



celebrate with all your people as we watch and wait for your plans and promises to be fulfilled.

### Emily's Story

*As the sixth candle is lit,*

**All: God, our Mother and our Father, we light a candle of hope to celebrate with all your people as we watch and wait for your plans and promises to be fulfilled. (Short pause for reflection)**

### Prayer of Thanksgiving

#### Song: Hymn of Thanksgiving

#### Reflection/Responsive Action

*As the seventh candle is lit,*

**All: God, our Mother and our Father, we light a candle of hope and participate with all your people in responsive prayerful action to bring to life the plans and promises you have for us.**

#### Song: For Surely I Know the Plans

#### Prayers of Intercession

**Leader:** God, in your mercy

**All:** Hear our prayer.

#### The Lord's Prayer in Welsh

#### Offering

#### Song: Make Me a Channel of Your Peace

#### Prayer of Dedication for Offering

#### Song: The Day Thou Gavest, Lord, Has Ended

#### Blessing and Dismissal

# World Day of Prayer 2022

I Know the Plans I Have for You | Jeremiah 29: 1-14



## Worship Service

Prepared by the WDP Committee of England, Wales & Northern Ireland  
and the World Day of Prayer USA Committee

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## Opening Prayer

**Reader 1:** In the beginning when God created the heavens and the earth, God said, 'Let there be light!'

*As the first candle is lit,*

**All: God, our Mother and our Father, we light a candle of hope to celebrate with all your people as we watch and wait for your plans and promises to be fulfilled.**

**Reader 1:** The people walking in darkness have seen a great light; on those living in the land of deep darkness a light has dawned.

**All: God of hope, In our busyness may we find space to see you at work in our lives and our world. May we be people who radiate your hope as we worship in celebration today. Amen.**

## Welcome and Greeting

### Song: Praise Him

**Bible Reading** *Jeremiah 29: 1 - 14*

### Song: For Surely I Know the Plans

*As the second candle is lit,*

**All: God, our Mother and our Father, we light a candle of hope to celebrate with all your people as we watch and wait for your plans and promises to be fulfilled.**

## Prayers of Confession

**Leader 1:** God told the people of Judah to care for the people and the place where they had been exiled. Often, we fall short of caring for God's world and God's people. So let us bring those times to God and ask God's forgiveness.

**Leader 2:** Merciful God, we come to you in confession, We are aware that much of the suffering our sisters and brothers across the world face is a result of our colonial past. We acknowledge this and are sorry that, as a country, we have often put ourselves first, at the expense of others.

**Leader 2:** Gracious God, forgive us

**All: God, in your mercy, forgive us**

We think of your beautiful world, how we have taken it for granted, and squandered its resources. *(Silence)*

**Leader 2:** Generous God, forgive us

**All: God, in your mercy, forgive us** *(Silence)*

**Leader 2:** Our fellow sisters and brothers cry out to you; we have failed to love them well. We have not loved our neighbors as you have taught us. Sometimes we have not even loved ourselves. *(Silence)*

**Leader 2:** Compassionate God, forgive us

**All: God, in your mercy, forgive us** *(Silence)* **God, in your mercy, help us to act on your call for repentance.** *(Silence)*

**Leader 2:** Jesus, thank you that through your sacrifice we are forgiven. Holy Spirit, transform our hearts and minds, so that we may live and love as Jesus showed us.

**All: Amen** *(Pause for reflection)*

## Voices of Women

### Song: Christ Be Our Light

*As the third candle is lit,*

**All: God, our Mother and our Father, we light a candle of hope to celebrate with all your people as we watch and wait for your plans and promises to be fulfilled.**

## Stories of Hope

### Lina's Story

*As the fourth candle is lit,*

**All: God, our Mother and our Father, we light a candle of hope to celebrate with all your people as we watch and wait for your plans and promises to be fulfilled.**

### Natalie's Story

*As the fifth candle is lit,*

**All: God, our Mother and our Father, we light a candle of hope to**

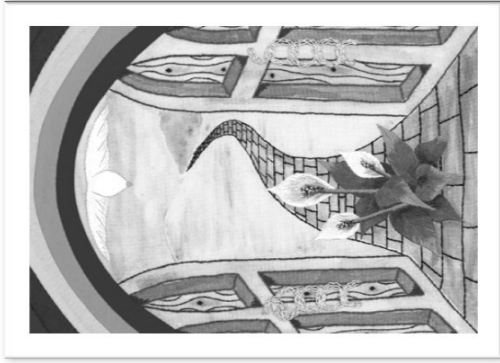


## World Day of Prayer

March 4, 2022

“I Know the Plans I Have for You”

This year, the women of the World Day of Prayer Committee of England, Wales & Northern Ireland (EWNl) call us to worship with the words “I know the plans I have for you,” inspired by *Jeremiah 29:1-14*. We are invited to learn about EWNl’s history and culture. The women share their stories of intergenerational wisdom, traditions, and experiences of God’s profound love.

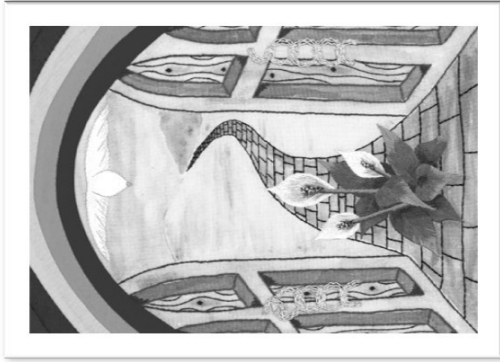


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The WDP 2022 program is based on the letter the prophet Jeremiah wrote to the exiles in Babylonia. The exiles were in a context of suffering, uncertainty, and opposing views on how to respond to the moment. Today, we come together to hear the stories of women who feel excluded, listen to the fear of a child refugee and learn to see the context of a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, and multi-faith society in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

For Jeremiah, God’s plan was clear, and we share this assurance by singing it. What is your WDP hope? Let the children and the youth guide your response. Then, come to celebrate hope by lighting a candle on behalf of the seven regions of the world, knowing that our prayerful action can bring to life the promises of God who, like a Mother and Father, cares for us all.

WDP’s guiding principles affirm that “prayer is rooted in listening to God and to one another.” Through the worship service, we listen to the people of England, Wales and Northern Ireland. They take us to their communities and through their concerns. Their everyday life is woven into their prayers. They invite us to follow prayer with action. WDP’s motto “Informed prayer leads to prayerful action” affirms that prayer and action are inseparable and that both have immeasurable influence. Let us walk in faith and prayerful action!

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## About World Day of Prayer



Since the nineteenth century, Christian women in the United States and Canada have initiated cooperative activities in many areas of concern for women and children, recognizing the critical role of prayer in mission work and their call to promote world peace through worldwide mission work. The first organized “day of prayer for the world” was held in Canada on January 9, 1920. the United States soon followed on February 20, 1920.

Now, hundreds of thousands of women (and men, youth, and children) from around the world and in every region gather to collectively worship on the first Friday in March. Each year, a different country serves as the writer of the World Day of Prayer worship service and other materials. Women of that country’s national WDP committee interpret scripture within their cultural context and prepare a worship service; women around the world lead the services.

World Day of Prayer is supported by sacrificial and benevolent mission offerings given by individuals through these annual services. Each of the 170 countries celebrating World Day of Prayer has an ecumenical committee of women representing many cultures, races, and faith traditions. Each country’s committee is responsible for determining the use of the offering as it relates to the theme for each year. Offering grants are made to women and children’s groups in each country.

World Day of Prayer USA promotes justice and equality for women through prayer, partnerships, service and celebration. For more information, visit [www.wdp-usa.org](http://www.wdp-usa.org).

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# Bible Study | World Day of Prayer | March 4, 2022

Prepared by the WDP Committee of England, Wales & Northern Ireland

## Preparation

The Bible Study is designed to be a creative group conversation. Read the section **Reading, Listening and Reflecting** to choose an exercise and prepare the materials. For example: puppets, scenery, background music, Biblical map and current global map, photos of situations that can be perceived as experiences of exile. Read the section **A Word on God Our Mother and Our Father** in the Worship Service to be aware of the context for the opening prayer.

## Opening Prayer

God, our Mother and our Father, we come to you today to study your true word. We declare we are open to hear from you and to accept your good plans for our lives. We love you and thank you for your Son Jesus Christ. Amen.

## Setting the Scene

The seventh century BC was a period of great turmoil for Israel, Judah and the surrounding nations. The brutal Assyrian Empire, which had brought the kingdom of Israel to its knees, was failing. In its place, the powerful Babylonians were gaining influence. It was into this very unstable world that Jeremiah was born, around 650BC. His prophetic calling came around 627BC. God had chosen him while he was still in the womb and he was to be appointed as a prophet to the nations. Young Jeremiah felt ill-equipped for so great a task, but God touched his lips and assured him of his powerful presence (Jeremiah 1:4-10). His ministry proved to be very demanding and required great courage. It involved imprisonment and hardship. The Bible passage chosen for our World Day of Prayer service shows the fierce opposition that Jeremiah had to face.

The book of Jeremiah was written around the time of the Judean exile in Babylon. Judah had been conquered and their holy city of Jerusalem lay in ruins. Their temple - the place they believed God to reside - had been destroyed. An elite community of the people of Judah - the king and queen mother, the leaders, nobility and craftsmen - had been carried off into exile. Their future looked bleak. Without the temple, they could not offer sacrifices – a

practice which was an integral part of their faith.

**READ Jeremiah 29:1-14.**

## Reading, Listening, Reflecting

- Read the passage from Jeremiah aloud twice or even three times, very slowly. After each reading, silently reflect upon the verses and spend a few minutes listening to God. Allow the Word of God to flow into your heart and mind.
- Dramatize the reading, maybe by using puppets and basic scenery and playing background music.
- Look at a map of the geographical area of Babylon and Jerusalem in biblical times and in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Identify the journey taken by the exiles. Draw a map to represent your life journey and trace God's plans throughout.
- Share your hopes for your own life and that of your church and community.
- Look at photos representing forms of exile. Try to imagine what it feels like to be exiled from the community, if you were for example a refugee, a prisoner, an elderly, an unemployed, a lonely or a homeless person. Choose one situation that may resonate with you and say why.

