

INTERCESSORS' HANDBOOK

2018



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1 CAMEROON

Regional Leader: Gary Deetlefs (see South Africa)

No of Pastors: 2

The Republic of Cameroon (French: République Camerounaise) is a unitary republic of central and western Africa. It is bordered by Nigeria to the west; Chad to the northeast; the Central African Republic to the east; and Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo to the south. Cameroon's coastline lies on the Bight of Bonny, part of the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean. The country is called "Africa in miniature" for its geological and cultural diversity. Natural features include beaches, deserts, mountains, rainforests, and savannahs. The highest point is Mount Cameroon in the southwest, and the largest cities are Douala, Yaoundé, and Garoua. Cameroon is home to over 200 different ethnic and linguistic groups. The country is well known for its native styles of music, particularly makossa and bikutsi, and for its successful national football team. English and French are the official languages.

Early inhabitants of the territory included the Sao civilisation around Lake Chad and the Baka hunter-gatherers in the SE rainforest. Portuguese explorers reached the coast in the 15th century and named the area Rio dos Camarões ("River of Prawns"), the name from which Cameroon derives. Fulani soldiers founded the Adamawa Emirate in the north in the 19th century, and various ethnic groups of the west and northwest established powerful chiefdoms and fondoms. Cameroon became a German colony in 1884. After World War I, the territory was divided between France and Britain as League of Nations mandates. The Union des Populations du Cameroun political party advocated independence but was outlawed in the 1950s. It waged war on French and Cameroonian forces until 1971. In 1960, French Cameroun became independent as the Republic of Cameroun under President Ahmadou Ahidjo. The southern part of British Cameroons merged with it in 1961 to form the Federal Republic of Cameroon. The country was renamed the United Republic of Cameroon in 1972 and the Republic of Cameroon in 1984.

Compared with other African countries, Cameroon enjoys political and social stability. This has permitted the development of agriculture, roads, railways, and large petroleum and timber industries. Nevertheless, large numbers of Cameroonians live in poverty as subsistence farmers. Power lies firmly in the hands of the president, Paul Biya, and his Cameroon People's Democratic Movement party, and corruption is widespread. The Anglophone community has grown increasingly alienated from the government, and Anglophone politicians have called for greater decentralisation and even the secession of the former British-governed territories.

2 INDONESIA

Regional Leader: Overseen by Paulus Wiratno

Director of discipleMaker. No of Pastors: 5



The Republic of Indonesia is a country in SE Asia. Comprising 17,508 islands, it is the world's largest archipelagic state. With an estimated population of around 237 million people, it is the world's fourth most populous country and the most populous Muslim-majority nation; however, no reference is made to Islam in the Indonesian constitution. Indonesia is a republic, with an elected legislature and president. The nation's capital city is Jakarta. The country shares land borders with Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Malaysia. Other neighbouring countries include Singapore, the Philippines, Australia, and the Indian territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Indonesian archipelago has been an important trade region since at least the seventh century, when the Srivijaya Kingdom traded with China and India. Local rulers gradually adopted Indian cultural, religious and political models from the early centuries CE, and Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms flourished. Indonesian history has been influenced by foreign powers drawn to its natural resources. Muslim traders brought Islam, and European powers fought one another to monopolize trade in the Spice Islands of Maluku during the Age of Discovery. Following three and a half centuries of Dutch colonialism, Indonesia secured its independence after World War II. Indonesia's history has since been turbulent, with challenges posed by natural disasters, corruption, separatism, a democratization process, and periods of rapid economic change.

