

# INTERCEDE

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## Laylat al-Qadr: A Night of Power Encounter

by Steve Krstulovich

Judaism, Islam, and Christianity each claim that God has spoken through divine revelation. They commemorate that claim through their respective holidays of *Shavuot*, Ramadan, *Laylat al-Qadr*, and the Christian liturgical calendar. By understanding these perspectives toward God's divine revelation, Christians are equipped to engage Muslims thoughtfully during seasons of heightened spiritual openness, address theological assumptions about revelation, and bear faithful witness to Jesus Christ as the living Word of God.

### Jewish Celebration of the Torah

Within Judaism, the Festival of Weeks (*Shavuot*, Lev. 23:15-21), which starts on Thursday, May 21, 2026,<sup>1</sup> commemorates God's revelation of the Torah to Moses on Mount Sinai following the Exodus from Egypt. Traditionally, observant Jews mark *Shavuot* by wearing white garments, gathering in synagogues, studying the Ten Commandments, sharing festive

meals with family, lighting candles, participating in an all-night vigil for a "night of learning," and reading the book of Ruth. These practices express a deep reverence for God's revealed Word, captured poignantly in Psalm 119:97-105: "Oh, how I love your law! I meditate on it all day long. ... Your word is a lamp for my feet, a light on my path" (NIV).<sup>2</sup> *Shavuot* reflects a longstanding biblical pattern: God graciously reveals himself and His will to humanity.

### Islamic Celebration of the Quran as the Word of Allah

Muslims follow the injunction in the Quran (Q 2:185): "Ramadan is the month in which the Quran was revealed as a guide for humanity with clear proofs of guidance and the decisive authority. So, whoever is present this month, let them fast."<sup>3</sup> In 2026, in the United States, the fast of Ramadan begins on the evening of Tuesday, February 17, and concludes on Wednesday, March 18. Islamic fasting (*sawm*)

*continued on page 3*



# Until All Have Heard

*How, then, can they call on the one they have not believed in? And how can they believe in the one of whom they have not heard? – Romans 10:14*

## Mark Brink

International Director  
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We are living in a crucial moment for both our world and our ministry. Chaos and uncertainty seem to dominate the global landscape, leading some to question whether God is truly in control. In response, people react in different ways—some withdraw, others grow complacent, and many search for answers within their religious systems. As Christians, however, we rest in the sovereignty of God, grounded in His trustworthy and unchanging nature.

For this reason, the Lord has not called us—either as a ministry or as individuals—to retreat into comfort or take a spiritual pause during this critical hour. The times demand discernment and faithful action, especially as we consider how to respond to the continued advance of Islam around the world. Consider just a few current realities:

- While I was writing this editorial, a message from an Iranian minister flashed across my phone: *“Pray for Iran. The Islamic regime is at the point of falling.”*
- A recent missionary report noted that in one nation many young people are abandoning Islam for atheism. He shared that three young Muslim women entered a church wearing crosses, eager to learn more about Christianity.
- In the Sahel region of West Africa, Christian

persecution has increased dramatically, and one country where we train believers has closed its borders.

- In an Asian nation where we conduct training, we received news of the formation of three new groups of Muslim Background Believers meeting regularly as interest in Christ continues to grow.

In this edition of *Intercede*, the author examines the Night of Power, which Muslims observe once each year. Believing that their destiny for the coming year is determined on this night, they devote themselves to prayer, hoping for a favorable outcome from Allah. Yet there is no assurance that his will is good or loving toward them.

In contrast, we trust a God who is fully in control of both the world and our lives. Scripture and God’s revealed character assure us that He rules with righteousness and love. As Romans 8:28 reminds us, “We know that in all things God works for the good of those who love Him, who have been called according to His purpose.”

As you read this edition, allow your heart to be burdened for Muslims—to know the God who reigns not by uncertainty, but with righteousness, faithfulness, and redeeming love.



*Attendees at training event in Indonesia*

involves rearranging one's schedule during the thirty days of this Islamic month to abstain from food, drink, tobacco, sexual relations, and other physical pleasures—from sunrise to sunset. Increased prayers, recitation from the Quran, charitable giving, personal reflection, and heightened devotion and worship accompany this time of fasting. When Ramadan occurs during the scorching summer season, the fast is more difficult.<sup>4</sup> Nonetheless, not observing the fast is a punishable crime in some Muslim countries, such as Pakistan, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Kuwait.

