

...of unity and for more partnerships that are effective.  
 s can contribute in many ways to the myriad challenges  
 h. Pray for more long-term expatriate workers who learn  
 ture and serve for the long haul. Ministries can easily fall  
 nd burdensome mission trips. Training and discipling the  
 finish the task are just as vital as the essential humanitarian  
 er evangelism remains unfinished. There is great freedom  
 lturally appropriate and sensitive manner.

**ical needs** is a major concern.  
 The murder of most of those with skills or an education  
 Rehabilitation, orphanages, reconstruction, health care,  
 water management and education are all ministries where  
 Pray for:  
 s both large and small (ICFG, CORD, World Relief, FH,  
 G, YWAM, AOI, Mennonites and many others).  
 istian agencies. A fine example of foreign agencies working  
 eration Cambodia, constituting SAO, SIL, Interact, World

**foreign aid and dependency.** An honest desire to alleviate  
 lems as it solves. Overlapping with evangelism, it can also  
 "phenomenon and resentment from the Buddhist majority  
 ctics. Pray for wisdom and sensitivity for Christians minis-

The window of opportunity that now sees many enter the  
 or much longer; the opportunities must be urgently seized.

m has lost some of its monopolistic grip on the people, but  
 inst the clearly noticeable growth of the Church.

**lim.** The majority practice folk Islam, which incorporates  
 hodox Islamic practices; within this is a strong strain of  
 re-Islamic magic and superstitions. There are a few Chris-  
 d into fellowship together. Khmer Christians have not yet  
 ray also for wisdom for those already reaching out to the

he Mnong, Jarai, Krueng and Stieng have significant num-  
 Southeast Asian peoples can be considered unevangelized;  
 tness to these peoples.

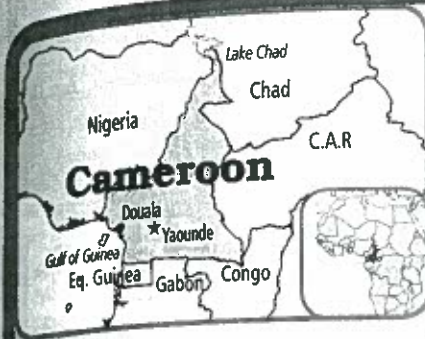
**tps** constitute nearly 600,000 people who have largely  
 iety, but who are mostly unreached. Pray for Chinese  
 apostles to these people.

ersified in recent years. Pray specifically for:

range of materials, especially for church planting training.  
 wide Khmer Bibles, NTs and Scripture portions. A new  
 '98. Lifewords tracts and literature are widely appreciated.  
 t of CMA, EFC, AoG and OMF that trains Cambodian  
 oduction of indigenous materials for the Church and  
 re from other languages. Pray for its positive impact on

Khmer, Chinese, Vietnamese and other tongues. Father's  
 y The Book of Hope team to reach out to Cambodians.

4) **Audio** ...  
 Megavoice both have material in Khmer.  
 5) **Christian radio.** Over 300 hours per week, many in Khmer and on FM, can be heard. FEBC  
 broadcasts 115 hours per week on local FM radio with notable response. TWR, GFA, World  
 Harvest Radio and Lutheran Hour also broadcast in Khmer or various minority languages.



# Cameroon

## Republic of Cameroon

### Africa

#### Geography

**Area** 475,442 sq km. On the continental  
 "hinge" between West and Central Africa.  
 Semi-arid in the north, grasslands in the centre,  
 rainforest in the south.

Population	Ann Gr	Density
2010	19,958,351	2.29%
2020	24,348,543	1.89%
2030	28,601,794	1.56%

**Capital** Yaounde 1,800,762. **Other major city**  
 Douala 2.1 million. **Urbanites** 58.4%. **Pop**  
**under 15 yrs** 41%. **Life expectancy** 50.9 yrs.

#### Peoples

About 286 peoples, with many more sub-groups  
 and dialects. One of Africa's most ethnically and  
 linguistically complex countries. Only the larger  
 are mentioned here.

**Grassfields Bantu** 26.5%. Also called Cameroon-  
 Bamileke Bantu. 60 peoples. Baniileke(10) 11.9%; Bamun  
 2.3%; Kom 1.2%; Nso 1.2; Widiikum 1.0%.

**Northwest Bantu** 24.7%. Includes Central Congo  
 Bantu. 53 peoples. Ewondo 7.7%; Bulu Fang 5.1%; Bassa  
 2.5%; Duala 1.0%.

**Chadic** 9.7%. 58 peoples. Mafa 1.5%; Masa 1.1%.  
**Fulani** 9.4%. 3 peoples.

**Other Benue-Congo** 8.7%. 61 peoples. Bete 4.7%.  
**Adamawa-Ubangi** 5.5%. 33 peoples. Gbaya 1.4%;

Tupuri 1.1%.  
**Other African** 13.3%. Cameroonian Creole 5.8%;  
 detribalized Cameroonian 5.7%; Hausa 1.4%.

**Others** 2.2%. Arab 0.9%; Western, Asian.

**Literacy** 67.9%. **Official languages** French,  
 English. **All languages** 279. **Languages with**  
**Scriptures** 20Bi 46NT 68por 93w.i.p.

#### Economy

Largely based on agriculture and oil exports,  
 both of which Cameroon has in abundance.  
 Great potential for development with ample  
 rain and minerals. Development is hampered by  
 decline in world prices for coffee and cocoa and  
 by an overvalued currency. The majority are  
 employed in agriculture. Unemployment is  
 high, despite a top-heavy civil service employ-  
 ing many. High debt levels have been reduced  
 through debt-relief servicing in exchange for  
 suggested economic restructuring. One of Afri-  
 ca's highest literacy rates, and one of the world's  
 highest corruption rates.

**HDI Rank** 153<sup>rd</sup>/182. **Public debt** 13.5% of  
 GDP. **Income/person** \$1,224 (3% of USA).

#### Politics

A German colony between 1884 and 1919,  
 then divided between Britain and France. Inde-  
 pendence from France in 1960, and union with  
 English-speaking West Cameroon in 1961 as a  
 bilingual, one-party republic. Popular pressure  
 forced the president (who retains strong unilat-  
 eral powers) to accede to multiparty elections in  
 1992, which, along with the 1997 elections,  
 were boycotted by opposition groups. Having  
 won elections in 2004, he also won a constitu-  
 tional amendment allowing him to run again in  
 2011. International and opposition groups  
 claim government suppression of opposition.  
 Cameroon is a member of the British Com-  
 monwealth and La Francophonie and is closely  
 allied to France, including on issues of foreign  
 policy. Simmering tensions between Anglo-  
 phone and Francophone regions could spell  
 trouble for the future.

#### Religion

Secular state that guarantees religious freedom.  
 Islam is strong in the north, especially among  
 the Fulbe, and interfaith tensions have increased  
 over recent decades, especially with the  
 increased profile of more radical Islamism.

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Christian	53.80	10,737,593	2.4%
Muslim	26.00	5,189,171	2.7%
Ethnoreligionist	18.99	3,790,091	1.4%

African country research packet  
 for GBI, from "Operation World"

✓ Cameroon, p. 2 → Noah

Non-religious	0.90	179,625	4.7%
Baha'i	0.25	49,896	3.1%
Other	0.06	11,975	6.1%

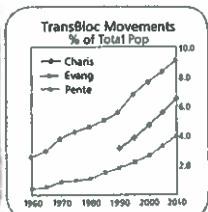
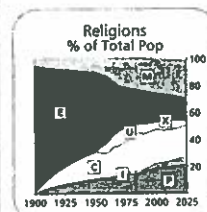
Christians	Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	38	19.10	3,813,000	2.7%
Independent	88	4.18	834,000	5.4%
Catholic	1	23.42	4,675,000	1.8%
Orthodox	1	0.01	1,000	0.0%
Marginal	7	0.39	78,000	2.4%
Unaffiliated		6.70	1,337,000	-0.4%

Churches	MegaBloc	Congs	Members	Affiliates
Catholic Church	C	5,599	2,799,401	4,675,000
Evang Ch of Cam	P	770	784,431	1,310,000
Presby Ch of Cam	P	3,688	398,305	705,000
Presby Ch in Cam	P	1,825	191,617	320,000
Evang Lutheran Ch	P	528	142,515	238,000
Cameroon Bapt Conv	P	1,031	103,125	165,000
Seventh-day Adventist	P	850	112,000	161,000
Presby Orthodox Ch	I	1,725	86,228	144,000
Lutheran Brethren Ch	P	1,050	85,030	142,000
Full Gospel Mission	P	850	69,000	138,000
Chr Miss Fell Int	I	1,425	57,000	96,900
Baptist Pentecostal Ch	P	288	57,665	96,300

Union of Baptist Chs	P	376	48,050	96,000
Union of Ev Chs of Cam	P	310	37,200	93,000
Apostolic Church	P	760	50,000	75,000
Jehovah's Witnesses	M	550	35,000	67,000
Other denominations[118]		6,300	396,941	878,197

**Total Christians[134]** 27,925 5,453,508 9,400,397  
Many of these statistics are estimates; few denominations keep records.

TransBloc	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Evangelicals			
Evangelicals	9.0	1,804,104	4.3%
Renewalists			
Charismatics	6.5	1,294,403	5.8%
Pentecostals	3.9	768,440	6.6%



## Answers to Prayer

- The growth of evangelicals** continued post-2000 despite the decrease in high-profile campaigns. Most of the recent growth is through localized church planting, particularly among newer Pentecostal denominations.
- Many significant leaders** – professional, military, police and political – have been converted, giving hope for changing a society infamous for corruption. There is an increasing influence of the gospel in parliament, including regular prayer meetings when parliament is in session.
- Media use for evangelism has increased**, building on the legalization in 2000 of Christian private radio and TV broadcasting. There has been notable impact through Bible translation and literature distribution as well as through electronic media.

## Challenges for Prayer

- Cameroon faces internal forces** that could disable the nation. Cameroon is blessed with material resources, relative stability and diversity; these all have their costs and risks.
- Widespread and deeply entrenched corruption**, for decades, has crippled Cameroon's economic and political progress. This blight runs deep in government administration, the police, the legal system and business. Anti-corruption initiatives (done at the behest of the international bodies that hand out loans and forgive interest on debts) have made some progress, but a deeper change of attitudes must occur. Pray that those stealing from the nation would be caught and stopped; pray also for a change in people's lax attitude toward and acceptance of corruption.
- Deep divisions** of language, politics and faith are all potential flashpoints of tension and violence. Cameroon is divided between French and English regions, between Christian, Muslim and traditional religions, between government cronies and increasingly frustrated opposition. Pray for God to raise up reconcilers and peacemakers in this divided land.

c) **Integrity in leadership** will make a difference if we live with integrity. Pray for leaders who will be exam rather than perpetrators of the status quo.

2 **The spiritual poverty of the churches** is th Christianity is a bigger problem in Cameroon th work of Catholics, Presbyterians, Lutherans and Baptist arrival of liberation theology. Tribalism, pagan practices, endemic. Most in these churches (Council of Protesta concern for the unreached of the north, and they are voice to address the major ills of society. Pray for deep revival, and pray for a restoration of Bible reading, preac

3 **Evangelicals, especially Pentecostals, have gr** had a late start due to the hostility of older denom been started by other African evangelists – in particular Pray for:

- Greater spiritual unity and cooperation** between c Many older denominations see these younger church poor theology and an unhealthy fixation on signs, w
- More effective discipling in the churches.** The gr numbers of converts rather than on quality of discip and spiritual growth. Pray for the formation of churches in Cameroon that will assist with this chall
- Pastors and leaders** of great integrity and spiritualit ability structures, and their leaders are often accuse manipulating the faithful. Pray that those with p churches grow, while the wolves in sheep's clothing
- Biblical engagement** across all spheres of society, being involved in issues of politics, justice, educatio and material blessings for their members. Pray for tl they might have a holistic vision and profound impa
- Leadership and discipleship training** in the cl churches struggle with shallow and biblically illit has its roots in a failure in theological training. Pray for
- Godly leaders**, well trained in the Scriptures. Sor pride, power struggles, disunity, moral failure and m for the provision of born-again, godly staff for the nominal theological schools in Cameroon. Pra theological faculties and seminaries that will bring n so long deprived.
- Pray for lay training programmes** that will intro the pastor's sermon is the extent of their interacti numbers of modular-training programmes, aime church members. Pray also for the two Christian academic education within the framework of a Ch
- The growing missions vision** and networkin
- Greater evangelical cooperation** to reach the unco
  - Christian Missionary Fellowship International** (C remarkable ministries in prayer, missions and pub
  - Cameroon for Christ**, launched in 1996, involve research and evangelism of the 2,400 villages of t
  - Mission BINAM** is a network targeting the i especially the Bamileké. It remains very active ir GMI to train researchers for church and mission



y of **pastoral training**. False teachings and evangelical Bible schools and seminaries are increasing. The Quichua re of many institutions supported by outside groups such E programmes and In Service Training are demonstrably they are affordable and flexible.

to **children and young people**. Poverty and child labour istry must be of a holistic nature and relevant to this ilk of the population.

osper as marginal sects and Catholic syncretism rapidly aditional Catholics or evangelicals. Pray for the error of for ministers and laity to be equipped to address them

ill **jungle tribes** attracted worldwide attention in 1956 hree Brethren missionaries were killed by the primitive bes now have churches and the Scriptures through the y for:

ies to cope with modernity and the onslaught of the e many profess to be Christian, practicing believers are

rs to **preserve their lands** and promote their spiritual deration of Evangelical Indians) is a key body to this end.

orld. Anti-missionary propaganda from humanistic ders, jungle exploiters and even well-meaning but lay the effective flowering of the gospel among these

on. Ecuador was one of the first countries entered by NT translation projects before they were obliged to tion programmes in progress. Pray for the effective use ne Ecuadorians still copy the Bible by hand, verse-by- e in promoting and distributing the Scriptures in this

owing. The number of Ecuadorians serving in cross- 1996 to over 100 in 2005. This number continues to ongregations are learning the commitment and cost l SIM and national bodies such as AMEE (Evangelical the Church through mobilization.

