

# World Day of Prayer

Prepared by the WDP Committee of Nigeria

March 6th 2026

***“I Will Give You Rest: Come”***



## RESOURCE BOOKLET

**Preparation: Country Notes: Recipes:**

*World Day of Prayer (Scottish Committee)*

*Charity Number SC020446*

*Website <http://www.wdpScotland.org.uk>*

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## PREPARATIONS

Gather the following symbols:

### SYMBOLS

*The following symbols can be used on the altar space for the worship service:*

### Colourful African Fabrics

*These vibrant textiles embody the rich tapestry of Nigerian cultures, each pattern and colour telling a story of heritage and identity. They represent the resilience and creativity of Nigerian people, who weave beauty and meaning into everyday life. Like these interwoven threads, we are reminded of how our diverse stories come together in the fabric of our shared humanity and faith.*



### Green and White Colours

*The green and white of Nigeria's flag symbolize unity in diversity and hope for the future. Green represents the lush land and agricultural wealth, while white signifies peace and unity. These colours remind us of our call to be stewards of God's creation and peacemakers in our communities, working together for a future where all can flourish.*

### Mourning Cloth

*The mourning cloth represents the burden of systemic oppression that is described in the story of Beatrice, a Nigerian widow.*

### **Grains of Rice**

*Grains of rice symbolize the interconnected burdens of poverty and despair, highlighting the relationship between economic hardship and mental health struggles as described in the story of Blessing.*

### **Rocks or stones**

*These rocks or stones represent the heavy burdens people carry, symbolizing struggles like poverty, oppression, and injustice. They also remind us of Nigeria's rich mineral resources, which have been both a blessing and a challenge. As Christ promised to lighten our loads, these rocks call us to consider how we can transform burdens into opportunities for growth and positive change.*



### **Motor Oil in a Glass Jar or Bottle (or use cooking oil)**

*This oil symbolizes Nigeria's complex history with crude oil, reflecting both potential for prosperity and the weight of global exploitation. It represents the challenging balance between economic development and environmental stewardship, reminding us to pray for global equity, and for innovative solutions that allow all nations to thrive sustainably.*

### **Candles**

*These candles symbolize hope in the face of despair, and the light at the end of the tunnel that many Nigerians hold onto in difficult times.*

### **Calabash Bowl (or a wooden salad bowl)**

*The calabash bowl is associated with women farmers in Nigeria, who often use it to gather and sell crops. It symbolizes how God provides sustenance, nourishment and respite amidst the struggles of life.*

# Country Notes about

## Nigeria

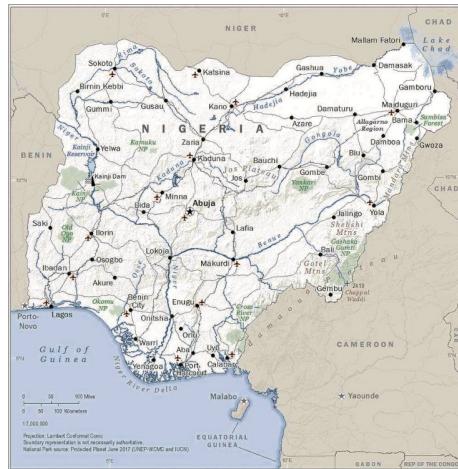
### I. The Tapestry of Nigeria

#### A. Threads of Geography: Land, Climate, and Natural Resources

Nigeria spans 910,770 km<sup>2</sup>, with 853 km of coastline. Its climate ranges from equatorial in the south to arid in the north, supporting diverse agricultural potential. The country is rich in resources, including oil, natural gas, and solid minerals, which drive its economy.

#### B. Patterns of People: Diversity, Ethnic Groups, Staple Foods and Occupations

Nigeria, with over 211 million people, is Africa's most populous country and the 7th globally. It comprises over 250 ethnic groups, with the Hausa-Fulani, Yoruba, and Igbo as the largest. The nation reflects its diversity through over 500 languages, with English as the official medium. Regional variations influence staple crops like millet and sorghum in the north, and cassava and yam in the southeast. Traditional occupations, primarily agriculture and trading, remain integral to Nigeria's cultural and economic fabric.



### *C. Weaving History: Ancient Roots and Colonial Threads*

Nigeria's history is marked by ancient civilizations, migrations, and colonial influences. The Nok culture (1000 BC–500 AD) pioneered iron smelting and terracotta art, while the Ife civilization excelled in naturalistic sculptures and Yoruba city-states like the Oyo Empire thrived. In the north, empires like Kanem-Bornu and Sokoto shaped Islamic learning and governance, and Igbo societies in the southeast practiced decentralized village democracies.