Across its many islands, Indonesia consists of distinct ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups. The Javanese are the largest and most politically dominant ethnic group. As a unitary state and a nation, Indonesia has developed a shared identity defined by a national language, ethnic diversity, religious pluralism within a majority Muslim population, and a history of colonialism and rebellion against it. Indonesia's national motto, "Bhinneka tunggal ika" ("Unity in Diversity" literally, "many, yet one"), articulates the diversity that shapes the country. However, sectarian tensions and separatism have led to violent confrontations that have undermined political and economic stability. Despite its large population and densely populated regions, Indonesia has vast areas of wilderness that support the world's second highest level of biodiversity. The country is richly endowed with natural resources, yet poverty is a defining feature of contemporary Indonesia

3 KENYA

Regional Leader: Gary Deetlefs

Contact in Australia: John Cairns

No of Pastors: 7



The Republic of Kenya is a country in East Africa. Lying along the Indian Ocean to its southeast and at the equator, Kenya is bordered by Somalia to the northeast, Ethiopia to the north, Sudan to the northwest, Uganda to the west and Tanzania to the south. Lake Victoria is to the southwest and is shared between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The capital city is Nairobi. Kenya covers an area of 580,000 km² and its population of 44 million is made up of more than 40 different ethnic groups. The country is named after Mount Kenya, a significant landmark and second among Africa's highest mountain peaks. The Masai Mara reserve, known for its annual wildebeest migrations, and Amboseli National Park, offer views of Tanzania's 5,895m Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Christianity was first brought to [Kenya](#) in the 15th century by the Portuguese & spread rapidly during the nineteenth century, when it experienced a revival. Over the years Christianity has become a blend of African culture and Christian beliefs. There are around 200 independent African churches, some with unusual beliefs and practices. About 40% of Christian churches in Kenya are devoid of any sort of foreign guidance or oversight but despite this Kenya has been more Christianised than other countries in Africa. The schools conduct biblical study classes and Jesus is worshipped as a god in every household. Christianity is often attributed to as the reason why colonialists had an easy time ruling the people of this country. Roman Catholics represent 35%, and the remaining 65%, mainline Protestant churches. Kenya has its own Anglican Church which is headed by a bishop. Christianity is also very closely related to the politics of Kenya even in the present days.

Traditional African religions:

African religions are typically based on natural phenomena and reverence for ancestors. The dead are presumed to merely transform into another state of being, capable of bringing good fortune or calamity to the living. Most religious rites are therefore centred on appeasing the dead through sacrifices and proper burial rites. The dead's wishes must also be followed to the letter.

The Kikuyu believe Ngai resides on Mt. Kenya and say their prayers facing the mountain. The Mijikenda have their holy shrines in the forests where they offer sacrifices and pray.

More recently there have been attacks by Muslim extremists targeting Christians

4 THE PHILIPPINES

Regional Leader: Brian Lisas

Contact in Australia: Rose Janssen

No of Pastors: 17

The Philippines is an archipelagic country located in Southeast Asia with Manila as its capital city. The Philippine archipelago comprises 7,107 islands in the western Pacific Ocean, sharing maritime borders with Indonesia, Malaysia, Palau, the Republic of China (Taiwan), and Vietnam. The Philippines is the world's 12th most populous country with a population approaching 90 million people. Its national economy is the 37th largest in the world with a 2006 gross domestic product (GDP) of over US\$117.562 billion. There are more than 11 million overseas Filipinos worldwide, the largest diaspora network in the world, about 11% of the total population of the Philippines. Ecologically, Philippines is considered to be among 17 of the most megadiverse countries in the world.



The Philippines was settled mostly by Malay people. The Philippines became a Spanish colony in the 16th century, and an American territory at the beginning of the 20th century. The Katipunan led the Philippine Revolution of 1896 that won independence from Spain. The U.S. occupation of the Philippines during the Spanish-American War led to the outbreak of the Philippine-American War. The Philippines gained its independence from the United States on July 4, 1946 after the Pacific War (the Second World War) via the Treaty of Manila. Martial law was declared in 1972 by Ferdinand Marcos. The assassination of Benigno Aquino, Jr. led to the People Power Revolution of 1986 that overthrew authoritarian rule. Political upheavals and corruption scandals alternated with the peaceful transition of power during the period that followed the restoration of democracy.

