The murder of most of those with skills or an education is a major concern. Rehabilitation, orphanages, reconstruction, health care, water management and education are all ministries where Pray for:

- both large and small (ICFG, CORD, World Relief, FH, G,YWAM, AOI, Mennonites and many others).

Christian radio. Over 300 hours per week, many in Khmer and on FM, can be heard. FEBC broadcasts 211 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.

Foreign aid and dependency. An honest desire to alleviate items as it solves. Overlapping with evangelism, it can also be a phenomenon of resentment from the Buddhist majority. Pray for wisdom and sensitivity for Christians missions.

The window of opportunity that now sees many enter the field, but not longer, the opportunities must be urgently seized.

Mooong, Jara, Krung and Sieng have significant non-Southeast Asian peoples can be considered unevangelized areas in these peoples.

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

Christian radio. Over 300 hours per week, many in Khmer and on FM, can be heard. FEBC broadcasts 211 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.

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 center, rainforest in the south.

Population: Ann Gr. Density
2015 19,958,351 2.29% 43/sq km
2020 24,348,543 1.89% 52/sq km
2025 28,601,794 1.56% 61/sq km

Capitals Yaoundé, 1,800,742 Other major city Douala, 2.1 million. Urbanites, 58.4%. Pop. under 15 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. Only the larger are mentioned here.

Graisfield Bantu: 26.5%. Also called Cameroon Benue-Bantu. 60 peoples. Bantu Beke (10) 11.9%. Ekinta 2.7%, Kom 1.2%, Nso 1.2%: Wulun 1.0%.
Northwest Bantu: 24.7%. Includes Central Congo Bantu, 55 peoples. Ewondo 7.9%, Bulu Fang 5.1%, Bassa 2.9%, Dualu 1.0%.
Edoid 9.7%, 58 peoples. Mafa 1.5%, Masa 1.1%.
Pinda 9.4%: 3 peoples.
Other: Benue-Congo 8.7%, 61 peoples. Bete 4.7%.
Adamawa-Ubangi 5.5%, 33 peoples. Gbaya 1.4%.
Tipin 1.3%.
Other: African 13.3%, Cameroonian Creole 5.8%.
Indigenized Cameroonian 5.7%, Hausa 1.4%.
Diaspora 2.2%.

Lifestyle

Literacy: 67%. Official languages French, English. All languages 279. Languages with Scriptures 20B; 46NT; 68PC; 93Wip.

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 world price for coffee and cocoa and by an overvalued currency. The majority are employed in agriculture. Unemployment is high, despite a top-heavy civil service employing many. High debt levels have been reduced through debt relief in exchange for suggested economic restructuring. One of Africa's highest literacy rates, and one of the world's highest corruption rates.

HDI Rank: 153/182. 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. Independence 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 unilateral powers to accede to multiparty elections in 1992, which, along with the 1997 elections, were boycotted by opposition groups. Having won an election in 2004, he also won a constitutional amendment allowing him to run again in 2011. International and opposition groups claim government suppression of opposition. Cameroon is a member of the British Commonwealth and La Francophonie and is closely allied to France, including on issues of foreign policy. Simmering tensions between Anglophone and Francophone regions could spell trouble for the future.

Religion

Secular state that guarantees freedom. Islam is strong in the north, especially among the Fulbe, and interfaith tension has increased in recent decades, especially with the increased profile of more radical Islamists.

Reigns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Pop. %</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Ann Gr</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>10,727,593</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>5,189,171</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnoreligionist</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>3,761,991</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AfriCan country research packet

for GBi, from "Operation World"
Answers to Prayer

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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

1. 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.

   a) 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.

   b) 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 ever live with integrity. Pray for leaders who will be examined rather than perpetrators of the status quo.

   d) The spiritual poverty of the churches is th...
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.

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.

Christian media.

Radio. There are over 1,200 hours per week of Christian broadcasts in 12 languages thanks to HCJB, Radio Bíblia Cristiana, Christian Vision and others. HCJB also has an extensive range of supportive ministries— including follow-up, education, pastoral training and medical (two teaching hospitals and clinics). Pray also for the one Shuar and two Quihua 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.

TV is a burgeoning ministry in Ecuador. Channels include AsomaVision, Educa Ecuador and Unión Television Network. Pray for programming that not only blesses, but also teaches, encourages and disciple.

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.

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 new Arabic-speaking. Hebrew 1.2%. Chagra 0.3%.

Nubian 1.1%. Arabic-speaking 1.6%. Nubian 0.3%.