Colonial rule in 1914 amalgamated Nigeria's diverse peoples under British administration, creating complexities that persist in modern Nigeria.



### *D. Spiritual Landscape: The Religious Mosaic of Nigeria*

Religion greatly influences Nigerian culture and society, with Christianity, Islam, and traditional African religions as the major faiths. Christianity, introduced during colonial times, has shaped education, healthcare, and societal values, blending with indigenous traditions. Islam, dominant in the north, spread through trade and emphasizes Quranic education and Islamic values. Traditional African religions persist in worshiping ancestral spirits and conducting rituals. Smaller communities practice other faiths like Buddhism, Hinduism, and Judaism, contributing to Nigeria's religious diversity. Interfaith dialogue and tolerance are key to maintaining harmony in this pluralistic society.

## **II. The Heartbeat of the Nation**

### *A. Economic Rhythms: Industries, Challenges, and Opportunities*

Nigeria is Africa's largest economy, with a GDP of \$448 billion. Oil and gas account for 10% of its GDP, while agriculture contributes 20% and remains a key source of employment. The services sector, including telecommunications and financial services, is growing rapidly. Despite its resources and population, Nigeria faces challenges like unemployment, infrastructure deficits, and the need for economic diversification.

## *B. Political Pulse: Independence, Governance and Civic Participation*

Nigeria's political journey began with independence from British rule on October 1, 1960, led by figures like **Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo, and Ahmadu Bello**. Divided into Northern, Western, and Eastern regions, the country transitioned to a republic in 1963 with Azikiwe as its first President.

### **Other notable presidents since Azikiwe:**

**General Yakubu Gowon** (1966-1975): Led Nigeria during the Civil War (1967-1970) after a military coup.

**Alhaji Shehu Shagari** (1979-1983): First civilian president, faced economic challenges, overthrown by a coup.

**General Muhammadu Buhari** (1983-1985; 2015-2021): Former military head of state, elected civilian president in 2015, focused on anti-corruption and economic reforms.

**Olusegun Obasanjo** (1999-2007): Promoted democratic governance and economic development as the first civilian president after military rule.

**Goodluck Jonathan** (2010-2015): Focused on security and economic issues during his presidency.

**Bola Ahmed Tinubu** (2023-date): Current president, elected in 2023, previously governor of Lagos State and APC member.

Nigeria's political landscape reflects democratic growth since 1999, though challenges like corruption and security persist. Women's political participation continues to improve through initiatives like the National Gender Policy of 2006. However, challenges remain in ensuring transparent governance, equitable representation, and effective policy implementation.

## *C. Foundations of Society: Education and Healthcare*

Education is crucial to Nigeria's social landscape, equipping individuals with knowledge and critical thinking skills. While progress has been made in providing inclusive access, challenges persist in marginalized areas.

Healthcare improvements include expanding infrastructure and addressing diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS, alongside rising concerns for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and maternal health. Efforts like the National Health Act of 2014 aim to establish universal coverage, while health

insurance schemes and governance reforms combat corruption and improve efficiency.

#### *D. Cultural Expressions: The Kaleidoscope of Nigerian Creativity*

Nigeria's cultural diversity is reflected in its music, dance, visual arts, and theatre, enriched by over 250 ethnic groups. Traditional music includes Yoruba talking drums, Hausa goje lute, and Igbo ekwe, while contemporary music blends local and Western influences. Dance serves ceremonial purposes, with notable forms like Yoruba Bata and Hausa Koroso.



Visual arts boast ancient terracotta and bronze works from the Nok and Benin cultures, alongside textile traditions like Yoruba Adire. Modern artists like Ben Enwonwu have gained acclaim. Theatre merges music and drama, with playwrights like Wole Soyinka addressing social themes.

Today, Nigerian culture thrives globally through Nollywood and literature by authors like Chinua Achebe and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie.

### **III. Women: The Backbone of Nigeria**

#### *A. World Day of Prayer: A Testament to Women's Unity*

The World Day of Prayer (WDP) movement in Nigeria stands as a powerful testament to the unity and strength of Nigerian women. Introduced in 1961, the movement has grown to encompass women from various Christian denominations across the country, fostering ecumenical cooperation and spiritual solidarity. Since its inception, WDP has provided a platform for addressing social, political, religious, and economic issues affecting families and communities.