Muslims eat a pre-fast meal (*suhoor*) before dawn and recite their first of five daily ritual prayers (*Fajr*). At sunset, families break the fast (*iftar*) by eating three dates and reciting their fourth ritual prayer (*Maghrib*) before enjoying social gatherings with sumptuous food and rich desserts that can even lead to weight gain during the month. Often Muslim establishments have nightly *iftar* banquets that serve hundreds of people, and some large mosques in the Middle East regularly accommodate thousands of guests.<sup>5</sup>

Fasting (*sawm*) during Ramadan is one of five main “pillars” of Islam, along with making a profession of faith (*shahada*), ritual prayers (*salat*), almsgiving (*zakat*), and making at least one pilgrimage to Mecca (*hajj*), if able. Muslims seek to cleanse their soul through self-discipline and sacrifice and to feel more empathy for the less fortunate.

Islam teaches that good deeds done during Ramadan receive a more bountiful reward. As a result, Muslims often donate most or all their alms (*zakat*) during this month. Muslim leaders also encourage Muslims to read the entire Quran during Ramadan by covering approximately twenty pages per night.

Islamic claims state that the gates of Paradise open during Ramadan, while Allah locks the gates of Hell. Despite all this, Ramadan is not actually one of the four sacred months ordained for Muslims by Allah.<sup>6</sup> Islam acknowledges that fasting was practiced by others long before the time of Muhammad, and some scholars even find things that Muslims do during Ramadan in the Lenten practices of ancient Christian churches in Syria, which preceded Islam.<sup>7</sup>

### **Christian Celebration of the Lord Jesus Christ as the Word of God**

Christians, however, have an entirely different view toward celebrating divine revelation. Although

we deeply respect the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, our holidays center around the *living Word of God*. As the Gospel of John declares, “The Word became flesh and made His dwelling among us... For the law was given through Moses; grace and truth came through Jesus Christ” (John 1:14-18).

The season of Lent, observed for forty days prior to Easter, is a season of “bright sadness” practiced in many of the more traditional churches.<sup>8</sup> Lent helps prepare people to celebrate Easter with appreciation for all that Christ suffered to redeem us. Lent begins with Ash Wednesday, on February 18, using ashes as a biblical sign of repentance, and involves forty days of fasting, prayer, almsgiving, and self-denial, together with scriptural reflections on the life of Christ. It recounts the forty days of fasting and temptation in the wilderness that Jesus endured at the start of His ministry (Matt. 4:1-2).

Lent culminates in Holy Week, which commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem riding on the foal of a donkey on Palm Sunday (March 29) and the momentous events that occurred during the last week before His sacrifice on the cross. These events include His washing of the disciples' feet at the Last Supper on Maundy Thursday (April 2) and His crucifixion on Good Friday (April 3). His releasing of captives from Hades while His body still lay in the tomb (Eph. 4:7-10) is memorialized on Holy Saturday (April 4), followed by His resurrection on Easter Sunday (April 5). Easter celebrates the resurrection of our Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ, and His triumph over sin and death. God calls believers to testify to the living Lord Jesus Christ, in whom divine revelation finds its fullest and final expression.

### **Conflicting Christian-Muslim Views on Divine Revelation**

Pentecost Sunday comes fifty days after Easter, on May 24. It celebrates the outpouring of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:1-4) that was given to the disciples after Jesus' ascension to heaven. Through the infilling of the Holy Spirit, the Church was supernaturally empowered to fulfill the Great Commission of Jesus—to make disciples throughout the world until He returns (Matt. 28:16-20).

Jesus' promise to Peter, “I will build my Church, and the gates of Hades will not overcome it” (Matt. 16:18), underscores the enduring and spiritually contested nature of this mission. In Muslim contexts, this contestation becomes especially evident because

# Laylat al-Qadar: A Night

Islam rejects the Bible as the written Word of God. It also denies Jesus' sacrifice on the cross, demotes Him from the Word of God (John 1:1-14) to merely *a word* from Allah, and even quotes Jesus as repudiating His own divinity (Q 4:171; 5:116; 39:4). At the same time, the Quran insists on its own divine origin, asserting that "it was not the devils who brought this Quran down" (Q 26:210). This sets the stage for intense spiritual warfare as we seek to help our Muslim friends know the true Lord Jesus Christ who declared, "I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me" (John 14:6).