CJB, MAF, AoG, CB/CMML, AV, OMS, IT. Many recruits in supportive ministries, church planting and slow. Pray for good church-mission relationships. The d financial paternalism threatens to impose Western

uayaquil. Over 60% of the latter's population are s built on a polluted marsh. Few Christian workers

ively unresponsive (CMA, OMS and others).

eight agencies are involved in campus ministries han 300 campuses), including CCCI, CECE (IFES), roups. There is still much room for growth.

.03% evangelical. Although there are many Catholics iritual power at work in their midst. Pray for a

e) **The 28,000 people living on the distant and barren Galapagos Islands** now have a growing ministry in their midst through MVI. The islands host many eco-tourists who, through Darwin's legacy, are often hostile to biblical Christianity.


f) **Loja province** is isolated from mainstream Ecuadorian life and is only 0.1% evangelical. Operation Esperanza is a multi-agency effort to see fruit in this region through prayer, radio, evangelism and holistic ministry (SIM, OMS, WV). Good Shepherd Radio broadcasts the gospel to many isolated villages otherwise difficult to access.

**10 Christian media.**

a) **Radio**. There are over 1,200 hours per week of Christian broadcasts in 12 languages thanks to **HCJB, Radio Biblica Cristiana**, Christian Vision and others. **HCJB** also has an extensive range of supportive ministries – including follow-up, education, pastoral training and medicine (two teaching hospitals and clinics). Pray also for the one Shuar and two Quichua Christian radio stations, under local leadership but started by Avant, broadcasting to these indigenous groups. There are eight full-time radio stations in all; pray for lasting fruit.

b) **TV** is a burgeoning ministry in Ecuador. Channels include *AsomaVisión, Enlace Ecuador* and *Unión Television Network*. Pray for programming that not only blesses, but also teaches, encourages and disciples.

c) **The JESUS film** in Spanish is widely aired on TV as well as projected as a film. It is also available in Chimborazo and Shuar. Pray for the several hundred teachers trained to use the CrossRoads curriculum, "Life at the CrossRoads", showing the JESUS film.



## Egypt

### Arab Republic of Egypt

#### Africa

#### Geography

**Area** 997,739 sq km. Mostly desert; only 3% is arable land – along the banks and delta of the Nile River and around the Western Desert oases.

Population	Ann Gr	Density
2010	84,474,427	1.83%
2020	98,637,781	1.45%
2030	110,907,127	1.11%

Fertile areas average nearly 2,000/sq km.

**Capital** Cairo 11,001,378. **Other major city** Alexandria 4.4 million. **Urbanites** 42.8%. **Pop under 15 yrs** 32%. **Life expectancy** 69.9 yrs.

#### Peoples

**Arab** 92.1%. Egyptian, speaking Arabic, but claimed by some to be descendants of the ancient Coptic-speaking people of biblical times. Egyptian Arab 84.3%, Sudanese 5.4%, Bedouin 1.2%.

**Berber** 2.0%. Mostly Arabic-speaking.

**Gypsy(Dom)** 1.4%. Most now Arabic-speaking. Halebi 1.2%, Ghagar 0.3%.

**Nubians** 1.1%. Arabic-speaking 1.6%; Nobiin 0.3%; Kenusi-Dongola 0.2%.

**Other** 0.8%. Westerners 0.6%; others.

**Refugees** 2.4%. Black Sudanese may number more than 2m. Also Ethiopians, Palestinians, Eritreans, Somalis, others.

**Literacy** 71.4% (functional literacy is below 50%). **Official language** Arabic. **All languages** 27. **Indigenous languages** 11. **Languages with Scriptures** 2Bi 1NT 3por.

#### Economy

Egypt's wealth has traditionally been in agriculture, which still employs about one-third of the population. Already limited arable land continues to be lost to expanding cities. The past few years have seen significant economic growth in many areas due to rapid privatization. But a large proportion of Egyptians live in poverty – most blame institutionalized corruption, a bloated public sector and recent economic advances that fail to trickle down to the masses. These recently resulted in some unprecedented labour unrest in state-run industries. Main sources of income: natural gas and some oil, textiles, tourism, Suez Canal dues and remittances from expatriate Egyptians.

↓ Egypt, p. 2 → Analyse

HDI Rank 123<sup>rd</sup>/182. Public debt 86.5% of GDP. Income/person \$2,162 (5% of USA).

## Politics

Egypt has enjoyed years of relative stability under President Mubarak, whose rule has been secular and highly pragmatic. Islamist groups have grown greatly in strength in the last 20 years, despite harsh (and costly) suppression from the government. Transition to greater levels of democracy was undermined when, in 2006, the Muslim Brotherhood gained 20% of the elected parliament. They ran as independents, since religious parties were banned from running, but the government limited their number of seats and has since imprisoned a number of them. With such an uncertain future, many Egyptians are disillusioned with the political process.

## Religion

Islam is the state religion; until recently the large Christian minority were left in relative peace. The last 10 years, however, have seen higher levels of communal violence. The rise of Islamism caused Islamist violence and terror against Christians, combined with police collusion and the government failing to intervene. Investigations into incidents of religious violence are rarely properly conducted. Several high-profile cases relating to religious freedom have recently come to the Supreme Court; the outcome of these will shape Egypt's religious policies and attitudes profoundly.

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Muslim	86.67	73,213,986	1.9%
Christian	12.83	10,838,069	1.4%
Non-religious	0.50	422,372	1.8%

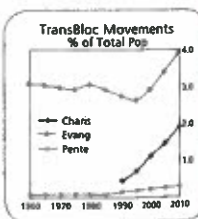
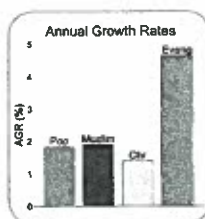
Christians	Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	18	0.75	634,000	1.4%
Independent	16	0.10	85,000	3.8%
Anglican	1	<0.01	4,000	3.9%
Catholic	7	0.39	332,000	2.1%
Orthodox	7	11.59	9,787,000	1.3%
Marginal	6	<0.01	2,000	3.3%

Churches	MegaBloc	Congs	Members	Affiliates
Coptic Orthodox Ch*	O	1,531	4,900,000	9,410,000
Evangelical Ch of E	P	350	55,833	335,000
Catholic Church	C	216	193,023	332,000
Greek Orthodox Ch	O	181	23,478	270,000
Assemblies of God	P	130	34,000	195,000
Armenian Orthodox Ch	O	34	68,182	105,000
Free Methodist Church	P	105	21,000	44,000
Chr Brethren (Exclusive)	P	283	17,000	27,500
Pentecostal Ch of God	P	81	3,900	9,750
Other denominations[40]		660	79,083	116,088

Total Christians[55] 3,571 5,395,499 10,844,338

\*Copts are numbered by some as low as 7 million; Copts themselves claim over 12 million.

TransBloc	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Evangelicals			
Evangelicals	3.9	3,282,646	4.6%
Renewalists			
Charismatics	1.9	1,611,264	7.4%
Pentecostals	0.3	235,853	3.1%



## Challenges for Prayer

1 For over 1,000 years, Egypt was a major Arab Muslim conquest in AD 640. Egypt gave to test theologians and the monastic movement. Egyptian to the original Egyptian civilization that pre-dates the made to minimize Egypt's great Christian heritage, to marginalize its contribution to society. But the Church history and role within Egypt and for an even greater

2 The government is in a precarious position silent majority, minority groups, strident anti-pressure on some issues. It seems to lack the willpower this and the issue of police violence only strengthen Water issues are becoming very serious and, combined poverty and unemployment. Pray that corruption we laws passed and then carried out in the interests of th

3 Egypt is arguably the intellectual centre of as The Brotherhood have grown greatly as they p (now "illegal"), "Islam is the solution", will never act The stridency and harshness of some of their teaching yet they are also generous providers of social welfare. I those disillusioned with conflict might discover the L

4 The Coptic Church is by far the largest body strategic key for the evangelization of the region

a) Church leaders, especially the Coptic Pope. Wisd handling the Muslim authorities, Islamist persecutio with God is essential to be both a bridge between c

b) A spiritual awakening Church-wide in the mid tensions. Many Copts are very nominal. The res humble and loving but strong, and only those wall

c) The biblically based renewal movement in the C momentum since 1930. It strongly emphasizes Bit fervent witnesses for the Lord. Monasticism sees a and effectiveness of this movement of the Spirit.

d) Christians are numerous in business, the profes Coptic influence within Egypt is much less than th might have a positive and transforming effect in tl

5 The Protestant churches sprang out of the t grow for a long while. However, since 1973, a r bold leaders are spurring growth. Young people are n several Pentecostal and evangelical denominations s extensive social and medical programmes to help the

6 Persecution of Christians has steadily int discrimination on individual and communal le to adopt Islam are all used to break the morale of Cl face more intense pressure than others. In most case vigilante Islamist groups – but often with the tacit a cards stating religion can be a huge challenge for beli to be on the receiving end of persecution more frec

a) Christians to stand firm in their faith and live i in the face of police mistreatment. A number hav in prison, usually on false charges.

b) Christians who waver. Estimates indicate that enticed to become Muslim. Significant numbers

## Answers to Prayer

1 The Church has endured nearly 2,000 years of discrimination and persecution yet retains its spiritual vitality and strength. The name "The Church of the Martyrs" has been earned. The last 20 years have seen an intensification of suffering, but there is a lot of life in all branches of the Church.

2 Large-scale Bible distribution and creative ways to maintain a public presence make The Bible Society a highly strategic ministry. Scripture is more accessible than ever, especially to young people, and Christians and the Christian message have greater exposure in the media.

3 The innovative use of electronic media through websites, chat rooms, satellite TV and mobile phone downloads has opened a way for millions of Muslims to hear the gospel clearly, in safer environments for true seekers. Signs indicate a very widespread response.

4 A prayer and renewal movement has burst onto the scene in recent years with many thousands from all the major churches participating, even to the top level of church leadership. This cultivates unity, spiritual vitality and vision for outreach in Egypt and beyond.



Guinea p.1 → Storm

#### 14 Christian media:

- a) **The JESUS film**, available in 13 languages, has been widely used by many churches. Please pray for progress in the translation and production of the JESUS film in the remaining languages of smaller, isolated people groups who currently have little or no access to Scripture in their mother tongue.
- b) **Christian TV/Radio programmes** are widely available on many national and local radio stations – there are literally dozens of stations. **HCJB** moved its TV operations to Guatemala and cooperates with a local Christian station to broadcast to Guatemala and globally. Radio Cultural TGN is one of a few broadcasting in several indigenous languages. However, a number of Christian radio stations are being forced to shut down due to pressure from secular radio on the government.
- c) **Audio recordings** are vital for the many illiterates. **GRN** has gospel resources in 47 languages. Scripture tapes produced by **SIL** and others are a key contribution to teaching. Pocket-sized digital audio players packed with Scripture and Christian teaching are proving effective; translating the materials into indigenous languages is the next challenge.

G



## Guinea

### Republic of Guinea

#### Africa

#### Geography

**Area** 245,857 sq km on Africa's west coast, between Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

Population	Ann Gr	Density
2010	10,323,755	2.29%
2020	13,467,039	2.60%
2030	16,896,954	2.20%

**Capital** Conakry 11,653,495. **Urbanites** 35.4%. **Pop under 15 yrs** 43%. **Life expectancy** 57.3 yrs.

#### Peoples

About 40 ethnic groups.

**West Atlantic** 45.8%. Fulbe(3) 39.2%; Kissi 4.4%; Wassoulounke 1.0%; Baga(5) 0.5%; Landoma 0.2%; Konyagui 0.1%; Bassari 0.1%. **Mande** 42.7%. Malinke 25.1%; Susu 11.1%; Konyanke 2.0%; Yalunka 0.9%; Kuranko 0.9%; Sankaran 0.8%; Manyà 0.6%; Lele 0.4%; Mandéni 0.3%; Jakanke 0.3%;

Mikifore 0.1%.

**Mande-Fu** 9.2%. Kpelle 4.7%; Toma 2.0%; Kono 1.3%; Mano 1.0%.

**Other** 2.3%. Refugees: Liberian/Sierra Leonean, other smaller groups; European, Lebanese, others.

**Literacy** 41%. **Official language** French. **Major vernacular languages** Fulbe, Malinke, Susu, Kissi, Guerze and Toma. **All languages** 38. **Indigenous languages** 34. **Languages with Scriptures** 1Bi 10NT 12por 10w.i.p.

#### Economy

Guinea's huge mineral deposits, along with fertile and plentiful land and water, offer potential riches. Inept and corrupt governance have reduced it to subsistence and poverty, leading to occasional riots and demonstrations.

**HDI Rank** 170<sup>th</sup>/182. **Public debt** 88% of GDP. **Income/person** \$439 (1% of USA).

#### Politics

French colony until independence in 1958. President Touré led the country into a Marxist experiment that virtually destroyed it. This regime was swept away in a military coup in 1984. The succeeding president led the country for 24 years. His passing was followed by a military junta seizing control; then the head of the junta was shot by an aide. Regional powers, including Burkina Faso's leader, stepped in to help the remaining junta members accept a transition to a civilian government, which culminated in democratic elections in 2010.

#### Religion

There is relative freedom for Christian witness and missionary activity. In recent years, intolerance by Muslims has increased in certain areas.

