

馬利生命河靈糧堂

RIVER OF LIFE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN MALI

成立 Started：2022 年 5 月

地點 Location：Bamako, Mali

主任牧師 Senior Pastor: Pastor Alassane

分堂: 一間分堂

簡要介紹:

馬利共和國 Republic of Mali 位於非洲西部，為一內陸國，一半國土為撒哈拉沙漠覆蓋。人口約兩千三百萬，約含 20 個不同的民族，各民族的語言和文化各不相同，但和平共處。人口絕大多數信奉伊斯蘭教 (93.9%)、基督教(2.8%)、傳統信仰(0.7%)。19 世紀中葉以後，開始被法國統治，改名為「法屬蘇丹」，為法國西非聯邦之一。1960 年 6 月馬利聯邦脫離法國獨立，9 月馬利共和國宣布成立。從其獨立到 1991 年，一系列獨裁者統治馬利。前總統杜雷於 1991 年發動政變上台，還政於民選政府，是該國民主運動的關鍵人物。杜雷於 2002 年經民主選舉當選總統，2007 年高票連任。2012 年 1 月，圖阿格雷族在北方發動武裝叛亂，馬利北部衝突開始。2012 年 3 月，一批士兵在首都發動政變，推翻杜雷，宣布中止憲法、解散國家機構。在國際社會壓力下，政變軍人 4 月 6 日與西非

國家經濟共同體簽署協議，同意交權，由國民議會議長出任臨時總統。4月8日杜雷辭職。稍後強硬派伊斯蘭激進分子控制了馬利北部，北境超過半數領土遭「阿凱達組織」偕境內激進及分離主義叛軍佔領，武裝衝突造成超過20萬以上難民逃往馬利鄰國。2013年1月，伊斯蘭反政府武裝向南方進軍，法國出兵協助馬利政府作戰，迅速收復北方所有主要城市。目前馬利中北部仍遭恐怖組織盤據，危機迄未解除，2019年3月及6月分別傳出受害者逾百人之屠村事件。根據聯合國難民署(UHCR)統計的數據，馬利2021年計有35萬人於境內流離失所。2020年8月，馬利發生軍事政變，總統與總理遭叛軍扣留。總統宣佈辭職並解散議會，9月由前國防部長接任臨時總統。2021年5月發生二度政變，臨時總統遭軍政府領導人戈伊塔逮捕，戈伊塔宣布就任臨時總統。2022年1月9日，西非國家經濟共同體會員國同意關閉與馬利接壤邊界，並實行一系列的經濟制裁。

首都巴馬科(Bamako)人口超過200萬，縱使馬利在近十多年間，每一年都擁有著5%以上的GDP增幅，不過馬利目前仍然屬於最不發達國家之一，2018年馬利的人均收入只有約900美元。該國經濟支柱為農業，較少工業。

馬利生命河靈糧堂的Alassane牧師於1981年出生於貝南，父母是貝南北部的穆斯林。他擁有財務、會計

和審計學位。他於 2001 年接受了基督作為他個人的救主並加入了當時剛成立的貝南生命河靈糧堂，之後就在貝南分堂國家主任 Corneille 牧師的領導下，擔任貝南首都 Cotonou 分堂的助理牧師和青年事工領袖。2014 年他們全家移居多哥。他於 2014 年至 2017 年在多哥首都 Lome 的 Hedjranawe 分堂服事。2018 年 2 月至 2021 年，他在多哥分堂總部擔任助理牧師，是多哥分堂國家主任 Clement 牧師器重的同工。2016 年至 2022 年，他也是多哥分堂的全國青年牧師。他與 Clement 牧師一直希望進入另一個穆斯林為主的國家傳福音並拓植分堂，他於 2022 年年初進入馬利首都巴馬科(Bamako)考察，並作禱告行進。然後全家於 2022 年 5 月搬到巴馬科，開始拓植分堂，並於 2022 年 9 月順利取得教會的執照。

Brief Introduction:

The Republic of Mali is located in West Africa. It is a landlocked country with half of the country covered by the Sahara Desert. The population is about 23 million, including about 20 different ethnic groups. The languages and cultures of each ethnic group are different, but they coexist peacefully. The vast majority of the population believes in Islam (93.9%), Christianity (2.8%), and traditional beliefs (0.7%). After the mid-19th century, it began to be ruled by France and was renamed "French