##### 1. Origins (1961-2018)

The World Day of Prayer movement in Nigeria began in 1961, introduced by Lady Eudora Olayinka Akanu-Ibiam of the Presbyterian Church. It was initially embraced



by member churches of the Christian Council of Nigeria, including Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and others.

In 1962, the Interdenominational Christian Women (ICW) organization was formed in Lagos, which later became known as the Interdenominational Christian Women Association (ICWA). This organization played a crucial role in the early development of the WDP movement in Nigeria.

The movement spread gradually across Nigeria, reaching different states and regions throughout the decades that followed.

## 2. Becoming a Writer Committee and Strengthening our National Committee (2017-2021)

In 2017, WDP Nigeria was selected as the Writer Committee for 2026 at the WDPIC International Meeting in Brazil. Despite being in its early stages of organization, the invitation marked a milestone for the movement.

In May 2019, a national committee was formed, with Evang. Dame Florence Nnenna Uche elected as the first National Chairperson. The inauguration of officers took place on March 6, 2020, in Abuja, led by prominent religious leaders.

The COVID-19 pandemic temporarily restricted activities, but WDP Nigeria regained momentum as restrictions eased, growing stronger in its outreach.

## 3. The Writing Process and Continuing Growth (2022-2024)

As the writing process began, WDPIC provided vital support through Executive Director Ms. Katie Reimer and African Regional Representative Mrs. Queen Chisha during their visit to Lagos from April 28 to May 5, 2022. They conducted a free workshop on writing materials for the 2026 observance, strengthening connections with the international WDP community.



The North-Central zone was established on May 5, 2022, followed by the South-West zone in November 2023, the South-East zone in June 2024, and the South-South zone shortly after. Plans for North-East and North-West zones aim to complete the national structure by 2026, with celebrations occurring at all levels across Nigeria.

## Torchbearers in Politics and Governance

**Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala** is a prominent economist, diplomat, and twice-serving Finance Minister of Nigeria who became the first woman and African to serve as Managing Director at the World Bank. In 2021, she made history again as the first woman and African to be appointed Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Her key achievements include negotiating Nigeria's debt relief with the Paris Club of creditors and advocating for global economic development, poverty reduction, and gender equality.

**Amina Mohammed** serves as Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, where she chairs the United Nations Sustainable Development Group. Previously Nigeria's Minister of Environment, she has been instrumental in promoting sustainable development and gender equality worldwide. Her leadership in environmental conservation and climate change initiatives has earned global recognition, making her a powerful voice for African women in international governance.

**Obiageli Ezekwesili**, an economist and educator, has served as Vice President of the World Bank's Africa division and Nigeria's Minister of Education. She co-founded the #BringBackOurGirls movement, advocating for the rescue of the Chibok schoolgirls kidnapped by Boko Haram. Her work in education reform and transparent governance has established her as a leading voice for social change in Nigeria.

## Trailblazers in Business and Entrepreneurship

**Folorunsho Alakija**, Executive Vice Chairman of Famfa Oil Limited, stands as one of Africa's richest women and a prominent businesswoman. Her leadership has driven Famfa Oil to remarkable success in Nigeria's oil industry, while her philanthropic initiatives focus on women's rights and economic independence. Through her various platforms, she advocates for women's empowerment and provides opportunities for aspiring female entrepreneurs.

**Ibukun Awosika**, chair of First Bank of Nigeria and founder of The Chair Centre Group, has broken barriers in corporate governance and entrepreneurship. Her contributions to business leadership have earned her widespread recognition, while her mentorship programs have supported numerous young entrepreneurs. As an author and motivational speaker, she consistently advocates for women's leadership in business and corporate environments.

**Toyin Tofade** made history as the first black president of Albany College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences in 2022. Her distinguished career includes significant contributions to pharmacy education and leadership roles in professional organizations worldwide. Her work on diversity, equity, and inclusion task forces has helped create more opportunities in healthcare education, while her service in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and International Pharmaceutical Federation has influenced global healthcare policy.

#### Luminaries in Literature and Arts

**Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie** has earned global acclaim for novels like "Half of a Yellow Sun" and "Americanah." Her work masterfully addresses themes of feminism, identity, and Nigerian history, while her TED talks and essays have sparked important conversations about gender equality. Her storytelling has won numerous literary awards and established her as one of Africa's most influential contemporary voices.