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr	Sever
Muslim	88.33	9,118,973	2.5%	Angl
Ethnoreligionist	6.90	712,339	-0.9%	LCN
Christian	4.47	461,472	3.4%	Beth
Non-religious	0.30	30,971	6.1%	Othe
				Tota
Christians	Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	18	0.63	65,000	1.1%
Independent	9	0.16	17,000	0.9%
Anglican	1	0.01	1,000	-0.8%
Catholic	1	1.84	190,000	2.1%
Marginal	1	0.03	3,000	0.7%
Unaffiliated		1.80	186,000	3.7%
Churches	MegaBloc	Congs	Members	Affiliates
Catholic Church	C	50	110,465	190,000
Evang Protestant Ch	P	900	7,714	54,000
New Apostolic Church	I	25	2,000	6,000
Shekinah	I	70	1,720	4,300
Jehovah's Witnesses	M	31	1,240	3,100
Church of Pentecost	I	46	2,083	3,000
Assemblies of God	P	39	1,083	2,600
Pente Assen of Canada	P	30	1,136	2,500

## Answers to Prayer

### 1 Praise God for the major improvements i

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- b) **Religious freedom**, a reaction against the Marxist-N more receptive to Christianity. This liberty is being major towns outside the forest region.
- c) **The presence of more than 20 evangelical mis.** unreached. Out of more than 40 people groups, or effort, and almost all of them number less than 10, peoples is particularly encouraging.

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## Challenges for Prayer

- 1 **The Christian population is still a small m** the southeast forests. It is overwhelmingly Kiss Evangelical Protestant Church (EPEG) – primarily affi been the largest Protestant group. Pray that their influ outward focus and genuine unity. Over 37 peoples are s
- 2 **The Church suffered serious numerical se** Some established denominations shrank signific slowed – probably largely due to nominal Christians persevere, and pray against the enemy who seeks to before they can grow.

ages, has been widely used by many churches. Please  
 1 production of the JESUS film in the remaining  
 ps who currently have little or no access to Scripture

widely available on many national and local radio  
 tions. **HCJB** moved its TV operations to Guatemala  
 ation to broadcast to Guatemala and globally. Radio  
 ng in several indigenous languages. However, a num-  
 rced to shut down due to pressure from secular radio

literate. **GRN** has gospel resources in 47 languages.  
 ers are a key contribution to teaching. Pocket-sized  
 ture and Christian teaching are proving effective;  
 languages is the next challenge.

Mikafre 0.1%.

**Mande-Fu** 9.2%. Kpelle 4.7%; Toma 2.0%; Kono  
 1.3%; Mano 1.0%.

**Other** 2.3%. Refugees: Liberian/Sierra Leonean, other  
 smaller groups; European, Lebanese, others.

**Literacy** 41%. **Official language** French.  
**Major vernacular languages** Fulbe, Malinke,  
 Susu, Kissi, Guerze and Toma. **All languages** 38.  
**Indigenous languages** 34. **Languages with**  
**Scriptures** 1Bi 10NT 12por 10w.i.p.

## Economy

Guinea's huge mineral deposits, along with  
 fertile and plentiful land and water, offer poten-  
 tial riches. Inept and corrupt governance have  
 reduced it to subsistence and poverty, leading to  
 occasional riots and demonstrations.

**HDI Rank** 170<sup>th</sup>/182. **Public debt** 88% of  
 GDP. **Income/person** \$439 (1% of USA).

## Politics

French colony until independence in 1958.  
 President Touré led the country into a Marxist  
 experiment that virtually destroyed it. This  
 regime was swept away in a military coup in  
 1984. The succeeding president led the country  
 for 24 years. His passing was followed by a  
 military junta seizing control; then the head of  
 the junta was shot by an aide. Regional powers,  
 including Burkina Faso's leader, stepped in to  
 help the remaining junta members accept a  
 transition to a civilian government, which cul-  
 minated in democratic elections in 2010.

## Religion

There is relative freedom for Christian  
 witness and missionary activity. In recent  
 years, intolerance by Muslims has increased in  
 certain areas.

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Muslim	88.33	9,118,973	2.5%
Ethnoreligionist	6.90	712,339	-0.9%
Christian	4.47	461,472	3.4%
Non-religious	0.30	30,971	6.1%

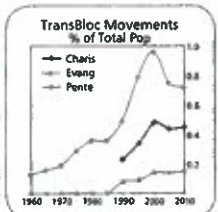
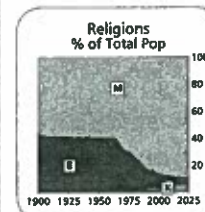
Christians	Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	18	0.63	65,000	1.1%
Independent	9	0.16	17,000	0.9%
Anglican	1	0.01	1,000	-0.8%
Catholic	1	1.84	190,000	2.1%
Marginal	1	0.03	3,000	0.7%
Unaffiliated		1.80	186,000	3.7%

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Assemblies of God	P	39	1,083	2,600
Pente Assem of Canada	P	30	1,136	2,500

Seventh-day Adventist	P	6	750	1,875
Anglican Church	A	8	481	1,300
LCMS	P	49	394	1,300
Bethel	I	9	429	1,200
Other denominations[18]		70	2,360	4,695

**Total Christians[30]** 1,330 131,855 275,870

TransBloc	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
<b>Evangelicals</b>			
Evangelicals	0.7	74,526	1.5%
<b>Renewalists</b>			
Charismatics	0.5	46,914	2.9%
Pentecostals	0.1	15,030	3.7%



## Answers to Prayer

1 Praise God for the major improvements in the country since 1984:

- Relatively stable for 20 years.** Guinea has much room for improvement, but nevertheless has been a place of refuge for other nationalities fleeing strife and war in their own countries.
- Religious freedom,** a reaction against the Marxist-Muslim years of terror, which made Muslims more receptive to Christianity. This liberty is being progressively eroded, however, especially in major towns outside the forest region.
- The presence of more than 20 evangelical missions** and evangelism intensifying to the unreached. Out of more than 40 people groups, only a handful still have no church planting effort, and almost all of them number less than 10,000. The increase in work among Muslim peoples is particularly encouraging.

2 **The vision for missions deepens.** Guinea's foreign mission groups show an incredible level of unity, strategic coordination and quality of research. There is also an indigenous mission movement, which is still quite small and young but showing many encouraging signs. Mission training courses are held for Guinean believers, and mission mobilization congresses are planned for pastors and Christian students. A few Guineans already serve cross-culturally.

## Challenges for Prayer

- The Christian population is still a small minority** and concentrated in Conakry and the southeast forests. It is overwhelmingly Kissi, Kpelle and Toma in composition. The Evangelical Protestant Church (EPEG) – primarily affiliated with the **CMA** and **MPA** – has long been the largest Protestant group. Pray that their influence might be toward Spirit-led godliness, outward focus and genuine unity. Over 37 peoples are still unreached; pray for their evangelization.
- The Church suffered serious numerical setbacks** in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Some established denominations shrank significantly, and evangelism and church planting slowed – probably largely due to nominal Christians falling away. Pray for believers who will persevere, and pray against the enemy who seeks to destroy these young or weak Christians before they can grow.

p. 2 → Storm



West African peacekeeping forces. Thousands more  
liers; they will grow up never knowing their fathers.  
y face a stigma that will be hard to overcome, while

war, thousands of girls were taken by military troops  
ultimately, as sexual slaves. Even in the post-war era,  
epers, aid workers, teachers and others in positions of  
the government and NGOs to stop and to prevent

was spared from the disruption and destruction war  
owing years of civil unrest, a strong ministry has been  
s, who are living out the gospel among their friends.  
tudents (LIFES) has 4 groups with 250 students. Pray  
and the churches to children and young people.

onsiderable exposure to the gospel, many of Liberia's  
of African traditional religions and Islam. Progress is  
o be done. Pray for:

he west, Gola in the north and the Manya/Mandingo  
orders are largely Muslim with few active Christians.  
id believers is seeing dramatic and increasing fruit, as  
ngelism programmes. Liberia is one of the few places  
with the gospel and are responsive when they see it

re forests of the interior. Victorious gospel encounters  
f the north (Kpelle, Mano, Dan, Loma, Gbandi), some  
ster (Western Krahn, Sapo, Southern Kissi) and the  
s a small or even sizeable Christian minority, but the  
is great. To see a harvest, spiritual warfare and break-  
ontinue if the church is to remain free from the  
ny.

**mission** must fall to Liberians and other Africans.  
, uphill struggle to plant churches in the interior; but  
ishism and the disruption of war all hampered the  
workers. Few have returned. Pray for those with a  
w how they can best serve in rebuilding the nation,  
plete the evangelization of every people. National  
issions advocacy among churches and in researching  
gelization.

ential in this land of great spiritual hunger, great  
urces:

stries were gravely disrupted. The Bible Society and  
e recommenced; 12 projects are active but another  
slation needs. The completion in 2005 of the Bassa  
us language) was a major achievement.

l Christians have lost all they owned, and there is a  
id Christian literature, and few available bookstores.  
distribution; recent focus was on the Mandingo  
e in this country where almost a whole generation  
ead.

re majority of the population and continues to have  
ailable in 13 languages; six more are in production.

d in 67 languages and dialects. These are essential  
ners. GRN has a Liberian base from which it has  
distribution. This base is well positioned to produce  
ngelism, discipleship and training.

e) **Christian radio.** SIM's Radio ELWA might still be Africa's best known station, despite being  
evacuated four times and destroyed twice during the wars. ELWA has been resurrected, with  
eight hours daily in English and with broadcasts in nine Liberian languages, and plans for  
three more. Other local stations include Worship FM and a station by the Christian Educa-  
tion Foundation of Liberia as well as a station planned by the AoG and United Methodist  
Church. Praise God for the message that goes out. Pray for the provision of funds for these  
ministries and for the production of excellent content that will both reach and bless the  
entire nation.



# Libya

## Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

### Africa

#### Geography

**Area** 1,775,500 sq km. Mostly Saharan desert; only a coastal Mediterranean strip, 2% of its land area, is arable.

Population	Ann Gr	Density
2010	6,545,619	2.02%
2020	7,698,742	1.47%
2030	8,518,558	0.90%

**Capital** Tripoli 1,107,556. **Other major city** Benghazi 1.3 million. **Urbanites** 77.9%. **Pop under 15 yrs** 30%. **Life expectancy** 73.8 yrs.

#### Peoples

Population data remains a difficult issue, since undocumented foreign migrants compose a sizeable but indeterminate percentage of Libya's population (possibly up to 25%). All figures are estimates.

**Arab and related** 95.9%.

- Arab** 76.4%. Libyan Arab 30.1%; Cyrenaican Arab 27%; Egyptian 7.7%.
- Berber** 5.8%. About half are Arabized, assimilation makes measuring Berber peoples difficult. 8 groups, largest: Nafusah; Jalo; Zuwarah; Jofrah; Ghadames.
- Bedouin** 13.7%. Sanusi 9.0%; Fezzan 3.2%.
- Others** 4.1%. Many labourers from surrounding lands. Predominantly Punjabi, Italian, Serbian, Gypsy, Croatian,

Sinhalese. Many thousands of undocumented sub-Saharan Africans in transit to Europe are not included here.  
**Literacy** 85.4%. **Official language** Arabic.  
**All languages** 32. **Indigenous languages** 9.  
**Languages with Scriptures** 1B1 lpor.

#### Economy

Transformed by discovery of oil in 1959. Oil accounts for 95% of export income, but little of this wealth trickles down to the masses. US-led sanctions significantly damaged the economy; with sanctions now lifted, the economy is accelerating. Attracting foreign investment, reducing a high rate of unemployment and increasing productivity through privatization are the main challenges.

**HDI Rank** 55<sup>th</sup>/182. **Public debt** 55% of GDP. **Income/person** \$14,479 (31% of USA).

#### Politics

Ruled by Italy 1911-1943. Full independence in 1951 as a monarchy. The military coup of 1969 led to a revolutionary republic under the leadership of Muammar Qaddafi. He has shifted from Islamic revolution to Arab nationalism to a more moderate stance in recent years, although the police and military still play a prominent role. Relationship with the EU is crucial to Libya, since it is inundated with migrants seeking illegal entry into Europe.

#### Religion

Sunni Islam is the state religion, and the government endorses a moderate form of Islam. Radical Islamist ideology is seen as a threat. Evangelism of Libyan citizens is illegal, but Christians are generally left alone unless families ask the state to intervene. All faiths are free to worship in their own homes; meetings of more than six people are illegal, though this law is not often enforced. Figures below are approximations.

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Muslim	97.02	6,350,560	2.0%
Christian	2.64	172,804	2.8%
Non-religious	0.30	19,637	5.8%
Buddhist	0.03	1,964	2.0%
Hindu	0.01	655	2.0%

p.1 -> Agent Barzan

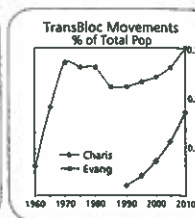
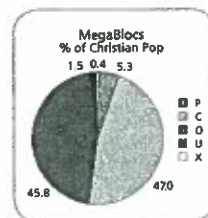
Libya, p.2 → Agent Banzon

Christians	Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	10	0.14	9,000	2.8%
Independent	4	0.01	1,000	7.6%
Catholic	1	1.22	80,000	1.3%
Orthodox	4	1.19	78,000	4.3%
Unaffiliated		<0.01	3,000	8.5%

Churches	MegaBloc	Congs	Members	Affiliates
Catholic Church	C	6	44,444	80,000
Coptic Orthodox Ch	O	5	27,200	68,000
Coptic Evangelical Ch	P	2	2,700	6,750
Greek Orthodox Ch	O	2	871	2,900
Other Protestant groups	P	7	1,050	1,438
Other denominations[12]		16	6,057	9,164
Total Christians[21]		38	82,322	168,252

TransBloc	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Evangelicals			
Evangelicals	0.3	19,662	5.2%
Renewalists			
Charismatics	0.2	10,951	10.4%

These numbers consist almost exclusively of expatriates living in or in transit through Libya.



## Answers to Prayer

① **The spiritual climate in Libya has changed significantly.** God is doing a new work in this land (a response to the sustained and specific intercession of past years?). There is notable spiritual hunger among Libyans, but not enough Bibles for those seeking them. Increasing numbers of Libyans are coming to Christ (though still only a few), and expatriate Christians now enjoy greater spiritual liberty than in the past. Praise God for these developments and pray that they would continue.

## Challenges for Prayer

**L** ① **Libya's long isolation is ending.** Sanctions have ended, foreign investment and trade are increasing and the government is becoming more moderate. Libyan nationals have distinguished themselves as gracious and friendly; pray that they might be open to the gospel as it is shared sensitively. Pray also for Libya's future; its ruler will not live forever, and whoever succeeds him could shape the nation profoundly.