Modern Philippines has many affinities with the Western world, derived mainly from the cultures of Spain, Latin America, and the United States. Roman Catholicism is the country's predominant religion, although pre-Hispanic indigenous religious practices still exist; there are also followers of Islam. Spanish was an official language of the Philippines until 1973. Since then, the two official languages are Filipino and English

5 MALAWI

Regional Leader: Paul Green

No of Pastors: 22



The Republic of Malawi is a landlocked country in southeast Africa that was formerly known as Nyasaland. It is bordered by Zambia to the NW, Tanzania to the NE, and Mozambique on the E, S and W. The country is separated from Tanzania and Mozambique by Lake Malawi which covers about 118,000 km². Malawi has an estimated population of more than 13,900,000. Its capital is Lilongwe, the second largest city is Blantyre and the third largest city is Mzuzu. The name Malawi comes from the Maravi, an old name of the Nyanja people who inhabited the area.

Malawi was first settled during the 10th century and remained under native rule until 1891 when it was colonized by the British, who ruled the country until 1964. Upon gaining independence it became a single-party state under the presidency of Hastings Banda, who remained president until 1994, when he was ousted from power. Bingu Mutharika, elected in 2004, is the current president. Malawi has a democratic, multi-party government. Malawi has a small military force that includes an army, a navy and an air wing. Malawi's foreign policy is pro-Western and includes positive diplomatic relations with most countries and participation in several international organizations.

Malawi is among the world's least developed and most densely populated countries. The economy is heavily based in agriculture, with a largely rural population. The Malawian government depends heavily on outside aid to meet development needs, although this need (and the aid offered) has decreased since 2000. The Malawian government faces challenges in growing the economy, improving education, health care and the environmental protection and becoming financially independent. Malawi has several programs developed since 2005 that focus on these issues, and the country's outlook appears to be improving, with improvements in economic growth, education and healthcare seen in 2007 and 2008.

Malawi has a low life expectancy and high infant mortality. There is a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which is a drain on the labour force and government expenditures, and is expected to have a significant impact on gross domestic product (GDP) by 2010. There is a diverse population of native peoples, Asians and Europeans, with several languages spoken and an array of religious beliefs. Although there was tribal conflict in the past, by 2008 it had diminished considerably and the concept of a Malawian nationality had begun to form. Malawi has a culture combining native and colonial aspects, including sports, art, dance and music.

6 MOZAMBIQUE

Regional Leader: Paul Green. No of Pastors: 10

Mozambique, officially the Republic of Mozambique, is a country in Southeast Africa bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east, Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Zambia to the northwest, Zimbabwe to the west and Swaziland and South Africa to the southwest. The capital and largest city is Maputo (previously called Lourenço Marques prior to independence in 1975).

Between the 1st and 5th centuries AD, Bantu-speaking peoples migrated from farther north and west. Swahili, and later also Arab, commercial ports existed along the coasts until the arrival of Europeans. The area was explored by Vasco da Gama in 1498 and colonized by Portugal from 1505. After over four centuries of Portuguese rule, Mozambique gained independence in 1975, becoming the People's Republic of Mozambique shortly thereafter. After only two years of independence, the country descended into an intense and protracted civil war lasting from 1977 to 1992. In 1994, Mozambique held its first multiparty elections and has remained a relatively stable presidential republic since.

Mozambique is endowed with rich and extensive natural resources. The country's economy is based largely on agriculture, but with industry, mainly food and beverages, chemical manufacturing, aluminium and petroleum production, is growing. The country's tourism sector is also growing. South Africa is Mozambique's main trading partner and source of foreign direct investment. Portugal, Brazil, Spain and Belgium are also among the country's most important economic partners. Since 2001, Mozambique's annual average GDP growth has been among the world's highest. However, the country ranks among the lowest in GDP per capita, human development, measures of inequality, and average life expectancy.

The only official language of Mozambique is Portuguese, which is spoken mostly as a second language by about half of the population. Common native languages include Swahili, Makhuwa, & Sena. The country's population of around 24 million is composed overwhelmingly of Bantu people. The largest religion in Mozambique is Christianity, with significant minorities following Islam and African traditional religions. Mozambique is a member of the African Union, Commonwealth of Nations, the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, the Latin Union, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, Southern African Development Community and La Francophonie

7 SOUTH AFRICA

Regional Leader: Gary Deetlefs

No of Pastors: 15

Gary currently oversees not only South Africa, Cameroon and Kenya, but was also instrumental in the beginning of the work in Malawi, Mozambique & Zambia.