Our chosen passage is part of a letter that contains God's message to Jeremiah for the exiles. Jeremiah exhorted the exiles to build houses, plant gardens, have a family and seek the welfare of the city, where God had sent them to live. God also alerted them not to listen to false prophets and diviners who were promising that they would soon be returning home. God's message was clear: pray on behalf of the city that you live in, seek their welfare and you will find your welfare. Jeremiah urged them to accept their current situation, and be prepared to settle down.

## Questions for you to think about and share:

- How do you think the exiles reacted to the news that they must be prepared to settle in a foreign land? What would your reaction have been?
- What were the conditions they had to follow before they could return home?
- How would you have felt after hearing about God's plans?

After the exhortation, a promise! I know the plans I have for you. God had not forgotten his promise to bring the people back to their own land, but it would be 70 years before this was accomplished. Seven years would have seemed a long time to most, but 70? The exiles' dreams must have been shattered reading this letter. Many would have felt without hope. After so many years, it would be the next generation going home to Judah!

### Hope and a future

God's words *did* contain hope. For their part, the people of Judah had to rebuild their relationship with God that had been broken through sin and disobedience to his commandments. When they searched for God earnestly through prayer and worship, they would find him. He also wanted them to build a relationship with the local inhabitants. They would achieve this in community and through prayerful action. Their time of waiting in Babylon would be difficult and frustrating, however, when this time was over their future would be restored and their families could return to their homeland, as God had promised.

### Hope for today's world

Across today's world, millions of people are in exile, having left their countries because of war, persecution, fear and hunger. Others are on a dangerous and difficult journey to what they hope will be a place of safety. For many there is little possibility they will be able to return home in the near future.

### Questions for you to think about and share:

- Is it possible for someone to feel that they are in exile, even if they are safe in their own country?
- How do we pray with those experiencing exile? How can we bring hope to people in situations from which they feel there is no way out?

### Prayerful Action

Jeremiah's letter exposed the political and social tensions of his time, but also a promise to guide them to their future. We need to work towards a society where there is justice for all, especially for

those who are the most vulnerable. Across the world we need to work together to address the big problems we face, such as global warming, poverty, diseases, forced migration, refugee crisis or lack of love with whom we disagree. We believe that God has plans for each of us, plans for good and not for harm. It is our turn to put in actions our hope for the future. God is always with us, even when it may be difficult to understand.

Listen to a story of prayerful action. The full version is in the Children's and Youth Program: *I am Grace. I'm 24. My hope is...that all those who seek safety in the UK are welcomed, embraced, and given the support they need. When the news in the UK began to fill with stories of people crossing the Mediterranean in dinghies and risking their lives to reach Europe, I couldn't ignore it. My heart broke that people had been forced to flee their homes and were risking their lives to reach our continent. My God is a God of justice and this was a serious and harmful injustice that was happening on my doorstep. In September 2017, I moved to Calais to volunteer with the Refugee Community Kitchen. I ended up staying for six months, working as a driver and distribution lead. God gave me an amazing support network – both in Calais and from home. I think people found hope in friendship.*

- Grace's #WDP hope is for refugees. What's yours?
- Grace was passionate about restoring worth to refugees and her passion led her to serve in a practical way. What steps can you take this week which will help transform an injustice?
- We want to create a movement of passionate hope-bringers across the world. Share an issue that you're passionate about by writing it on a piece of paper, sharing it with the group, and then uploading it on social media using #WDP hope.

May we be inspired by this reading from Jeremiah to trust that ultimately God will bring a perfect plan to fruition in our lives. We pray that God, our Mother and our Father, will use us to help others when life seems too great a struggle.

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 **WORLD DAY OF PRAYER**

Prepared by WDP England, Wales & Northern Ireland



March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2022

**“Know the Plans I Have for You”**

**Country Background Script**

<b>Country Overview</b>	
<b>Places and spaces</b>	<b>Photo/Copyright</b>
<p>England, Wales and Northern Ireland are three parts of the United Kingdom (UK), within the group of islands known as the British Isles. Scotland is also part of the United Kingdom. Although there is much that we share, we are also diverse, with different languages, cultures and governments.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">© 2020 Nick Hallas © Bruce Jones Design 2009</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;">    </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Flags © 2020 country flags – part of ProFlags BV</p>
<p>Wales is rural in character, straddled by mountains and bounded by a rugged coastline. Its large coalfields to the South provided a key export from cities such as Newport, Swansea and Cardiff.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">    </div> <p style="text-align: center;">© Christine Miles © Rhianydd Hallas © Abielle Hallas</p>
<p>Northern Ireland boasts Lough Neagh, one of the largest freshwater lakes in Western Europe, as well as the spectacular Giant's Causeway, a mass of interlocking basalt columns off the Antrim coast, caused by an ancient volcanic eruption.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">    </div> <p style="text-align: center;">© Patrick Metzdorf © Louise Bowes</p>
<p>England has less dramatic landscapes but includes a spectacular coastline, especially in the West Country, while the north has lakes, mountains and large areas of moorland and forest. England has the highest level of urban development.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">    </div> <p style="text-align: center;">© Elizabeth Burroughs © Abielle Hallas © 2020 Nick Hallas</p>



<p><b>People, diversity and migration</b></p>		
<p>We have a population of approximately 70 million people. Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland, and Cardiff, the capital of Wales, each has a population of more than half a million.</p> <p>In recent times, London has attracted a huge, diverse population of about nine million to work in its financial and service sectors.</p>	5	 <p>© Carole Bourne</p>
<p>The population of England, Wales and Northern Ireland has been enriched over the centuries by waves of migration.</p> <p>Immediately after the Second World War, there was a wave of immigration mainly from the Republic of Ireland and Jamaica. This was followed by a larger wave, mostly from other Commonwealth countries, especially Pakistan and India. However, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, more immigrants have come from Europe.</p>	6	 <p>©Ana Gobledale</p>
<p>Diversity is now a way of life in our towns and cities. Whilst there are some wary of immigration, most of us who are second and third generation immigrants feel ourselves to be well-integrated and sometimes struggle when asked, 'Where do you come from?'</p>	7	 <p>© Ana Gobledale</p>
<p>The relationship between the peoples of England, Wales and Northern Ireland has not always been straightforward or peaceful. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century, Wales experienced oppression and conquest at the hands of King Edward I of England.</p> <p>The Welsh translation of the Bible by William Morgan (1588) and its use in non-conformist churches throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup></p>	8	 <p>© Sarah East</p>  <p>© Jay Griffiths</p>

centuries played a significant part in perpetuating the language through difficult times. After years of campaigning, Welsh was finally made an official language in 2011. Since 2007, Wales has had its own government with certain functions devolved to the capital Cardiff from the Westminster Parliament.

Northern Ireland was formed in 1920 after the Unionist majority in the province decided they wished to remain in the United Kingdom and not join a United Ireland. This led to periods of civil unrest when, in 1968, violence erupted. Influential in seeking ways to end the violence were Nobel prize-winners Mairead Corrigan Maguire and Betty Williams who founded the Community of Peace People. In 1998, the signing of the Good Friday Agreement signalled the end of most of the violence of The Troubles and, as a result, a power sharing Assembly was established.

**Finding our place in the world**

Growing through seafaring, exploration, piracy, trade and colonisation, we were among the first in the world to industrialise, exploiting our own geological resources of coal, slate and tin and, later, those of the countries we colonised. We are increasingly aware of the role of the Empire in the slave trade that spanned the world and the effects of climate change resulting from these technological advances.

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<p>In a world where natural resources are scarce and the planet is warming, what is our role? Britain currently has climate targets, and has set 5 yearly carbon budgets until 2032 to try and meet these targets. The first carbon budget (2008-12) has been met and the UK is currently on track to outperform the second (2013-17) and third (2018-22) carbon budgets, but is not on track to meet the fourth, which covers the period 2023-27.</p> <p>As a country that industrialised early, there is an argument for limiting our emissions to a greater extent by using alternative sources of energy: solar and wave power, and wind farms. There have been weeks when no coal has been burned.</p>	<p>11</p>	 <p>© Carole Bourne</p>
<p>A 2018 United Nations report described the levels of poverty in Britain as unacceptable, with 14 million people in the UK found to be living below the poverty line.</p>	<p>12</p>	 <p>© KCAH</p> <p>© Audrey Eccleston</p>
<p>In 2016 England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland voted collectively for 'Brexit', to leave the European Union, In England and Wales, the vote to leave won by 52%; Scotland and Northern Ireland voted to remain in the European Union. The Brexit plan was approved in 2019, and the government is in charge of its implementation.</p>	<p>13</p>	 <p>© Ana Gobledale</p>

<b>How we live</b>	
<b>Arts &amp; Culture</b>	<b>Photo/Copyright</b>
<p>England, Wales and Northern Ireland have been influenced and shaped by an array of extraordinary talents, through science, music, theatre, poetry, literature, dance, festivals and other forms of art.</p> <p>Shakespeare, Jane Austen, Zadie Smith, Seamus Heaney, and Dylan Thomas are just a few of the writers whose works are read and studied across the globe.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">14</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>© Ana Gobledale</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>© Carole Bourne</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>© Robert Jones</p> </div>
<p>Music is a vital part of our culture, and across the nations it is expressed in different forms: through classical music, ballads, punk, rock, pop, grime, folk, Morris dancing and Welsh male voice choirs, alongside traditional Celtic folk music.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">15</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>© N M Hoskin-Stone</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>© M Pickford</p> </div> </div>
<b>Food &amp; Drinks</b>	<b>Photo/Copyright</b>
<p>The slightly damp climate in England, Wales and Northern Ireland means that traditional food is often comforting and warming. Stew and dumplings, hot pies and sweet puddings have been enjoyed for hundreds of years. A nice cup of English Breakfast or Earl Grey tea is a typical hot drink, but coffee is also extremely popular.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">16</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>© Carole Bourne</p> </div>
<p>Meals that are seen as a core part of the nation's identity – such as fish and chips - have often been introduced by refugees and settlers from other countries.</p> <p>There are national dishes and special regional variations in each country, for example Welsh cakes and Northern Ireland champ. England can claim many local</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">17</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>© Elizabeth Burroughs</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>© Christine Miles</p> </div> </div>

<p>delicacies and foods which are now exported all around the world.</p>		
<p>Many people attempt to eat healthily in England, Wales and Northern Ireland but, as in many countries, it is easier to access convenience food and ‘junk’ food which is high in carbohydrates and sugar.</p> <p>And yet there is hope. Allotments (council-allotted pieces of land on which to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers) and community gardens are becoming very popular once more.</p>	<p>18</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>© Elizabeth Burroughs</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>© Stephanie Grant</p> </div> </div>
<p><b>Religion</b></p>		<p><b>Photo/Copyright</b></p>
<p>We are steeped in history. Many of our cities have beautiful ancient buildings, dating back to medieval times, including cathedrals and churches built by our Christian ancestors. Today our modern churches may seem much less beautiful but are often more practical.</p>	<p>19</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>© Brian Walbey</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>© Elizabeth Burroughs</p> </div> </div>
<p>We have rich cultures in multi-ethnic communities such as Birmingham, Leicester, and, in London, the East End and Southall. Bevis Marks synagogue in the East End dates back to 1701; Woking, in Surrey, is the home of England’s first mosque, built in 1889 by a Hungarian immigrant; Neasden’s Hindu Temple occupies a huge site in North West London. There is a building in London’s Brick Lane that has been a Methodist chapel, a Huguenot church and a synagogue, and is now a mosque.</p>	<p>20</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">© Stephanie Grant</p>

There have also been huge shifts in terms of religious observance. Like much of Western Europe, the general picture in terms of church attendance in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is one of decline, particularly in the mainstream denominations. Yet despite this, the church is often at the forefront of projects to help those in need, such as food banks, homeless shelters and work among refugees. The church, too, has been reinvigorated by recent immigration.

