNIANG	29
MO	30
MONGOLS OF HENAN COUNTY	31
NGHARI TIBETAN	32
PINGDI YAO	34
SHUIXI NOSU	35
SICHUAN MONGOL	36
TUSU	37
WALANGCHUNG	38
EASTERN XIANGXI MIAO	40
WESTERN XIBE	42
XIJIMA	43
XINPING LALU	44
YANGHUANG	46
YOUNUO	47
EAST ASIA MAP	48
MORE UUPGS	50

... THERE IS NO HOPE WE CAN FINISH THE TASK  
AMONG UNREACHED PEOPLES UNLESS WE  
ARE FILLED WITH THE SPIRIT; CARRIED ALONG  
FROM DAY TO DAY, MOMENT BY MOMENT...





Greetings in the glorious and awesome name of Jesus Christ! There is a beautiful picture in Revelation 7:9-10 (HCSB), which says, **“After this I looked, and there was a vast multitude from every nation, tribe, people, and language, which no one could number, standing before the throne and before the Lamb. They were robed in white with palm branches in their hands. And they cried out in a loud voice: ‘Salvation belongs to our God, who is seated on the throne, and to the Lamb!’”** There are approximately 17,000 people groups throughout the world, and God deserves honor, glory and praise from every single one of them. From this group, there are nearly 3,000 people groups globally who do not have a sustainable gospel presence. Most of this group will be born, live out their lives and die without ever hearing the gospel! **A small remnant of this group, specifically 218 unengaged unreached people groups (UUPGs) from East Asia, representing a population of six million, have yet to hear about the love, truth and saving power of Jesus Christ.**

Since we first began publishing these East Asia UUPG booklets five years ago, we have witnessed 78 UUPGs engaged with an evangelism and church planting strategy. This fourth volume is being produced in order to continue to press the needs of these remaining UUPGs upon the church of Jesus Christ, so that they will ramp up their support – praying, giving, going and sending for the

sake of the gospel. However, there is no hope we can finish the task among unreached peoples unless we are filled with the Spirit; carried along from day to day, moment by moment, and from enterprise to enterprise with the wonder-working power of the Spirit of God.

In the book “Southern Baptists and Their Far Eastern Missions” it says, **“Power, not the limited power of the dollar, power not simply of large numbers of workers, power not of more complex organization, but power from above; power which is promised and which needs to be appropriated by each of us individually, that is our sorest need.”**

It has been said of A.B. Earle that he traveled more than 325,000 miles in the United States and Canada over the course of 50 years; he preached 19,780 times and over 150,000 persons professed faith in Jesus Christ. Earle depended entirely on the Holy Spirit’s power to win souls to Christ. UUPGs like the Pingdi Yao, Shuixi Nosu, Laba, Mashan Miao and Wenma Zhuang are dependent upon your prayers so that strongholds of opposition will be broken and the Spirit’s empowerment will compel messengers of the gospel to go beyond borders of restriction and resistance to bring eternity to each and every heart! Join us in lifting up these UUPGs who are precious in God’s sight!

Advancing the vision,  
Steve Ellis, Affinity Group Leader

## PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ **The main Alxa town is Bayan Hot, which means “city of wealth” in Mongolian. Pray many Alxa Mongolians will discover the wealth of abundant life in Christ.**
- ❖ **The Alxa Mongols love to sing, often telling stories through their songs. Pray for the gospel to be sung in the villages where they live.**
- ❖ **Though overlooked by many, the Alxa Mongols are not forgotten by God. Pray the gospel seed will produce a great harvest among the Alxa.**





## ALXA MONGOL



POPULATION  
**29,000**

PRIMARY LANGUAGE  
**KALMYK**

COUNTRY  
**CHINA**

Living in and around the Gobi Desert in the southwestern part of Inner Mongolia, China, is an isolated people group called the Alxa (Ah-la-shan) Mongols.

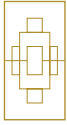
Their current and historical identity is built upon their Islamic faith. Though surrounded by Buddhism, atheism and communism, they remain dedicated to Islam. Their beliefs create a barrier between them and other Mongolians.

The Alxa Mongols rely on camels for survival. With an estimated 200,000 camels in the region, the animals outnumber the Alxa people eight to one! Camel milk is used for cheese, butter, yogurt, ice cream and beverages.

With a population around 29,000, the Alxa Mongols are one of the smallest Muslim people groups within China and there are no known Christians among them. Though the Bible exists in their language, few have ever heard the gospel. Because of their social and religious isolation, they may be one of the most difficult people groups to reach in all of China.



## AZHE



Like most Yi people, the Azhe (Ah-jeh) celebrate the Torch Festival. As the name implies, it is a time when bonfires are lit and people carry torches to light their path. The majority of them have never heard that God's Word is a lamp for their feet and a light for their path because there are no Bible translations or evangelistic materials in their language.

The 80,000 Azhe people live in the southern part of Mi Le County in China's Yunnan Province. Mostly farmers, they grow corn and tobacco.

Their worldview centers around animistic beliefs, so many of their holidays, sacrifices and religious activities revolve around the spirit world. They chant and make sacrifices to spirits to gain an edge over the spirits they believe inhabit various parts of creation.

In the past, there have been some churches started among these people, but cults have swept through the area and torn apart most of the groups.

God's church will prevail, and a remnant of believers still exists among the Azhe. These believers continue to grow, study and be discipled.



POPULATION

**80,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**AZHE**



### PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ Pray for gospel seeds sown among the Azhe to quickly take root lest the seeds be snatched away.
- ❖ Pray believers will not be fooled by local cults but will be strengthened in their faith.
- ❖ Pray many Azhe hearts will burn with the truth of the gospel and will take this truth to neighboring villages.



## BAONUO (BAIKU)



Isolated by their remote location along the border of China's Guizhou Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, most of the 33,500 Baonuo (Baow-nwoh) have never heard of eternal life through Christ.

The Baonuo are commonly known as the Baiku or White Trousers Yao. Legends say a neighboring tribal chief sent troops to wipe out the Baonuo. The Baonuo escaped into the mountains and were trapped. When an old man showed the people a path down the cliff to safety, the Baonuo king slapped his knees in joy, leaving bloody prints on his torn pants. The king died from his battle wounds, so to remember his heroic fight to protect his people, Baonuo men wear white pants cut off at the knees with red stripes sewn on to resemble handprints.

Tourists occasionally visit the Baonuo, fascinated by their interesting customs. It is reported that a small number of Baonuo believe in Christ and some gospel recordings exist in their language. But the majority of Baonuo remain in darkness, worshipping their ancestors and appeasing evil spirits.



POPULATION  
**33,500**

COUNTRY  
**CHINA**

PRIMARY LANGUAGE  
**BU-NAO-BUNU**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray the Baonuo will hunger for the Lord and will receive the gospel with joy.
  - ❖ Pray God will use Baonuo believers to create art depicting Bible stories to help share the gospel in other villages.
  - ❖ Pray testimonies and Bible stories will be expressed clearly in their language and that churches will multiply themselves until every Baonuo has a chance to know Jesus.