Kenos-Dongola 0.2%.

Other 0.8%. Westernmen 0.6%; others.

Refugees 2.4%. Black Sudanese may number more than 2M. Abi Ethiopian, Palenstine, Eritrean, Somali, others.

Literacy 71.4% (functional literacy is below 50%). Official language Arabic. All languages 27. Indigenous languages 11. Languages with Scriptures 2B; NTV 39.

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—many 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 labor 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

**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 failure 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.

**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 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.**

**Challenges for Prayer**

1. **For over 1,000 years, Egypt was a major Arab Muslim conquest in AD 640. Egypt gave the 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 Coptic history and role within Egypt and for an even greater number of years the

2. **The government is in a precarious position silent majority, minority groups, student anti-pressure on some issues. It seems to lack the willpower to deal with the issue of political violence only strengthening.**

3. **Egypt is arguably the intellectual centre of the Brotherhood have grown greatly as they progress to the illegible, "Islam is the solution," will never accept the strain and harshness of some of their teaching yet they are also generous providers of social welfare. These disillusioned with conflict might discover the others.**

4. **The Coptic Church is by far the largest body size Coptic Pope.**

5. **The Protestant churches sprung out of the growth for a long while. However, since 1973, a bold leaders are springing growth. Young people are**

6. **Persecution of Christians has steadily in discrimination on individual and communal level to adopt Islam are all used to break the morale of Copts face more intense pressure than others. In most cases vigilante Islamist groups – but often with the tacit acquiescence of the government can be a huge challenge for believers to be on the receiving end of persecution more frequently.**

a. **Christians to stand firm in their faith and live in the face of political mistreatment. A number have been in prison, usually on false charges.**

b. **Christians who waste.**

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**HDI Rank 123rd/182. Public debt 86.5% of GDP. Income/person $2,162 (5% of USA).**
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 across the nation. HCJB moved to TV operations in Guatemala and coordinates with a local Christian station to broadcast to Guatemala and globally. Radio Cultural TGQ 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 illiterate. 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.

---

**Answers to Prayer**

1. **Praise God for the major improvements in**

   a) Relatively stable for 20 years. Guinea has much been a place of refuge for other nationalities fleeing civil war.

   b) Religious freedom, a reaction against the Marxist government. There are more receptive to Christianity. This liberty is being major towns outside the forest region.

   c) The presence of more than 20 evangelical missions unreached. Out of more than 40 people groups, an effort, and almost all of them number less than 10, peoples is particularly encouraging.

2. **The vision for missions deepens. Guinea’s level of unity, strategic coordination and quality mission movement, which is still quite small and yet in place, training courses are held for Guinean believers, are planned for pastors and Christian students.**

---

**Challenges for Prayer**

1. The Christian population is still a small but growing in the southeast forests. It is overwhelmingly the Evangelical Protestant Church (EPEG) — primarily affililated the largest Protestant group. Pray that their influence outward focus and genuine unity. Over 37 peoples are s

2. The Church suffered serious numerical set some established denominations shrank significantly — probably largely due to nominal Christian persecution 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
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widely available on many national and local radio-
tions. HCJB moved to TV operations to Guatemala
sion to broadcast to Guatemala and globally. Radio
ng in several indigenous languages. However, a num-
reed to shut down due to pressure from secular radio
literate. GRN has gospel resources in 47 languages,
er are a key contribution to teaching. Pocket-sized
are and Christian teaching are proving effective;
languages is the next challenge.

Milkpa 0.1%.
Mande-Fu 9.2%, Kpelle 4.7%, Toma 2.0%, Kenu
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, Maleke,
Sanu, Kassi Guerra 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. In speak and corrupt governance have re-
duced it to subsistence and poverty, leading to
occasional riots and demonstrations.

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

Politics
French colony until independence in 1958. President Toure 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-
mated 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.

Answers to Prayer

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

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) The presence of more than 20 evangelical missions and evangelism intensifying to the unachieved. Out of more than 40 people groups, only a handful still have 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

1. The Christian population is still a small minority and concentrated in Conakry and the
southeast forests. It is overwhelmingly Kass, Kpelle and Toma in composition. The
Evangelical Protestant Church (EPBC) — 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 unachieved; pray for their evangelization.

2. 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.