Sudan", which is one of the French West African Federations. In June 1960, the Mali Federation became independent from France, and in September the Republic of Mali was proclaimed. From its independence until 1991, a succession of dictators ruled Mali. Former President Duré came to power in a coup in 1991 and returned to the democratically elected government. He is a key figure in the country's democratic movement. Duré was democratically elected president in 2002 and re-elected in 2007 with a high vote. In January 2012, the Tuagre tribe launched an armed rebellion in the north, and the conflict in northern Mali began. In March 2012, a group of soldiers staged a coup in the capital to overthrow Duré, announcing the suspension of the constitution and the dissolution of state institutions. Under the pressure of the international community, the coup fighters signed an agreement with the Economic Community of West African States on April 6, agreeing to hand over power, and the speaker of the National Assembly will serve as the interim president. Duré resigned on April 8. Later, hard-line Islamic militants took control of northern Mali. More than half of the northern territory was occupied by the "Al-Qaeda" and the radical and separatist rebels in the country. The armed conflict caused more than 200,000 refugees to flee to Mali's neighboring countries. In January 2013, Islamic anti-

government armed forces marched to the south. France sent troops to assist the Mali government in fighting and quickly recovered all major cities in the north. At present, the north-central part of Mali is still occupied by terrorist organizations, and the crisis has not been resolved. In March and June 2019, there were massacres of more than 100 victims in the village. According to statistics from the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), Mali had 350,000 internally displaced persons in 2021. In August 2020, a military coup took place in Mali, and the president and prime minister were detained by rebels. The president announced his resignation and dissolved parliament, and the former defense minister took over as interim president in September. In May 2021, there was a second coup, and the interim president was arrested by the leader of the military government, Goita, who announced his inauguration as interim president. On January 9, 2022, the member states of the Economic Community of West African States agreed to close the border with Mali and impose a series of economic sanctions.

The capital, Bamako, has a population of more than 2 million. Even though Mali has had a GDP growth rate of more than 5% every year for more than a decade, Mali is still one of the least developed countries. In 2018, Mali's

per capita income is only about \$900. The mainstay of the country's economy is agriculture, with less industry. Pastor Alassane of ROLCC Mali Church was born in Benin in 1981 to Muslim parents in northern Benin. He holds degrees in finance, accounting and auditing. He accepted Christ as his personal Savior in 2001 and joined the newly established ROLCC Benin, and then served as assistant pastor and youth ministry leader in the Cotonou branch of ROLCC Benin under the leadership of Pastor Corneille (the national director of ROLCC Benin). The family moved to Togo in 2014. He then served at the Hedjranawe branch in Lome, Togo, from 2014 to 2017. From February 2018 to 2021, he served as an assistant pastor at the headquarters of ROLCC Togo, and was a highly valued co-worker of Pastor Clement (the national director of ROLCC Togo). From 2016 to 2022, he was also the National Youth Pastor of ROLCC Togo. He and Pastor Clement have always hoped to enter another Muslim-dominated country to preach the gospel and expand branch churches. In early 2022, he visited Bamako, the capital of Mali, and made a prayer march. Then the whole family moved to Bamako in May 2022, started their church in their residency, and successfully obtained the church license in September 2022.

代禱事項：

1. 2023 年的事工重點是弟兄姐妹屬靈的提升與強化，同時關注教會人數的增長。特別求主興起教會的青年人、婦女和兒童。
2. 為我們第一次青年特會的成功禱告，使神打開年輕人的心，並通過這個項目拯救他們中的許多人。
3. 為我們的廣播事工贏得越來越多的靈魂並產生更大的影響力禱告。祈求上帝幫助我們建立一個有效的媒體團隊。
4. 為我們在 Cinzana 酋長給我們的 4 公頃土地上的農場項目代禱，以便它可以為日後教會全國其他地點的植堂工作籌集資源。
5. 祈求我們在國內有越來越大的影響力。願上帝幫助我們培養更多的本地合作夥伴並建立牢固的關係。
6. 目前我們仍使用 Alassane 牧師的租處進行主日崇拜，但我們需要更多的聚會空間，願上帝為教會提供一個良好和安全的聚會場所。

Prayer Items:

1. The ministry focus of 2023 is the spiritual strengthening of brothers and sisters, and the numerical growth of the church members. Please pray that the Lord will raise up the youth, women and children of our church.
2. Pray for the success of our first youth conference, that God will open the hearts of young people and save many of them through this conference.
3. Pray for our radio ministry to win more and more souls and make more impact. Pray to God to help us build an effective media team.
4. Pray for our farm project on the 4 hectares land given to us by the Chief of Cinzana so that it can raise resources for future church planting efforts in other locations across the country.
5. Pray for us to have more and more influence in the country. May God help us to raise more local partners and build strong relationships.
6. Currently we still use Pastor Alassane's rented place for Sunday worship, but we need more space, may God provide the church with a good and safe meeting place.