## SOUTHERN DALI LOLO (ENIPU)



The 23,000 Southern Dali Lolo (Dah-lee Low-low) of China's Yunnan Province have never heard about God's great love for them.

In order to maintain their cultural distinctiveness, many Southern Dali Lolo have moved further into the mountains, removing themselves from the Han Chinese influence. They maintain a strong oral culture, passing on their history and genealogy by telling stories and reciting long lists of names.

Superstition plays a major role in the lives of the Southern Dali Lolo. They believe that after a person dies, the soul of that person roams the earth for three years. Magic formulas are used to keep the soul fixed within an effigy. The effigy is placed in a box or under the roof of the house. When three years have passed, the family destroys the effigy, exhumes and cremates the body and places the ashes in an urn.

There are no gospel materials available to the Southern Dali Lolo. They continue to live isolated from people and separated from God.



POPULATION

**23,000**

COUNTRY

**CHINA**

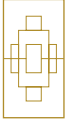
PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**LOLOPO**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray the Southern Dali Lolo people will discover the God who knows them and desires to call them His own.
  - ❖ Pray these people will be set free from the superstitions that bind them and that they will find freedom in Jesus.
  - ❖ Pray they will hear the gospel in a way they understand and that many will come to know the love of Christ. Pray they will begin to tell God's story to each new generation.

# DIGAO



Digao (Dee-gow) is just one of many names used for the 30,500 Phula- or Sani-speaking people who have yet to hear of God's salvation through Jesus Christ.

The Digao are farmers, many of whom live in mixed villages with Han Chinese or other minority peoples.

In the past, the entrances to Digao villages were marked with carved images of birds and the sun or the moon with a guardian eagle that had been blessed by the local shaman.

Today the Digao continue to live in fear of evil spirits and the elderly still consult a shaman regarding spiritual matters. They often offer blood sacrifices of chickens, as well as fruit or other food, to the spirits. Ancestor worship is common among the Digao of all ages – they hold ceremonies throughout the year to honor their forefathers.

The Digao desperately need the love of Christ to set them free.



POPULATION  
**30,500**

— □ —

COUNTRY  
**CHINA**

— □ —

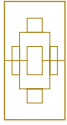
PRIMARY LANGUAGE  
**MANDARIN CHINESE**



## PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ Pray the Digao will find freedom in Christ and will consult only the living God for spiritual matters.
- ❖ Pray every Digao will have the chance to hear about Jesus, the perfect sacrifice whose blood was shed for them, and that many will believe.
- ❖ Pray Christians will be burdened for the Digao people and that they will plant, water and gather the harvest – forming reproducing churches that will go and do the same.

# DZALAKHA



In a remote area along the upper course of the Khlongchu River live the Dzalakha (Za-la-ca) people of Bhutan. All of Bhutan is economically poor, but the Dzalakha are especially impoverished. It has been said that stepping onto the highlands where the Dzalakha live is like stepping back into medieval times.

There are more than 23,500 Dzalakha people and no known Christians among them. Like the majority of Bhutanese people, the Dzalakha have followed Tibetan Buddhism for over 1,000 years. Buddhist teachers from neighboring regions of Tibet, Nepal and India have visited over the centuries and strengthened the Dzalakha people's ties to Buddhism.

The Dzalakha people believe that one cannot separate being Dzalakha from being Buddhist, and their traditions are deeply steeped in their Buddhist heritage.

Reaching the Dzalakha is complicated by the fact that the kingdom of Bhutan has traditionally been very closed to outsiders. Bhutan has formal diplomatic relations with few nations and visitors to the country must travel with a government-approved tour guide and pay \$200 per day during their stay. Only citizens of Bangladesh and India can easily travel to Bhutan.



POPULATION  
**23,500**

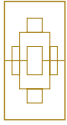
COUNTRY  
**BHUTAN**

PRIMARY LANGUAGE  
**DZALAKHA**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray the Dzalakha people will have an opportunity to hear about the Savior who died for their sins.
  - ❖ Pray for God to send believers to this desolate place and that it may be known as the place of God's delight. (Isaiah 62:4)
  - ❖ As people come to faith, pray a church fellowship will begin in this remote area.

## E PEOPLE



“Men and women are toiling without a Bible, without a Sunday, without a prayer, without songs of praise. They have rulers without justice and righteousness; homes without peace; marriage without sanctity; young men and women without ideals and enthusiasm; little children without purity, without innocence; mothers without wisdom or self control; poverty without relief or sympathy; sickness without skillful help or tender care; sorrow and crime without a remedy; and worst of all, death without Christ.”

This quote by Whitfield Guinness, a missionary doctor to China in the early 20th century, sums up the 37,000 E (Uh) people of China’s Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, among whom Christianity still has not been established.

They are generally animists and polytheists who also worship their ancestors – but some worship nothing at all. With no Bible in their language, no *JESUS* film, no radio broadcasts or audio recordings, the E greatly need to hear the gospel in their heart language.



POPULATION

**37,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



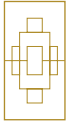
PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**E**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray God’s Spirit will come to the E, separating truth from lies and turning many to Christ to be saved.
  - ❖ Pray the E people will come together to worship God – that a song of praise will fill their hearts and will be sung loudly until all have heard.
  - ❖ Pray for materials to be available in the E’s heart language and that Christians who live near the E people will establish bridges of trust that will link the E people to Christ.

## ERSU



Spread across seven counties in the southern part of China's Sichuan Province live 39,500 Ersu (Ar-soo) who have never heard of Jesus.

The Ersu consider themselves Tibetan Buddhist, but are largely nominal in their religious beliefs. There are very few Buddhist temples among them.

With an unusual pictographic script, whose origin has perplexed linguistic scholars, the Ersu language has been of great interest to many. It is composed of three dialects, each with significant differences. Despite their distinct culture and language, the Ersu have not remained homogeneous. Influenced by the minority cultures around them, those living among the Tibetans are called Tibetans and those living among the Lisu are referred to as Lisu.

In the early 1900s, neighboring minority groups were evangelized, but no converts were recorded among the Ersu. In fact, no known church exists among them because the Ersu have never heard the gospel. Despite outsiders' interest in their language, the Ersu remain without a witness among them.



POPULATION
<b>39,500</b>
— □ —
COUNTRY
<b>CHINA</b>
— □ —
PRIMARY LANGUAGE
<b>ERSU</b>



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray God would raise up a church that would adopt these people as their UPG.
  - ❖ Pray Ersu men would lead the work to reach their own people.
  - ❖ Pray that where idols once stood, God will now be worshiped.

## GA MONG



For more than 1,000 years the Ga Mong (Gah Mohng) people have lived in villages across Guizhou Province in southern China. Hundreds of years ago, the Ga Mong wielded power across the region as they battled to defend their land rights. Now they are marginalized and powerless. Beautiful Guizhou is covered with velvety green fields and mountains, but economically it is one of the poorest provinces in China and the Ga Mong are an impoverished people.

They adhere to no specific religion, but all Ga Mong people worship their ancestors. Every home has an altar where they make offerings and pray to the ancestors and family spirits. The Ga Mong people consider any action that may offend the ancestors a serious offense that could bring disaster on a household.