Street pastors is an interdenominational church response to issues on our streets, started in Brixton by Les Isaac in 2003, inspired by an organisation he had seen in Jamaica, where individual churches joined together to take their presence and values on to the streets. It provides practical help to those engaging with the pubs and clubs of the night-time economy, and gives direction and advice to the homeless. Currently there are 270 Street Pastors groups nationally, seven internationally and the organisation has worked with over 12,000 volunteers.

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**Women**

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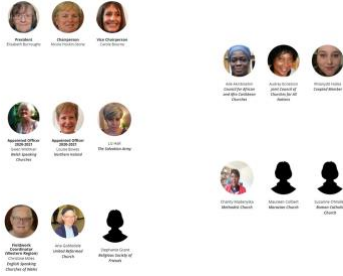


Even though, we celebrated the progress women have made in our society, we still struggle to combat violence in our homes, improve the lives of those living in poverty and support those with disabilities, physical, mental and emotional.

22








© Sydney Sims

<p>Although Oxford and Cambridge Universities did not allow women to graduate until 1920, women now make up more than half of those studying for first degrees. They are still in the minority only in science, technology, engineering and maths.</p>	<p>23</p>	 <p>© Melissa Hughes    © Audrey Eccleston</p>
<p>Female participation in popular sports is gaining more respect and interest, resulting in better coverage on TV and the rest of the media. Women's football has seen a huge rise in popularity and the English women's cricket team members are past winners of the Women's Cricket World Cup.</p>	<p>24</p>	 <p>© Simon Connellan</p>
<p><b>Health</b></p>	<p><b>Photo/Copyright</b></p>	
<p>In March of 2020, the World Health Organization declared that a viral disease named as COVID-19 had swept into at least 114 countries and killed more than 4,000 people. It was then declared a pandemic caused by a coronavirus. The outbreak reached the UK, and as most people the world over, the inhabitants of the UK lived in social isolation to slow the transmission of COVID-19.</p>	<p>25</p>	 <p>© Carole Bourne                      © Justin Dickens</p>
<p align="center"><b>WORLD DAY OF PRAYER – ENGLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b></p>		
<p><b>History</b></p>	<p><b>Photo/Copyright</b></p>	
<p>As a single World Day of Prayer organisation, the three voices of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, have come together to present this years' service, recognising our differences but also our common ground.</p>	<p>26</p>	 <p>All © Elizabeth Burroughs</p>

<p>In 1928, at the International Missionary Conference in Jerusalem, Scotswoman Grace Forgan first learned of the World Day of Prayer and brought the news to the United Kingdom. The first service was held in 1930 in Scotland; followed by England in 1932, Wales in 1933 and Northern Ireland in 1943.</p>	<p>27</p>	 <p>Grace Forgan © EWDP WNI</p>
<p>During the period of the Second World War, women felt the urge to get together in prayer and fellowship. In 1967, after Vatican II, Catholic women began to take part in our service. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland there are now about 3,000 branches holding more than 4,000 services every year. In 2019, 275,000 copies of the order of service were printed.</p>	<p>28</p>	 <p>© 2020 GeoBasis-DE BKG      © WDP EWNI</p>
<p><b>Today</b></p>		
<p>Currently, WDP National Committee includes 18 different Christian denominations. We allocate over 40 grants to national and international charities.</p>	<p>29</p>	 <p>© WDP EWNI</p>
<p>Our office in Tunbridge Wells co-ordinates the distribution of service materials, including activities for children and youth and our website carries news of all we do. We also post on Twitter and Facebook.</p>	<p>30</p>	 <p>© WDP EWNI</p>
<p>In response to what we saw as a need to involve younger participants, our WDP now organizes an annual Y Pray? event in May, when younger women are encouraged to join us for a weekend</p>	<p>31</p>	 <p>© Elizabeth Burroughs</p>



<p>of prayer, fellowship and entertainment.</p>		
<p>Young people across England, Wales and Northern Ireland are hope-bringers and culture transformers. God is using them to shine light in hopeless places. What's your #WDP hope?</p>	<p>32</p>	 <p>© Elizabeth Burroughs</p>
<p>The writing process of the worship service materials started on November 2018, with the workshop led by WDPIC. Then the working groups were formed and started the collaborative writing of the materials coordinated by EWNI WDP Committee.</p>	<p>33</p>	 <p>© Elizabeth Burroughs</p>  <p>© WDPIC</p>
<p><b>The Artist and Artwork</b></p>		<p><b>Photo/Copyright</b></p>
<p>Growing up in Norfolk, Angie Fox learned to knit and sew from her mother but has continued learning new needlework and other craft skills throughout her life.</p> <p>“I am thrilled to be chosen to represent, in art, the prayers of the women of my country. I have so many memories of organising and participating in WDP services at home and abroad and I love the feeling of togetherness, knowing that, all over the world, the same prayers are being offered in many languages, and cultures, churches and meeting places.”</p>	<p>34</p>	 <p>© WDP EWNI</p>
<p>Following the theme given, she used several images to depict the key words as follows:</p> <p>Freedom: an open door to a pathway across an endless open vista;</p> <p>Justice: broken chains;</p> <p>God's Peace and Forgiveness: the dove of peace and a peace lily breaking through the pavement;</p>	<p>34</p>	 <p>© WDP EWNI</p>

<p>Over all, a rainbow which has come to represent all these things from the story of Noah through to the modern day. It is a symbol of the overreaching love of God.</p>		
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# I KNOW THE PLANS I HAVE FOR YOU



World Day of Prayer | March 4, 2022

Prepared by the WDP Committee of England, Wales and Northern Ireland | Published by World Day of Prayer USA  
[www.wdp-usa.org](http://www.wdp-usa.org) | 212.870.2466 | Art by Angie Fox

# Yo sé los planes que tengo para ustedes



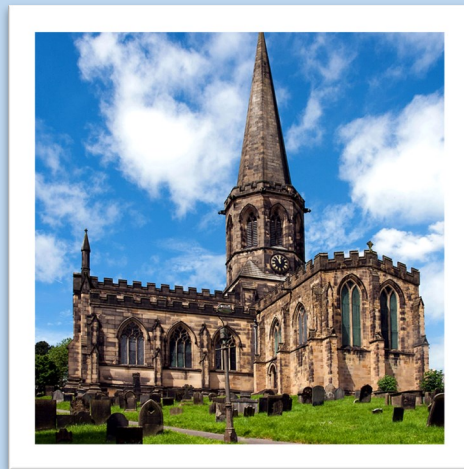
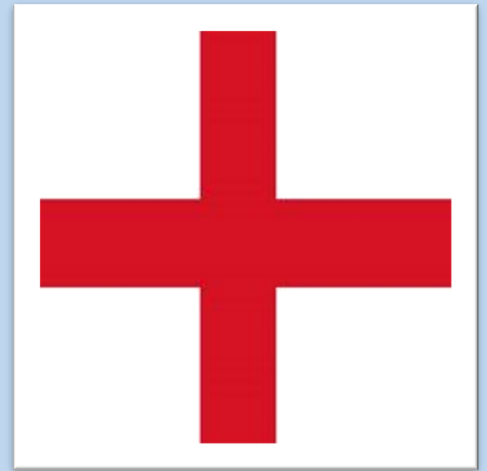
## Día Mundial de Oración | Marzo 4, 2022

Preparado por el Comité del Día Mundial de Oración de Inglaterra, Gales e Irlanda del Norte