Guinea | June-9-10

Operation World
Christian radio. SIM's Radio ELWA might still be Africa's best known station, despite being evacuated four times and destroyed twice during the war. 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 Education Foundation of Liberia as well as a station planned by the AeG 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

Population

2010 6,545,619 2.02% 4/4 sq km
2020 7,698,742 1.47% 4/4 sq km
2030 8,519,558 0.90% 5/4 sq km

Capital Tripoli 1,107,556. Other major city Banghazi 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 sizable 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 30.2%. Cyrenaican, Libyan Arab 27%. Egyptian 7.1%.
Berber 5.8%. About half are Arabized, assimilating. Makes one wonder how Berber peoples survived 8 groups, languages, nationalities. Tusar, Jalo. Juzan, Jofir, Ghamarian.
Bedouin 13.3%. Sanuri 9.0%. Fezzan 3.2%.
Others 4.1%. Many labourers from surrounding lands.

Sahelians. 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.


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, but 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 55th/182. Public debt 55% of GDP. Income/person $14,477 (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 and 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 its inured with migrants seeking illegal entry into Europe.

Religion

Suni 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.

Religious

Muslim 97.02. Christian 2.64. Non-religious 0.30. Buddhist 0.03. Hindu 0.01.

89% 6,350,560 2.19%
172,804 2.85%
19,637 5.85%
1,964 2.10%
655 2.05%

537
Answers to Prayer

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

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 rulers will not live forever, and whoever succeeds him could shape the nation profoundly.

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.

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.

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.

Specific areas of ministry:

a) Broadcasting. Radio and satellite television provide Libyans. Three different shortwave radio stations (over Radio Moscow), HCJB and Adventist World. The widespread use of satellite dishes in the second and other Christian satellite-television broadcasts to effective programmes with the means to disciple those who respond.

b) Scripture. There is a great need for Bibles; there are many materials in standard Arabic, but no Scriptures and Libyan Arabic. Pray that work on this may start so Libya can have the heart language.

c) Internet. Access, though strictly censored in Libya. Pray that Libyans may be drawn to Christian websites and websites for Christians that are having a profound impact.

d) The visit of the OM ship built bridges between them and provided much-needed books and literature opportunities to connect Libya and her people to the world.
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 been enduring. Tuareg unrest in the northeast sees frequent outbreaks of violence, usually settled by government concessions over autonomy or poverty reduction. But respite Moors in the north and Al-Qaeda aid 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.

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 Senoufo, are now largely Muslim; their window of opportunity to reach them before their Islamization is now all but closed.

Religions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Pop %</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Ann Gr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>15,631,728</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animist</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>2,959,907</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>651,370</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-religious</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>43,323</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges to Prayer

Mali’s socio-economic quandary is sober with people making an average $1.5 US$/day. population but is highly vulnerable to world in elsewhere. Functional literacy is low and second-in-five of children will not survive to the age of 5 in malnourished. Two-thirds of the land area is desert of 4 is ever present. Pray that Mali's leaders have wisdom on education, gainful employment and long-term stability.

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

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

Answers to Prayer

- The continuing stability, in the midst of pov role model of democracy and stability in a sea of civil wars and shady politics of its neighbours. It ren neighbouring countries to become an Islamic state.
- The consolidation of the gospel is an ans
- A diversity of ministry sees church planting, it approaches bear fruit. Most missions combine ours are clearly needed.
- Partnerships have formed for all Protestant mini d’Églises et Missions Protestantes Évangéliques au Mali of seven of the largest or most strategic peoples: Fulbe, Malinke, Soninke and Tuareg.

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 178th/182. Public debt 72.5% of GDP. Income/person $567 (1% of USA).
population; drought, locust plagues and desertification frequently devastate the land. The exports of gold and cotton are highly vulnerable to market fluctuations.

HDI Rank 178th/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 sets 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 transhipment 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 Senoufo, are now largely Muslim; the window of opportunity to reach them before their Islamization is now all but closed.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Pop %</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area Gr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>11,641,720</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animist</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>991,720</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>39,347</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-religious</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4,120</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious Denominations</th>
<th>Pop %</th>
<th>Affiliates</th>
<th>Area Gr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>MegaBloc</th>
<th>Cong. Members</th>
<th>Affiliates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Church</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>143,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evang. Protestant Ch P</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMA</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>9,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assemblies of God</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh-day Advent</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance Mission</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehovah's Witnesses</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Pentecost</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Pro Mission</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evang. Baptist Mission</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other denominations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Christians (27) | 976 | 181,161 | 351,061 |

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:

a) The Church is taking root in a number of the cultures and peoples of Mali as believers persevere and second-generation Christians emerge.

b) 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.

c) Partnerships have formed for all Protestant ministries in Mali — Association des Groupements d'Églises 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 for the Malian leaders to 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'an schools and individual mawali 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 0.9% 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.
Challenges for Prayer

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.