② **Large numbers of migrants pass into Libya,** mostly from sub-Saharan Africa, looking for economic opportunities. Some find work in Libya, most are trying to get into Europe. Migration drains Libya's coffers and human resources and often ends in disillusionment or even tragedy for those braving the deserts and seas to find a new life. Pray that these tens or even hundreds of thousands would find salvation and not just earthly treasures. A significant portion are believers; pray that they might have a powerful spiritual impact on Libyans and fellow migrants.

③ **The Christian community is growing,** but is mostly foreign. Catholic and Orthodox groups dominate numerically, but Protestants and Independent groups are more active in faith and practice. The need for pastoral care is felt across almost all denominations. Pray for renewal in the churches; the opportunity is great for nominals to meet Christ, and for believers to impact others with the gospel.

④ **Libyan believers are increasing in numbers and faith** and enjoy surprising freedom as a Christian community, but they still face many obstacles to fellowship, including fear of infiltrators. Libyans remain off-limits for evangelism, and approaches to them are risky for all involved. Continued state surveillance and family/social pressures are strong disincentives. Pray for greater religious freedom so that more might hear the gospel and be able to follow Jesus openly. Pray also for Libyan believers to stand firm in their faith and to find spiritually edifying relationships — including suitable marriage partners in a society where marriage is typically arranged with extended family.

## 5 Specific areas of ministry:

- Broadcasting.** Radio and satellite television provide Libyans. Three different shortwave-radio stations (over Radio Moscow), **HCJB** and Adventist World Arabic. The widespread use of satellite dishes (in the and other Christian satellite-television broadcasts to effective programmes with the means to disciple res for those who respond.
- Scripture.** There is a great need for Bibles; there are materials in standard Arabic, but no Scriptures and Libyan Arabic. Pray that work on this may start so Li heart language.
- Internet.** Access, though strictly censored in Libya; Pray that Libyans may be drawn to Christian web Christian-focused websites in Arabic are having a p
- The visit of the OM ship** built bridges between th as well as provided much-needed books and literat opportunities to connect Libya and her people to t

Switzerland Vaduz Austria

**Liechtenstein**

Italy

**Liechtenstein**

Principality of Liechtenstein

Europe

**Geography**

Area 160 sq km. Mountainous enclave on the Rhine between Switzerland and Austria. One of two doubly landlocked countries.

Population	Ann Gr	Density
2010	36,190	0.84%
2020	38,940	0.72%
2030	41,500	0.60%

Capital Vaduz 5,200. Urbanites 14.2%. Pop under 15 yrs 17%. Life expectancy 81 yrs.

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Mali, p.1 → Gonny



## Mali

### Republic of Mali

#### Africa

### Geography

Area 1,240,192 sq km. Landlocked state. Dry southern grasslands merge into the Sahara Desert. The Niger River runs through the southern part of the country.

Population	Ann Gr	Density
2010	13,323,104	2.40%
2020	16,767,115	2.26%
2030	20,466,789	1.93%

Capital Bamako 1,698,520. Urbanites 33.3%. Pop under 15 yrs 44%. Life expectancy 48.1 yrs.

### Peoples

Sub-Saharan African peoples 89.4%. 55 peoples. Major people clusters:

**Malinke-Bambara** 30.2%. Bambara 28.9%. **Gur** 17.4%. 23 peoples. Senoufo(4) 10.0%; Dogon(15) 5.4%; Bobo (Bomu/Bwa) 1.4%. **Soninke** 12.5%. Soninke 8.1%; Bozo(4) 4.4%. **Malinke** 10.2%. 9 peoples. Kita 6.9%; Khasonke 1.4%; Maninka 1.2%. **Fulbe** 9.7%. Maasina Fulani 7.0%; 4 other groups. **Songhai** 7.2%. Songhai(3) 6.5%; Idaksahak 0.7%. **Other Sub-Saharan Africans** 2.2%.

**Arab/Berber** 10.5%. Tuareg (speaking two Tamacheq languages and including Bella, the former slaves of the Tuareg) 5.1%; Arab 5.4% including Moor 3.0%.

**Other** 0.1%. Mostly French.

**Literacy** 19%. **Official language** French. **Trade languages** Bambara, Fulbe, Songhai. **All languages** 60. **Indigenous languages** 56. **Languages with Scriptures** 4Bi 10NT 20por 17w.i.p.

### Economy

One of the world's poorest nations. Subsistence farming and fishing occupies 80% of the

population; drought, locust plagues and desertification frequently devastate the land. The exports of gold and cotton are highly vulnerable to market fluctuations.

**HDI Rank** 178<sup>th</sup>/182. **Public debt** 72.5% of GDP. **Income/person** \$657 (1% of USA).

### Politics

The modern successor to the great Malian empire of AD 1230-1400. Independent from France in 1960. Popular protests ousted a military dictatorship in 1991. Elections and a multiparty democracy have since endured. Tuareg unrest in the northeast sees frequent outbreaks of violence, usually settled by government concessions over autonomy or poverty reduction. But restive Moors in the north and Al-Qaeda add to the trouble, augmented even further by rapidly growing drug cartels using the desert as a transshipment point for drugs from South America into Europe.

### Religion

A secular state with freedom of religion despite the large Muslim majority. Islam is strongest in the north and centre. The traditionally animist peoples, such as Dogon, Bobo and Senufo, are now largely Muslim; the window of opportunity to reach them before their Islamization is now all but closed.

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Muslim	87.38	11,641,728	2.6%
Ethnoreligionist	9.88	1,316,323	0.8%
Christian	2.64	351,730	2.5%
Non-religious	0.10	13,323	2.4%

Christians	Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	17	0.70	93,000	2.5%
Independent	8	0.01	1,000	5.1%
Catholic	1	1.92	256,000	2.4%
Marginal	1	0.01	1,000	1.5%

Churches	MegaBloc	Congs	Members	Affiliates
Catholic Church	C	45	143,017	256,000
Evang Protestant Ch	P	260	22,000	43,000
CMA	P	360	9,875	39,500
Assemblies of God	P	67	1,107	3,100
Seventh-day Adventist	P	4	1,650	2,250
Alliance Mission	P	24	486	1,020
Jehovah's Witnesses	M	11	275	880
Church of Pentecost	I	13	583	670
Norwegian Prot Mission	P	18	264	660
Evang Baptist Mission	P	8	242	460
Other denominations[15]		116	1,662	3,521
<b>Total Christians[27]</b>		<b>926</b>	<b>181,161</b>	<b>351,061</b>

TransBloc	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Evangelicals	0.7	93,630	2.5%
Evangelicals			
Renewalists	0.2	29,347	6.2%
Charismatics	<0.1	4,120	2.7%
Pentecostals			

### Answers to Prayer

The continuing stability, in the midst of poverty, role model of democracy and stability in a sea of civil wars and shady politics of its neighbours. It remains a neighbouring country to become an Islamic state.

The consolidation of the gospel is an answer.

- The Church is taking root in a number of the persevere and second-generation Christians emerging.
- A diversity of ministry sees church planting, development approaches bear fruit. Most missions combine outreach and are clearly needed.
- Partnerships have formed for all Protestant ministries. d'Églises et Missions Protestantes Évangéliques au Mali of seven of the largest or most strategic peoples: Fulbe, Malinke, Soninke and Tuareg.

### Challenges for Prayer

Mali's socio-economic quandary is sobering with people making on average \$1.5US/day. population but is highly vulnerable to world market elsewhere. Functional literacy is low and secondary education is ever present. Pray that Mali's leaders have wisdom, education, gainful employment and long-term stability.

Islam in Mali tends to be moderate and unique a tolerant brand of Islam that incorporates superstitious folk practices. Large amounts of aid from further tied to Islam. In Bamako alone, over 3,000 children about 40% of children. Pray for Muslims in Mali to experience Jesus and the assurance of salvation He offers.

The number of Christians has not increased. Mali's rapid population growth - evangelicals to 0.69% in 2010. Most growth is biological, and to their former religion. This could be addressed by activities, discipleship programmes, pastoral training for and support such ventures is a real problem. But most of them are not actively engaged in evangelism being spiritually open. Pray for boldness, passion and churches and for a new wave of evangelism such

population; drought, locust plagues and desertification frequently devastate the land. The exports of gold and cotton are highly vulnerable to market fluctuations.  
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## Religion

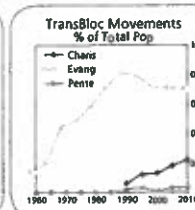
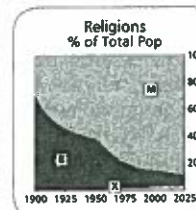
A secular state with freedom of religion despite the large Muslim majority. Islam is strongest in the north and centre. The traditionally animist peoples, such as Dogon, Bobo and Senufo, are now largely Muslim; the window of opportunity to reach them before their Islamization is now all but closed.

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Renewalists			
Charismatics	0.2	29,347	6.2%
Pentecostals	<0.1	4,120	2.7%



## Answers to Prayer

**The continuing stability**, in the midst of poverty, is a reason for praise. Mali stands as a role model of democracy and stability in a sea of troubled nations, free from the coups, civil wars and shady politics of its neighbours. It remains secular despite strong pressure from neighbouring countries to become an Islamic state.

**The consolidation of the gospel** is an answer to prayer:

- The Church** is taking root in a number of the cultures and peoples of Mali as believers persevere and second-generation Christians emerge.
- A diversity of ministry** sees church planting, development work and all types of holistic approaches bear fruit. Most missions combine outreach with works of compassion, since both are clearly needed.
- Partnerships** have formed for all Protestant ministries in Mali – *Association des Groupements d'Eglises et Missions Protestantes Évangéliques au Mali* (AGEMPEM) – and for the evangelization of seven of the largest or most strategic peoples in Mali or West Africa generally: the Bozo, Fulbe, Malinke, Soninke and Tuareg.

## Challenges for Prayer

**Mali's socio-economic quandary is sobering**. It is one of the poorest nations on earth, with people making on average \$1.5US/day. Cotton growing employs one-third of the population but is highly vulnerable to world market fluctuations and competing growers elsewhere. Functional literacy is low and secondary school enrolment is under 20%. About one-fifth of children will not survive to the age of five, and of those who do, one-third will be malnourished. Two-thirds of the land area is desert or semi-desert, and the threat of desertification is ever present. Pray that Mali's leaders have wisdom and insight in knowing how to provide health, education, gainful employment and long-term stability to their people.

**Islam in Mali** tends to be moderate and uniquely West African. The large majority practice a tolerant brand of Islam that incorporates elements of African traditional religions and superstitious folk practices. Large amounts of aid from Libya and Saudi Arabia keep the population further tied to Islam. In Bamako alone, over 3,000 Qur'anic schools and individual *marabouts* teach about 40% of children. Pray for Muslims in Mali to have the opportunity to hear, read about and experience Jesus and the assurance of salvation He alone offers.

**The number of Christians has not increased by enough** to even keep pace with Mali's rapid population growth – evangelicals fell from 0.91% of the population in 1990 to 0.69% in 2010. Most growth is biological, and many who make decisions for Christ return to their former religion. This could be addressed with better follow-up through evangelism activities, discipleship programmes, pastoral training and Bible schools, but lack of funds to train for and support such ventures is a real problem. There are nearly 700 evangelical congregations, but most of them are not actively engaged in evangelism and outreach, despite many in Mali being spiritually open. Pray for boldness, passion and a burden for the unsaved to awaken in the churches and for a new wave of evangelism such as happened in the 1980s.



Morocco p.1 → Arden

## Challenges for Prayer

- 1 The massive devastation caused by the volcanic eruptions in the late 1990s nearly destroyed Montserrat as a habitable island. It will never completely recover. Pray for a new start, with Christ placed at the centre of island life rather than nominal Christianity, which largely prevailed in the past.
- 2 Church life was severely disrupted. Pray for effective rebuilding of congregations, community life, property and outreach.



## Morocco

### Kingdom of Morocco

#### Africa

#### Geography

**Area** 458,730 sq km. Northwest corner of Africa. Fertile coastal areas in the north, Atlas mountains inland and Sahara Desert to the south and southeast. A further 252,000 sq km of former Spanish Sahara claimed and occupied by Morocco since 1975.

Population	Ann Gr	Density
2010	32,777,808	1.25%
2020	36,784,700	1.10%
2030	39,934,409	0.73%

**Capital** Rabat. **Other major cities** Rabat/Salé 1.8 million; Casablanca 3.3mill; Fèz 1.1m; Marrakech 928,000. **Urbanites** 56.7%. **Pop under 15 yrs** 28%. **Life expectancy** 71 yrs.

#### Peoples

The indigenous Berbers were gradually conquered and subdued by the Muslim Arabs after AD 684.

**Arabic** 57.7%. Moroccan Arab 47.8%; Jebala 4.4%; Black Maure 2.1%.

**Berber** 41.4%. Many dialects: Arabized Berber 12.9%; Tashlhayt (known also as Ishilhayt, S. Shilha, Souss) 9.4%; Imazighen (Tamazight) 7.9%; Rif (Tarifi) 5.1%.

**Other** 0.9%. French 0.3%.

**Literacy** Officially 53.5%, lower in practice.

**Official language** Arabic. Berber is used in many homes. French widely used; English increasing. **All languages** 10. **Languages with Scriptures** 2Bi 1NT 4por.

#### Economy

Tourism, agriculture, textiles and phosphate mining are important foreign exchange earners. Morocco and Western Sahara have 70% of the world's phosphate reserves. Great gap between wealthy few and large numbers of poor, but a growing middle class. Unemployment is officially around 11% but in reality is much higher, especially for young people. To keep pace with population growth, 400,000 jobs must be created annually. Millions of Moroccans seek work elsewhere – especially in Europe – and send remittances home. This foreign income contributes more to the Moroccan economy than any internal industry apart from tourism.