Publicado por el Comité del DMO de EUA

[www.wdp-usa.org](http://www.wdp-usa.org) | 212.870.2466 | Arte de Angie Fox

# World Day of Prayer 2022



## Supplemental Materials

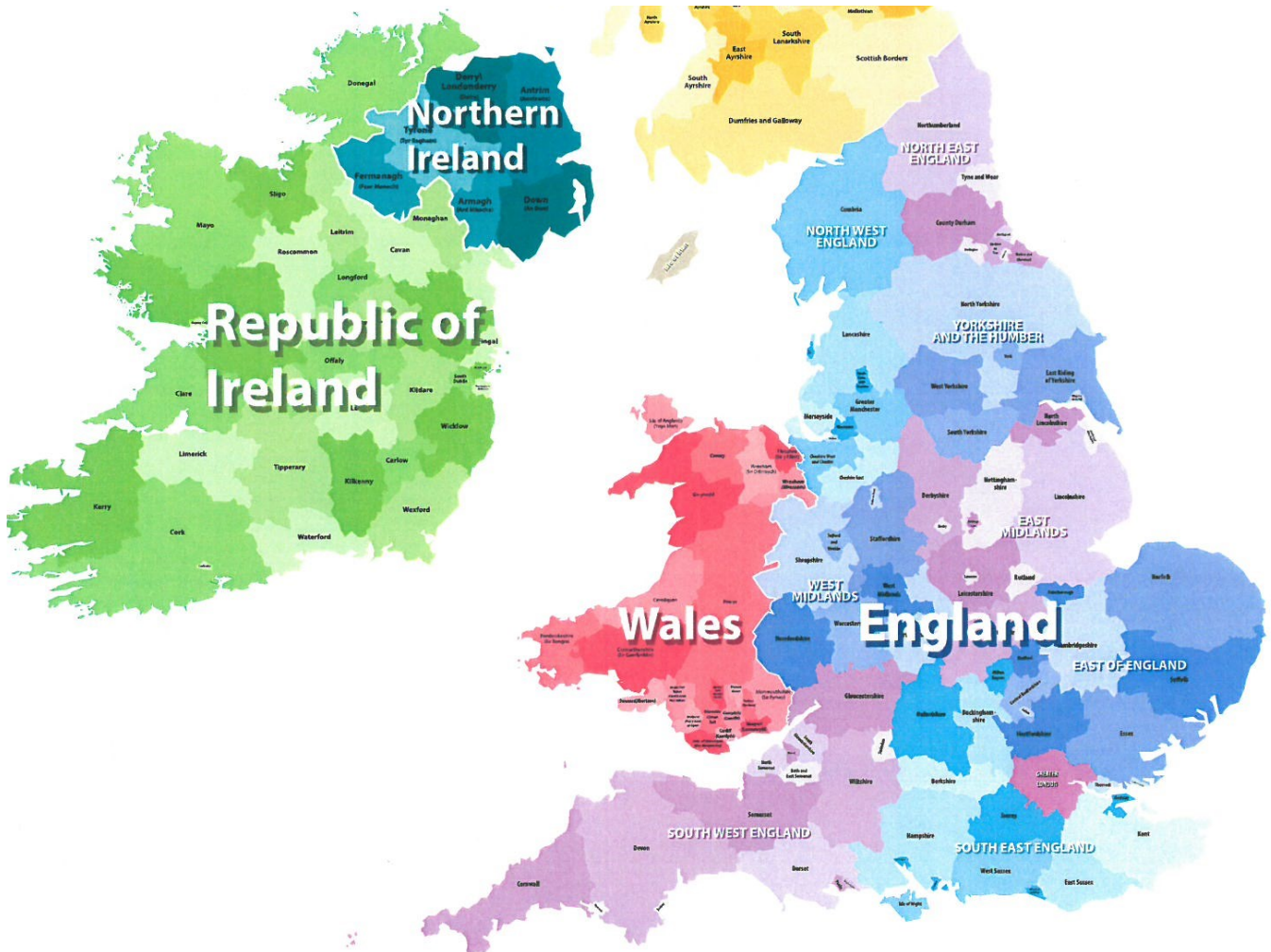
About England, Wales, and Northern Ireland

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER | 2022  
**Supplemental Material**



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# Country Background Information



- England
- Wales
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## Introduction

England, Wales and Northern Ireland are three parts of the United Kingdom (UK), within the group of islands known as the British Isles. Scotland is also part of the United Kingdom. Although there is much that we share, we are also diverse, with different languages, cultures and governments. Our histories are interlinked, sometimes peaceful, sometimes bumping up against one another, sometimes including times of oppression and violence.



## Places and Spaces

In many ways we are defined by our coasts: surrounded and shaped by water, kept temperate by the Gulf Stream, which gives us a damp island climate with mist, rain, seasons and soft light. We have longer periods of twilight than most other parts of the world. We are green, crossed by many rivers, which cut across the landscape to form fertile agricultural land, lakes and areas of outstanding natural beauty, some of which we preserve in National Parks. We are small, about 80<sup>th</sup> in the world when countries are ranked according to area (under 165,000 square km or 64,000 square miles in England, Wales and Northern Ireland). Wales is rural in character, straddled by mountains and bounded by a rugged coastline. Its large coalfields to the South provided a key export from cities such as Newport, Swansea and Cardiff. Northern Ireland boasts Lough Neagh, one of the

largest freshwater lakes in Western Europe, as well as the spectacular Giant's Causeway, a mass of interlocking basalt columns off the Antrim coast, caused by an ancient volcanic eruption.

England has less dramatic landscapes but includes a spectacular coastline, especially in the West Country, while the north has lakes, mountains and large areas of moorland and forest. England has the highest level of urban development.

We are steeped in history. Many of our cities have beautiful ancient buildings, dating back to medieval times, including cathedrals and churches built by our Christian ancestors. Today our modern churches may seem much less beautiful but are often more practical.

Growing through seafaring, exploration, piracy, trade and colonisation, we were among the first in the world to industrialise,

exploiting our own geological resources of coal, slate and tin and, later, those of the countries we colonised. The British Empire saw significant developments in science, maths, medicine and industry. We are increasingly aware of the role of the Empire in the slave trade that spanned the world and the effects of climate change resulting from these technological advances. But bringing together people from different parts of the world has, over 200 years, also resulted in mutual enrichment of cultures through the movement of people – both to and from – the United Kingdom.

People have shaped our landscape, first through farming. Livestock grazed on hills, causing large areas of natural woodland to disappear. In the late middle ages, common land was enclosed by powerful feudal barons. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, some parts of the country were depopulated, as industrialisation drew people from the countryside to growing towns and cities.

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### People, Diversity and Migration

We have a population of approximately 70 million people. Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland, and Cardiff, the capital of Wales, each has a population of more than half a million. Many parts of England are marked by urbanisation, with huge conurbations including Manchester and the West Midlands, as well as the megacity of London. In recent times, London has attracted a huge, diverse population of about nine million to work in its financial and service sectors. Transport networks, cultural facilities and other amenities serve London and the South East more effectively than the rest of England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The population of England, Wales and Northern Ireland has been enriched over the centuries by waves of migration. Sometimes this happened within the British population, as in the case of the 'plantation' of Scottish Protestants in Ireland under the Tudors, and later through the encouragement of Scottish landlords and managers. Other early immigrants included people from mainland Europe, for example the Huguenots, fleeing from religious persecution, who were given royal protection. Diplomacy, trade and academic learning have always accounted for numbers of writers, thinkers and politicians. As Britain's influence overseas spread, larger numbers from further afield came to live in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, often around ports, as in the case of London, Liverpool and Cardiff, all of which have long-standing Chinese and Jewish communities.

During the twentieth century, workers from the British Empire, later the Commonwealth, came to the UK to take jobs in the public sector, as transport workers, nurses, etc. Some of them had a difficult time when they first came. However, diversity is now a way of life in our towns and cities. Whilst there are some wary of immigration, most of us who are second and third generation immigrants feel ourselves to be well-integrated and sometimes struggle when asked, 'Where do you come from?'



All this has led to rich cultures in multi-ethnic communities such as Birmingham, Leicester, and, in London, the East End and Southall. Bevis Marks synagogue in the East End dates back to 1701; Woking, in Surrey, is the home of England's first mosque, built in 1889 by a Hungarian immigrant; Neasden's Hindu Temple occupies a huge site in North West London. There is a building in London's Brick Lane that has been a Methodist chapel, a Huguenot church and a synagogue, and is now a mosque.

Immediately after the Second World War, there was a wave of immigration mainly from the Republic of Ireland and Jamaica. This was followed by a larger wave, mostly from other Commonwealth countries, especially Pakistan and India. However, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, more immigrants have come from Europe. According to the Office for National Statistics, the three most common countries of birth of immigrants to the UK are Poland, India and Pakistan.

In terms of legislation, immigrants have benefitted from educational opportunities, career



## Country Background Information

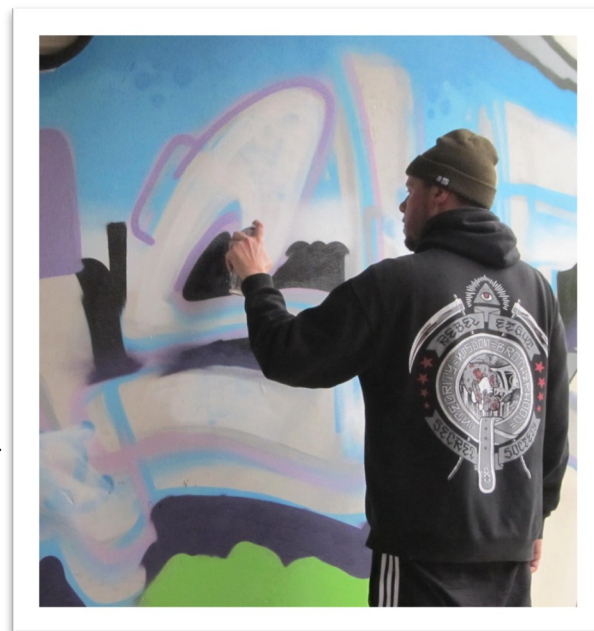


- England
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advancement, and access to high quality health care, improved living standards, and various opportunities that would not have been accessible elsewhere. But these opportunities have not always materialised, including the expectation of safety and protection from war-torn poverty. In reality, migration has presented many challenges, which may not have been anticipated. Some have experienced financial hardship, which in some cases has led to homelessness; various ethnic groups have been treated with suspicion and intolerance, racism and segregation. Language barriers have further restricted integration. However, most hope that we can move forward by recognising the richness and diversity that migration has brought, and by acknowledging the reality that we are all in some sense descended from immigrants, whether they be early settlers or more recent arrivals. We hope that we can recognise 'interculturalism' as a strength that can enrich society and encourage interaction, understanding and respect between different cultures and ethnic groups.

The relationship between the peoples of England, Wales and Northern Ireland has not always been straightforward or peaceful. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century, Wales experienced oppression and conquest at the hands of King Edward I of England, symbolised by his line of imposing castles stretching across North Wales. More recently the pressure exerted on Wales by its larger, more populous neighbour has been cultural and linguistic rather than military; up until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century school children in Wales were stigmatised by having to wear a 'Welsh Not' around their neck if they were caught speaking their native Welsh language. Concern grew about the

language's decline and possible extinction, and after years of campaigning it was finally made an official language in 2011. According to the census data, it is now spoken by around 19% of the population of Wales; there is a strong emphasis on Welsh-medium education, and a thriving Welsh music, media and cultural industry. The Welsh translation of the Bible by William Morgan (1588) and its use in non-conformist churches (churches outside mainstream Protestantism) throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries played a significant part in perpetuating the language through difficult times. Today, the Welsh language remains a foundational aspect of Welsh identity, particularly in the North and West of the country. Since 2007, Wales has had its own government with certain functions devolved to the capital Cardiff from the Westminster Parliament.