Church life was severely disrupted. Pray for effective rebuilding of congregations, community life, property and outreach.

Official language: Arabic. Berber is used in many homes. French is widely used, English increasing. All languages 10. Languages with Scriptures 2Bi INT 4pr.

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 130th/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 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Pop %</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Ann Gr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>99.98</td>
<td>32,738,475</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>29,600</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>6,556</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-religious</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>3,278</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Around 90% of the Christians of Morocco are non-Moroccan in origin.

Christians
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomy</th>
<th>Pop %</th>
<th>Affiliates</th>
<th>Ann Gr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pentecostal</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
<td>-4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers to Prayer

A Moroccan Church is emerging and acc figures differ significantly, national Christian lea Moroccan Christians in 20 to 30 small fellowships.

Challenges for Prayer

Islam was introduced by invading Arab ar North African, and largely Berber, Church was a centre of Islamic civilization and learning, and deep terrain barriers to the acceptance of the gospel. Only briefly been presented with the gospel. Pray that this news.

Stability and relative openness make Moro nations. Yet a troubled past and uncertain future essential to care for and give hope to the burgeoning and controversial issue of Western Sahara continue foreign relations. Pray for wisdom for the government, justice, fairness and openness.

Moroccan Islam faces serious division as it Islamists and moderates. The suppression of Ch conflict desired by extremists in other African Mus reflect the deepening fault line; most citizens are too for religious violence. Islamists find a fertile recruit among the poor and frustrated young population. Pr that those seeking to commit violence be stymied navigate these troubled waters with wisdom and goo
used by the volcanic eruptions in the late 1990s. Nearly all of the island will never completely recover. Pray for a new e of island life rather than nominal Christianity, which ruptured. Pray for effective rebuilding of congregations and treach.

**Economy**

Tourism, agriculture, textiles, and phosphate mining are important foreign exchange earners. Morocco and Western Sahara have 70% of the world's phosphate reserves. The gap between wealth and large numbers of poor, but a growing middle class. Unemployment is officially around 11%, but it is quite high, 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: 130/182. Public debt: 55.6% of GDP. Income/person: $2,827 (69% of USA).

**Politics**

Independent in 1956 from French and Spanish rule. A limited democracy with an executive monarchy under King Hassan II. 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 political divisions in 2003 showed the threat of radical Islam poses to Morocco's stability. Since then, it has led to a sophisticated materialistic Islamic belief 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**

Sunnism 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 East Islam and hardline radical Islam both exert considerable pressure. It is legal both to talk about Christ and to invite friends home.

---

**Churches**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>MegaBloc</th>
<th>Conga Members</th>
<th>Affiliates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Church</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous believers</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evang. Reformed Ch</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other denominations</td>
<td>[19]</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>1,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Christians</td>
<td><strong>134</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,115</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,924</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answers to Prayer**

1. A Moroccan Church is emerging and accelerating in growth and maturity. While figures differ significantly, national Christian leaders estimate 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 favored Arab nations. Yet, a troubled past and uncertain future make for challenges. Economic growth is essential to the nation for giving hope for 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 the 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; they must navigate these troubled waters wisely and in a decision-making way.
dangerous and hedged with restrictions, was forced to ions were nationalized by the new Marxist regime. The 1977 and 1974 saw several hundred turn to the Lord, Pray , committed and ready for when these deftly closed

underground in 1991 when the dictatorial regime of popular uprising. Most of the several hundred Somali anarchy, taking refuge abroad. There are possibly abou 2,000 in the diaspora. Some meet in secret, but for protection as well as discipleship and fellowship, atonement of believers escalates, so does the boldness of the west. is paying for their faith with their very lives. Pray not difficult situation. Pray for Somali Christian families. Christians are men.

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

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

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

bound clans structures of Somali society are perceived about six million. Ethiopia (4.2m), Yemen (900,000), 1,000) host the largest numbers. A large proportion of host countries. A further 1.4 million are internally miemained seeking to reach Somali in various places. The 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 which are only outside of Somalia. Pray for the wider

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 blage to expand this service.