**HDI Rank** 130<sup>th</sup>/182. **Public debt** 55.6% of GDP. **Income/person** \$2,827 (6% of USA).

#### Politics

Independent in 1956 from French and Spanish rule. A limited democracy with an executive monarchy under King Hassan until his death in 1999. His successor, King Mohammed VI, instituted liberalizing changes, but shifted to a much more repressive stance in 2010. A growing Islamist presence opposes these changes, and terrorist bombings in 2003 showed the threat radical Islam poses to Morocco's stability. Since then it has vied with a sophisticated materialistic Islam for prevalence in the political sphere. Since the "Green March" of 1975, Morocco has occupied Western Sahara, but the subsequent warfare with the Polisario and the postponed UN referendum have left this issue unresolved.

#### Religion

Sunni Islam is the state religion; the existence of Christians and Jews is tolerated, but the existence of an indigenous Moroccan Church is not accepted by the government. The opposing influences of prosperous, hi-tech Middle Eastern Islam and hard-line radical Islam both exert considerable pressure. It is legal both to talk about Christ and to invite friends home

for discussion, but authorities carefully monitor all known Christian activity. In 2010, a large number of expatriate Christians were deported and institutions with a Christian ethos closed. Local Christians are harassed and intimidated by police informers; some Christians have been imprisoned, accused of proselytizing. The media stir up public prejudice against the gospel.

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Muslim	99.88	32,738,475	1.3%
Christian	0.09	29,000	1.3%
Jewish	0.02	6,556	-6.6%
Non-religious	0.01	3,278	1.3%

Around 90% of the Christians are not Moroccan in origin.

Christians	Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	14	0.01	4,000	4.7%
Independent	3	0.01	2,000	3.3%
Anglican	1	<0.01	<200	-4.4%
Catholic	1	0.07	23,000	0.0%
Orthodox	4	<0.01	1,000	-1.2%
Marginal	1	<0.01	<200	1.5%

**Churches**  
Catholic C  
Indigenou  
Evang Rel  
Other den  
**Total Ch**

**TransBlk**  
Evangelic  
Evangelic  
Renewa  
Charism  
Pentec

**Mission**  
P.L.A

## Answers to Prayer

- 1 A Moroccan Church is emerging and acceptance figures differ significantly, national Christian leaders in 20 to 30 small fellowships.

## Challenges for Prayer

- 1 Islam was introduced by invading Arab armies from the Middle East, North African, and largely Berber, Church was a centre of Islamic civilization and learning, and deep-rooted Islamic faith remain barriers to the acceptance of the gospel. Only recently has the gospel been clearly presented with the gospel. Pray that this will change.
- 2 Stability and relative openness make Morocco a nation. Yet a troubled past and uncertain future essential to care for and give hope to the burgeoning and controversial issue of Western Sahara continue to hinder foreign relations. Pray for wisdom for the government to bring justice, fairness and openness.
- 3 Moroccan Islam faces serious division as between Islamists and moderates. The suppression of Christian conflict desired by extremists in other African Muslim countries reflect the deepening fault line; most citizens are torn between religious violence. Islamism finds a fertile recruiting ground among the poor and frustrated young population. Pray that those seeking to commit violence be stymied and that those navigating these troubled waters with wisdom and grace

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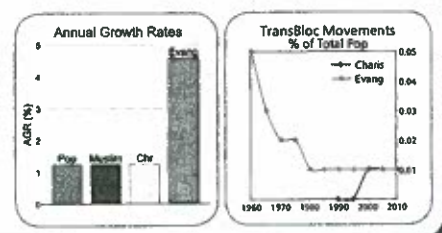
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Independent	3	0.01	2,000	3.3%
Anglican	1	<0.01	<200	-4.4%
Catholic	1	0.07	23,000	0.0%
Orthodox	4	<0.01	1,000	-1.2%
Marginal	1	<0.01	<200	1.5%

Churches	MegaBloc	Congs	Members	Affiliates
Catholic Church	C	32	12,849	23,000
Indigenous believers	I	30	500	2,000
Evang Reformed Ch	P	6	140	1,600
Other denominations[19]		66	1,626	3,324
<b>Total Christians[24]</b>		<b>134</b>	<b>15,115</b>	<b>29,924</b>

TransBloc	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
<b>Evangelicals</b>			
Evangelicals	<0.01	4,774	4.6%
<b>Renewalists</b>			
Charismatics	<0.01	3,378	5.1%
Pentecostals	<0.01	40	4.6%

**Missionaries from Morocco**  
P.I.A estimated 10, most in Morocco.



## Answers to Prayer

① A Moroccan Church is emerging and accelerating in growth and maturity. While figures differ significantly, national Christian leaders estimate that there are about 2,000 Moroccan Christians in 20 to 30 small fellowships.

## Challenges for Prayer

① Islam was introduced by invading Arab armies in the 7th Century. The once strong North African, and largely Berber, Church was erased. Pride in Morocco's glorious past as a centre of Islamic civilization and learning, and deeply rooted prejudice against Christianity, remain barriers to the acceptance of the gospel. Only a small percentage of the population has been clearly presented with the gospel. Pray that this nation may become open for the good news.

② Stability and relative openness make Morocco one of the West's most favoured Arab nations. Yet a troubled past and uncertain future make for challenges. Economic growth is essential to care for and give hope to the burgeoning young population, and the deeply sensitive and controversial issue of Western Sahara continues to stand between Morocco and better foreign relations. Pray for wisdom for the government, that policies and planning might establish justice, fairness and openness.

③ Moroccan Islam faces serious division as the country increasingly polarizes between Islamists and moderates. The suppression of Christian activity is meant to forestall sectarian conflict desired by extremists in other African Muslim countries. The intensifying difficulties reflect the deepening fault line; most citizens are troubled by the implications and do not wish for religious violence. Islamism finds a fertile recruiting ground especially but not exclusively among the poor and frustrated young population. Pray for peace throughout the nation, and pray that those seeking to commit violence be stymied. Pray for the country's leaders; may they navigate these troubled waters with wisdom and good decision-making.

7p.2 → Aiden



...has been governed since 1998, suffering only a small  
safer and more stable regions have the potential to help  
here are almost no Christians in these northern regions.  
d permeate southward, and that this peace would create

dangerous and hedged with restrictions, was forced to  
ions were nationalized by the new Marxist regime. The  
7 and 1974 saw several hundred turn to the Lord. Pray  
, committed and ready for when these defiantly closed

underground in 1991 when the dictatorial regime of  
popular uprising. Most of the several hundred Somali  
anarchy, taking refuge abroad. There are possibly about  
d twice that in the diaspora. Some meet in secret, but  
for protection as well as discipleship and fellowship  
tion of believers escalates, so does the boldness of the  
vers are paying for their faith with their very lives. Pray  
ost difficult situation. Pray for Somali Christian families  
Christians are men.

**Christianity** must be overcome if the community of  
kthrough. These issues include:

y that the association of Christianity with Western  
Ethiopian interference would be broken.

love through aid and mercy ministry must be done in  
d recipients of help from Christians would be touched

bound clan structures of Somali society are perceived  
60-70% of Somalis are at least semi-nomadic and 95%

about six million. Ethiopia (4.2m), Yemen (900,000),  
,000) host the largest numbers. A large proportion of  
host countries. A further 1.4 million are internally  
mission agencies seek to reach Somalis in various  
have a powerful impact on Somalis and that viable  
siveness is greater outside of Somalia.

d in 1977; a recent revision is currently on sale in  
1 occur only outside of Somalia. Pray for the wide

ali (Rahanwein clan), whose language is somewhat

and pre-evangelistic tool for reaching Somalis from  
of Somali Voice of New Life (CNC-SIM), Voice of  
BA, TWR, IBRA and Adventist World Radio. It is a  
allenge to expand, this service.

for Somalis include audio resources from GRN and  
Christian Ministries and Bible Correspondence



# South Africa

## Republic of South Africa

### Africa

#### Geography

**Area** 1,218,363 sq km. A republic with nine provinces at the southernmost point of Africa. Relatively well watered in the east; arid with increasing desertification toward the west coast.

Population	Ann Gr	Density
2010	50,492,408	0.99%
2020	52,671,375	0.38%
2030	54,726,243	0.35%

Estimates for immigrants and asylum seekers from other African countries, especially Zimbabwe, range up to several million.

**Capital** Cape Town (legislative) 3,404,807. Pretoria (administrative) 1,428,987. Bloemfontein (judicial) 443,000. **Other major cities** Johannesburg 3.7 million; Ekurhuleni 3.2mill; Durban 2.9m; Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage 1.7m; Vereeniging 1.1m. Large townships and the numbers of migrants living in urban shantytowns swell these numbers, but are impossible to accurately enumerate. **Urbanites** 61.7%. **Pop under 15 yrs** 31%. **Life expectancy** 51.5 yrs.

#### Peoples

**Black African** 79.1%. Nguni 46.4% in 5 groups: Zulu 23.7%; Xhosa 18.6%; Swazi 2.6%; Ndebele 1.5%. Sotho-Tswana 24.3% in 3 groups: Tswana(11) 5.1%; Sotho(2) 9.1%; Pedi (N. Sotho) 7.5%. Other 8.4%. Tsonga 4.5%; Venda 2.3%; Shona 0.7%; Khoisan 0.02%.

**White/Caucasian** 8.9%. Declining through emigration and lower birth rates. Afrikaner 4.6%; English-speaking 1.9%; Portuguese 1.2%; German 0.7%.

**Coloured** (mixed race) 8.9%. 90% live in the Northern and Western Cape. Cape Malays are considered part of this community.

**Asian** 2.8%. Over 75% in KwaZulu Natal. South Asians 2.4%; Chinese, Arab. Other 0.3%.

**Literacy** 82.4%, but lower in practice. **Languages** 11 – all the major ethnic languages. English and Afrikaans are the main languages in higher education. **All languages** 40. **Indigenous languages** 24. **Languages with Scriptures** 16. **INT** Ipor.

#### Economy

The richest and most industrialized country in Africa, with a strong agricultural base and some of the world's largest deposits of non-petroleum minerals – especially gold, platinum and chrome. Well diversified, industrial economy, with finance and tourism increasingly important. A vast gap exists between rich and poor. High unemployment (officially 27%, in reality much higher), with one-third of the population living below \$2(US)/day. Land redistribution (from white farmers to blacks) is a significant and sensitive issue. This and affirmative action are regarded as either damaging the free economy or necessarily redressing the injustices of apartheid. Significant brain drain as many professionals, especially whites (some claim up to half of the white population), leave the country. Corruption and the impact of AIDS also undermine economic progress; dangerously high crime rates also reflect these problems.

**HDI Rank** 129<sup>th</sup>/182. **Public debt** 31.6% of GDP. **Income/person** \$5,685 (12% of USA) – but big disparity between wealthy and poor. **Unemployment** 26.7% (may be much higher).

#### Politics

The Union of South Africa was formed in 1910. A white-minority parliamentary republic was created in 1961. The infamous "apartheid" system politically and economically marginalized non-whites and brought untold pain and suffering to the majority. A worsening economic climate, increasing political isolation, a deteriorating security situation and the ending of the Cold War all triggered rapid changes in the 1980s. The final laws undergirding apartheid were repealed in 1991, and the country's first free national democratic elections took place in 1994. Nelson Mandela's government worked hard to set up a free, non-racial government and constitution, and it initiated the long healing process with commendable successes. His successors, Mbeki and then Zuma, have not been as successful in seeing these changes through. Much disillusionment has set in due to the slow rate of change, limited economic growth and increasing crime and corruption.

#### Religion

Freedom of religion. The emphasis on pluralism and diversity has given high profile to ethnic African religions, Islam, Hinduism, humanism and the interfaith movement, somewhat at the expense of the large Christian majority.

p.1 -> Deana

p.2

South Africa, p.2 → Deana

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Christian	75.24	37,990,488	0.9%
Ethnoreligionist	13.50	6,816,475	-0.1%
Non-religious	7.73	3,903,063	3.6%
Muslim	1.73	873,519	2.8%
Hindu	1.20	605,909	0.7%
Baha'i	0.42	212,068	-0.4%
Jewish	0.15	75,739	-0.3%
Buddhist/Chinese	0.03	15,148	1.0%

Christians	Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	191	15.21	7,681,000	-0.2%
Independent	543	39.82	20,107,000	1.9%
Anglican	2	2.81	1,420,000	-1.2%
Catholic	1	6.04	3,050,000	-0.3%
Orthodox	4	0.10	48,000	0.1%
Marginal	12	0.66	335,000	3.7%
Unaffiliated		10.60	5,352,000	-0.6%

Churches	MegaBloc	Congs	Members	Affiliates
Apostolic Faith Mission	I	2,500	1,800,000	3,100,000
Catholic Church	C	762	1,906,250	3,050,000
Methodist Church	P	4,100	700,000	1,750,000
Ang Ch, Southern Afr	A	1,563	337,662	1,300,000
Uniting Ref Ch, SA	P	650	688,889	1,240,000
Assemblies of God	I	2,050	864,000	1,080,000
Dutch Ref Ch (NGK)	P	855	658,537	1,080,000
12 Apostles Ch in Christ	I	3,737	411,111	740,000
Full Gospel Ch of God	P	1,523	342,767	545,000
Ev Luth Ch in SA	P	1,635	305,389	510,000
New Apostolic Ch	I	1,572	292,163	438,245
Presbyterian Ch of Afr	I	268	88,571	310,000

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr	
Nazarite Baptist Ch	I	376	139,000	278,000
Bantu Beth Ch of Zion	I	357	117,727	259,000
United Cong Church	P	1,310	175,510	258,000
Jehovah's Witnesses	M	1,750	91,000	245,000
Afr Catholic Church	I	82	131,737	220,000
Seventh-day Adventist	P	840	91,000	185,000
Uniting Presby Ch, SA	P	288	72,000	180,000
Pente Protestant Ch	P	650	104,000	160,160
African Meth Epis Ch	I	459	82,703	153,000
Dutch Ref Ch (NHK)	P	302	105,002	133,544
Ch of England in SA	A	146	38,339	120,000
Members in Christ Ch	P	220	48,500	107,670
Baptist Union of SA	P	538	42,000	105,000
Other denominations[683]		23,817	6,667,345	15,093,834
<b>Total Christians[4,353]</b>		<b>52,350</b>	<b>16,301,202</b>	<b>32,641,453</b>

TransBloc	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
<b>Evangelicals</b>			
Evangelicals	21.1	10,649,521	2.2%
<b>Renewalists</b>			
Charismatics	24.4	12,302,817	2.8%
Pentecostals	12.4	6,241,878	3.8%

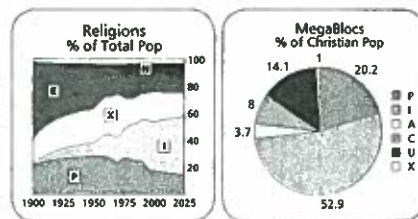
Religions  
% of Total Pop

1900 1925 1950 1975 2000 2025

MegaBlocs  
% of Christian Pop

20.2  
52.9  
14.1  
8  
3.7  
1.1

I  
P  
C  
A  
X  
B



## Answers to Prayer

**1** Prayer initiatives started in South Africa have gone on to impact the entire world. The Global Day of Prayer started in Cape Town and is now observed in every country in the world by hundreds of millions of Christians. Groups such as Transformation Africa and Jericho Walls also have profound spiritual influences far beyond South Africa. The Mighty Men weekend conferences impacted the hundreds of thousands who attended with a muscular and uncompromised gospel message.