Northern Ireland was formed in 1920 after the Unionist majority in the province decided they wished to remain in the United Kingdom and not join a United Ireland. This led to periods of civil unrest when, in 1968, violence erupted. Conflict continued in Northern Ireland for over 30 years with terrorist attacks in mainland Britain, the Republic of Ireland and even continental Europe. This period of time is known as The Troubles during which 3,600 people were killed and thousands more

injured. During the 1970s, influential in seeking ways to end the violence were Nobel prize-winners Mairead Corrigan Maguire and Betty Williams who founded the Community of Peace People. In 1998, the signing of the Good Friday Agreement signalled the end of most of the violence of The Troubles and, as a result, a power sharing Assembly was established with representatives from both Unionist

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and Nationalist communities being elected and taking seats, forming a power sharing Executive. The Assembly was suspended in January 2017 following allegations of corruption and mismanagement of a Renewable Heat Incentive scheme. The Assembly was reinstated three years later, in January 2020, after all sides had resolved their differences with a new First Minister and Deputy First Minister, both women.

Many in the government and voluntary sectors, schools, churches and the community have been working towards managing conflict, embracing diversity and enabling greater respect and mutual understanding. The Corrymeela Community, since its foundation by Ray Davey in 1965, has also been working to transform division through human encounter at its Centre in Ballycastle and beyond.

### Finding Our Place in the World

With the United Kingdom voting for a government that has taken the country out of the European Union (EU) in 2020, we still remain uncertain about our place in today's world. Part of this is due to the legacy and arrogance of the Empire, as we face the long-term consequences of colonialism. In spite of the continuing popularity of Queen Elizabeth, a woman who has been constant in her Christian faith and values and who over the years has determinedly kept out of political debate, large

sections of the population feel themselves to be locked out of an affluent society based on the financial and service sectors of London. The north/south divide has robbed parts of the country of jobs and infrastructure. The impact of the government's attempts to reduce budget deficits following the global financial crisis of 2008 has also had an impact. A 2018 United Nations report described the levels of poverty in Britain as unacceptable, with 14 million people in the UK found to be living below the poverty line.

In 2016 England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland voted collectively for 'Brexit', to leave the European Union (EU), which many saw as a rich 'club' of Europeans, holding down wages and facilitating unlimited immigration into the country. In England and Wales, the vote to leave won by 52%, even though London voted to stay in; Scotland and Northern Ireland voted to remain in the European Union. The Brexit plan was approved in 2019, and the government is in charge of its implementation. In the words of Charles Dickens, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness."

Some in the UK still see our country as a great and deserving international power. Britain maintains an arsenal of nuclear weapons, builds aircraft carriers it cannot afford and still sits on the UN Security Council. Some people seek to retreat from this world, believing there is safety in isolation. But there are other innovative ways of relating to the world that we are looking to and trying to understand. In a world where natural resources are scarce and the planet is warming, what is our role? Britain currently has climate targets, and has set 5 yearly carbon budgets until 2032 to try and meet these targets. The first carbon budget (2008-12) has been met and the UK is currently on track to outperform the second (2013-17) and third (2018-22) carbon budgets, but is not on track to meet the fourth, which covers the period 2023-27. As a



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country that industrialised early, there is an argument for limiting our emissions to a greater extent by using alternative sources of energy: solar and wave power, and wind farms. There have been weeks when no coal has been burned.

Similarly, in a world where there is vast inequality, there is an argument for increasing the percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) given to foreign aid. But there are many who disagree, saying that aid should only be given if it supports the UK economy in some way, but this could be seen as a new form of colonialism.

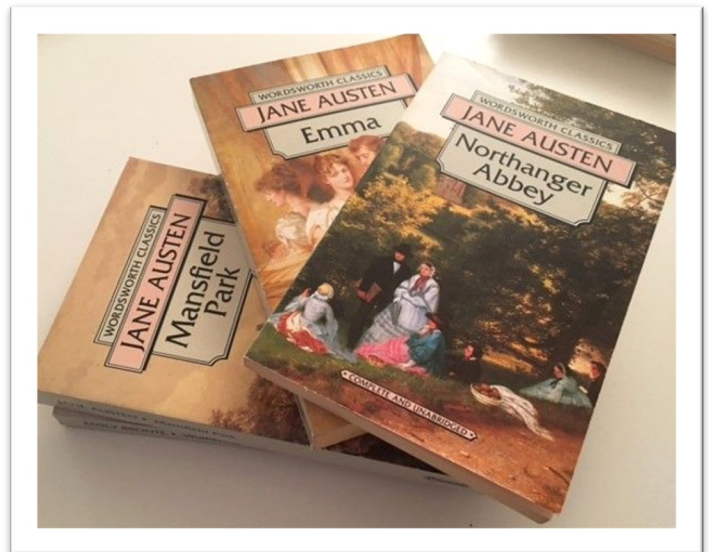
Underlying the uncertainty we face today is the poverty and discontent of many who have seen us move forward as one of the richest areas in the world while their own personal income, security and self-esteem has shrunk. Wars in different parts of the world have enriched suppliers of arms and led to many escaping desolation and poverty in their own countries and looking, not always successfully, for security and salvation with us. There have also been huge shifts in terms of religious observance. Like much of Western Europe, the general picture in terms of church attendance in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is one of decline, particularly in the mainstream denominations. Yet despite this, the church is often at the forefront of projects to help those in need, such as food banks, homeless shelters and work among refugees. The church, too, has been reinvigorated by recent immigration.

Perhaps, both as churches and as a society, we need to embrace a new humility, learning from the countries of the world that we once dominated so that we can become a place of freedom, welcome and generosity.

### How We Live

England, Wales and Northern Ireland each have their own character and culture, but there are some traditions which span all three. We all agree that there is nothing better for comfort than a

lovely cup of tea, and the weather is a constant talking point as it is always unpredictable. We attempt to hold on to a tradition of etiquette, politeness and common courtesy. The self-deprecating, witty, sometimes sarcastic British sense of humour has been exported throughout the world in the form of books, TV shows and films.



### Arts, Culture and Sports

England, Wales and Northern Ireland have been influenced and shaped by an array of extraordinary talents, through science, music, theatre, poetry, literature, dance, festivals and other forms of art. Jocelyn Bell Burnell discovered radio pulsars. Her observation is considered to be one of the greatest astronomical discoveries of the twentieth century. She donated a prize she was awarded in 2018 to finding ways of encouraging women, minority and refugee students to get involved in physics research.

Shakespeare, Jane Austen, Zadie Smith, Seamus Heaney, and Dylan Thomas are just a few of the writers whose works are read and studied across the globe.

Music is a vital part of our culture, and across the nations it is expressed in different forms: through classical music, ballads, punk, rock, pop, grime, folk,

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Morris dancing and male voice choirs, alongside traditional Celtic folk music. Wales is traditionally referred to as the land of song and, besides the popular singer Shirley Bassey from Tiger Bay, a port area of Cardiff, many hymns which are sung around the world originate from Wales. For example, 'Guide Me O Thou Great Redeemer' written by the prolific hymn-writer William Williams Pantycelyn, sung to the tune of Cwm Rhondda by John Hughes (taken from the name of the Rhondda Valley). Mrs Alexander (1823 – 1895) lived in Derry, Northern Ireland, for much of her life and the hymn 'There is a Green Hill Far Away' was inspired by the little hills outside the walls of Derry. Keith and Krysten Getty's worship songs from Northern Ireland are sung worldwide.

Culture and tradition are also expressed through festivals and dance. Festivals celebrating the arts and creativity take place in the spring and summer months. Links with Scotland are celebrated in Northern Ireland, particularly around the anniversary of Scottish poet Robert Burns and Féile an Phobail. West Belfast's biggest community festival celebrates Irish culture through music, dancing, poetry, theatre and talks. Wales is the home of the Eisteddfod, showcasing the richness of Welsh language arts and culture; while England's Glastonbury festival of contemporary performing arts is the largest greenfield festival in the world.

We are also a nation of sports lovers, in particular football (soccer), cricket, golf, rugby, tennis (all invented here), cycling and athletics, and Paralympic games. There are regional variations – for example rugby union is a particular passion in Wales, while Northern Ireland sports fans may also follow Gaelic football and hurling. We have produced many popular athletes: footballers and cyclists in both the Olympics and Paralympics. Female participation in popular sports is gaining more respect and interest, resulting in better coverage on TV and the rest of the media. Women's football has seen a huge rise in popularity and the English women's cricket team members are past winners of the Women's Cricket World Cup.



### Food and Drink

The slightly damp climate in England, Wales and Northern Ireland means that traditional food is often comforting and warming. Stew and dumplings, hot pies and sweet puddings have been enjoyed for hundreds of years. A nice cup of English Breakfast or Earl Grey tea is a typical hot drink, but coffee is also extremely popular. There is a strong tradition of brewing and drinking beer, with many social activities taking place at the local pub (short for public house) where friends meet to linger over a 'pint'.

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It is interesting to note that meals that are seen as a core part of the nation's identity – such as fish and chips - have often been introduced by refugees and settlers from other countries. Similarly, there is a great love of Chinese and Indian takeaway food and 'chicken tikka masala' is a favourite.

There are national dishes and special regional variations in each country, for example Welsh cakes and Northern Ireland champ.

England can claim many local delicacies and foods which are now exported all around the world, including Cheddar cheese, Cornish pasties and clotted cream, Melton Mowbray pork pies and Yorkshire pudding. And there is nothing like a 'Sunday roast' – roast meat such as beef, chicken or pork with roast potatoes and a selection of vegetables and gravy.

However, the changing face of Britain means that some sections of society face what is known as 'food poverty'. One in four low-income families struggles to provide food. Leading charity, The Trussell Trust, for example, supports a network of more than 1,200 food banks, which provide emergency food packages for individuals and families in need. Between April 2018 and March 2019, 1.6 million packages were given to people in crisis. The main reasons for needing to use a food bank have been given as low income, delays and changes to Social Security benefits, and being in debt for a variety of reasons.

Many people attempt to eat healthily in England, Wales and Northern Ireland but, as in many countries, it is easier to access convenience food and 'junk' food which is high in carbohydrates and sugar. There has been a rise in obesity and Type 2 diabetes. Some poorer communities have been called 'food deserts' because of the lack of access to fresh vegetables, fruit and other healthy foods. And yet there is hope. Allotments (council-allotted pieces of land on which to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers) and community gardens are becoming very popular once more. There is a renewed



interest in plant-based diets and there has been a rise in people becoming vegetarian and vegan. Organic, local and Fairtrade foods are gaining in popularity and there is a general interest in where food comes from and how it is produced. More information about food and drink, including recipes, can be found on EWNI WDP website, [www.wwdp.org.uk](http://www.wwdp.org.uk).