## The Night of Power (*Laylat al-Qadr*)

Islam has three main holy nights each year,<sup>9</sup> with the most important being the Night of Power (*Laylat al-Qadr*).<sup>10</sup> It is often believed to occur during one of the odd-numbered days of the last ten days of the month of Ramadan.<sup>11</sup> Surah *Al-Qadr* (97:1-5)<sup>12</sup> teaches that this was the night on which the Quran was revealed by Allah, an event Islamic tradition places around 610 AD. The Quran describes *Al-Qadr*, the Night of Power, as "better than a thousand months," (Q 97:3) when angels and the spirit descend to carry out Allah's decrees, thereby creating intense spiritual activity.<sup>13</sup>

Islamic teaching holds that divine blessings and the mercy of Allah are especially abundant on *Laylat al-Qadr*; therefore, their supplications are accepted, their previous sins can be forgiven, and the annual destiny of every person is determined.<sup>14</sup> This is a time for charity and contemplation. Muhammad is said to have engaged on a spiritual retreat during the last ten days of Ramadan, fasting and praying throughout the night. Muslims seek to imitate Muhammad's model through extended prayer and vigils, reading the Quran, or repenting. The Night of Power represents the pinnacle of spiritual striving and expectation.

After the month of Ramadan ends, Muslims celebrate the festival of *Eid al-Fitr*,<sup>15</sup> around Thursday evening, March 19. Muslims do not fast during *Eid al-Fitr*, but rather decorate their homes, perform mandatory acts of charity, and are urged to forgive one another. They recite a special ritual prayer at this festival, which can only be performed in congregation

(*jamaat*) amidst loud cries of "*Allahu Akbar*" ("God is greater") and readings of the first Surah of the Quran, *Al-Fatihah*: "Guide us along the Straight Path, the Path of those You have blessed—not those You are displeased with [often identified with Jews], or those who are astray [often identified with Christians]" (Q 1:6-7).

Some devout Muslims try to imitate Islamic traditions about Muhammad during the last ten days of Ramadan by secluding themselves in the mosque as a spiritual retreat (*itikaf*) and devoting themselves to worship (*ibadah*). Many stay up all night, fasting the entire day or longer, and offering special prayers (*Tarawih*) while reading long portions of the Quran to show their devotion and to draw closer to Allah. Often mosques will offer special lectures and sermons with communal worship and prayers at this time. Muslims seeking spiritual answers are often more open to hearing from God through dreams and spiritual visions during this time.

Some Muslims may engage in the mystical practice of remembering the name of Allah by repeating it all night (*dhikr*). They often turn to these practices looking to draw closer to Allah for comfort, power, and protection. Such practices seek perfection of worship (*ihsan*) and regard Muhammad as the ultimate spiritual guide.<sup>16</sup>

## Encountering the Risen Christ through Dreams and Visions

Amid all this spiritual zeal among Muslims, Christ is doing miraculous things! Muslims often have powerful dreams and visions of Jesus during this time, which lead to conversion! Many of these occur during the final nights of Ramadan (*Laylat al-Qadr*), when Muslims are most intensely seeking divine guidance.

People who have had these dreams often describe Jesus as a man in white offering peace, healing, and guidance to follow Him. Even though Muslims honor Jesus as an important prophet, these supernatural encounters differ significantly from their traditional expectations. They present Jesus as the way to God and cause them to question Islam and investigate the claims of Christianity.

# ht of Power Encounter

Muslims who have dreams and visions of Jesus often try to find a Christian, ask questions about Jesus, or begin to read the Gospels. Although some Muslims accept Jesus after this, many still do not understand who Jesus is or know how to follow Him. This is why believers must pray that Muslims who have dreams of Jesus will encounter a genuine Christian who can help them come to know Jesus and disciple them. Dreams and visions serve as one of the primary ways that many Muslims come to faith in Jesus. Therefore, Christians, should pray that many Muslims will have supernatural encounters with Jesus during the month of Ramadan.<sup>17</sup>

which Islam denies. We must never fail to preach this powerful message that we celebrate at Easter.

Interestingly, Christian missionaries serving in Muslim contexts often report that the most spiritually oppressive time occurs in the latter half of the month of Ramadan—reaching a zenith during the Night of Power. Some even speak of the inability to sleep due to the “letting loose” of demonic powers during the Night of Power. To counter this spiritual oppression, some missionaries prepare for Ramadan by having their own biblically-based fasting and prayer times.