There are no known Christians among the 57,500 Ga Mong. Some neighboring people groups have small clusters of Christians among them, but most Ga Mong have never heard the gospel or met a believer.



POPULATION

**57,500**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**CHUANQIANDIAN CLUSTER MIAO**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray for the light of the gospel to spread into this dark and neglected place.
  - ❖ Pray believers from strong churches in China will embrace the Ga Mong and have a burden to reach them with the gospel.
  - ❖ Pray the Ga Mong people will place their faith in the One who “gives strength to the weary and strengthens the powerless” (Isaiah 40:29 HCSB).





## THE HUI DIASPORA



### COUNTRIES & POPULATIONS

<b>TAIWAN</b>	<b>27,500</b>
<b>SINGAPORE</b>	<b>17,500</b>
<b>MYANMAR</b>	<b>133,000</b>
<b>THAILAND</b>	<b>82,000</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>15,500</b>



PRIMARY LANGUAGE  
**MANDARIN CHINESE**

### PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ Pray the Hui will find their true identities in Christ and not in their ethnicity.
- ❖ Pray the Hui people will have the opportunity to hear the gospel – despite how restrictive their host countries may be.
- ❖ Pray for similar-culture Christians to be burdened to reach the Hui in ways they can understand and accept.

For updates and prayer requests:  
[Pray4Hui.com](http://Pray4Hui.com)

The Hui (Hway) people descended from Arab and Persian merchants and traders who traveled to China in the seventh century and intermarried with local Chinese and Mongolians.

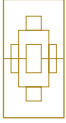
The Hui people are spread out among many countries, including Taiwan, Singapore, Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia. They have the reputation of being honest, hardworking and successful businessmen.

Though the Hui culturally appear to be Chinese, they are set apart by their Islamic faith. The majority of Hui are Sunni Muslims. There is a saying – to be Hui is to be Muslim. Their ethnic identity is deeply blended with their religious practices.

There are a few churches among the Hui but less than 1 percent have heard the good news of Jesus. Gospel inroads to this group are particularly challenging because they believe that if they follow Jesus they will no longer be Hui.



## JONE TIBETAN



On the eastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau live 136,000 Jone (Joh-nee) Tibetans whose Buddhist traditions separate them from the knowledge of Christ. They have lived in the area for more than 600 years.

Their language is related to Khampa Tibetan and other dialects in the area. Many younger students are learning Chinese and Amdo Tibetan, but the elderly still primarily speak Jone Tibetan. No Bible exists in their language.

Jone was an independent kingdom until 1928, when a Chinese general seized their lands and the ruling Jone prince was forced to step down. Jone princes were chosen by succession, traditionally serving also as lama of the Jone monastery, which once housed nearly 4,000 monks and included 172 buildings. Today, no princes reign and no strong religious sites remain.

About 200 Jone Tibetan Christians are reported to live northwest of Jone, where a church was built in 1997. It is said that a family sold their television and a woman sold her hair to help pay the church construction fees. But today, little evidence remains of Christian work among the Jone Tibetans.



POPULATION

**136,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**CHONI**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray Chinese believers living in Jone areas will begin sharing the gospel with their neighbors.
  - ❖ Pray for the hearts of the Jone Tibetans to eagerly respond to Scripture and that the gospel will spread through their lands.
  - ❖ Pray believers will once again lay all they have before the Lord – for His glory and for His use.

## LABA



Squeezed into tiny villages scattered throughout the western part of China's Guizhou Province are a people group known as the Loba (Lah-bah). They number about 264,000, most of whom have never heard the gospel.

Although they speak Mandarin, the Loba see themselves as separate from Han Chinese.

The Loba may have descended from Han Chinese soldiers sent to Guizhou to fight the Miao. After the wars ended, the soldiers settled down with local Miao wives and gradually forgot their Han roots, taking on their own unique ethnic identity.

Today, the Loba share many characteristics with their Miao neighbors. They worship the spirits of their ancestors and have been known to sacrifice cows, believing their ancestors would eat the meat in the afterlife.

Many of the Loba's Miao neighbors are believers, and the gospel has reached a small group of Loba. Those in surrounding villages have heard that their neighbors follow Christ, but see it as something only for the literate, not for the majority of Loba who can't read or write.



POPULATION

**264,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**MANDARIN CHINESE**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray the Loba will become discontent with the offerings to their ancestors and will long for the one true God.
  - ❖ Pray God will raise up teams of believers with a vision for starting churches in every Loba village.
  - ❖ Pray God will speak His truth into the hearts of the illiterate and they will know that they too can worship Him.

# LAWU



POPULATION  
**27,000**

PRIMARY LANGUAGE  
**XISHANBA LALO**

COUNTRY  
**CHINA**

The majestic Ailao Mountains of China's Yunnan Province are home to various people groups, including the Lawu (Lah-woo). Most of the Lawu have never heard the good news of Jesus Christ.

For hundreds of years, the Lawu have been animists, polytheists and ancestor worshippers. In the second month of their lunar calendar, it is traditional for them to hold a festival to worship the dragon god. Villagers gather and try to appease the dragon they believe is responsible for rainfall and other natural events. They hope their worship will prevent floods and droughts.

Only a few believers exist among the Lawu. They need strength and perseverance to take the message of hope to neighboring villages.

Creative ways to live and work among the Lawu and other people groups are being developed. The desire is for Christians to cross cultures and take the message of salvation to the thousands of Lawu who still need to hear.

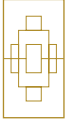
## PRAYER STARTERS

- ✦ **Pray the day will come when many Lawu will worship Jesus with all their heart, soul, mind and strength.**
- ✦ **Pray the Lawu will worship the one true God and will understand that He alone has power over nature.**
- ❖ **Ask God to establish His church among the Lawu people so thousands more will hear the gospel of Jesus Christ.**





## LESU



The Lesu (Lay-soo), commonly referred to as mountain people, are known as the poorest people group among the Yi. Most are farmers with little or no education, and they live so high in the mountains that they are separated from accessible communities. The majority of their 20,000 people live in 100 different villages scattered throughout China's Yunnan Province, and they communicate with outsiders using Mandarin.

The Lesu are primarily animists and worship the mountain god. They try to appease this god by offering sacrifices to him during the annual Mountain Sacrifice Festival. On this day, the Lesu are not allowed to work in their fields for fear that the mountain god will be offended.

The Lesu are unevangelized and unreached with a mere one-tenth of 1 percent being Christian. They have yet to hear the good news because they don't have Bibles in their language, and few Christian workers have visited the region.



POPULATION

**20,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

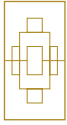
**EASTERN NISU**



### PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ Pray that the Lesu will come to know the one true living God.
- ❖ Pray they will know the One who created the mountain they worship.
- ❖ Pray that God will be glorified among the Lesu in all the villages where they dwell.

## LIMIN



Nestled in China's Guizhou Province are nearly 102,000 Limin (Lee-meen). The Limin are known for being good businessmen and they also enjoy writing romantic poetry – but they have never heard of God's great love for them.