The Republic of South Africa (pop 48m) is a country located at the southern tip of Africa. Its coast stretches 2,798 kilometres and borders both the Atlantic and Indian oceans. To the N of S. A. lies Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland, while the Kingdom of Lesotho is an independent enclave surrounded by South African territory. European settlement of South Africa began in the 1600's with the discovery of the Cape Sea Route, when the Dutch East India Company founded a refreshment station at Cape Town in 1652. This later became a British colony in 1806. European settlement expanded during the 1820s as the Boers (original Dutch settlers) and the British 1820 Settlers claimed land in the N & E of the country. Conflicts arose between the original inhabitants of the land, the Xhosa and Zulu, and the new European settlers. However, the discovery of diamonds and later gold triggered the conflict known as the Anglo-Boer War as the Boers and the British fought for the control of South Africa's mineral wealth. Although the Boers were defeated, independence was given to the Union of South Africa in 1910 as a British dominion. In the early 60s, anti-apartheid pressure from Britain, the commonwealth and the United Nations, resulted in South Africa leaving the commonwealth and becoming a republic in 1961. The leading National Party legislated for black/white segregation known as apartheid, despite opposition both in and outside of the country. In 1990 the then president F.W. de Klerk began to dismantle this legislation, and in 1994 the first democratic election was held in South Africa. This election brought Nelson Mandela and the current ruling party, the African National Congress to power.

S. A. is known for its diversity, and 11 official languages are recognised in its constitution. English is the most commonly spoken language in official and commercial public life, however it is only the fifth most spoken home language. South Africa is ethnically diverse, with the largest Caucasian, Indian, and racially mixed communities in Africa. Although 79% of S A's population is Black, this category is neither culturally nor linguistically homogenous.

8 SOUTH SUDAN

Regional Leader: Paul Deng

No of Pastors: 23

Sudan, a country in NE Africa, is the largest country in Africa and the Arab World, and tenth largest in the world by area. It is bordered by Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the northeast, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the east, Kenya and Uganda to the southeast, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west and Libya to the northwest. The world's longest river, the Nile, divides the country between east and west. The people of Sudan have a long history extending from antiquity, which is intertwined with the history of Egypt, with which it was united politically over several periods.



Independence was proclaimed in 1956. Since then, Sudan has been ruled by a series of unstable parliamentary governments & military regimes. Fundamentalist Islamic law, instituted in 1983 exacerbated the rift between the Arab North & the African animists and Christians in the South & erupted in an unending civil war. Slavery is widespread throughout Sudan. Arab raiders from the North have enslaved thousands of southerners, who are black. The Dinka people, known to be the least evangelized in the world, have been the hardest-hit. Some sources point out that the raids intensified in the 1980s along with the civil war between north and south.

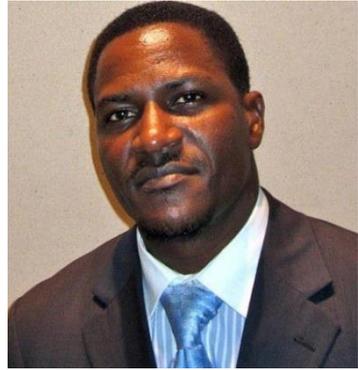
An overwhelming majority of South Sudanese voted in a January 2011 referendum to secede and became Africa's new country in July 2011, ending Africa's longest-running civil war. However, the young state was again plunged into crisis in December 2013 when a power struggle between the president and his deputy whom he had sacked, erupted and the situation there is still very tenuous.

9 UGANDA

Regional Leader: David Zijjandaba

No of Pastors: 27

The Republic of Uganda is a landlocked country in East Africa. It is bordered on the east by Kenya, on the north by Sudan, on the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on the southwest by Rwanda, and on the south by Tanzania. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, within which it shares borders with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda takes its name from the Buganda kingdom, which encompassed a portion of the south of the country including the capital Kampala.