## Conclusion: Prayerful Engagement

When we faithfully combine the power of the Holy Spirit and the gospel, God works mightily in the lives of those to whom we witness. Paul said, “I resolved to know nothing while I was with you except Jesus Christ and him crucified. ... My message and my preaching were not with wise and persuasive words, but with *a demonstration of the Spirit’s power, so that your faith might not rest on man’s wisdom, but on God’s power*” (1 Cor. 2:2-5, emphasis added).<sup>18</sup> During this time of increased spiritual focus and activity, we must take up the full armor of God: “For our struggle is not against flesh and blood, but against the rulers, against the authorities, *against the powers of this dark world and against the spiritual forces of evil in the heavenly realms*” (Eph. 6:12, emphasis added; cf. vv. 10-20).

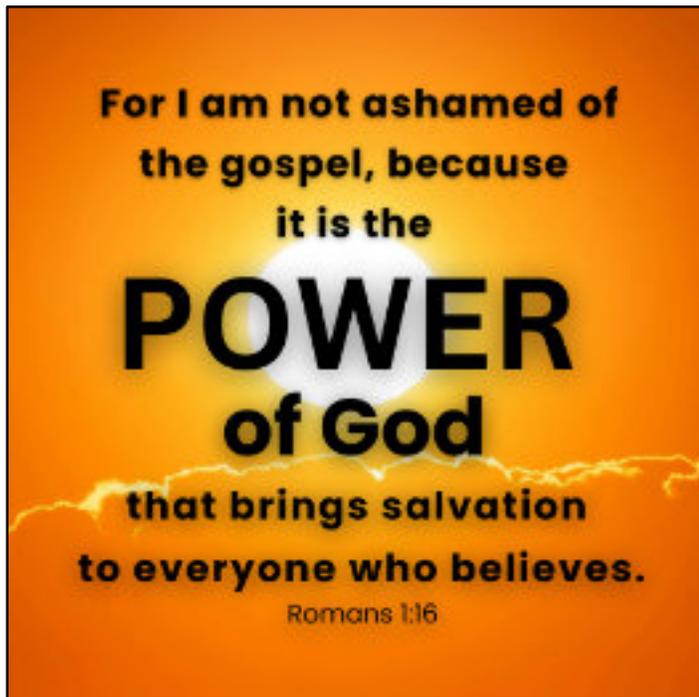
As Christians, we need to saturate our Muslim neighbors with our prayers. Pray for Muslims to have miraculous encounters with Jesus while praying during the Night of Power and throughout the year (John 20:30-31). Pray for Muslims to have a revelation of the forgiveness offered through Jesus (Titus 3:5). Pray for Christians to have the opportunity to pray in Jesus’ name for their Muslim friends and share the gospel in God’s power.<sup>19</sup>

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup>All dates for Jewish, Muslim, and Christian holidays throughout this article are only for 2026 in the United States. Dates in other countries may vary.

<sup>2</sup>All biblical references in this article are from the New International Version (NIV).

<sup>3</sup>All quranic references in this article are from the Islamic website, <https://quran.com/>.



## Kingdom Authority and Power Encounter

Whenever Jesus sent His disciples out to minister, He instructed them to proclaim the kingdom of God and demonstrate its power (Matt. 10:7; Luke 9:1-2; 10:9-11). As the Apostle Paul explained, “For the kingdom of God is not a matter of talk but of power” (1 Cor. 4:20). Paul also said, “I am not ashamed of the gospel, because it is the power of God for salvation for everyone who believes” (Rom. 1:16). The gospel has power to create faith in the lives of those who hear it. At the heart of the gospel is the death, burial, and resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ (1 Cor. 15:1-4),

<sup>4</sup>Islam uses an uncorrected lunar calendar instead of the familiar solar calendar, which causes its months to cycle through all the seasons every thirty-three years.

<sup>5</sup>For example, *halal* restaurants serving Middle Eastern, South Asian, or African food, community centers (*Masjids*), hotels, and large event spaces.

<sup>6</sup>The four sacred months ordained by Allah are *Dhu al-Qadah*, *Dhu al-Hijjah*, *Muharram*, and *Rajab* (according to Sahih Bukhari Volume 6, Book 60, Hadith 184 and the Quran 9:36-37; 2:197, 217; and 5:2; 9:2-5.) Muslims consider *Ramadan* as a blessed month because it belongs to a group of months that contains the months of *Rajab* and *Shaban*.

<sup>7</sup>For example, see Philip Jenkins, *The New Faces of Christianity: Believing the Bible in the Global South* (Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press 2006), 182.

<sup>8</sup>Catholics, Lutherans, Anglicans, Moravians, United Protestants, and Orthodox churches, as well as some Baptists, Methodists, Reformed Churches, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and others observe Lent.