They call themselves Li and, although they speak the local Guizhou dialect of Mandarin Chinese and dress in clothing nearly indistinguishable from that of the neighboring Miao people, the Limin consider themselves a distinct ethnic group.

Some Limin engage in spirit and ancestor worship, as the neighboring people groups do, but most claim no religious belief system at all.

It is reported that several Limin Christians are scattered throughout western Guizhou, and that two Limin evangelists sought to share Christ with their own people in 1999. When they were not well received, they went to the neighboring Buyi, where their gospel efforts resulted in about 300 new believers.

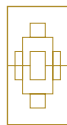


POPULATION
<b>102,000</b>
— □ —
COUNTRY
<b>CHINA</b>
— □ —
PRIMARY LANGUAGE
<b>MANDARIN CHINESE</b>



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Ask God to send local believers to share His truth with the Limin people. Pray He will give them ways to share the gospel that help the Limin not only see Christ but also realize their great need for Him.
  - ❖ Pray the Limin will welcome those who bring the gospel to them and will be fertile ground for the seeds planted.
  - ❖ Pray Limin people will come in contact with believers who “live their life in a manner worthy of the gospel of Christ” (Philippians 1:27 HCSB), thus creating a hunger and thirst to know Christ.

## LINGHUA



The northeastern part of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, is home to 26,000 Linghua (Ling-hwa) people. Living in crowded mountainous areas far removed from civilization, they labor on sparse land where farming is difficult. Water travels from the nearest river or stream via bamboo pipes – yet the living water has yet to reach these people. No known believers exist among them.

Most of the Linghua practice ancestor worship. Though many in China do not consider this to be a religion, it does influence the way they think spiritually.

Prior to 1949 Guangxi was one of the most neglected regions in China. At that time, transportation was nearly impossible because there were so few roads. Evangelism was made even more difficult because there were so many tribes in the area, each with their own language. It is estimated that the gospel has been shared with only 7 percent of the Linghua people.

Because many of the Linghua speak Chinese, materials are available to help them grow in a relationship with Christ – but how can they believe without first hearing?



POPULATION
<b>26,000</b>
— □ —
COUNTRY
<b>CHINA</b>
— □ —
PRIMARY LANGUAGE
<b>UNDETERMINED</b>



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray for the beautiful feet that will carry the gospel to the Linghua people.
  - ❖ Pray the Linghua people will worship Father God, and no one else.
  - ❖ Just as the water travels into the Linghua community, ask that gospel inroads will be made – not only to quench their spiritual thirst but also to connect them with other believers.



## WESTERN LUOLUOPO



Historically, fighting among the Yi clans was frequent and yielded countless casualties. With little ammunition, battle was often hand-to-hand combat, and a truce required the mediation of a third party. Today, the Western Luoluopo (Lwoh-lwoh-poh) are still in need of a mediator – the one Mediator who can reconcile them with God.

The 23,000 Western Luoluopo can be found in the mountains of China's Yunnan Province, Dali County. Their language, a form of Tibeto-Burman, has no written form and is so different from other Yi people group languages that the Western Luoluopo can't even communicate with them. No portion of the Bible is available to them, and there are few, if any, gospel recordings in their language.

With little knowledge of a creator God, the Western Luoluopo are animists who worship the spirits of animate and inanimate things. Ancestor worship is common, with several ceremonies held each year to worship their ancestors. There are no known believers among the Western Luoluopo.



POPULATION

**23,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**TIBETO-BURMAN**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray for translators to heed the call to translate the Bible for the Western Luoluopo and for God's Word and the Holy Spirit to convict and save them.
  - ❖ Pray the Western Luoluopo will understand that the creator God knows them and calls them by name. Pray they will search for Him and find Him.
  - ❖ Pray for Chinese believers of other ethnic groups to overcome any cultural barriers in order to take the gospel to the Western Luoluopo.

## LUOWU



Scattered among the mountains of China's Yunnan Province are 30,500 Luowu (Lwoh-woo) people who have never heard the gospel message.

Young Luowu people often use a matchmaker to find a suitable mate. The wedding ceremony lasts for three days and involves giving gifts to the bride's family. On the final day, the bride's family blows a long horn called a suona, and she is allowed to enter the home of her groom, signifying that they are married.

The Luowu's main festival is the Torch Festival. They believe a beautiful Luowu girl was in love with a young man named A'long. Many other suitors wanted to marry the girl and one of them even threatened her village if she didn't consent to marrying him. To avoid marrying a man she didn't love, she jumped into a fire. The Torch Festival is a day to remember the story of sacrificial love with singing and dancing.

The Luowu believe in many gods and live in fear of evil spirits who want to kill or destroy them. Although some gospel recordings have been made in their language, most Luowu still have not heard the name of Jesus.



POPULATION

**30,500**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**WUSA NASU**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray the Luowu will know Jesus, the One who gave His life as the ultimate sacrifice for them.
  - ❖ Pray Chinese believers will seek out the Luowu and share the gospel with them.
  - ❖ Pray the Luowu will know that God wants to save them – not destroy them.

## LUPANSHUI MIAO



The 65,000 Lupanshui Miao (Lyoo-pahn-shway Meeow) people of China's Guizhou Province live in physical isolation and spiritual darkness.

Before migrating to Guizhou, they lived in China's Hunan Province, where they learned to speak Xiang – a language radically different from that of the surrounding Miao people. Because of the language barrier, when many in the area were hearing the gospel and turning to Christ, the Lupanshui Miao weren't able to understand the news of salvation, and have yet to hear about the love of God.

The search for a better life has pushed many young people to move to the cities to look for work. Influenced by Chinese and communist culture, many Lupanshui Miao youth have abandoned the animism their parents and grandparents practice and have become atheists. They are people in desperate need of the gospel to set them free from the bondage of sin.



POPULATION

**65,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**XIANG CHINESE**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ The Lupanshui remain extremely isolated because they live in places very difficult to reach. Pray God will send people there to proclaim the good news of Jesus Christ.
  - ❖ Pray a church in the city of Liupanshui will look beyond their walls and reach this people group for Christ.
  - ❖ For the few believers among them, ask that God will mature them in their faith, strengthen their work and give them a burden for the lost.

# MASHAN MIAO



In the early 1900s, when American missionary William Clifton Dodd encountered the Mashan Miao (Mah-shahn Meeow) minority people group, he wrote, "It was a Christless land that we passed through. A man can endure a few days of absolute heathenism if he has a few Christian companions. But to foot it for a thousand miles without any sight or sound giving any evidence of anything Christian ... this is to enter the land of darkness..."

The Miao have endured a long history of Chinese brutality. In 1800, a vast Chinese army attempted to completely exterminate the Miao. An estimated 500,000 Miao were killed, forcing the survivors to flee to more remote and mountainous regions. The Miao scattered and formed a variety of languages and customs within their villages.

Each of the four main Miao groups practices ethnic religions and animism. Their social and community structures are very exclusive, which creates an additional barrier to the gospel. Only 200 known believers live among 217,000 Mashan Miao. There is only one known church and a few gospel audio recordings in dialects they can understand.