**2** The continuing, expanding mission involvement and global vision of South Africans are encouraging. Innovative strategies for sending and supporting are underway, and work is growing from among all races and denominational types. Most evangelical congregations have some involvement in mission work in other countries, especially in central and southern Africa.

**3** The multiplication of Christian ministries helping the disadvantaged is a remarkable testimony, even as the numbers of these unfortunates continue to increase. There are profoundly touching and effective ministries to victims of rape, crime and AIDS, to those in prison, to slum-dwellers and the unemployed and to the poorest of the poor.

**4** South Africa's functioning democracy, which has continued now through four general elections, allows the population a say in determining the country's future and sets a positive example for the rest of Africa that such models are sustainable and practicable.

## Challenges for Prayer

**1** Government and leadership are challenge figure such as Mandela, with his benign states lesser subsequent presidents have in turn seen the ru in parliament, which could itself be another ste Corruption, cronyism and demagoguery are wides mature democracy and free press are helping to add Mandela's presence no longer restrains more radical wisdom, righteousness and economic betterment fo There are many committed Christians at every leve

**2** The legacy of apartheid continues to impac inequalities and injustices of the past continu

a) **Reconciliation among all races.** This applies ne coloured and Indian peoples as well as to relatio "rainbow nation" must still deal with contemp among peoples of this diverse but troubled land. living out the truth of oneness in Christ Jesus.

b) **Poverty and economic inequality.** Land redistrib are contentious initiatives that seek to assist the p cost to the efficient running of the econom The black majority itself includes a wealthy elite growing. Pray for economic measures that migl out crippling the effective running of the econ

c) **Rape and violent crime rates** are alarmingly high desperation and lack of justice fuels hopelesn justice and for people's safety – especially pra Christian ministries working with children at police force. Pray that the spirit of violence – under the authority of Christ.

**3** AIDS remains a scourge of the populati the impact of AIDS is already devastating demography and in ministry. There are around 500 million AIDS orphans. About 14% of the populat some regions or groups are much higher (infection 40%). Nearly half of those with HIV have access also have tuberculosis, greatly increasing mortality r to care for the victims, the orphans and the bereav eternal hope, plus the spiritual power and moral foi are dozens of Christian agencies and NGOs, as we

**4** Biblical Christianity continues to be strc

a) **Evangelism outreaches,** ministries to social co A great variety of Christian agencies minister

b) **Pentecostal denominations** flourish among al in 1960 to 6.3 million in 2010. Growth since incorporated an entrepreneurial approach to the various AoG groups, Apostolic Faith Mis

c) **Charismatic numbers** have rapidly multiplie population. Networks draw together many s across all regions and races in South Africa. The of these movements.

d) **Mainline denominations** have, in part, been reach. The cell church movement has signific much increase in mission output and renews



## Politics

Independent from Britain as a parliamentary democracy in 1979. A member of the Commonwealth.

## Religion

Complete freedom of religion.

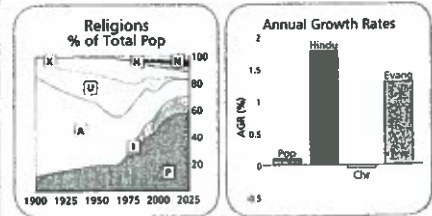
Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Christian	90.10	98,465	-0.1%
Hindu	3.80	4,153	1.8%
Non-religious	2.60	2,841	2.6%
Ethnoreligionist	2.00	2,186	0.1%
Muslim	1.20	1,311	1.9%
Baha'i	0.30	328	0.1%

Christians	Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	37	65.15	71,000	1.3%
Independent	5	14.50	16,000	0.8%
Anglican	1	17.29	19,000	-0.5%
Catholic	1	6.77	7,000	-2.0%
Marginal	2	0.98	1,000	0.8%
Unaffiliated		2.50	3,000	-12.9%
Doubly affiliated		-17.11	-19,000	0.0%

Churches	MegaBloc	Cong	Members	Affiliates
Anglican Church	A	22	3,780	18,900
Seventh-day Adventist	P	38	13,650	16,700
Methodist Churches	P	42	6,350	15,240
Spiritual Baptist	I	26	6,571	13,800
Pente Assoc of W Indies	P	16	2,229	7,800
Catholic Church	C	65	3,915	7,400
Ch of God (Cleveland)	P	20	2,200	4,884
Evang Ch of W Indies	P	29	1,750	3,850
Christian Brethren	P	19	1,904	3,180
Foursquare Gospel Ch	P	7	2,530	3,162
Baptist Church	P	17	1,500	2,505
Other denominations[30]		87	10,016	16,997
Doubly affiliated				-18,700

Total Christians[46] 388 56,395 95,718

TransBloc	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Evangelicals			
Evangelicals	39.1	42,720	1.3%
Renewalists			
Charismatics	25.1	27,439	1.3%
Pentecostals	23.1	25,250	1.7%



## Answers to Prayer

- Through the ministries of the Evangelical Association, cooperation among the various evangelical churches remains strong. A cross-denomination prayer movement recently started as well.

## Challenges for Prayer

- St Vincent is a religious country, but most are not related to God through a personal faith in Jesus Christ. There is a crisis of holiness, lack of spiritual fruit and growing apathy, especially regarding missions. Pray for revival and for restoration of a biblically-based, Spirit-led Church.
- The need continues for biblical leadership and training in churches, although it is being addressed by programmes such as Bible school extensions and BCCs (PAWI, Church of God, BCM).
- The smaller Grenadine Islands suffer a lack of churches due to their more isolated nature. Groups such as the Methodists, Pentecostals and Baptists seek to plant more churches in the Grenadines.



## Sudan

### Republic of Sudan

### Africa

### Geography

Area 2,503,890 sq km. Africa's largest country. Desert in the north, merging into grasslands and mountains in the centre and tropical bush in the south. Straddling the Nile Rivers. Nuba Mountains in the centre.

Population	Ann Gr	Density
2010	43,192,438	2.22%
2020	52,308,944	1.85%
2030	60,994,832	1.48%

Any population figures available are either very rough estimates or results of a census many feel is fundamentally flawed and even manipulated. Over 2 million deaths through war, genocide and famine since 1983, and as many as 7 million displaced. Most of the southern population was

affected by the north-south conflict. Great loss of life and displacement of people have also occurred in Darfur, in inter-tribal conflict in the south and in the LRA activities in the far south.

Capital Khartoum 5,172,283. The three-city metropolis of Khartoum, Omdurman and Khartoum North is surrounded by millions living in shantytowns. Urbanites Officially 45.2%. Pop under 15 yrs 39%. Life expectancy 57.9 yrs.

### Peoples

Over 597 ethnic groups and subgroups – one of Africa's most diverse populations.

Arab World 58.3%. Predominantly in the north. The Arab population has intermingled with numerous indigenous peoples and is not regarded as "pure Arab" by some other Arab nations. Many distinct peoples of the north and centre have become Arabized. Nearly half of Sudan's blacks consider themselves to be Arab. Specific categories (with overlap):

Sudanese Arab 52.7%. 44 peoples. Sudanese Arab 20.7%; Gaaliin 6.5%; Guhayna 3.9%; Shaikia 1.9%; Gawamaa 1.9%; Kawahia 1.9%; Bederia 1.8%; Dar Hamid 1.5%; Hasania 1.4%; Rufaa 1.1%.  
Shuwa Arab 2.3%. 5 peoples. Messiria (Baggara) 1.2%.  
Other Arab 3.3%. Egyptian 1.3%; Hamar 0.9%; 4 others.

Horn of Africa-Cushitic 7.6%. 9 peoples. Beja/Bedawi 6.8%.

Sub-Saharan African 33.8%. Largely in the centre and south. More than 150 groups.

Nilotic 17.6%. 53 peoples. Largest: Dinka(6) 6.2%. Nuer 3.6%; Bari 1.2%; Shilluk 0.9%.  
Ouaddai-Fur 4.2%. 14 peoples. Fur 2.3%.  
Sudanic 2.8%. 22 peoples. Zande 1.6%.  
Nuba Mountain peoples 2.8%. 48 peoples; most are small in number.  
Kanuri-Saharan 2.5%. 7 peoples.

Sudan

November 8-10

783

p.1 → Delia

p.2

Sudan, p.2 → Delia

**Adamawa-Ubnagi** 0.4%. Cluster of 13 peoples with small populations.

**Other Sub-Saharan** 3.6%. 14 peoples. Hausa 1.5%.

**Other peoples** 0.3%. Europeans, Asians, Jews.

**Literacy** 59%, but much lower in practice.

**Official languages** Arabic and English. **All languages** 134. **Languages with Scriptures** 11Bi 23NT 35por.

## Economy

Rich in agricultural and mineral resources. One of the world's fastest-growing economies, centred on Khartoum, but many Sudanese remain mired in poverty. Economic dynamics in north, centre and south differ greatly. Rapid increase of crude oil production as well as great potential in hydro-electrics and mineral exploitation. Years of widespread economic mismanagement, civil war, diplomatic isolation and famine have held back economic progress, particularly devastating to the embattled south. Currently shifting from socialist to market economic practices. Agriculture still employs the largest segment of the population and accounts for 37% of the GDP. Sudan's main trade partners are, perhaps unsurprisingly, China and Saudi Arabia, but also Indonesia and Malaysia. **HDI Rank** 150<sup>th</sup>/182. **Public debt** 100% of GDP. **Income/person** \$1,522 (3% of USA).

## Politics

Joint Egyptian and British control from 1899 to independence in 1956. Civil war began even before independence due to conflict between the Islamized, Arabized north and the non-Arab, Black African south, with bitter fighting from 1955-72. After 12 years of uneasy peace, fighting broke out again in 1983. An extremist Islamist coup in 1989 led to increased fighting between Muslims and southerners (led by the Sudan People's Liberation Army - SPLA) in the Nuba Mountains and the southern provinces. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) officially ended the fighting in 2005, granting limited autonomy to the south and a referendum for independence scheduled for 2011. Oil profits are to be split between north and south, and there is one vice-president from each region. The government and its sponsored militia groups then fought against other Muslim groups in the Blue Nile region along the Ethiopian and Eritrean borders from the 1990s and in Darfur shortly thereafter. The Eastern Front signed a peace and power-sharing treaty with the government. In Darfur in the west, government policies have displaced millions, seen over 300,000 dead and elicited widespread international condemnation along with charges of war crimes against Sudan's president from the International Criminal Court. Since independence, aggressive Arabization and Islamization have provoked violent resistance from many

quarters, which in turn elicited responses of greater discrimination, war and genocide by the government and military against its own people. Accused of harbouring international terrorists, Sudan typically endures hostile relations with most, if not all, of its neighbours.

## Religion

A Sunni Muslim majority, but primarily among the Sudanese Arabs in the north. Sufi religious orders are strong - especially Ansar, followers of the famous Mahdi. The constitution offers some religious freedoms, but in practice, those freedoms are arbitrarily abused. The Naivasha Agreement established some protections for non-Muslims in the north (although apostasy is legally punishable by death) and it clarified that Islamic law does not apply in the south. But attempts to impose Islamic law - in contravention of several previous peace agreements - generate a hostile religious context and a cause of civil war. Despite the military's systematic destruction of churches, hospitals and schools in the south and the Nuba Mountains, there is considerable freedom to minister.

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Muslim	61.38	26,511,518	1.6%
Christian	26.11	11,277,546	4.8%
Ethnoreligionist	11.10	4,794,361	0.1%
Non-religious	1.40	604,694	3.8%
Other	0.01	4,319	2.2%

Many contend that the Muslim population has dropped to as low as 55%, and African traditional religionists to well below 10%; losses offset by growth among Christians and non-religious. All religious data are estimates.