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

South Africa
Republic of South 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ann. Gr.</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>50,492,408</td>
<td>0.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>52,671,375</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>54,726,243</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Capital Cape Town (legislative) 3,404,817. Pretoria (administrative) 1,428,987. Bloemfontein (judicial) 443,000. Other major cities: Johannesburg 3.7 million, Ekurhuleni 3.2 million, Durban 2.9 million, Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage 1.7 million. Women: 1.1 million. 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%
  - Xhosa 23.7%
  - Zulu 18.6%
  - Swazi 2.6%
  - Venda 1.5%
  - Ndebele 1.3%
  - Sotho-Tswana 24.3% in 3 groups: Tswana(11) 5.1%
  - Sotho(1) 4.9%
  - Venda(1) 3.8%
  - Pedi (N. Sotho) 7.5%
  - Other 8.4%
  - Tsonga 4.5%
  - Venda 2.3%
  - Shona 0.7%
  - Khoean 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 all major ethnic languages. English and Afrikaans are the main languages in higher education. All languages are spoken with Scriptures.

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 basic numbers 40%); 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. dangerous high crime rates also reflect these problems.

HDI Rank 129 of 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 1910. 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.
Answers to Prayer

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.

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.

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.

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 challenges. A recent survey by the National Association of Christian Churches found that 81% of South Africans now believe the government is corrupt. This is up from 57% in 2008. The survey also found that 76% of South Africans believe the government is not doing enough to combat corruption. The survey was conducted by Ipsos and is based on a sample of 3,000 adults.

2. The legacy of apartheid continues to impact on race relations and economic inequality. More than a quarter of a million people are still living in poverty, and the gap between the rich and poor is growing.

3. The pace of economic growth is slow. The South African economy grew by 2.3% in 2015, compared to 3.5% in 2009. The unemployment rate is around 25%, and youth unemployment is even higher.

4. HIV and AIDS remain a major challenge. The number of people living with HIV in South Africa is estimated to be around 7.2 million, and the number of new infections is estimated to be around 250,000 per year.

5. The pace of economic growth is slow. The South African economy grew by 2.3% in 2015, compared to 3.5% in 2009. The unemployment rate is around 25%, and youth unemployment is even higher.

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11. The pace of economic growth is slow. The South African economy grew by 2.3% in 2015, compared to 3.5% in 2009. The unemployment rate is around 25%, and youth unemployment is even higher.

12. The pace of economic growth is slow. The South African economy grew by 2.3% in 2015, compared to 3.5% in 2009. The unemployment rate is around 25%, and youth unemployment is even higher.
**Politics**

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

**Religion**

Complete freedom of religion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religions</th>
<th>Pop %</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area Gr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>90.10</td>
<td>98,465</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>4,153</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-religious</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>2,944</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnoreligion</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2,186</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1,311</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahai</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Challenges for Prayer**

1. 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.

2. 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).

3. 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**

**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**

- 2020: 43,192,438
- 2030: 52,308,944

**GDP**

- 2010: 43,192,438
- 2020: 52,308,944

**Challenges for Prayer**

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

2. 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).

3. 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.

---

**People**

- 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 intermarried 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 Arabised. Nearly half of Sudan's blacks consider themselves to be Arab-specific categories (with overlap).

**Sudanese Arab**

- 52.7%. Of these, Sudanese Arab (20.7%), Gazali (6.5%), Gubayra (3.9%), Shilka (1.9%), Gabbara (1.9%), Kawab (1.9%), Bedda (1.9%), Dar (1.5%), Hassana (1.4%), Rufia (1.1%)

**Sudanese Baggara**

- 23.5%, 5 peoples. Most to the north. A few also live in the south.

**Arabs**

- 13.9%. Of these, Egyptian (1.8%), Hamar (0.9%, 4 others)

**Hom of Africa-Cushitic**

- 7.6%. Of these, Beja (6.8%)

**Sub-Saharan African**

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

- 17.6%. Of these, Nilotic (17.6%). Of these, Lankas (6.2%), Murt (5.6%), Bari (1.2%), Shilluk (0.9%)

**Other Sudanese**

- 5.4%. Of these, Nuba Mountains (4.2%), Azande (2.3%), Karamoja (1.1%)

- 5.4%. Of these, Nuba Mountain peoples (4.8%), most are small in number.

**Kusuru-Saharan**

- 2.5%. Of these, 7 peoples.
Adams was Ummi 4.8. A Cluster of 13 peoples with small populations.
Official languages Arabic and English. All languages 134. Languages with Scriptures 11B. 23NT 35por.