POPULATION  
**217,000**

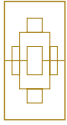
COUNTRY  
**CHINA**

PRIMARY LANGUAGE  
**WESTERN MASHAN HMONG**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray that the one existing church among these people will grow in maturity. These believers came to know the Lord in the 1990s, but the gospel has not spread any further than this village of 200 people.
  - ❖ Pray that people who leave the village to work in China's coastal cities will have a chance to hear and receive the gospel and will boldly proclaim it when they return to the village for Chinese New Year.
  - ❖ Pray for more sowers of the gospel among the Mashan Miao people.

# MJUNIANG



The Mjuniang (JooH-nee-ah) people live on the steep mountainsides at the intersection of southern China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Guizhou Province and Hunan Province. Many of their villages are in the shadow of intricate drum towers with many tiers of upturned eaves that are almost synonymous with Chinese architecture.

Although the Mjuniang are a Miao minority people group, they live close to the Dong people and speak their language. The Dong once expelled the Mjuniang and forced them to build their own village. However, after the Dong had three years of poor harvests, they believed their exclusion of the Mjuniang was the cause of their misfortune, so they made peace with them.

Sadly, most of the 102,000 Mjuniang people have never heard of Jesus. They are an animistic people who worship spirits and ancestors. They trust the village shamans to guide them in sacrifices and rituals in order to subdue the anger of these spirits. As an unreached people group, they live a life of fear because they have no knowledge of the One who created them and offers perfect love.



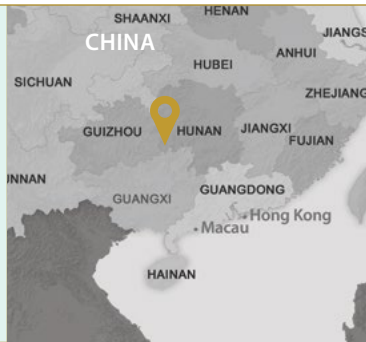
POPULATION  
**102,000**

— □ —

COUNTRY  
**CHINA**

— □ —

PRIMARY LANGUAGE  
**CAO MIAO**



## PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ God knows exactly who the Mjuniang people are. Pray they will find their acceptance and identity in Him alone.
- ❖ Pray that people in every Mjuniang village will turn to God and worship Him together.
- ❖ Pray that the Mjuniang will become discontent with a life of fear and will search until they find salvation in the One who says, "Fear not, for I am with you" (Isaiah 41:10 NKJV).

## MO



The nearly 25,000 Mo (Moh) of China's southern Guizhou Province are largely a forgotten people who live in fear of demons and without the knowledge of Jesus' saving power.

Their rural villages, located in Dushan County and Jia Liang Township of Libo County, suffer from scarce water sources. Some walk several hours to obtain water for their families and their crops of rice, cotton, tobacco, silk and hemp. Despite hardships, they enjoy entertaining guests and often welcome them with a pillow cake made of sweet rice.

They follow a variety of religions, including Buddhism and Taoism, but without any temples for worship. Pan Gu is said to be the father of all Buyi-related peoples, and some Mo believe he is the one to pray to for an abundant harvest. Some have ancestral altars in their homes and leave offerings in the village for other spirits.

There are no known Christian materials in their language, but it is reported that a Mo church was planted in 1995, and since then, a small number of Mo have come to Christ.



POPULATION

**25,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

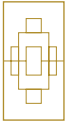
**MAK**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray that the Mo will welcome Christ into their lives and will worship Him alone.
  - ❖ Pray that the small number of Mo believers will be trained, encouraged and sent out to reach the surrounding villages.
  - ❖ Pray God will open the eyes of the Mo so they will know that He alone is the Lord of the harvest. Ask that their fears will be dispelled because they have entered into God's kingdom.

## MONGOLS OF HENAN COUNTY

In the 1200s, the Mongols controlled the largest empire in the history of the world. Now, approximately 75 percent of the world's Mongols comprise one of China's official minority groups.



The Mongols of Henan County in China's Qinghai Province are from the tribes of the Oirat. In 1958, the Oirat language was forbidden and Mongols were forced to speak Tibetan. Their Oirat-speaking communities broke apart and they scattered throughout Henan County. Today, those 33,500 Mongols speak Amdo Tibetan and have adopted a few Tibetan cultural practices, but they've kept their traditions of dress and architecture and celebration of the Mongolian New Year.

For thousands of years, Mongols have been known for raising sheep, racing horses and living in gers across the grasslands. Like many grassland people, the Mongols of Henan County are outgoing people who like to tell jokes and laugh.

Like the Tibetans they live among, the Mongol hearts are very hard soil. They are strong Tibetan Buddhists with no known Christians among them. Although gospel materials exist, many of them have never heard about Jesus Christ.



POPULATION

**33,500**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**AMDO TIBETAN**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray that the Mongols of Henan County will see their need for a savior and call out to Jesus.
  - ❖ Pray that near-culture believers will heed the Holy Spirit's calling to endure the hardships necessary to bring the truth of Jesus to this tribe of Mongols.
  - ❖ Pray that a multiplying church will be started among the Mongols of Henan County.

# NGHARI TIBETAN



POPULATION

**68,000**

PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**TIBETAN**

COUNTRY

**CHINA**

Nghari Prefecture (Nah-ruh) is in the western part of the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. It covers approximately one-fourth of Tibet and has the lowest population density in China. The 68,000 Nghari Tibetans live only in this part of China.

Tibetans consider religion as highly important and it maintains a deep influence over all aspects of their lives. Most Nghari adhere to Tibetan Buddhism.

People flock to Nghari's Mt. Kailash, a holy place for Hindus, Buddhists and other religions. It is believed that one circle around the mountain (32 miles) can atone for a lifetime of sins. They also revere Tibet's Lake Manasarovar, the highest freshwater lake in the world. They believe it is a holy lake and that bathing in it or drinking its water purifies sins. Many have never heard that only Jesus has the power to wash away sins.

God is moving in this area of Tibet. Christians recently traveled to this area and shared the gospel with Nghari Tibetans who had never heard of Jesus.



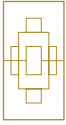
## PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ **Please pray that the Nghari people residing on Mt. Kailash, “the mountain of God,” would come to know the God who created the mountain.**
- ❖ **Pray more local Christians will make the hard choice to relocate in order to start churches among the people of Nghari.**
- ❖ **Pray that the Nghari Tibetans will come to know the only One who can truly cleanse them from their sins.**





# PINGDI YAO



The Yao of the Lowlands, known as the Pingdi Yao (Peeng-dee Yaow), live in the lowlands of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. They have assimilated into the cultures of other people groups living in the region. Most of the younger Pingdi Yao have lost their mother tongue and now speak Mandarin or the local trade language. Those under the age of 40 have likely received an elementary level education. Pingdi Yao who pursue a college degree usually move to larger cities for better employment opportunities.

For hundreds of years, the Pingdi Yao have lived and died without hearing the good news of Jesus Christ. Today, more than 1.5 million Pingdi Yao need to hear that God sent His Son to save them. Bibles are not available in their Xiang language, and evangelistic and discipleship materials have yet to be developed in their trade language.