Christians	Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	23	3.90	1,685,000	5.6%
Independent	28	0.51	220,000	5.7%
Anglican	3	10.42	4,500,000	6.7%
Catholic	1	10.72	4,630,000	2.9%
Orthodox	5	0.54	233,000	2.1%
Marginal	1	0.02	7,000	7.9%

Churches	MegaBloc	Cong	Members	Affiliates
Catholic Church	C	1,380	2,691,860	4,630,000
Episcopal Ch of S	A	4,305	1,351,351	4,500,000
Presbyterian Ch of S	P	500	400,000	1,000,000
Sudanese Ch of Christ	P	156	25,000	250,000
Coptic Orthodox Ch	O	40	80,000	200,000
Africa Inland Church	P	267	23,988	160,000
Sudan Pentecostal Ch	I	395	34,286	120,000
Sudan Interior Ch	P	704	63,333	95,000
Ch of the Nazarene	P	548	6,304	35,124
Ethiopian Orth Ch	O	41	12,273	27,000
Seventh-day Adventist	P	51	18,000	27,000
Evangelical Presbyterian	P	188	13,174	22,000
Trinity Presby Ch of S	I	358	8,955	19,700
Evangelical Free Ch of S	P	80	4,800	12,000
Other denominations[40]		690	71,881	179,621
<b>Total Christians[61]</b>			<b>9,903</b>	<b>4,805,205</b>
				<b>11,277,445</b>

TransBloc	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
<b>Evangelicals</b>			
Evangelicals	14.7	6,336,018	6.4%
<b>Renewalists</b>			
Charismatics	6.8	2,931,473	8.8%
Pentecostals	0.3	131,439	5.6%

## Answers to Prayer

- 1 **The Comprehensive Peace Agreement** and allowed the war-torn south to attempt and stability. A heavy presence of northern militia widely held questions of how long the peace would opportunity to plan and build for the future continent.
- 2 **The prolonged conflict and war** caused and beyond. This resulted in churches being previously unreached. Now, many of those to their home areas with the goal of starting new churches.
- 3 **The massive growth of Christianity**, especially in the south, is a point for praise. Christian numbers, 11.1%, Southern peoples may be as much as 80% Christian. Warfare, persecution and even genocide. One such Dinka Bor people from animist to Christian.
- 4 **The planting of churches** in previously unreached areas. Darfur, while tragic, has also seen the entry of Sudanese Christians are church planting in Darfur where are encountering the gospel in their new land.

## Challenges for Prayer

- 1 **Sudan has known only war** for its entire history. Sudan, which is regarded as one of the world's most violent/military waged war against restive populations. Human and economic cost to its own citizens. With added to civil conflicts and hostile relations with neighbouring states for sweeping change at the highest levels and threat to rebuilding of communal life.
- 2 **Darfur is a 21st Century byword for tragedy** but in 2003 fighting escalated between rebel Janjawid militia. The people of Darfur are Black Sudanese. Many consider the atrocities of Darfur - rapes, mutilations and destruction of villages, forced displacement, government-sponsored campaign. The situation in Chad as well, even leading to Chad's declaration of emergency.
- 3 **A complete end to the violence** and upheaval in Darfur displaced over 2.5 million people. Even a peace agreement by militias.
- 4 **The execution of justice** upon all those guilty of government and military figures. Pray for courage to bring the perpetrators to justice, for uprightness rather than out of greed for cheap oil.



greater discrimination, war and genocide by the government and military against its own people. Accused of harbouring international terrorists, Sudan typically endures hostile relations with most, if not all, of its neighbours.

# Religion

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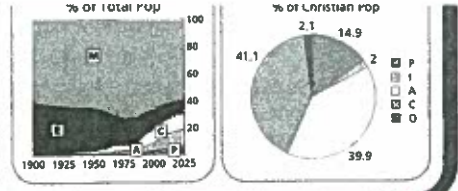
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Evangelicals			
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Charismatics			
Pentecostals	0.3	131,439	5.6%



## Answers to Prayer

- The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)**, signed in 2005, has held since then and allowed the war-torn south to attempt rebuilding some semblance of infrastructure and stability. A heavy presence of northern military and militias remains in the south, as do widely held questions of how long the peace will last. But peace, however tenuous, and the opportunity to plan and build for the future continue for now.
- The prolonged conflict and war** caused Christians to scatter throughout the country and beyond. This resulted in churches being planted in places and among peoples who were previously unreached. Now, many of those won to Christ while displaced are returning to their home areas with the goal of starting new fellowships.
- The massive growth of Christianity**, especially among central and southern peoples, is a point for praise. Christian numbers, 1.6 million in 1980, now exceed 11 million. Southern peoples may be as much as 80% Christian – remarkable growth amid terrible violence, warfare, persecution and even genocide. One such example is the spiritual transformation of the Dinka Bor people from animist to Christian.
- The planting of churches** in previously unreached areas and peoples. The crisis in Darfur, while tragic, has also seen the entry of Christian relief work along with the gospel. Sudanese Christians are church planting in Darfur, and the peoples of Darfur who fled elsewhere are encountering the gospel in their new locations.

## Challenges for Prayer

- Sudan has known only war** for its entire modern history. Violence is rife throughout Sudan, which is regarded as one of the world's least stable nations. The belligerent government/military waged war against restive populations in the south, west and east at massive human and economic cost to its own citizens. With such religious, ethnic and linguistic diversity added to civil conflicts and hostile relations with neighbours, peace is nearly impossible. Pray for sweeping change at the highest levels and throughout the land – for repentance, restitution and rebuilding of communal life.
- Darfur is a 21st Century byword for tragedy.** Low-level conflict began in the 1970s, but in 2003 fighting escalated between rebel groups and the government-sponsored Janjawid militia. The people of Darfur are Black African Muslims, the Janjawid are Arabized Sudanese. Many consider the atrocities of Darfur to be racially motivated genocide. Massacres, rapes, mutilations and destruction of villages, food and water supplies are signatures of this systematic, government-sponsored campaign. The conflict – and refugees – spilled over into Chad as well, even leading to Chad's declaration of war against Sudan (ended in 2007). Pray for:
  - A complete end to the violence** and upheaval in Darfur that has cost over 300,000 lives and displaced over 2.5 million people. Even a peace agreement in 2006 did not stop further predation by militias.
  - The execution of justice** upon all those guilty of atrocities, from militias and rebels to top government and military figures. Pray for courage and determination from international bodies to bring the perpetrators to justice, and for foreign nations to act with moral uprightness rather than out of greed for cheap oil.

p.3 → Delia

urch, although a slow and painstaking process, is now reality. It is small, only a thousand, but growing.

stability and security since the end of the civil war allow

## Prayer

ble mark on the nation, which is still recovering more than a decade after the civil war. With 83% of the population under the poverty line, society particularly at risk are prisoners, elderly, widows and

has been massively reduced by emigration. It was and remains a country of civil war and its aftermath drove out the majority; most of the Christians with little desire to share the gospel with indigenous people. While multi-ethnic congregations exist, the rural majority remains unreached. Pray also for contextually appropriate church structures that will reproduce in rural areas.

on of 94% of the population, only a small fraction practice Christianity. Influenced by folk superstitions and Zoroastrian beliefs, in the years following independence, but now the government is promoting mosque building. Tajikistan's proximity to Iran and Afghanistan. Pray for extremism to be restrained, and that Muslims have opportunities to discover Christ.

but barely. The government, to prevent the growth of Christianity, has placed many restrictions that place a stranglehold on Christian evangelism and proselytism is made very difficult if not illegal. Pray for the gospel to spread and Christians to find freedom from these harsh restrictions.

Tajikistan, with its great social and spiritual needs, is ripe for evangelism. Pray for relief and development are much needed. Young people, prisoners, and refugees are particularly responsive. Pray for the calling of new leaders. Pray for ethnically related Iranian Christians to become Christians in winning Tajiks to Jesus.

Central Asia. For nearly a thousand years, there was no Christianity in the region. In addition to more than 1,000 believers in Tajikistan, there are some in Afghanistan as well as some in Pakistan and Iran. Pray for the establishment of a truly indigenous Tajik church leadership. Pray especially for unity among Christians.

Challenge. As many as one million Tajik men are working in Russia. A huge proportion of the population and especially of the younger generation are denuded. One constant drain on church leadership; many Christians for job creation within Tajikistan generally and, in addition, onto their leaders.

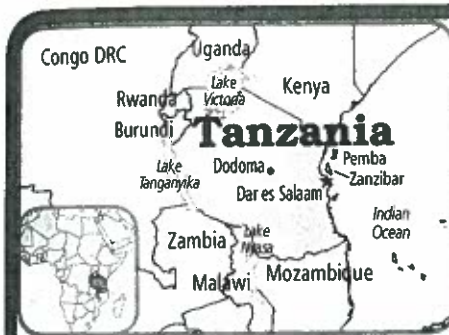
for indigenous peoples with little opportunity to hear the gospel.

Tajiks, comprise the largest unevangelized segment of the population and among the least responsive to what little outreach

- b) **Uzbeks.** Uzbeks are the largest minority in Tajikistan, with an approximate population of 1.7 million. Though there are a number of Uzbek believers in Tajikistan today, there are almost no Uzbek churches. Pray for the establishment of Uzbek churches that can effectively reach out to their own people in a culturally appropriate way.
- c) **The mountain peoples** of the Pamirs in the east. There are no known churches in the Pamirs. In that region live six Muslim peoples of the Ismaili sect – the Ishkashimi, Roshani, Bartangi, Shughni, Wakhi and Yazgulyam – who have never been reached.
- d) **The many other ethnicities** in Tajikistan; very few have specific Christian outreach.

## 9 Christian media ministries.

- a) **The whole Bible in Tajik** exists; work on a much-needed simplified translation is underway with the Gospels already available. GRN has materials in seven languages. Importing Bibles and Christian literature is extremely difficult; pray for the effective entry and distribution of the good news in printed form.
- b) **Video.** A number of Christian videos and DVDs, including the JESUS film, are available in most languages spoken in Tajikistan. Such material is in high demand in several languages.
- c) **Christian radio.** TWR broadcasts in Tajik for 90 minutes per week. Various agencies broadcast in Uzbek 2.5 hours per week. There are many programs in Farsi that can be understood and in many minority languages; pray for more to listen to these life-changing words.
- d) **Satellite TV.** Many Farsi and Russian religious programs are available by satellite and watched by many in Tajikistan.
- e) **Internet.** A few websites share the gospel in Tajik, such as [www.isoimaseh.com](http://www.isoimaseh.com) and [www.dardidil.com](http://www.dardidil.com).



## Tanzania

### Republic of Tanzania

#### Africa

### Geography

**Area** 945,037 sq km. Comprising mainland Tanganyika and the offshore islands of Zanzibar and Pemba (2,460 sq km).

Population	Ann Gr	Density
2010	45,039,573	2.92%
2020	59,602,598	2.72%
2030	75,497,972	2.30%

**Capitals** Dodoma 210,000 (official); Dar-es-Salaam 3,349,134 (de facto). **Urbanites** 26.4%. **Pop under 15 yrs** 45%. **Life expectancy** 55 yrs.

## Peoples

More than 150 indigenous ethnic groups. Widespread promotion and use of Swahili has obscured some tribal divisions.

**Bantu peoples** 86.3%. 121 groups, largest: Sukuma 11.6%; Gogo 4.6%; Haya 4.5%; Nyamwezi 3.7%; Ha 3.1%; Makonde 3.0%; Hehe 2.6%; Nyakyusa 2.6%; Luguru 1.9%; Shambala 1.9%; Turu 1.9%; Bena 1.8%; Iramba 1.6%; Chagga 1.62%; Pare 1.6%; Mwera 1.4%; Makhuwa 1.4%; Yao 1.4%.

**Swahili** 7.8%. 7 groups: Swahili-Pemba 2.0%; Zaramo 1.7%; Shirazi 1.5%.

**Nilotic** 2.2%. 8 groups: Maasai(3) 1.3%.

**Cushitic** 1.7%. 7 groups: Iraqw 1.4%.

**Khoisan** 0.3%. 7 groups: the San/Bushmen original inhabitants of Africa.

**Other** 1.7%. South Asian (predominantly Gujarati), Arab, Chinese.

**Refugees.** Mainly Burundi and Rwanda Hutu. Also Somalis, Congolese, others.

**Literacy** 69%. **Official languages** Swahili, English; 2% speak only Swahili and no local African language. **All languages** 127. **Languages with Scriptures** 9Bi 15NT 32por 43w.i.p.

## Economy

One of the world's poorest nations wherein an agricultural subsistence economy dominates. Earlier disastrous efforts to socialize the economy still weigh heavily on the nation through debt.

p.1 → Rose

p.2



Tanzania, p. 2 → Rose

\*No "western Sahara" in this book. Sorry Clare.

servicing costs and expensive but ineffective infrastructure. Health and education sectors require massive investments. Continues to attract aid and investment due to its stability and dedicated leaders. Great potential through mineral deposits and a huge tourist industry.

**HDI Rank 151<sup>st</sup>/182. Public debt 23.2% of GDP. Income/person \$520 (1% of USA).**

## Politics

Tanganyika gained independence from Britain in 1961, Zanzibar in 1963. The two countries united as a one-party federal socialist republic in 1964, although Zanzibar retained a considerable degree of autonomy. The one-party system ended in 1992, and a multiparty democracy was instituted. For 50 years, Tanzania has remained stable in a troubled region. Zanzibar remains a troubled region, both internally and in its links to the mainland.

## Religion

There is religious freedom; all major faiths have the ability to share and propagate their faith. Religious harmony is remarkably high given the size and activism of Christian and Muslim communities.