<sup>9</sup>The second most important holy night is the Night of Record (*Lailatul Barat*) on Tuesday, February 3, in which Muslims seek forgiveness for their deceased ancestors and Shiite Muslims celebrate the birthday of the Mahdi, a messianic figure in Islam who appears in the End-Times. The third most important holy night is the Night of Ascension (*Lailat al Miraj*) on Thursday, January 15, celebrating the Islamic tradition of Muhammad's journey to heaven on a winged creature (*Buraq*) where he spoke to Allah. Some Islamic sects celebrate other holy days as well.

<sup>10</sup>Also called the Night of Decree, Determination, Glory, and the Precious Night.

<sup>11</sup>This is primarily a Sunni belief, and they tend to favor Ramadan 27 (Monday, March 16) as the Night of Power. However, Shiites favor Ramadan 19, 21, or 23.

<sup>12</sup>Ali, the first Imam of the Shiites, is believed to have said that Surah 97 in the Quran would always have a shining light in the heart of his successors until the coming of the *Qaim* (the *Mahdi*) (Tafsir "al-Burhan," Vol. 4, 487).

<sup>13</sup>Muslims have different thoughts on what is supposed to have happened on that night, but many say that the entire Quran was sent down to the angel *Jibril* (Gabriel) in the lowest heaven, who immediately revealed the first five verses of Surah 96 to Muhammad and then gradually revealed the entire Quran to him over the next twenty-three years.

<sup>14</sup>See Sahih Bukhari, Vol. 3, Book 31, Hadith 125.

<sup>15</sup>*Eid al-Fitr* is one of two festivals in Islam and is known as the Lesser *Eid*. The other festival, known as the Greater *Eid*, is *Eid al-Adha*, which begins around Wednesday, May 27, and commemorates Abraham's faithfulness when asked to sacrifice his son.

<sup>16</sup>Although orthodox Islam does not approve of all the mystical practices that are sometimes involved in what is known as Sufism, they are widely found within both the Sunni and Shiite sects. One mystical practice, cultivating inner spiritual experiences by visualizing that all thoughts have left oneself in order that "true thoughts" can rush in, may open practitioners to familiar spirits. When in this condition, the person may seem to be demon possessed or in an abnormal psychological state. Mysticism is very syncretistic in Islam and can fall into Folk Islamic practices. Nonetheless, even some influential Muslims have endorsed mystical practices, such as the Turkish scholar Fethullah Gulen, who also emphasized interfaith dialogue with Christian and Jewish theologians.

<sup>17</sup>See, for example, The Christian Broadcasting Network, "Muslims Having Visions of Jesus During Ramadan: 'A Man in a White Robe Comes to Them,'" available at <https://bit.ly/4qPjrvb>, accessed January 15, 2026.

<sup>18</sup>Paul further explained, "I will not venture to speak of anything except what Christ has accomplished through me in leading the Gentiles to obey God by what I have said and done—by the power of signs and miracles, through the power of the Spirit" (Rom. 15:18-19). "Our gospel came to you not simply with words, but also with power, with the Holy Spirit, and with deep conviction" (1 Thess. 1:5).

<sup>19</sup>Watch Prayercast video on *Laylat al-Qadr*: [prayercast.com/?s=Laylat+al+Qadr](http://prayercast.com/?s=Laylat+al+Qadr) or scan QR code:



## Muslim Unreached People Group

### The Persians in Iran

Population: 44,315,000 97.17% Muslim

The Persians are a people rich in history and culture, love and laughter, respect and honor. They were typically ruled by a king until the late 1970s, when their last king or *shah* was overthrown by Islamic revolutionists. Iran has been ruled by a heavy-handed *ayatollah* or Islamic religious leader for the past 46 years.

Persians live primarily in Iran; however, many Persians fled the country during the revolution due to religious and ideological persecution. Large populations of Persians now live in Germany, England, and the United States. Although the majority profess to being Muslim and believing in the prophet Mohammed, it is speculated less than 10 percent of their population strictly follows the practice of Islam. Because of many disappointments with their government and other hardships, their hearts are surprisingly open to other religions. They are very hungry to hear about the True God and His Love demonstrated through His Son Jesus.

The government of Iran tried its best to stop the spread of the gospel, but the Iranian Church remains the fastest growing church in the world. It is reported that many are coming to Jesus Christ through supernatural encounters as well as through satellite TV and Christian stations. Now seems to be God's time for drawing the Persians to himself!