POPULATION  
**1,500,000**

COUNTRY  
**CHINA**

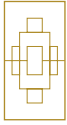
PRIMARY LANGUAGE  
**XIANG CHINESE**



## PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ Pray that God will call national believers to live among the Pingdi Yao to begin sowing gospel seeds and making disciples. Pray that healthy, indigenous churches will begin and grow in each village where they live.
- ❖ Pray that the young people who live in larger cities will hear the gospel, believe, and then have a burden to share their new faith with relatives and friends in their home villages.
- ❖ Pray that evangelistic and discipleship materials will be developed in the local trade language.

## SHUIXI NOSU



The 318,000 Shuixi Nosu (Shway-shee Noh-soo) in Guizhou Province are trapped in spiritual bondage and rely on shamans to perform rituals to protect them from demons and ghosts. They try to appease a variety of spirits to bring a sense of peace and happiness to their communities. They have knowledge of creator God but are unaware of His power over the demon world and the salvation He offers them in Christ.

Several Shuixi Nosu first heard the gospel 100 years ago when a missionary named Samuel Pollard traveled to their area. More recently, some have heard the gospel from a neighboring minority group called the Miao. Five thousand Shuixi Nosu responded to the gospel and professed Christ as Lord and Savior. However, many who have heard the truth have not received Christ, and many thousands have yet to hear.



POPULATION

**318,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**WUSA NASU**



### PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ Pray that the faith of Shuixi Nosu believers will be dynamic rather than stagnant, alive rather than inherited, and outward focused rather than inward focused.
- ❖ Pray for the influence of strong believers among neighboring groups to greatly impact the Shuixi Nosu in a positive way.
- ❖ Pray that existing believers will receive solid biblical training in the areas of evangelism, church planting, marriage and family dynamics.

## SICHUAN MONGOL



Transportation is difficult in the southwest part of China's Sichuan Province. Paved roads are a rare commodity, and as a result, the gospel has been slow to reach the remote villages where more than 29,000 Sichuan Mongols live. Trails to their villages are steep, rocky and often covered with the mud they use to make their homes. As farmers, most Sichuan Mongols are too poor to own any type of vehicle.

Today, local cultural and linguistic influences have begun to usurp their Mongolian culture, acculturating them into the dominant Han society. Even though many no longer speak their native language or wear their traditional ethnic clothes, they strongly identify themselves as Mongols.

They believe in spirits and have a loose affiliation with Buddhism. When someone dies, they call a priest to perform a ceremony to send the spirit through a series of intermediate stops back to Inner Mongolia, their original homeland. Most Mongols of Sichuan have never heard Jesus' name.

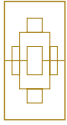


POPULATION
<b>29,000</b>
— □ —
COUNTRY
<b>CHINA</b>
— □ —
PRIMARY LANGUAGE
<b>PERIPHERAL MONGOLIAN</b>



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray for near-culture believers to travel to these remote villages in order to gain many opportunities to share Christ with Sichuan Mongols.
  - ❖ Pray that the Mongols of Sichuan will find their true identity in Christ and will proudly stand up for Him.
  - ❖ Pray that a multiplying church will be started among the Mongols of Sichuan and that the gospel will travel from village to village until all have heard.

## TUSU



More than 43,000 people in China's Yunnan Province call themselves Tu or Tusu (Too-soo), and throughout 1,300 years of their history, the Tusu people have lived and died without knowledge of the good news of Christ.

The Tusu practice polytheism, animism and ancestor worship. They also take part in an annual ceremonial washing to cleanse themselves from sins committed during the previous year.

This people group should not be confused with the Tu nationality of Qinghai Province.

Some Christian churches exist among the neighboring Han and Bai peoples, but the Tusu remain unreached due to little contact with the gospel. Currently, there are only a handful of known Christians among the Tusu people.



POPULATION

**43,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**XISHANBA LALO**



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray that the Tusu will let go of false religions and will give their hearts, souls and minds to the One who died to cleanse them from all their sins.
  - ❖ Pray that God will stir the hearts of the nearby Han and Bai believers to take the gospel to the Tusu.
  - ❖ Pray for the gospel to come in such power that entire villages turn to Christ.



## PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ Pray for courageous people who are willing to brave the long journey to bring the gospel to the Walung people.
- ❖ The Walung have struggled with their source of income. Pray they will find their treasure in Christ.
- ❖ Pray the Lord will provide skilled workers to translate the gospel and *JESUS* film into the Walungge language.

## WALANGCHUNG



POPULATION  
**21,000**

PRIMARY LANGUAGE  
**WALUNGGE**

COUNTRY  
**NEPAL**

The Walangchung (Wah-lung-chung), or Walung, are an unreached and unengaged people group because reaching them is not for the faint of heart or faint of foot.

The Walung live in the Taplejung District in eastern Nepal. Their villages are in a protected conservation area that requires a \$600 trekking permit in order to enter. People with a permit must first fly from Kathmandu, drive eight hours the next day, and then endure a three to five day hike to reach the nearest Walung village.

The Walung people, now numbering around 21,000, are thought to have migrated to Nepal from Tibet hundreds of years ago. For years, the Walung were tradesmen between Tibet, Nepal and India. Sadly, the Walung's primary source of income diminished with the advent of modern roads, so many migrated to other communities for job opportunities.

The Walung are Tibetan Buddhists. There are no known churches and only two believers among them. The Bible has not been translated into their language, and there are no known recordings of the gospel in their language.



## EASTERN XIANGXI MIAO



POPULATION

**123,000**

PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**EASTERN XIANGXI MIAO**

COUNTRY

**CHINA**

The Eastern Xiangxi Miao live at the farthest northeastern corner of the Miao populations and have built their villages high upon the mountains.

The Xiangxi Miao are farmers who raise silkworms or grow crops including rice and mulberries. They love to spin, weave, embroider and make colorful paper cuts. As far back as the 10th century, they were fierce fighters, defending their people against marauding forces. Even through hundreds of years of heavy oppression, the Xiangxi Miao have maintained their cultural identity.

As animists, they idolize spirits they believe inhabit trees and mountains. A special ceremony is performed once a year to honor the god of the door by sacrificing a pig and spreading its blood on the doorposts. They also worship Pan Hu, believed to be their dragon-dog ancestor.

They love to celebrate festivals by singing, dancing, beating a large drum and playing the suona. But only a few believers exist among the Eastern Xiangxi Miao. Without the knowledge of the saving grace of Jesus, the Eastern Xiangxi Miao will never sing and dance in heaven.



### PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ **Pray the Holy Spirit will work through Chinese missionaries committed to sharing the gospel and starting indigenous churches among this people group.**
- ❖ **Pray the Eastern Xiangxi Miao will become fierce defenders of the gospel.**
- ❖ **Pray their singing and dancing will become celebrations of new life in Christ.**





## WESTERN XIBE



More than 200 years ago, a Manchu garrison of 3,000 men was sent from eastern China to the far western province of Xinjiang to rule on behalf of the emperor. Today, the Western Xibe (She-buh), now numbering 35,000, are the descendants of those people and continue to live in Xinjiang, on the border with Kazakhstan, an area known for ethnic unrest and predominantly Muslim culture.