Economy
Rich in agricultural and mineral resources. One of the world's fastest-growing economies, centered on Khartoum, but many Sudanese remain mired in poverty. Economic dynamics in north, centre and south and Eastward. Rapid increase of 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 led 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 33% of the GDP. Sudan's main trade partners are, surprisingly, China and Saudi Arabia, but also Indonesia and Malaysia.
HDI Rank 150/182. 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 conflicts between the Islamic, 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 harboring international terrorists, Sudan typically endures hostile relations with most, if not all, of its neighbors.

Religion
A Sunni Muslim majority, but primarily among the Sudanese Arabs in the north. Such 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 Naqada 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, schools and hospitals in the south and the Nuba Mountains, there is considerable freedom to minister.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religions</th>
<th>Pop %</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Ann Gr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>62.28</td>
<td>25,511,518</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>26.11</td>
<td>11,277,564</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnorelig</td>
<td>11.10</td>
<td>4,794,361</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-religious</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>601,694</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>4,339</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many contend that the Muslim population has dropped to as low as 55% and that population estimates have dropped by 10%. These numbers are often a minority among Christians and non-religious. All religious data are estimates.

Christians Denoms Pop % Affiliates Ann Gr
Protestant 23 3.70 1,885,000 5.6%
Independent 28 0.51 220,000 5.7%
Anglican 3 10.42 4,500,000 6.7%
Catholic 1 10.72 4,600,000 7.9%
Orthodox 5 0.54 233,000 7.7%
Marginal 1 0.02 7,000 7.9%

Churches MegaBlue Groups Members Affiliates
Catholic Church C 1.380 2,691,860 4,500,000
Episcopal Ch of S A 4.505 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 Presbyterian Ch 1 395 34,206 120,000
Sudan Interior Ch P 704 63,333 35,124
Ch of the Nazaren 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 Presbyterian Ch of S 1 358 8,955 19,000
Evangelical Free Ch of S P 80 4,900 12,000
Other denominations 30 690 71,851 179,621
Total Christians[46] 9,183 4,805,265 11,277,445

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

Challenges for Prayer
1. Sudan has known only war for its entire Sudan, which is regarded as one of the world's most conflict-ridden areas and economic cost to its own citizens. Will added to civil conflicts and hostile relations with countries, for sweeping change at the highest levels and the rebuilding of communal life.
2. Darfur is a 21st Century byword for trauma but in 2003 fighting escalated between the Janjaweed militia. The people of Darfur are Black Sudanese. Many consider the atrocities of Darfur rapes, mutilations and destruction of villages, for systematic, government-sponsored campaign. The Chad as well, even leading to Chad's declaration o
a) A complete end to the violence and upheaval i displaced over 2.5 million people. Even a partial end to the violence and upheaval i displaced over 2.5 million people.
b) The execution of justice upon all those guilty of atrocities, and the disarmament and restitution of property, and the rebuilding of social and economic life.
Religion

A Sunni Muslim majority, but primarily among the Sudanese Arabs in the north. Sufi religious orders are strong, particularly in the north (although apostasy is legal by death) and it is claimed that Islamic law is not applied in the south. But attempts to imitate Islamic law - in contravention of previous peace agreements - generate domestic religious conflict and a cause of civil war. Despite the military and political destruction of churches, hospitals, and schools in the south and the Nuba Mountains, there is considerable freedom to minister.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Pop %</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>61.38</td>
<td>25,511,578</td>
<td>63.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>20.61</td>
<td>11,277,546</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>4,519</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Religious freedom, but in practice, these freedoms are not widely held. The Nuba Mountains have a large Christian population, but in the south, as the goal of rebuilding the future continues to grow, many are displaced, and the peace is uncertain.

Churches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church</th>
<th>MegaBloc</th>
<th>Congs</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Affiliates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3,90</td>
<td>1,685,000</td>
<td>63,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10.42</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.72</td>
<td>6,430,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>233,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>233,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 hostile 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 changes 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) 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.

b) 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.

Sudan - November 8-10
urch, although a slow and painstaking process, is now making 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 war. With 83% of the population under the poverty line, society particularly at risk are prisoners, elderly, widows and orphans who have been massively evicted by emigration. It was and remains a civil war and its aftermath drove out the majority. Most of the Christians with little desire to share the gospel with fellow countrymen, their resources are being used in rural areas. On of 94% of the population, only a small fraction practice the faith, leading to superstitions and animism. The years following independence, but now the government is making a concerted effort to combat such practices. Pray for the government to be restrained, and that Muslim leaders to discover Christ.

but barely. The government, to prevent the growth of many of the restrictions that place a stranglehold on Christianity and proselytism, is making it very difficult to spread the gospel. Pray for the gospel to be spread and Christians to face these restrictions.

ist, with its great social and spiritual needs, is ripe for the gospel and for the development of the church. Young people, prisoners, and those particularly are problematic. Pray for the calling and calling of Christians to become effective in winning Tajiks to Jesus.