### Women and Family

In broad terms, since the beginning of industrialisation and the movement from the country to the towns throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the birth rate has risen and infant mortality has fallen throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The average woman in 1800 had between 5 to 7 children. Parents probably lost 2 or 3 of their children in the first few years of life. However recent figures indicate that poverty still exists. Infant mortality now stands at 4 per thousand and new figures from the Resolution Foundation indicate that the number of children living in relative poverty is on course to hit 37 per cent, topping the previous record high of 34 per cent recorded in the 1990s. By the end of 2019, it

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could be that the majority of children in single parent families or in larger families – with two or more children – live in relative poverty.

Traditional family life is no longer the norm in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The most common size, at 9,609,000 households, is two people. The second most common household size is one. A recent study found that the average age of a single woman getting married is now 30.8 years, up just over eight years from 1971, when the average was 22.6 years. In 2017, just over half of the population (51.0%) aged 16 years and over in England and Wales was married.

Even though we celebrated the progress women have made in our society, we still struggle to combat violence in our homes, improve the lives of those living in poverty and support those with disabilities, physical, mental and emotional.

Although Oxford and Cambridge Universities did not allow women to graduate until 1920, women now make up more than half of those studying for first degrees. They are still in the minority only in science, technology, engineering and maths.

Life expectancy for women in the UK is 82 years. In March of 2020, the World Health Organization declared that a viral disease named as COVID-19 had swept into at least 114 countries and killed more than 4,000 people. It was then declared a pandemic caused by a coronavirus. The outbreak reached the UK, and as most people the world over, the inhabitants of the UK lived in social isolation to slow the transmission of COVID-19. There is much we do not know about the length of the pandemic, but we can be sure that neither our

country nor the world in general will ever be the same again.

## World Day of Prayer in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

As a single World Day of Prayer organisation, the three voices of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, have come together to present this years' service, recognising our differences but also our common ground. Our neighbours, Scotland and the Republic of Ireland, both have their own World Day of Prayer organisations.



In 1928, at the International Missionary Conference in Jerusalem, Scotswoman Grace Forgan first learned of the World Day of Prayer and brought the news to the United Kingdom. The first service was held in 1930 in Scotland; followed by England in 1932, Wales in 1933 and Northern Ireland in 1943. The first services in England were held in the London area and the wave of prayer moved across the south of England to Wales. In those days, travel was not as easy as it is now so it was more

sensible for the women of England and Wales to set up their own National Committee rather than unite with Scotland. The two Committees remain separate but are on good terms, exchanging ideas and meeting regularly together with the Committee from the Republic of Ireland.

During the period of the Second World War, women felt the urge to get together in prayer and fellowship. In 1967, after Vatican II, Catholic women began to take part in our service. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland there are now about 3,000

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- England
- Wales
- Northern Ireland

branches holding more than 4,000 services every year. In 2019, 275,000 copies of the order of service were printed.

Currently, WDP National Committee includes 18 different Christian denominations. We allocate over 40 grants to national and international charities. We support prayer partners in Albania, sending representatives to visit the WDP in Albania on a regular basis.

We continue to review what we do and to adapt to changes in communication and technology. Our office in Tunbridge Wells co-ordinates the distribution of service materials, including activities for children and youth and our website carries news of all we do. We also post on Twitter and Facebook and have been delighted with the number of 'hits' we get.

In response to what we saw as a need to involve younger participants, our WDP now organizes an annual Y Pray? event in May, when younger women are encouraged to join us for a weekend of prayer, fellowship and entertainment. Hear the feedback of Gladys Kusiwaa, one of the participants:

*"I attended Y Pray last year and I am glad to say I had an amazing and lovely time meeting, learning from, having fellowship and relaxing with other women from all walks of life. Listening and sharing our experiences in life was very moving and inspiring. The speakers from both years were great and their messages have encouraged me to not give up and keep on helping people and changing lives in every little way I can. Even though we had all come from different Christian backgrounds and denominations we felt we needed time from our everyday lives to relax, reflect and revive our faith and our journeys with Christ."*

This material was prepared by WDP England, Wales, and Northern Ireland for WDP 2022. For more information, contact World Day of Prayer USA, 475 Riverside Dr., 15th Floor, New York, NY 10115; 212.870.2466; Orders: 888.937.8720; [info@wdp-usa.org](mailto:info@wdp-usa.org); [wdp-usa.org](http://wdp-usa.org); [www.facebook.com/worlddayofprayerusa](http://www.facebook.com/worlddayofprayerusa); [www.twitter.com/wdpusa](http://www.twitter.com/wdpusa)



# Bible Study | World Day of Prayer | March 4, 2022

Prepared by the WDP Committee of England, Wales & Northern Ireland

## Preparation

The Bible Study is designed to be a creative group conversation. Read the section **Reading, Listening and Reflecting** to choose an exercise and prepare the materials. For example: puppets, scenery, background music, Biblical map and current global map, photos of situations that can be perceived as experiences of exile. Read the section **A Word on God Our Mother and Our Father** in the Worship Service to be aware of the context for the opening prayer.

## Opening Prayer

God, our Mother and our Father, we come to you today to study your true word. We declare we are open to hear from you and to accept your good plans for our lives. We love you and thank you for your Son Jesus Christ. Amen.

## Setting the Scene

The seventh century BC was a period of great turmoil for Israel, Judah and the surrounding nations. The brutal Assyrian Empire, which had brought the kingdom of Israel to its knees, was failing. In its place, the powerful Babylonians were gaining influence. It was into this very unstable world that Jeremiah was born, around 650BC. His prophetic calling came around 627BC. God had chosen him while he was still in the womb and he was to be appointed as a prophet to the nations. Young Jeremiah felt ill-equipped for so great a task, but God touched his lips and assured him of his powerful presence (Jeremiah 1:4-10). His ministry proved to be very demanding and required great courage. It involved imprisonment and hardship. The Bible passage chosen for our World Day of Prayer service shows the fierce opposition that Jeremiah had to face.

The book of Jeremiah was written around the time of the Judean exile in Babylon. Judah had been conquered and their holy city of Jerusalem lay in ruins. Their temple - the place they believed God to reside - had been destroyed. An elite community of the people of Judah - the king and queen mother, the leaders, nobility and craftsmen - had been carried off into exile. Their future looked bleak. Without the temple, they could not offer sacrifices - a

practice which was an integral part of their faith.

**READ Jeremiah 29:1-14.**

## Reading, Listening, Reflecting

- Read the passage from Jeremiah aloud twice or even three times, very slowly. After each reading, silently reflect upon the verses and spend a few minutes listening to God. Allow the Word of God to flow into your heart and mind.
- Dramatize the reading, maybe by using puppets and basic scenery and playing background music.
- Look at a map of the geographical area of Babylon and Jerusalem in biblical times and in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Identify the journey taken by the exiles. Draw a map to represent your life journey and trace God's plans throughout.
- Share your hopes for your own life and that of your church and community.
- Look at photos representing forms of exile. Try to imagine what it feels like to be exiled from the community, if you were for example a refugee, a prisoner, an elderly, an unemployed, a lonely or a homeless person. Choose one situation that may resonate with you and say why.

Our chosen passage is part of a letter that contains God's message to Jeremiah for the exiles. Jeremiah exhorted the exiles to build houses, plant gardens, have a family and seek the welfare of the city, where God had sent them to live. God also alerted them not to listen to false prophets and diviners who were promising that they would soon be returning home. God's message was clear: pray on behalf of the city that you live in, seek their welfare and you will find your welfare. Jeremiah urged them to accept their current situation, and be prepared to settle down.

## Questions for you to think about and share:

- How do you think the exiles reacted to the news that they must be prepared to settle in a foreign land? What would your reaction have been?
- What were the conditions they had to follow before they could return home?
- How would you have felt after hearing about God's plans?



After the exhortation, a promise! I know the plans I have for you. God had not forgotten his promise to bring the people back to their own land, but it would be 70 years before this was accomplished. Seven years would have seemed a long time to most, but 70? The exiles' dreams must have been shattered reading this letter. Many would have felt without hope. After so many years, it would be the next generation going home to Judah!

### Hope and a future

God's words *did* contain hope. For their part, the people of Judah had to rebuild their relationship with God that had been broken through sin and disobedience to his commandments. When they searched for God earnestly through prayer and worship, they would find him. He also wanted them to build a relationship with the local inhabitants. They would achieve this in community and through prayerful action. Their time of waiting in Babylon would be difficult and frustrating, however, when this time was over their future would be restored and their families could return to their homeland, as God had promised.

### Hope for today's world

Across today's world, millions of people are in exile, having left their countries because of war, persecution, fear and hunger. Others are on a dangerous and difficult journey to what they hope will be a place of safety. For many there is little possibility they will be able to return home in the near future.

### Questions for you to think about and share:

- Is it possible for someone to feel that they are in exile, even if they are safe in their own country?
- How do we pray with those experiencing exile? How can we bring hope to people in situations from which they feel there is no way out?

### Prayerful Action

Jeremiah's letter exposed the political and social tensions of his time, but also a promise to guide them to their future. We need to work towards a society where there is justice for all, especially for

those who are the most vulnerable. Across the world we need to work together to address the big problems we face, such as global warming, poverty, diseases, forced migration, refugee crisis or lack of love with whom we disagree. We believe that God has plans for each of us, plans for good and not for harm. It is our turn to put in actions our hope for the future. God is always with us, even when it may be difficult to understand.

Listen to a story of prayerful action. The full version is in the Children's and Youth Program: *I am Grace. I'm 24. My hope is...that all those who seek safety in the UK are welcomed, embraced, and given the support they need. When the news in the UK began to fill with stories of people crossing the Mediterranean in dinghies and risking their lives to reach Europe, I couldn't ignore it. My heart broke that people had been forced to flee their homes and were risking their lives to reach our continent. My God is a God of justice and this was a serious and harmful injustice that was happening on my doorstep. In September 2017, I moved to Calais to volunteer with the Refugee Community Kitchen. I ended up staying for six months, working as a driver and distribution lead. God gave me an amazing support network – both in Calais and from home. I think people found hope in friendship.*

- Grace's #WDPhope is for refugees. What's yours?
- Grace was passionate about restoring worth to refugees and her passion led her to serve in a practical way. What steps can you take this week which will help transform an injustice?
- We want to create a movement of passionate hope-bringers across the world. Share an issue that you're passionate about by writing it on a piece of paper, sharing it with the group, and then uploading it on social media using #WDPhope.