Although they border foreign nations, the Western Xibe have preserved their distinct language, clothing and houses. Even though they are surrounded by Muslim groups, they still adhere largely to shamanism, Tibetan Buddhism or polytheism. Recently, however, a few of the Xibe have become believers in Jesus Christ. Despite having a written language, they do not have a Bible and only a few audio Bible stories are available in their language.



POPULATION
<b>35,000</b>
— □ —
COUNTRY
<b>CHINA</b>
— □ —
PRIMARY LANGUAGE
<b>XIBE</b>



- PRAYER STARTERS**
- ❖ Pray for national workers to be so burdened for the Western Xibe that they will travel to western China to proclaim the gospel, baptize and make disciples.
  - ❖ Pray that the Western Xibe will know Jehovah-Nissi – The Lord is their Banner – and that they will be identified in Him and rescued by Him.
  - ❖ Pray that the few Western Xibe believers will not grow weary as they sow gospel seeds among their own people.

## XIJIMA

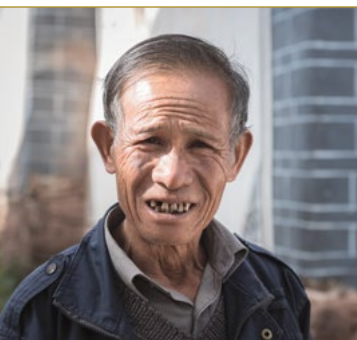


The 42,000 Xijima (Shee-jee-mah) of Yunxian County in China's Yunnan Province are a Yi subgroup and one of the least reached with the gospel.

Since the 18th century, the Xijima culture and language have been swallowed up by the dominant Han influence. Only certain dances, festivals and religious practices remain to distinguish them as a separate people group. Their language is nearly extinct, with only a handful of the elderly still able to speak it. The younger generations speak Mandarin Chinese.

Even their ancestor worship is closely related to that of the Han. Although some have also adopted Daoist religious practices, most Xijima are basically nonreligious. This is especially true for the younger generation, which views many of the religious practices as backward or foolish.

Despite the fact that numerous Bibles, recordings and other Christian literature are available in their language, no known believers or churches exist among the Mandarin-speaking Xijima.



POPULATION

**42,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**MANDARIN CHINESE**



### PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ Pray the younger generation Xijima will come into contact with Christians as they leave home to study. Pray that they will receive new life in Christ and will take the gospel back to their home villages.
- ❖ Pray the forgotten Xijima will know they are never forgotten by God.
- ❖ Pray many Mandarin-speaking believers will be compelled to go to the Xijima people to share the good news with them.



## XINPING LALU



POPULATION

**53,000**

PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**XISHANBA LALO**

COUNTRY

**CHINA**

In the Ailao Mountains, just outside the city of Yuxi in China's Yunnan Province, more than 53,000 Xiping Lalo (Sheen-peeng Lah-loo) live separated from the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Officially considered a Yi minority, the Xiping Lalo maintain a strong cultural and linguistic identity distinct from other Yi peoples. Music plays an important role in the Xiping community. They hold an annual singing competition, and the triumphant man and woman are considered the most eligible marriage partners in the community.

The Lalo are polytheists who worship many gods, ghosts, demons and spirits. They believe a person's character determines whether he becomes a good or a bad spirit after death. Currently, only 25 percent of the Xiping Lalo have heard the good news, and less than 1 percent believe in Christ.

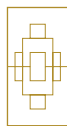
Some gospel recordings exist in their language, and a few Christians from neighboring minorities have sought to share Christ with the Xiping Lalo. These efforts have resulted in 150 believers and two small churches, but thousands of Xiping Lalo have yet to hear about Jesus.



### PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ **Pray the Xiping Lalo will one day write songs to worship the one true God.**
- ❖ **Pray the Xiping Lalo will realize that the worship of other gods, spirits, demons and ghosts does not satisfy their inner needs. Pray they will find peace, joy and forgiveness in Christ.**
- ❖ **Ask God to strengthen the believers among the Xiping Lalo, to multiply the churches and raise up new generations of worshippers.**

## YANGHUANG



Before 1990, the Yanghuang (Yahng-hwahng) were not an official people group in China. They were simply part of a list called *Undetermined Minorities*. Today the 57,000 Yanghuang people have their own name but live unaware of the God who has always known them.

Hidden away in the hills of China's southern Guizhou Province, their villages are among other people groups in the area. As a result, most Yanghuang are multilingual, speaking Chinese or Bouyei in addition to their native tongue.

Because the Yanghuang people have great language skills and a nearby Mo church exists, it is possible for them to hear the gospel through radio broadcasts or local evangelistic efforts. Yet, the Yanghuang continue in the darkness of polytheism and animism.

They believe spirits and deities control their lives and must be appeased in order for them to succeed. Performing proper rituals with sacrifices and offerings to these spirits is considered necessary to avoid disaster, illness or death. They desperately need to know the One who will set them free.



POPULATION

**57,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

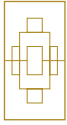
**T'EN**



### PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ Pray that a hunger for the truth will drive the Yanghuang to search for God. As they search, pray for radio broadcasts, gospel materials and evangelists to be easily discovered, quickly understood and joyfully accepted.
- ❖ Pray for believers to come to these hills to share the gospel, disciple believers, form churches and train the local Christians to do the same.
- ❖ Pray God will use their language skills to send them out with “truth like a belt around their waist, righteousness like armor on their chest” (Ephesians 6:14 HCSB).

## YOUNUO



The 24,000 Younuo (Yoh-nwoh) people of China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region are one of several Red Yao groups, none of which speak the same language. The Younuo speak a Western Hmongic (Miao) language.

The Younuo women of Huangluo Village cut their hair when they reach marrying age (around 16-18), and because they never cut their hair again, that village is called The First Village of Long Hair Under Heaven. It is reported that they hold a world record for long hair.

Mostly farmers, they worship various gods and spirits, including the dragon spirit Zaj Laug who they believe controls the weather and water and appears as a rainbow.

They also believe that long ago, flood waters rose and covered the earth all the way to heaven. But when men awakened the thunder god with a loud gong, he rescued them by ending the flood.

No Christian materials are available in their language, and there are no known believers.



POPULATION

**24,000**



COUNTRY

**CHINA**



PRIMARY LANGUAGE

**YOUNUO BUNU**



### PRAYER STARTERS

- ❖ Pray the Younuo will long to know the one true God who commands the oceans and who gave the rainbow as a sign of His covenant.
- ❖ Pray God's call will be heard by believers throughout China, and they will willingly go to these isolated villages to share the gospel in an understandable way.
- ❖ Pray God will start a multiplying church among the Younuo that will spread gospel seeds throughout Longsheng County.