**Nike Davies-Okundaye** has transformed Nigerian art through her work as a textile artist, educator, and curator. As founder of Nike Art Gallery, she oversees one of Nigeria's largest collections of African art, while actively empowering local artists and nurturing youth creativity. Her international exhibitions have brought Nigerian artistic traditions to global audiences.

#### Visionaries in Science and Technology

**Francesca Nneka Okeke**, a physics professor at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, has made groundbreaking contributions to understanding Earth's magnetic field and climate science. Her research earned her the L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science Award, establishing her as a role model for women in STEM fields. Through her work and mentorship, she continues to inspire new generations of African scientists.

**Ndidi Nwuneli** combines social entrepreneurship with agricultural innovation as co-founder of Sahel Consulting Agriculture & Nutrition Ltd and founder of LEAP Africa. Her work focuses on transforming African agriculture and improving food security through innovative practices. She has successfully empowered smallholder farmers while developing sustainable solutions for nutrition challenges across the continent.

### Champions in Sports

**Blessing Okagbare** has represented Nigeria in multiple Olympic Games and World Championships, specializing in sprinting and long jump. Her numerous African records and international achievements have inspired young athletes across the continent, demonstrating the power of determination and excellence in sports.

**Tobi Amusan** made history in 2022 as the first Nigerian to become a world champion and world record holder in athletics. Her remarkable achievement of setting the 100m hurdles world record of 12.12 seconds, along with multiple gold medals in international competitions, has established her as a leading figure in global athletics.

**Asisat Oshoala**, playing as a forward for FC Barcelona Femení, has been named African Women's Footballer of the Year multiple times. Her success in international football continues to inspire young girls across Africa to pursue sports careers, breaking down gender barriers in athletics.

### Voices of Change in Social Activism and Philanthropy

**Hafsat Abiola-Costello**, founder of the Kudirat Initiative for Democracy (KIND), dedicates her work to advancing democracy and human rights in Nigeria. Through her organization, she empowers women and youth through education and leadership training, continuing her family's legacy of democratic activism.

**Bisi Adeleye-Fayemi** has championed gender rights as co-founder of the African Women's Development Fund and former First Lady of Ekiti State. Her campaigns against gender-based violence and authored works on women's empowerment have advanced women's rights across Africa, while her leadership has inspired numerous gender equality initiatives.

**Amanda Azubuike** achieved the rank of Brigadier General in the U.S. Army in 2022, breaking barriers for women of Nigerian heritage in military leadership. Her career in public affairs and strategic communications demonstrates excellence in traditionally male-dominated fields, inspiring women globally to pursue leadership roles.

## Women of Faith

**Foluke Adenike Adeboye** ("Mummy G.O.") has significantly contributed to the growth of the Redeemed Christian Church of God (RCCG) worldwide. Her Feast of Esther initiative empowers women across the globe, while her support of educational and healthcare initiatives has improved countless lives through faith-based action.

**Funke Felix Adejumo** leads the Funke Felix-Adejumo Foundation, combining her roles as pastor, author, and motivational speaker to empower women and children. Her dynamic preaching, published works, and conferences inspire women to fulfill their potential, while her foundation provides crucial support through scholarships and healthcare initiatives.

**Evangelist Dame Florence Uche** has revolutionized women's participation in the Methodist Church Nigeria and beyond. Her leadership in World Day of Prayer activities nationally has given voice to ecumenical cooperation among Christian women, while her continued activism in retirement demonstrates lifelong commitment to faith-based women's leadership.

### *C. Challenges and Triumphs: The Journey of Nigerian Women*

Women and girls in Nigeria face significant barriers due to gender inequality. Limited educational opportunities for girls result in lower literacy and career prospects, while women in the workplace encounter discrimination in hiring, promotion, and pay. Cultural norms perpetuate issues like early marriage, domestic violence, and inadequate legal protection.

Widows endure harmful traditions, such as property rights violations and demeaning practices during mourning. Addressing these challenges requires legal reforms, education, economic empowerment, and societal change, with men playing a crucial role as allies. Comprehensive efforts are vital to achieving a more equitable society.

## **IV. Nigeria Through the Seasons**

### *A. Spring of Independence: Birth of a Nation*

Nigeria's spring of independence dawned on October 1, 1960, as the country emerged from British colonial rule. This period was marked by hope and optimism for the newly sovereign nation. Key figures like Nnamdi Azikiwe, who became the first President in 1963, led the country into this new era. The fresh national anthem, "Nigeria, we hail thee," echoed the spirit of unity and pride in the fledgling nation.