May we be inspired by this reading from Jeremiah to trust that ultimately God will bring a perfect plan to fruition in our lives. We pray that God, our Mother and our Father, will use us to help others when life seems too great a struggle.

Scripture quotations are from the New Revised Standard Version of the Bible, copyright © 1989 by the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., used with permission. All rights reserved. For further information, contact World Day of Prayer USA, 475 Riverside Dr., 15th floor, New York, NY; wdp-usa.org.

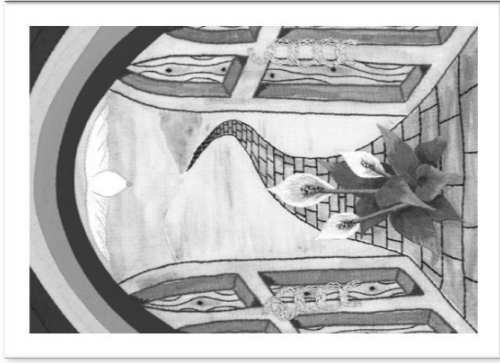


## World Day of Prayer

March 4, 2022

“I Know the Plans I Have for You”

This year, the women of the World Day of Prayer Committee of England, Wales & Northern Ireland (EWNl) call us to worship with the words “I know the plans I have for you,” inspired by *Jeremiah 29:1-14*. We are invited to learn about EWNl’s history and culture. The women share their stories of intergenerational wisdom, traditions, and experiences of God’s profound love.

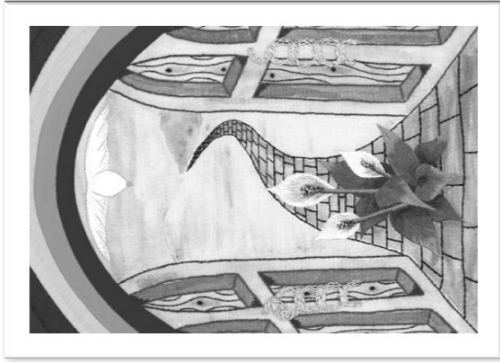


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The WDP 2022 program is based on the letter the prophet Jeremiah wrote to the exiles in Babylonia. The exiles were in a context of suffering, uncertainty, and opposing views on how to respond to the moment. Today, we come together to hear the stories of women who feel excluded, listen to the fear of a child refugee and learn to see the context of a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, and multi-faith society in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

For Jeremiah, God’s plan was clear, and we share this assurance by singing it. What is your WDP hope? Let the children and the youth guide your response. Then, come to celebrate hope by lighting a candle on behalf of the seven regions of the world, knowing that our prayerful action can bring to life the promises of God who, like a Mother and Father, cares for us all.

WDP’s guiding principles affirm that “prayer is rooted in listening to God and to one another.” Through the worship service, we listen to the people of England, Wales and Northern Ireland. They take us to their communities and through their concerns. Their everyday life is woven into their prayers. They invite us to follow prayer with action. WDP’s motto “Informed prayer leads to prayerful action” affirms that prayer and action are inseparable and that both have immeasurable influence. Let us walk in faith and prayerful action!

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## About World Day of Prayer



Since the nineteenth century, Christian women in the United States and Canada have initiated cooperative activities in many areas of concern for women and children, recognizing the critical role of prayer in mission work and their call to promote world peace through worldwide mission work. The first organized “day of prayer for the world” was held in Canada on January 9, 1920. the United States soon followed on February 20, 1920.

Now, hundreds of thousands of women (and men, youth, and children) from around the world and in every region gather to collectively worship on the first Friday in March. Each year, a different country serves as the writer of the World Day of Prayer worship service and other materials. Women of that country’s national WDP committee interpret scripture within their cultural context and prepare a worship service; women around the world lead the services.

World Day of Prayer is supported by sacrificial and benevolent mission offerings given by individuals through these annual services. Each of the 170 countries celebrating World Day of Prayer has an ecumenical committee of women representing many cultures, races, and faith traditions. Each country’s committee is responsible for determining the use of the offering as it relates to the theme for each year. Offering grants are made to women and children’s groups in each country.

World Day of Prayer USA promotes justice and equality for women through prayer, partnerships, service and celebration. For more information, visit [www.wdp-usa.org](http://www.wdp-usa.org).

### World Day of Prayer USA

475 Riverside Drive, 15th Floor, New York, NY 10115

Orders: 888.937.8720

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[Facebook.com/WorldDayOfPrayerUSA](https://www.facebook.com/WorldDayOfPrayerUSA)



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# Food & Recipes

from England, Wales, & Northern Ireland



The slightly damp climate in England, Wales and Northern Ireland means that traditional food is often comforting and warming. Stew and dumplings, hot pies and sweet puddings have been enjoyed for hundreds of years. A nice cup of English Breakfast or Earl Grey tea is a typical hot drink, but coffee is also extremely popular.

Interestingly, meals that are seen as a core part of the nation's identity – such as fish and chips - have often been introduced by refugees and settlers from other countries. Similarly, there is a great love of Chinese and Indian takeaway food. There are national dishes and regional variations in each country, for example Welsh cakes and Northern Ireland champ.

England can claim many local delicacies and foods which are exported around the world, including Cheddar cheese, Cornish pasties and clotted cream, Melton Mowbray pork pies and Yorkshire pudding.

## Traditional British Scones

2 c unbleached all-purpose flour	1 egg yolk beaten
2 Tbsp sugar	with 1 Tbsp milk (to glaze)
4 tsp baking powder	Strawberry jam (to serve)
½ tsp salt	Clotted cream, at room
3 Tbsp unsalted butter, cold	temperature (to serve)
⅔ c milk	



Preheat your oven to 425F.

In a medium bowl, place the flour, sugar, baking powder, salt, and butter. Rub the mixture together with your fingers to break up the butter, until the mixture resembles fine breadcrumbs.

Add the milk slowly, mixing as you add, using enough of the milk to get your dough to come together with no lumps remaining. (Your dough should be quite sticky.)

Spoon the dough out until a well-floured surface. Generously dust the top of the dough and knead the dough 2-3 times to coat it with flour and smooth the surface. Press the dough into a round that is roughly 1 inch thick.

Using a well-floured cookie cutter, cut the dough into 2 inch circles. (Be sure to press the cookie cutter straight down and up. Twisting the cookie cutter will impact the amount of rise you get on your scones.) Place the rounds onto a greased and floured baking sheet. Brush them gently with the egg yolk and milk mixture.

Bake the scones for 12-15 minutes, until golden and firm.

Remove the baked scones from the oven and let them cool for 30 minutes (if you can resist). If you like softer scones, cover them with a clean tea towel as they cool.

[www.curiouscuisiniere.com/british-scones](http://www.curiouscuisiniere.com/british-scones)

# Food & Recipes

from England, Wales, & Northern Ireland



This recipe features crispy potatoes begun in the microwave, coupled with tender, moist, white fish wrapped in a crunchy flavorful coating that doesn't add a lot of unwanted calories from deep-fat frying. It is a delicious and healthy way to enjoy fish and chips.

## Healthy Fish & Chips

### For the Chips

2–3 medium potatoes

(use a naturally low-moisture variety, such as russet)

Coarse salt, a savory pepper blend, and paprika

Light-flavored olive oil

Scrub potatoes with a vegetable brush, and microwave whole on high for 1 to 1 ½ minutes per potato.

Remove, and let cool enough to handle. Potatoes should still be firm, but starting to become translucent.

Cut in half lengthwise, and cut each half into thirds or fourths lengthwise. Season with spices in a mixing bowl, and drizzle 1–2 tablespoons of oil, tossing to coat evenly.

Transfer to air fryer, and cook at high temperature (400 degrees Fahrenheit) for 18–20 minutes, shaking once or twice to redistribute in a fryer basket during cooking time.

Meanwhile, prepare the fish. When chips are crisp and golden, remove chips, and keep warm.

### For the Fish

2–3 fish filets of any skinless white fish  
(such as Tilapia, Cod, Flounder, Pollack, or Halibut)

¼ cup self-rising flour

¼ cup cornstarch

1 egg white

1 tablespoon cultured buttermilk powder

½ cup unseasoned panko crumbs

½ cup crushed, sliced almonds

(pulverize in a food processor, or use a meat  
mallet to crush nuts in a plastic bag)

Coarse salt, savory pepper, and fish seasoning  
(Old Bay, Herbs de Provence, or Beau Monde)

Olive oil cooking spray (You can use a travel-size spray  
bottle to create your own cooking sprayer)

Thaw fish in the microwave; cut in portion-size pieces. Use paper towels to wick excess liquid from defrosted fish. Season with a little salt and pepper.

Gather 3 shallow bowls. In the first, mix flour and cornstarch. In the second bowl, beat the egg white until it has a foamy consistency, and then add 1 tablespoon of buttermilk powder. In the third bowl, mix nuts, panko crumbs, and spices. Dip fish fillets in the flour or cornstarch mixture, and shake off excess; dip in egg and buttermilk mixture, and then roll in coating mixture.

Spray lightly with olive oil cooking spray. Place into air fryer basket set to 375 degrees Fahrenheit. Fry 4–6 minutes on one side, and then turn the pieces over, and fry an additional 3–4 minutes. More oil can be sprayed on the second side if desired, but for safety reasons don't use any aerosol cooking sprays with a hot air fryer. Completely remove the frying basket from the heat source to spray or drizzle cooking oil on food. Return chips to air fryer for 2–3 minutes more just before serving the fish and chips. Serve with lemon wedges, vinegar and salt, or tartar sauce.

# Food & Recipes

from England, Wales, & Northern Ireland



## For the Oven

When using the oven method, preheat the oven to 400 degrees Fahrenheit, but start potatoes in the microwave, 1 minute on high per potato. Cut into wedges, season, and toss to lightly coat with olive oil. Place in a shallow baking pan, and arrange the chips so they are minimally touching. Fry chips in the oven for 20–30 minutes until golden crispy on the outside but moist and soft on the inside.

Prepare fish as before, spray with olive oil, and place in a shallow baking dish with a rack in your oven. Fish and



potatoes can fry together, but turn down the temperature to 375 degrees Fahrenheit when adding the fish to the oven, and bake for 15–20 minutes. You can drizzle more oil halfway through for a crispier coating. Fish is done when it flakes easily with a fork.