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Christian	54.07	24,352,897	3.7%
Muslim	31.20	14,052,347	2.9%
Ethnoreligionist	12.97	5,841,633	-0.1%
Hindu	0.90	405,356	2.9%
Baha'i	0.43	193,670	3.4%
Non-religious	0.40	180,158	9.0%
Sikh	0.03	13,512	2.9%

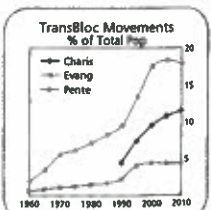
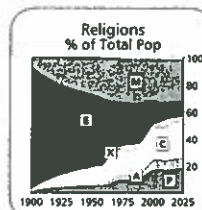
Christians	Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	48	17.43	7,849,000	2.1%
Independent	44	2.22	1,001,000	3.0%
Anglican	1	7.33	3,300,000	2.2%
Catholic	1	27.10	12,207,000	3.1%
Orthodox	1	0.06	28,000	0.7%

Marginal	2	0.09	39,000	4.2%
Unaffiliated		4.20	1,878,000	24.9%
Doubly affiliated		-4.33	-1,950,000	0.0%

Churches	MegaBloc	Cong	Members	Affiliates
Catholic Church	C	860	6,598,297	12,206,850
Evang Lutheran Ch	P	2,720	1,360,000	3,400,000
Anglican Church	A	2,705	1,352,459	3,300,000
Baptist Convention	P	3,704	500,000	910,000
Pentecostal Chs Assoc	P	2,933	440,000	880,000
New Apostolic Ch	I	1,725	345,000	690,000
Africa Inland Church	P	1,750	196,667	590,000
Moravian Church	P	412	267,647	455,000
Seventh-day Adventist	P	1,760	342,105	455,000
Assemblies of God	P	1,300	260,870	420,000
Ch of God (Cleveland)	P	573	67,000	154,100
Mennonite Church	P	290	58,000	133,400
Pente Evang Fellowship	P	450	45,000	90,000
Pentecostal Holiness	P	140	40,000	80,000
Pente Assem of God	P	924	23,102	70,000
Full Gospel Bible Fell	I	39	23,200	58,000
Ch of God (Anderson)	P	360	21,600	43,200
Jehovah's Witnesses	M	580	16,000	38,000
Foursquare Gospel Ch	P	250	15,500	31,000
Other denominations[77]		2,736	183,512	419,351
Doubly affiliated				-1,950,000

**Total Christians[97]** 26,211 12,155,959 22,473,901

TransBloc	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
<b>Evangelicals</b>			
Evangelicals	17.9	8,042,731	2.4%
<b>Renewalists</b>			
Charismatics	11.5	5,173,548	4.3%
Pentecostals	4.3	1,926,760	2.8%



## Answers to Prayer

1 Tanzania remains an "island of peace" amid many troubled nations. This not only allows positive inter-communal relations but also allows Tanzania to shelter over a million refugees who have fled from violence in their own lands and to function as an operation base for much regional ministry.

2 The continued growth of evangelicals within mainline churches (Lutheran, Anglican) as well as the growth of Pentecostal denominations have seen the evangelical population increase from 2.4 million (9.2%) in 1990 to 8 million (17.9%) in 2010.

3 The strong church planting movement in Tanzania has, since the 1980s, birthed new agencies within the country and a greater level of partnership between nationals and expatriate missionaries. There is a strong focus on planting new churches and reaching the remaining unevangelized peoples of Tanzania, with much fruit evident in recent years among animist and Muslim populations.

## Challenges for Prayer

1 The delicate inter-communal balance must be taken for granted. The Muslim community and Islamists, the latter pressing for political influence in courts. Witchcraft is widespread and permeates both traditions and outright occultism incur great financial cost, even death for the victims of such practices. Pray for the uprooting of evil and wise in fostering communal harmony.

2 Widespread and systemic poverty is both a challenge and an opportunity. It requires development assistance – schools, universities, agriculture. Half of all secondary schools are privately owned and intensify the problems. Holistic ministry transformation to all levels of Tanzanian life. Most of Tanzania already minister in this capacity; pray for more effective ministry.

3 Growth in the mainline Churches has been slow. In Lutheran, Anglican and Catholic churches most of the bishops are evangelical. Some problems of spirituality are:

a) Extensive areas where churches have stagnated remain unreached. The need is great for more evangelists.

b) African worship patterns, choirs and collection tithes have taken priority over biblical teaching.

c) Swahili is used in fully 96% of church services even though the majority. Pray for the development of songs, testimonies of all Tanzania's peoples.

d) AIDS continues to spread and affect many. It has orphaned over one million children. There are several communities for prevention, counselling and care through and to have a powerful positive impact.

4 The Pentecostal movement has flourished as a growing segment of Christianity. Although the good use of outreach tools combined with spiritual gifts and take root in Tanzanian culture. Pray for continued growth of Pentecostals and other evangelicals – essential for the nation.

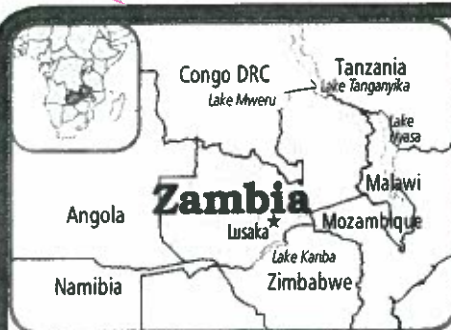
5 Tanzania's Christian population, though growing, half of Tanzanians might be "Christian", but the lack of biblical knowledge as the greatest challenge. If discipleship, lifestyles and worldviews will change, and the political life of the nation.

6 Leadership development and theological training of churches. There is a critical lack of trained, mature leaders in 10 or more congregations, often miles apart.

a) Theological schools. Facilities and funding are dire. Schools, colleges and seminaries as well as the Anglicans and Lutherans. Many need upgrading to reach an increasingly literate population.

b) Short-term and modular training courses, TE cassette Bible schools are all vital for training local leaders. Every denomination of note has instituted modes of training.

\* (NO "Western Sahara" from this book - sorry Clare.)  
 Zambia, p.1 → Leo



## Zambia

### Republic of Zambia

Africa

#### Geography

**Area** 752,614 sq km. Landlocked central/southern African country; largely savannah grasslands with forested areas.

Population	Ann Gr	Density
2010	13,257,269	2.46%
2020	16,915,933	2.46%
2030	20,889,077	2.03%

Half of the population live within reach of the Congo-Zimbabwe railway that runs through the country.

**Capital** Lusaka 1,450,759. **Other major cities** Ndola 487,000; Kitwe 473,000. **Urbanites** 35.7%. **Pop under 15 yrs** 46%. **Life expectancy** 44.5 yrs.

#### Peoples

80 ethnic groups.

**Bantu** 97.8%. Including Bemba 30.0%; Tonga(5) 11.8%; Nyanja 10.7%; Lozi 5.7%; Nsenga 3.4%; Nyaha 3.6%; Tumbuka 2.5%; Kaonde 2.3%; Lunda 2.1%; Lala 2.0%; Lamba 1.9%; Luave 1.9%; Namwanga 1.5%; Lenje 1.4%; Mbunda 1.4%; Ngoni 1.2%; Bisa 1.0%.

**Khoisan (Bushmen)** 0.5%. 4 groups in the west. large majority are Mashi tribe.

**Foreign-origin** 1.7%. Afrikaner, British, Chinese, South Asian (mainly Gujarati).

These numbers do not include the many refugees, including 40,000 Angolans, 60,000 Congolese, many Burundian and Rwandan refugees and probably hundreds of thousands of Zimbabweans.

**Literacy** 67.9%, but lower in practice and declining. **Official language** English. **Trade languages** Bemba and Nyanja spoken by large segments of the population. **All languages** 72 including dialects. **Languages with Scriptures** 18Bi 9NT 10por 9w.i.p.

#### Economy

Copper mining and refining have long been the major sources of foreign exchange, but subject

to the whims of global markets. The global fall of copper prices, lack of access to seaports, mismanagement and corruption, harsh World Bank impositions regarding debt repayments and AIDS combined to drive Zambia's economy downward - such that 86% live below the poverty threshold. Agriculture employs a significant amount of the working population. The recent contributions of "exiled" Zimbabwean farmers significantly increased Zambia's agricultural output and economy generally. A number of mines have opened or re-opened of late, which significantly assists the economy. With an anti-corruption campaign, valuable (but highly controversial) investment from China and India and many natural resources, Zambia has great economic potential.

**HDI Rank** 164<sup>th</sup>/182. **Public debt** 29.5 % of GDP. **Income/person** \$1,248 (3% of USA).

#### Politics

Independent from Britain in 1964. Single-party state under President Kaunda's leadership until 1991. Growing corruption, economic collapse and a revulsion against a single-party regime prompted multiparty elections in which Chiluba was elected. The two subsequent elected presidents promised to continue the goals of economic development and to stamp out corruption, but too little progress has been seen.

#### Religion

Kaunda's socialist humanism was government policy. Chiluba, as an active Christian, declared Zambia a Christian country in 1991, but with full religious freedom for all faiths. This was written into the constitution in 1996.

Religions	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Christian	86.95	11,527,195	2.6%
Ethnoreligionist	10.80	1,431,785	1.4%
Muslim	1.35	178,973	4.9%
Baha'i	0.40	53,029	2.5%
Non-religious	0.34	45,075	4.4%
Hindu	0.16	21,212	3.8%

Christians Denoms	Pop %	Affiliates	Ann Gr
Protestant	51	38.67	5,127,000
Independent	101	14.05	1,862,000
Anglican	2	1.03	137,000
Catholic	1	28.59	3,790,000
Orthodox	4	0.06	8,000
Marginal	8	4.20	556,000
Unaffiliated		9.10	1,206,000
Doubly affiliated		-8.75	-1,160,000

Churches	MegaBloc	Congs	Members	Affiliates
Catholic Church	C	299	1,994,737	3,790,000
New Apostolic Ch	I	4,620	993,333	1,490,000
United Church	P	1,280	823,353	1,375,000
Seventh-day Adventist	P	1,960	684,615	890,000

Pente Assem of God	P	450	453,333	680,000
Reformed Ch in Z	P	152	249,580	594,000
Jehovah's Witnesses	M	2,220	129,697	428,000
Full Gospel Ch of God	P	630	207,500	415,000
Christian Brethren	P	1,300	103,571	145,000
Anglican Church	A	472	54,000	135,000
Baptist Union of CA	P	480	55,000	115,500
Baptist Convention	P	1,150	46,000	115,000
Ch of Christ (Non-ins)	P	1,450	77,600	97,000
Ch of God (Anderson)	P	475	37,800	94,500
Evang Ch in Zambia	P	1,250	75,455	83,000
African Meth Epis Ch	I	479	40,750	81,500
Pente Holiness Ch	P	728	36,563	69,469
Other denominations[150]		3,796	439,305	882,739
Doubly affiliated				-1,160,000
<b>Total Christians[167]</b>		<b>23,191</b>	<b>6,502,192</b>	<b>10,320,708</b>

## Answers to Prayer

- Christianity continues to be widely media. Influential Christians such as pas Christianity's profile. Freedom of all religions believers to the many challenges Zambia fac Evangelicals were 3.8% in 1960, 8% in 1980, 2
- New holistic ministries are springing the nation. The human needs in Zambia UN Human Development Index - but creative to meet these needs. Praise God for ambitious, on both small and grand scales.

## Challenges for Prayer

- The declaration of Zambia as a Chri outworking is sorely lacking. Ex-President (and cleared in court) of embezzlement, and l out such corruption, died suddenly and une stability and peace surrounded by countries ro along biblical lines is conspicuous by its absen would be reflected by the dedication of its lea and honouring God.
- Poverty and its many causes need to following: up to 86% of the population are mining, which employ the large majority of the p markets. Between 33% and 50% of children are access to clean water or adequate sanitation. Illi growth cannot offset the high birthrate or AIDS to be met by a great host of agencies working in training, microfinance and other areas. Pray for w state and for long-term sustainable investing and development. Pray for the right balance between
- The "brain drain" of many of Africa's Zambia deeply. While Zambian doctors, lav up shop in South Africa, Europe and North Am the skills and resources they have to offer. Pray t ideal missionaries to their country.



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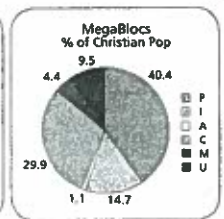
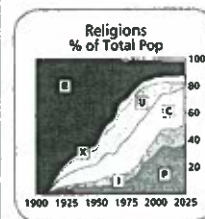
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Doubtly affiliated				-1,160,000

**Total Christians[167]** 23,191 6,502,192 10,320,708

TransBloc	Pop %	Population	Ann Gr
Evangelicals	25.7	3,406,297	3.2%
Renewalists	25.8	3,413,874	3.4%
Charismatics	10.7	1,420,901	3.1%
Pentecostals			



## Answers to Prayer

1 **Christianity continues to be widely accepted**, even in public institutions and the media. Influential Christians such as past presidents have further increased evangelical Christianity's profile. Freedom of all religions is practiced, and the opportunity to minister as believers to the many challenges Zambia faces means an open door for Christian work. Evangelicals were 3.8% in 1960, 8% in 1980, 25.7% in 2010.

2 **New holistic ministries** are springing up, initiated both from abroad and from within the nation. The human needs in Zambia are formidable – 17th from the bottom in the UN Human Development Index – but creative grassroots projects and agencies are beginning to meet these needs. Praise God for ambitious, faith-filled people working for transformation on both small and grand scales.

## Challenges for Prayer

1 **The declaration of Zambia** as a Christian nation in 1991 was encouraging, but the outworking is sorely lacking. Ex-President Chiluba, an outspoken believer, was accused (and cleared in court) of embezzlement, and his successor Mwanawasa, who actively rooted out such corruption, died suddenly and unexpectedly. While Zambia remains an island of stability and peace surrounded by countries rocked by war and strife, national transformation along biblical lines is conspicuous by its absence. Pray that the dedication of Zambia to Christ would be reflected by the dedication of its leaders and its Christians to see a land blessed by and honouring God.

2 **Poverty and its many causes** need to be tackled wisely but aggressively. Consider the following: up to 86% of the population are below the poverty line; agriculture and copper mining, which employ the large majority of the population, are dependent on erratic weather and markets. Between 33% and 50% of children are malnourished; 40% of the people do not have access to clean water or adequate sanitation. Illiteracy in rural areas is 90%. Current economic growth cannot offset the high birthrate or AIDS prevalence. All of these challenges are beginning to be met by a great host of agencies working in development, healthcare, education, vocational training, microfinance and other areas. Pray for wise policy-making, responsible borrowing by the state and for long-term sustainable investing and ministry that will uplift the nation to greater development. Pray for the right balance between external assistance and homegrown solutions.

3 **The “brain drain”** of many of Africa's brightest and best to richer nations impacts Zambia deeply. While Zambian doctors, lawyers, businessmen, professionals and pastors set up shop in South Africa, Europe and North America, their home nation cries out for precisely the skills and resources they have to offer. Pray for conviction to return to be blessings and the ideal missionaries to their country.

p.2 → Rose

END OF  
Research  
packet  
for  
Africa