Central Asia. For nearly a thousand years, there was no church in Tajikistan, and believers in Afghanistan and as well as some in Pakistan and d. Pray for the establishment of a truly indigenous Tajik church to become effective in winning Tajiks to Jesus.

challenge. As many as one million Tajik men are working in a large proportion of the population and especially of the younger generation. One constant strain on church leadership, many Christians for job creation within Tajikistan generally and, in turn, to the church.

for indigenous peoples with little opportunity to hear the gospel. Tajiks, comprise the largest unevangelized segment among the least responsive to what little outreach there is.

i) Uzbek. Uzbek 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.

ii) 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, Barangi, Shugni, Wakhi and Yaguz - who have never been reached.

iii) The many other ethnics in Tajikistan; very few have specific Christian outreach.

Christian media ministries.

e) 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 new good news in printed form.

f) 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.

g) 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 minority languages; pray for more to listen to these life-changing words.

h) Satellite TV. Many Farsi and Russian religious programs are available by satellite and watched by many in Tajikistan.

i) Internet. A few websites share the gospel in Tajik, such as www.isomash.com and www.darodil.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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Ann Gr</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>45,039,573</td>
<td>2.99%</td>
<td>48/sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>59,002,598</td>
<td>2.72%</td>
<td>63/sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>75,907,972</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
<td>80/sq km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capitals: Dodoma 210,000 (official); Dar-es-Salaam 3,346,134 (de facto) Urbanitas 26.4% Pop under 15 yrs 45%, Life expectancy 57 yrs.

Peoples

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

- Bantu peoples 86.3%, 121 groups, largest: Sukuma 11.6%, Gogo 6.0%, Mnyamwe 5.4%, Nyamwezi 3.7%, Ha 3.1%, Tandy 3.0%, Holo 2.6%, Nyanza 2.6%, Luga 1.9%, Shombe 1.9%, Toro 1.9%, Benz 1.8%, Tumbu 1.6%, Chagga 1.6%, Pare 1.6%, Mweka 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: Massa 3.1%, 1.3%

- Cushitic 1.7%, 7 groups: Inwau 1.4%

- Khoisan 0.3%, 7 groups: the San/ǂHoodoo original inhabitants of Africa.

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

Refugees. Mainly Burundians and Rwandans. Also Somalis, Congolese, others.

Literacy 6%, Official languages: Swahili, English; 2% speak only Swahili and no local African language; All languages 127. Languages with Scriptures 9B1 15NT 32por 43wtp.

Economy

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

1. The delicate inter-communal balance an be taken for granted. The Muslim community and Christians, the latter pressing for political influence. Witchcraft is widespread and permeates both communities, often resulting in occultism and conjuration. Pray for effective intervention.

2. Widespread and systemic poverty is both a cause and effect of the problems. Holistic ministry is necessary at all levels of Tanzanian life. Pray for effective interventions.

3. Growth in the mainline churches has been slower in the Western, Anglican, and Catholic churches. Many of the bishops are evangelical. Some problems of spirituality are:
   a) Extensive areas where church services have stagnated remain unreached. The need is great for more evangelistic outreach.
   b) African worship patterns, choirs and collections have taken over the role of biblical teaching.
   c) Swahili is used in all church services, including the majority. Pray for the development of songs, not just the use of Swahili.
   d) AIDS continues to spread and affect many. It has population and orphaned children. Pray for community development, care, and counseling through volunteer work.

4. The Pentecostal movement has flourished, especially among the nation. Although the good use of outreach tools combined with spiritual and pastoral care is critical. Pray for continued growth and vitality.

5. Tanzania’s Christian population, though half are Christians, is still in its early stages. Pray for the development of theological schools and seminaries.

Answers to Prayer

1. Tanzania remains an “island of peace” amid many troubled nations. This not only allows peace but also allows Tanzania to shelter over a million refugees who have fled from violence in their own lands. Pray for the protection and safety of these refugees.

2. The continued growth of evangelicals within mainline churches (Lutheran, Anglican) as well as the growth of Pentecostal denominations has 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 numerous new agencies within the country and a greater level of partnership between national and global agencies. 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.
Zambia
Republic of Zambia
Africa

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

Population
- 2010: 13,257,289
- 2020: 16,915,933
- 2030: 20,889,073
Half of the population lives within reach of the Congo-Zambian 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 44.3 yrs.