[www.familysearch.org/blog/en/fish-and-chips-recipe](http://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/fish-and-chips-recipe)

## Irish Soda Farls

Soda bread dough is flattened into a round circle, and divided into farls meaning 4 parts. It is then cooked on a dry griddle or pan. Traditionally this was the quickest way to make soda bread for unexpected guests who drop by for a bit of craic (good fun). It's best eaten fresh with butter and jam but is also delicious fried as part of an Ulster breakfast.

### Ingredients

2 cups all-purpose flour	½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking soda	1 cup buttermilk

### **Directions**

Preheat heavy based flat griddle or skillet on medium to low heat. Place flour and salt in a bowl and sift in baking soda. Make a well in the center, and pour in the buttermilk.

Work quickly to mix into dough and knead very lightly on a well floured surface. Form into a flattened circle, about 1/2 inch thick and cut into quarters with a floured knife. Sprinkle a little flour over the base of the hot pan and cook the farls for 6 to 8 minutes on each side or until golden brown. Makes 4 Servings.

[www.allrecipes.com/recipe/100502/irish-soda-farls/](http://www.allrecipes.com/recipe/100502/irish-soda-farls/)

# Food & Recipes

from England, Wales, & Northern Ireland



## Easy Traditional Irish Champ



The Irish love potatoes and there are numerous traditional recipes. Champ, like colcannon, can be a great way of using up potatoes either fresh or leftover. This Irish champ recipe shows just how easy it is to make from scratch, even if you don't have leftover cooked potatoes lying around.

Champ was originally made with stinging nettles instead of green onions, but over the years the onions have become standard. The scallions add a nice flavor to the dish, and the greens decorate the top. Floury potatoes like russets are best for this dish—avoid waxy potatoes like Yukon golds and red potatoes—for the best possible texture. If you're using leftover cooked potatoes, simply heat them with the butter and milk, and mash.

Champ is a great side dish that can be served as is or treated like bubble and squeak—with a runny fried egg on top. Serve alongside roast beef, sausages or bacon, or other vegetables like cabbage. A little gravy on the side is a nice touch.

22 ounces / 675 grams floury potatoes  
like russets, peeled and quartered  
Sea salt, to taste  
1 cup green onions

2 to 3 ounces / 50 to 75 milliliters milk  
2 ounces / 55 grams salted butter  
Freshly ground black pepper, to taste

### Ingredients

Bring a large pot of water to a rolling boil and lightly salt the water. Simmer the potatoes until cooked through (when pierced with the tip of a sharp knife, the potato should be soft in the middle). This will take about 20 minutes, depending on the size of the potatoes.

Finely chop the white parts of the green onions and roughly chop the green parts. Set aside.

Drain the cooked potatoes in a colander. Add the milk and butter to the empty pot and heat gently until melted.

Add the potatoes back to the pot and mash until smooth and creamy. Be careful of over-mashing as the potatoes can end up gluey.

Add the finely chopped white part of the onion and mix well. Season well with salt and pepper to taste. Serve warm topped with the sliced green parts of the onions. Makes 10-12 cakes.

[www.thespruceeats.com/easy-traditional-irish-champ-recipe-435734](http://www.thespruceeats.com/easy-traditional-irish-champ-recipe-435734)

# Food & Recipes

from England, Wales, & Northern Ireland



## Traditional Welsh Cakes

### Ingredients

8 oz self raising flour	2 oz castor sugar
4 oz margarine or butter	1 or 2 handfuls of sultanas
(or raisins)	
1 or 2 eggs, depending on mixture	

### Directions

Sieve flour into bowl, then add margarine or butter, rub in finely together. Add sugar and sultanas and mix. Add 1 egg and mix. The consistency needs to be bound together, so if too dry add another egg. Roll out on a floured board, to about a quarter inch thick.

Cut using a 2 inch (approx) cutter, then cook on a greased pan, or bake stone, on a medium heat for about 4 to 5 minutes each side.

The exact cooking length will depend on what you are cooking your Welsh cakes on, but keep a close eye - too short a period and they won't be cooked in middle, and cooked for too long and they will be dry. When touched during cooking they should feel springy, but not wet to the touch (no mixture should come out of the middle). Once cooked, dust with sugar and enjoy.

[www.visitwales.com/things-do/food-and-drink/welsh-food-and-recipes/traditional-welsh-cakes-recipe](http://www.visitwales.com/things-do/food-and-drink/welsh-food-and-recipes/traditional-welsh-cakes-recipe)



## Welsh Rarebit

8 oz. mature Welsh cheddar	1 Tablespoon plain flour
1 oz. butter, melted	freshly ground black pepper
1 Tablespoon Worcestershire	4 Tablespoon Welsh beer
sauce (or vegetarian equivalent)	1 Tablespoon laverbread
1 Tablespoon mustard	4 thick slices of bread

### Ingredients

Grate the cheese and put it in a saucepan along with the butter, Worcestershire sauce, mustard, flour and pepper. Mix well and put over a gentle heat. Gradually add the beer to moisten but do not make the mixture too wet. Stir until melted; when it has reached a thick paste remove from the heat and leave to cool a little.

Meanwhile toast the bread on one side only then spread the laverbread over the untoasted side before spreading the cheese mixture. Grill gently until the topping is cooked through and well browned. The mixture can be made and kept in the refrigerator for several days if required.

[www.visitwales.com/things-do/food-drink/welsh-food/welsh-rarebit-laverbread-and-ale](http://www.visitwales.com/things-do/food-drink/welsh-food/welsh-rarebit-laverbread-and-ale)





## Public Service Announcement & Press Release

### Public Service Announcement (30 sec.)

(Also available as a Word document at [www.wdp-usa.org](http://www.wdp-usa.org).)

Contact \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Friday, March 4, is World Day of Prayer 2022. World Day of Prayer is an ecumenical celebration of informed prayer and prayerful action. Join in a service written by the women of England, Wales & Northern Ireland, who call us to prayer with words “I Know the Plans I Have for You.” The theme is inspired by Jeremiah 29:1-14. This service is sponsored by [group] at [location] on [date] at [time].

---

### Press Release

(For Immediate Release; also available as a Word document at [www.wdp-usa.org](http://www.wdp-usa.org).)

Date

Contact Name

Telephone/Email

### World Day of Prayer 2022

Women, men, and children in more than 170 countries and regions will celebrate World Day of Prayer, Friday, March 4, 2022. This year, the women of England, Wales & Northern Ireland (EWNI) call us to worship with the words “I Know the Plans I Have for You.” The WDP 2022 program is based on the letter that the prophet Jeremiah wrote to the exiles in Babylonia. The exiles were in a context of suffering, uncertainty, and opposing views on how to respond to the moment. Today, we come together to hear the stories of women who feel excluded, listen to the fear of a child refugee and learn to see the context of a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, and multi-faith society in England, Wales & Northern Ireland.

This year’s service will be held on [date and time] at [location]. [Add any specific details about the local WDP celebration. Remember to mention availability of childcare and handicap accessibility.]

Invite your friends, family, and communities of faith to join the women of EWNI in prayer and song, supporting ecumenical efforts toward justice, peace and healing. The offering helps meet the needs of families in EWNI and around the world who are victims of many forms of poverty, violence, and injustice.

World Day of Prayer is a worldwide ecumenical movement of Christian women of many traditions who come together to observe a common day of prayer each year on the first Friday in March. World Day of Prayer was founded on the idea that prayer and action are inseparable in the service of God’s kingdom. Each year a different country’s committee serves as the writers of the World Day of Prayer worship service. And each year, we are called to action in response to the concerns raised by the writer country.

For more information, contact [local contact information] or World Day of Prayer USA ([www.wdp-usa.org](http://www.wdp-usa.org)).

## Communication & Promotion Ideas

Take time to read the leader's guide and worship service before you begin. Reach out to churches in your area to collaborate on an ecumenical service.

### Ideas

- Visit pastors in your community to tell them about World Day of Prayer; bring WDP materials with you. Get the name of the women's group leader or anyone interested in planning.
- Distribute copies of the children's service and activities to Christian Education directors for use in their curricula. Download the service and activities free at [wdp-usa.org](http://wdp-usa.org).
- Post bulletins, posters, and fliers in churches and public buildings in your community. Order WDP postcards and send them as invitations.
- Use the public service announcement available for download and included in the supplement.
- Contact local media with notifications and articles. Ask for the religion or local/regional editor.
- Ask your local radio or cable station to have you as a guest on any religious or community programs prior to WDP.
- Use the press release found in the supplement (editable Word document available as a free download). If you send the announcement by email, include it as part of your note rather than as an attachment, so the information is not lost.
- Provide a shorter version of the press release to church or women's group newsletter editors. Email them a copy of the bulletin insert (free download at [wdp-usa.org](http://wdp-usa.org)).
- Provide a shorter version of the press release to church secretaries, newsletter editors, and others who manage or access websites.
- Send an email blast to everyone in your electronic address book.
- Make your WDP service a Facebook event and invite your Facebook contacts. Post regularly about your preparations for WDP and link to

WDP at [facebook.com/WorldDayofPrayerUSA](https://facebook.com/WorldDayofPrayerUSA).

- Consider using Twitter and Instagram accounts to publicize your WDP service.
- Include graphics and maps in your information. Download the WDP logo from [wdp-usa.org](http://wdp-usa.org).
- Ask local librarians to display adult and children's books about England, Wales, & Northern Ireland in the months prior to WDP.
- Visit [wdp-usa.org](http://wdp-usa.org) for articles and blog entries about England, Wales, & Northern Ireland and the service's themes. Print and post these on bulletin boards or email them to your contacts.
- Include a reminder about WDP in your Christmas cards and letters.
- Invite a college, young adult or youth group to participate in planning with you, or to plan their own service.
- Invite members of immigrant communities to join you. Locate individuals from England, Wales, & Northern Ireland in your community and invite them to participate.
- Offer to lead the WDP Bible study for women's groups, adult education, and Sunday school classes in your church and others. The Bible study can be downloaded free at [wdp-usa.org](http://wdp-usa.org).

### Necessities

- At all services, be sure to acknowledge the presence of special groups and churches by names, particularly the host church.
- Immediately following the service, make certain that the offering and evaluation form are sent to World Day of Prayer USA, 475 Riverside Drive, 15th Floor, New York, NY 10115.
- Get the name of the host church and contact person for next year.
- Collect email addresses and updated contact information from anyone who wants to receive communications and e-newsletters from WDP USA, and send it in with your report form.