

## 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。

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。至2024年，教會每週穩定擁有60人聚會，包含家庭，青少年與孩童。他們也希望能夠拓殖教會，在明年擁有第二間分堂，求神保守馬利生命河靈糧堂團隊，持續各種教會事工，祝福整個社區與國家。

### **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. By 2024, the church will have a stable gathering of 60 people every

week, including families, teenagers and children. They also hope to expand the church and have a second branch next year. They pray that God will protect the team of Mali River Bread of Life Church to continue various church ministries and bless the entire community and country.

### 代禱事項：

1. 請為馬利生命河靈糧堂的建堂代禱，求主在Segou預備合適的地點，並求主供應建堂所需。為教會的財務需要禱告，求神豐富地供應所需的一切資源，使這個建堂計劃順利進行。
2. 請為馬利生命河靈糧堂的revival 資深牧者特會禱告，求神在這特會中大大動工，使每一位參與者都能經歷豐盛的恩典和更新。並求賜給特會的主講者和講員智慧和啟示，使他們所分享的信息能夠觸動人心，帶來靈裡的成長。最後也為特會的所有安排和籌備工作禱告，使每一個細節都能夠順利進行，讓參與者在整個過程中都能感受到神的同在和祝福。
3. 請為馬利生命河靈糧堂祝福禱告，求主成全建立一個靈裏剛強的教會，並請為弟兄姐妹禱告，求神讓他們有合一的心，更多經歷神的大能和得勝。

## **Prayer Items:**

1. Please pray for the construction of Mali River Bread of Life Church. Ask the Lord to prepare a suitable location in Segou, and ask the Lord to provide the necessary materials for building the church. Pray for the financial needs of the church and ask God to abundantly supply all the resources needed to make this church building project go smoothly.
2. Please pray for the revival senior pastors' conference at Mali's River of Life Bread of Life Church, and ask God to work greatly in this conference so that every participant can experience abundant grace and renewal. And pray for wisdom and enlightenment to be given to the main speakers and lecturers of the conference, so that the messages they share can touch people's hearts and bring about spiritual growth. Finally, I also prayed for all the arrangements and preparations for the conference, so that every detail would go smoothly, so that participants could feel God's presence and blessing throughout the entire process.
3. Please pray for the blessing and blessing of Mali Life River Bread of Life Church, and ask the Lord to perfect and establish a spiritually strong church. Please also pray for the brothers and sisters, asking



God to give them a united heart and more experience of God's power and victory.