### *B. Summer of Growth: Economic and Cultural Flourishing*

The 1970s brought a summer of economic boom, primarily driven by the oil sector. This period saw rapid development in infrastructure and a burgeoning middle class. Culturally, Nigeria experienced a renaissance, with the rise of Afrobeat pioneered by Fela Kuti, and the emergence of globally recognized literature from authors like Chinua Achebe. The new national anthem, "Arise, O compatriots," adopted in 1978, reflected the nation's growing confidence and call to service.

### *C. Autumn of Challenges: Confronting National Issues*

The following decades brought an autumn of challenges. Nigeria grappled with political instability, including periods of military rule. The Biafran War (1967-1970) left deep scars on the national psyche. Economic challenges emerged with fluctuating oil prices and the need for diversification. Social issues like ethnic tensions, corruption, and inequality came to the forefront. However, this period also saw the rise of civil society movements and a growing call for democratic governance.

### *D. Winter of Resilience: Overcoming Adversity*

The late 20th and early 21st centuries represented a winter of resilience for Nigeria. The country returned to democratic rule in 1999, facing the challenge of rebuilding institutions and fostering national unity. Despite obstacles such as the Boko Haram insurgency and economic recessions, Nigeria showed remarkable resilience. This period saw significant strides in areas like maritime, telecommunications, entertainment (with the rise of Nollywood), and technology start-ups.

### *E. The Eternal Cycle: Continuous Renewal and Hope*

Today, Nigeria stands in a cycle of continuous renewal and hope. The country faces ongoing challenges such as climate change, economic diversification, and social inequality. However, it also boasts a young, dynamic population driving innovation in technology, arts, and business. The revival of the original national anthem in 2024 symbolizes a reconnection with the foundational values of unity in diversity.

As Nigeria navigates its present challenges, it draws strength from its rich history, diverse cultures, and the indomitable spirit of its people. The nation continues to evolve, striving to fulfill its potential as a leader in Africa and on the global stage. Through each season of its journey, Nigeria demonstrates an enduring capacity for renewal, adapting to new realities while holding onto the dream of a united, prosperous, and peaceful nation.

## V. The Nigerian Spirit: Echoes of Identity in Anthem and Pledge

### A. National Anthems: Evolving Voices of a Nation

Nigeria's national anthems serve as powerful symbols of the country's evolving identity and aspirations. Since independence, the nation has had two anthems, each reflecting the spirit of its time and the country's changing self-perception.

#### First National Anthem (1960-1978, reinstated in 2024):

*Nigeria, we hail thee, Our own dear native land,  
Though tribe and tongue may differ, In brotherhood we stand,  
Nigerians all, and proud to serve Our sovereign Motherland.*

*Our flag shall be a symbol That truth and justice reign,  
In peace or battle honoured, And this we count as gain,  
To hand on to our children A banner without stain.*

*O God of all creation, Grant this our one request,  
Help us to build a nation Where no man is oppressed,  
And so with peace and plenty Nigeria may be blessed.*

This anthem, used from 1960 to 1978, emphasizes unity in diversity, pride in the nation, and a prayer for a just and peaceful Nigeria. Its lyrics highlight the country's commitment to brotherhood despite differences in "tribe and tongue."

#### Second National Anthem (1978-2023):

*Arise, O compatriots,  
Nigeria's call obey,  
To serve our fatherland  
With love and strength and faith.  
The labour of our heroes past  
Shall never be in vain,  
To serve with heart and might One nation  
bound in freedom, peace and unity.*

*O God of creation,  
direct our noble cause  
Guide our leaders right  
Help our youth the truth to know  
In love and honesty to grow  
And living just and true  
Great lofty heights attain  
To build a nation where peace and justice shall reign.*

The second anthem, used from 1978 to 2023, calls Nigerians to service, patriotism, and nation-building, highlighting the sacrifices of past heroes and the aspiration for a country guided by truth and justice.

In 2024, under the leadership of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu, Nigeria made the decision to revert to the first anthem.

Both anthems continue to play crucial roles in Nigerian national life, sung in schools, at official functions, and during national celebrations. They serve as daily reminders of the country's history, diversity, and shared goals, aiming to foster a sense of unity and purpose among Nigerians, despite the challenges of nation-building in a complex, multicultural society.