Peoples
- 90 ethnic groups.
  - Bantu 97.9%, including Bemba 30.0%, Tonga 11.8%, Nyanja 10.7%, Lomwe 5.7%, Ngoni 3.4%, Nyika 3.6%, Tumbuka 2.5%, and Lunda 1.8%. Lala 2.0%, Lumbi 1.9%, Lualwa 1.9%, Namwala 1.5%, Lenge 1.4%, Mbanda 1.4%, Mpenda 1.2%, and Bia 0.9%.
  - Khoisan (Bushmen) 0.3%. Four groups in the west. Large majority are Mankonde.

Foreign-origin
  - 1.7% African, British, Chinese, South Asian (mainly Gojran).

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 57.9%, 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 18BBI 9NT 10por 9vti.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 reopened late, which significantly assist 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 164th/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 revolution against a single-party regime prompted multiparty elections in which Chiluba was elected. The second 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.

Religion
- Pop %
- Christian 86.95 11,327,195 2.6%
- Orthodox 10.86 1,431,785 1.4%
- Muslim 1.35 178,973 0.9%
- Hindu 0.40 53,029 0.4%
- Other-religious 0.34 45,075 0.4%
- Non-religious 0.46 21,212 0.3%

Churches
- MegaBloc Congo Members
- Catholic Church
  - C 299 1,994,737 3,790
  - New Apostolic Ch
  - I 4,820 993,333 1,390
- United Church
  - P 1,290 822,233 1,275
- Seventh-day Adventist
  - P 1,960 684,615 890

Total Christians[167] 10,259,192 3,336,230 10,328,000

Answers to Prayer
1. Christianity continues to be widely media. Influential Christians such as are Christians’ profile. Freedom of all religions believers to the many challenges for Zambia, the Evangelicals were 3.8% in 1960, 8% in 1980, 2.

New holistic ministries are springing up in 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
1. The declaration of Zambia as a Christian country is sorely lacking. Ex-Presidents (and cleared in court) of embezzlement, and I out such corruption, died suddenly and unexplained, and peace surrounded by countries along bilateral lines is conspicuous by its absence would be reflected by the dedication of its land and honouring God.

Poverty and its many causes need to the following: up to 86% of the population are farming, which employ the large majority of the markets. Between 33% and 50% of children are access to clean water or adequate sanitation. Ill 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: state and for long-term sustainable investment in develop. Pray for the right balance between

The “brain drain” of many of Africa’s Zambia deeply. While Zambian doctors, lay shop in South Africa, Europe and North America, the skills and resources they have to offer. Pray for ideal missionaries to their country.
to the whims of global markets. The global fall of copper prices, lack of access to scarce, 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 “exit” Zambia swear farmers significantly increased Zambia’s agricultural output and economy generally. A number of mines have opened or re-opened of late, which significantly assist 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: 149/182. Public debt 29.5% of GDP. Income/person $1,249 (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 Chiuluwa 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.

Religion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religions</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% of Population</th>
<th>Ann Gr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>86,955</td>
<td>11,527,195</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esherechristian</td>
<td>10,807</td>
<td>1,431,785</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>178,973</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baha'i</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>53,029</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-religious</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>45,075</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>21,212</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Christians Denoms | Pop % | Affiliates | Ann Gr |
Protestant 51 | 38.67 | 51,270,000 | 2.8% |
Independent 101 | 14.05 | 1,062,000 | 2.7% |
Anglican 2 | 1.03 | 1,070,000 | 2.1% |
Catholic 1 | 28.59 | 2,790,000 | 3.1% |
Orthodox 4 | 0.06 | 8,000 | 1.4% |
Marginal 8 | 0.42 | 550,000 | 2.0% |
Unaffiliated 9.10 | 1,200,000 | -1.0% |
Dually affiliated -8.75 | 1,165,000 | 0.9% |

Churches | Megabloc | Cong Members | Affiliates |
Catholic Church C | 299 | 1,594,237 | 3,790,000 |
New Apostolic Church | 4,620 | 993,333 | 1,490,000 |
United Church | 1,280 | 823,353 | 1,375,000 |
Seventh-day Adventist | 1,960 | 684,615 | 890,000 |

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 evangelicals. 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 within the nation. The human needs in Zambia are formidable – 17% 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 80% 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 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.

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