# EAST ASIA







★ Capital Cities

PROVINCE NAME

• Province Capital

AUTONOMOUS REGION

• Municipality\*

• Special Administrative Region

AI-CHAM : CHINA ❖ AINU : JAPAN ❖ AINU : CHINA ❖ ALING : CHINA ❖ ALU : LAOS ❖ ALU : CHINA  
ANI : CHINA ❖ A'OU : CHINA ❖ APU : CHINA ❖ ASAHEI : CHINA ❖ NORTHERN AWU : CHINA  
LIPING BAHENG : CHINA ❖ BEIDONGNUO : CHINA ❖ BOGOL : CHINA ❖ BOLOZI : CHINA  
BONAN : CHINA ❖ TONGREN BONAN : CHINA ❖ BUGAN : CHINA ❖ BUNAN : CHINA  
BURYAT : UZBEKISTAN ❖ BUYANG : CHINA ❖ CHANGPAO : CHINA ❖ CHESU : CHINA  
WESTERN DAUR : CHINA ❖ DARANG DENG : CHINA ❖ GEMAN DENG : CHINA ❖ DIANBAO : CHINA  
DIAO : CHINA DOUPO : CHINA ❖ DOYA : BHUTAN ❖ WESTERN GAISU : CHINA ❖ GAO : CHINA  
GELAO : VIETNAM ❖ GESU : CHINA ❖ GUAIGUN : CHINA ❖ GYASUMDOBA : NEPAL ❖ HAGEI : CHINA  
HAKKA : FRENCH GUIANA ❖ HAKKA : GUYANA ❖ HAKKA : PERU ❖ HAN CHINESE : BANGLADESH  
HAN CHINESE : PAKISTAN ❖ HAN CHINESE : SRI LANKA ❖ HAN CHINESE : ZIMBABWE  
HAN CHINESE : BAHAMAS ❖ HAN CHINESE : UZBEKISTAN ❖ HAN CHINESE : GREECE  
HAN CHINESE : BOTSWANA ❖ HAN CHINESE, CANTONESE : ZIMBABWE ❖ HAN CHINESE,  
CANTONESE : GUYANA ❖ HAN CHINESE, CANTONESE : HAITI ❖ HAN CHINESE, CANTONESE :  
CURAÇAO ❖ HAN CHINESE, CANTONESE : TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ❖ HAN CHINESE,  
CANTONESE : ARGENTINA ❖ HAN CHINESE, CANTONESE : HONDURAS ❖ HAN CHINESE,  
CANTONESE : ECUADOR ❖ HAN CHINESE, MANDARIN : BARBADOS ❖ HAN CHINESE,  
MANDARIN : BELIZE ❖ HAN CHINESE, MANDARIN : MARTINIQUE ❖ HAN CHINESE,  
MANDARIN : ECUADOR ❖ HAN CHINESE, MANDARIN : MEXICO ❖ HAN CHINESE,  
MANDARIN : UNITED ARAB EMIRATES HAN CHINESE, MANDARIN : LESOTHO ❖ HAN CHINESE,  
MIN NAN : PERU ❖ HEZHEN : CHINA ❖ JAPANESE : FRANCE ❖ JAPANESE : PORTUGAL  
JAPANESE : CHINA ❖ JAPANESE : TAIWAN ❖ JAPANESE : MICRONESIA ❖ JAPANESE :  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC JAPANESE : ARGENTINA ❖ JAPANESE : GERMANY ❖ JIASOU : CHINA

## MANY MORE

BUYUAN JINO : CHINA ❖ KALMYK-OIRAT : KYRGYZSTAN ❖ KALMYK-OIRAT : UZBEKISTAN  
KALMYK-OIRAT, SART-KALMYK : KYRGYZSTAN ❖ KEJI : CHINA ❖ KHALKA MONGOL : TAIWAN  
KHALKA MONGOL : KYRGYZSTAN ❖ EASTERN KHAMPA : BHUTAN ❖ KIONG NAI : CHINA

KUTANG BHOTIA : NEPAL ❖ LABAPO : CHINA ❖ LADAKHI : PAKISTAN ❖ XUZHANG LALU : CHINA  
LAOWU : CHINA ❖ BOGAR LHOBA : CHINA ❖ YIDU LHOBA : CHINA ❖ LIUDE : CHINA  
LIUJIA : CHINA ❖ LIWU : CHINA ❖ LONGJIA : CHINA ❖ LOPI : CHINA ❖ LU:CHINA  
SOUTHEASTERN LUOLUOPO : CHINA ❖ LUZU : CHINA ❖ MENGWU : CHINA ❖ ENSHI  
MIAO : CHINA ❖ MICHA : CHINA ❖ MIGUBA : CHINA ❖ MING : CHINA ❖ CONA MONBA :  
CHINA ❖ MEDOG MONBA:CHINA ❖ YUNNAN MONGOL : CHINA ❖ MONGOLIAN: GERMANY  
MOZHIHEI : CHINA ❖ NORTHERN MUJI : CHINA ❖ MUZI : CHINA ❖ NAHENG : CHINA  
NAJU : CHINA ❖ NAMUYI : CHINA ❖ NANJINGREN : CHINA ❖ NAR-PHUBA : NEPAL  
NARUO : CHINA ❖ NAWA SHERPA : NEPAL DA HEI NEISU : CHINA ❖ XIAO HEI NEISU : CHINA  
NGAI:VIETNAM ❖ NIKKEI : LATIN AMERICA ❖ NUBRA : CHINA ❖ NUMAO : CHINA  
OKI-NO-ERABU : JAPAN ❖ OLOT : CHINA ❖ ONGKOR : CHINA ❖ PA HNG : VIETNAM  
PALYU : CHINA ❖ POPEI : CHINA ❖ PUMA : NEPAL ❖ PURIK: CHINA ❖ PUROIK : CHINA  
PUSHA:CHINA ❖ QANU:CHINA ❖ QIANGYI:CHINA ❖ QIXINGMIN : CHINA  
RAO:CHINA ❖ RYUKYUAN:BOLIVIA ❖ EASTERN SAMADU : CHINA  
WESTERN SAMADU : CHINA ❖ SAMAN : CHINA ❖ SANDA : CHINA  
SANQIAO :CHINA ❖ SHENZHOUEN:CHINA ❖ SHIXING : CHINA  
YUNNAN SHUI : CHINA ❖ SIKKIMESE BHOTIA : BHUTAN  
SOYOT :RUSSIA ❖ TA'ER:CHINA ❖ TAGU : CHINA TALU:  
CHINA ❖ TAYTEN : LAOS ❖ TIBETAN :SWEDEN TIBETAN:  
BHUTAN ❖ TIBETAN : TAIWAN ❖ BOYU TIBETAN : CHINA  
THUDAM BHOTIA : NEPAL ❖ TOKU-NO-SHIMA : JAPAN ❖ TSEKU : BHUTAN  
TSEKU : NEPAL ❖ TULAO : CHINA ❖ WENMA ZHUANG : CHINA ❖ WOPU : CHINA ❖ WUNAI:

## IN DARKNESS WHO NEED YOUR PRAYERS

CHINA ❖ WUTUN : CHINA ❖ XI : CHINA ❖ XIALUSI : CHINA ❖ YAEYAMA : JAPAN ❖ YAKUT:  
CHINA ❖ YIZI : CHINA ❖ YONGCHUN : CHINA ❖ YORON : JAPAN ❖ YOUMAI : CHINA  
ENGER YUGUR : CHINA ❖ SARAGH YUGUR : CHINA ❖ ZA : CHINA ❖ ZANGSKAR : PAKISTAN