#### *B. The National Pledge: A Commitment to Unity and Service*

Composed in 1976 by Professor Felicia Adebola Adedoyin, a respected Nigerian academic and linguist, the National Pledge reflects Nigeria's post-civil war aspirations for unity and patriotism.

#### **The pledge reads:**

*I pledge to Nigeria my country,  
To be faithful, loyal and honest,  
To serve Nigeria with all my strength,  
To defend her unity,  
And uphold her honour and glory,  
So help me God.*

Recited daily in schools and at national ceremonies, this pledge serves as a unifying force, providing common values that transcend ethnic, religious, and regional differences. Its enduring relevance speaks to its success in capturing fundamental national aspirations and fostering a shared sense of commitment to Nigeria's welfare.

## **VI. Facing Tomorrow: Nigeria's Challenges and Hopes**

### *A. Climate Change: Adapting to a Changing World*

Nigeria faces environmental challenges from climate change, including erratic rainfall, rising sea levels, and desertification in the north. To address these, the country has ratified the Paris Agreement, developed a National Climate Change Policy, and joined the Great Green Wall project to combat desertification and ensure food security.

### *B. Economic Tides: Navigating Global Markets*

Nigeria, while maintaining Africa's largest economy, faces complex economic challenges. Though oil exports have traditionally driven growth, this dependence has created vulnerability to global price fluctuations. The nation actively works to diversify its economy through agriculture, services, and manufacturing, while addressing significant infrastructure deficits in transportation and power supply.

Despite economic potential, widespread poverty and youth unemployment remain pressing concerns. These challenges call for continued focus on sustainable development and job creation to ensure Nigeria's economic growth benefits all its citizens.

### *C. Social Evolution: Bridging Divides and Fostering Unity*

Nigeria's diverse ethnic, religious, and cultural landscape creates both challenges and opportunities for social cohesion. The nation continues to work towards fostering unity among its diverse population while addressing critical needs in education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Efforts to promote gender equality and increase women's participation across all sectors of society remain crucial to this evolution. The rapid growth of urban areas strains existing resources, while security concerns, particularly in the northeast, impact social stability and development.

Yet Nigeria demonstrates remarkable resilience. With Africa's largest youth population, abundant natural resources, and vibrant growth in technology and entertainment sectors, the country shows great promise. Through continued focus on good governance, economic diversification, and social inclusion - including women's empowerment - Nigeria moves steadily toward realizing its potential as a more prosperous and unified nation.

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## Music

The music sheets written for the service by the Nigerian committee can be found on the website at <http://WDPscotland.org.uk/resources/music>

### Hymn of Invitation

Are You Weary, Are You Burdened

### Opening Song of Praise

Keleya

### Come unto Me

[https://youtu.be/tATartYvEso?si=\\_psiCElc5N1dooEt](https://youtu.be/tATartYvEso?si=_psiCElc5N1dooEt)

# Matthew 11:28



## Recipes

### Traditional Housa Cookies (Geriba)



#### Ingredients

2 cups plain flour

1 cup cooking oil

1/2 cup sugar,

Add to taste.

5 tablespoons powdered milk.

1/2 teaspoon of vanilla essence

Pinch of Salt

Sesame seed for garnish

Add all dried ingredients to a bowl and mix them well.

Add cooking oil and mix until crumbly texture

Mould mixture into scoop or ladle and firmly press down

Gently place onto a lined baking tray

Sprinkle sesame seed

Place in pre heated oven (170°C)

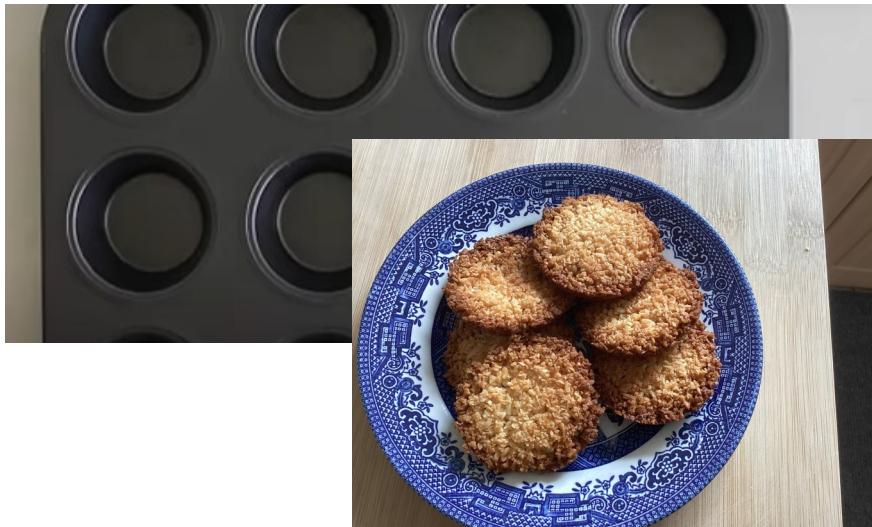
Cook for 8 - 12 mins or golden brown.