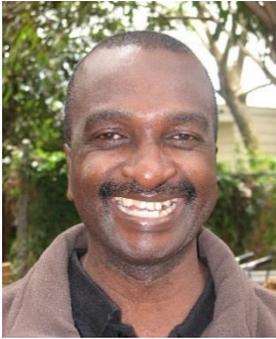


In 2012 David visited Australia, shared his vision with Live Connection and received a tractor from one of our members to help him with his work in providing for the orphanage. This went well until he was no longer able to lease the land on which he was growing sugar cane. In 2017, he came again, sharing his vision of having his own land and also a poultry project. Live Connection has been able to help fund this vision – this time through COCOA -(Churches of Christ Overseas Aid)

Uganda is home to many different ethnic groups with an overall population of 30.9 million. 85% of the population live in rural areas and more than two thirds of the country's poor people are farmers. Uganda's agricultural sector has great potential with favourable weather conditions and current political stability, but successive periods of political change in the last 30 years have affected rural people in particular. Uganda is known for its "Night commuters" – children who walk miles every night to avoid abduction by the rebel "Lord's Resistance Army" which kidnaps children to work as soldiers or to be used as wives. 2 million children (approximately 20%) of all Ugandan children are orphans who have lost one or both parents to the HIV/AIDS virus

10 ZAMBIA

Lusaka: Kamulile Phiri **Regional Leaders: Moses Makanta - Isoka**



4 Pastors



7 Pastors

The Republic of Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. The neighbouring countries are the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia to the south, and Angola to the west. The capital city is Lusaka, located in the southeast of the country. The population is concentrated mainly around the capital and the Copperbelt to the northwest.

Zambia was originally inhabited by hunter-gatherers and migrating tribes. After sporadic visits by European explorers starting in the 18th century, Zambia was gradually claimed and occupied by the British as the protectorate of Northern Rhodesia. On 24 October 1964, the protectorate gained independence with the new name of Zambia, derived from the Zambezi river which flows through the country. After independence the country moved towards a system of one party rule with Kenneth Kaunda as president. Kaunda dominated Zambian politics until multiparty elections were held in 1991.

Zambia's economy has been traditionally dominated by the copper mining industry; however the government has recently been pursuing an economic diversification programme. During the 1970s, the country began sliding into poverty from which it has not recovered. Zambia's total foreign debt exceeded \$6 billion in 2000; the growing population strains the economic growth and HIV/AIDS is widespread. The average per capita income is \$395, placing Zambia as one of the world's poorest countries. However, many of the displaced Zimbabwean farmers have re-located to Zambia and their input has had a significant impact on the Zambian economy

11 ZIMBABWE



Harare: Craig Deall & William Tom Bulawayo: Wessie vd Westerhuizen

No of Pastors: 17

No of Pastors: 15

Zimbabwe is a land locked country adjoining the Northern frontier of South Africa, with a population of approximately 14 million. Formerly the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia, it used to have a thriving mixed economy, based on agriculture and mining, with well developed (by African standards), secondary Commerce and Industry.

Infrastructure, Health & Education were well developed for a country, that, 90 years prior to Independence in 1980, was raw bush, with a population of about 300,000.

After Independence, following an 8 year bush war - progress, especially in health & education continued to be made. However, in the 90's, policies of government started to cause an increase in inflation, which resulted in a worsening of the economic situation for the country. This resulted in the emergence, especially in the towns, of considerable opposition.

After a referendum in 1999, which the government lost, blaming this loss on the +/-4000 white commercial farmers, the government then proceeded with a policy to secure its power. They removed most of the farmers by giving the land to their supporters. The result of this policy has caused the world record of inflation, serious food shortages, huge shrinkage of the whole economy and the complete collapse of the local currency. There is 90% unemployment, health & education are in a parlous state - Water and power shortages are an ongoing problem, & there has been massive emigration.

Zimbabwe (cont..)

It is estimated that +/- 4 million have left, with only 10% of the white community remaining. On top of all this, is the huge loss of life and hardship caused by the AIDS pandemic, with probably over 2 million orphans. The country no longer has its own currency, but uses the US \$ and SA Rand.

However, in October 2017, amidst huge jubilation, Mugabe was finally forced to resign by his own ruling party. While there are many of the old guard still in power, there are signs that the new regime is making a determined effort to improve the situation

In spite of this extreme hardship and suffering, many churches are flourishing- people are turning to God-

www.liveconnection.org