Allow to cool

## Coconut Biscuits

1 cup **90g Desiccated coconut**

4 tablespoons **Maple syrup**



Preheat oven to 350F (180C), grease a muffin tray and set aside.

In a large bowl mix desiccated coconut and maple syrup. Mix until well combined.

Spoon about 1 tablespoon of the mixture into the bottom of the muffin try. Lightly press to flatten the mixture.

Bake for 8-10 minutes or until golden. **Allow to cool**, then release from the pan.

# World Day of Prayer Movement

In 1910 more than 400 women met for the World Mission Conference (Edinburgh) bringing their experience and wisdom developed through years of ecumenical partnership in many countries. WDP was born. Today World Day of Prayer is an ecumenical prayer movement bringing together millions every year from over 100 countries to pray, worship and learn.

## **Through World Day of Prayer, people are encouraged:**

- to become aware of the whole world and no longer live in isolation
- to be enriched by the faith experience of Christians of other countries and cultures
- to take up the burdens of other people and pray with and for them
- to become aware of their talents and use them in the service of society
- to affirm that prayer and action are inseparable and both have immeasurable influence in the world

## **Scottish Committee Mission Statement**

As representatives of the churches in Scotland, and members of a world-wide movement of Christian women, we work to promote prayerful living and worship for men, women and children, and to raise awareness of the lives and concerns of others throughout the world, especially those who write the service.

We encourage ecumenical planning for World Day of Prayer services, facilitating them by preparing material supportive of the annual international theme and country. We generate resources in support of Christian literature distribution and projects giving practical help to people in the writing country.

More information can be found on our website [www.wdpscotland.org.uk](http://www.wdpscotland.org.uk) and on our facebook page 'World Day of Prayer Scotland'.

**SCOTTISH COMMITTEE 2025-2026 - *Scottish Charity No SC020446***  
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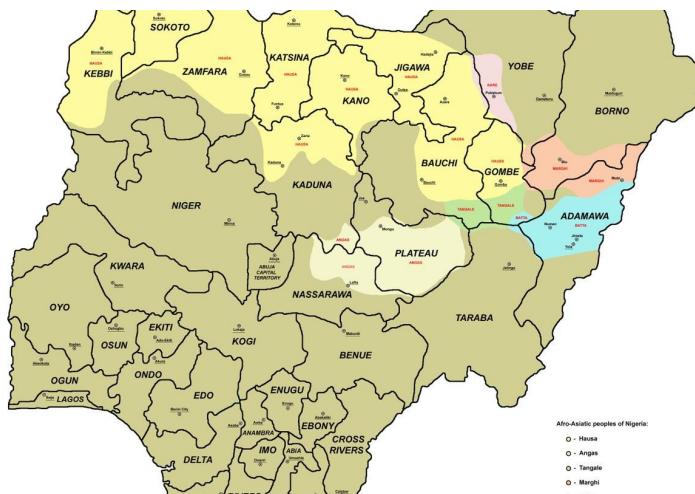
Irene Houston	Salvation Army
Kathryn Howe	Salvation Army Rep for Young Women
Mary Kidd	Methodist Church
Isabel Martin	United Free Church
Kate Arnot	Religious Society of Friends
Margaret Muir	Guild—Church of Scotland
Elizabeth Blair	Church of Scotland
Ann Bowie	Church of Scotland
Rosanna James	Union of Catholic Mothers
Cathy Tarrant	Church of he Nazarene
Lorna Cammock	Congregational Federation

**Friday 5th March 2027**

Service written by WDP International Committee

**"United in Prayer for Justice and Peace!"**

# NIGERIA



World Day of Prayer (Scottish Committee)

Charity Number SC020446

Website <http://www.wdpScotland.org.uk>