- Pray for believers to be so filled with the love and joy of having a relationship with Christ that others would take whatever chance they need to belong to him.
- Pray for God to draw Persians to himself through supernatural encounters.
- Pray for entire families to come under the conviction of the Holy Spirit and understand that Jesus Christ died for them so that they can live for Him.

\*Profile adapted from Joshua Project. For more information about the Persians in Iran, visit [https://joshuaproject.net/people\\_groups/14371/IR](https://joshuaproject.net/people_groups/14371/IR)





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for multi-lingual access to the weekly prayer requests  
and other resources in a secure environment.

## Friday, March 6, 2026. Please pray for...

...*Muslims who are participating in their annual 30-day fast called Ramadan.* Pray that during the final days of this fast Muslims would realize they cannot know God or save themselves through rituals, but only through Jesus' sacrifice on the cross.

...*the more than 380 million Christians around the world who face high levels of persecution and discrimination for their faith in Jesus.* Pray that God will give them courage and strength to stand firm in their faith despite persecution.

...*people who were arrested, injured, or traumatized and for the families who lost loved ones in Iran during the recent unrest.* Pray for those who are enduring financial hardships amid skyrocketing inflation. Pray that Iran's courageous church would shine the light of Christ more brightly than ever, bringing hope to replace despair.

## Friday, March 13, 2026. Please pray for...

...*Muslims on the Night of Power, March 16, when they believe that Allah will answer their prayers.* Pray that they have dreams and visions of Jesus, experience miraculous signs, and receive healings that would cause them to seek out a follower of Christ who could share the truth about Jesus with them. Let us wage war in the heavenlies on behalf of Muslim people whom Jesus loves and longs to save.

...*a miraculous resolution to the decades-long conflict in Morocco.* Pray for the power of the gospel to be made known among the 100,000 Saharawi refugees from Algeria, and for unity among the few isolated believers.

...*bold church leaders who disciple Muslim-background believers and youth in Iraq.* Pray for resettlement and economic opportunities for internally displaced peoples and for Iraqis to find hope in Christ amid crisis.

## Friday, March 20, 2026. Please pray for...

...*Christians to share with Muslim friends during Eid al-Fitr about the Marriage Supper of the Lamb,* which far exceeds the feasting that follows Ramadan. Pray that God will open opportunities to share the way of salvation and eternal life through Jesus Christ, bringing true and lasting joy.

...*for the suffering families of Afghanistan, especially the children.* This nation faces widespread malnutrition, even starvation, and extreme poverty. Afghanistan has a population of 50 million, with 99% being Muslim.

...*a team from Kenya preparing to serve among an "unengaged" people group with no known Christian presence.* Northern Kenya and the Horn of Africa countries (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia) have more than 25 unengaged Islamic people groups. Pray for favor among these people groups and for a great harvest of souls.

## Friday, March 27, 2026. Please pray for...

...*the upcoming Easter outreaches in Islamic countries.* Pray that churches would receive favor and necessary permissions to hold gatherings, and that many Muslims would hear the message of the resurrection and put their faith in the risen Savior, Jesus Christ.

...*a carpet-weaving project in a Central Asian country.* With extreme poverty in this nation, this project empowers women with a source of income to provide for their families and opens doors for the gospel to be shared in this predominantly Muslim nation.

...*Zamil, who was recently baptized.* Pray for protection and courage for Zamil and other new believers as they share Jesus despite persecution. Pray that hundreds of Muslims in this African nation will find cleansing and new life in Jesus.



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## Friday, April 3, 2026. Please pray for...

...*Arya in South Asia, who recently came across a YouTube video on the “real Isa.”* She is now growing in her new faith in Jesus. Pray that she would be filled with courage and experience the warmth of the family of God during these early days of her faith.

...*Sudanese believers who are deliberately targeted, attacked, and driven from their homes.* Pray continual renewal of hope and for guidance through every hardship.

...*young Muslim women in the United Kingdom.* Pray that the epidemic of child brides who are pulled from school and married before they even turn 14 would be stopped.

## Friday, April 10, 2026. Please pray for...

...*the 600 people in Azerbaijan who requested New Testaments* from a social media post within a 1-month period. Pray that the Holy Spirit would quicken their understanding as they read, and that many others would request New Testaments as well.

...*Pastor Pavel Shreider in Kyrgyzstan who is in prison* and has been tortured for his faith. Pray for physical and emotional healing and for God’s protection from further abuse.

...*the ongoing war against the church in Nigeria.* Pray that the Islamic terror network would be dismantled and that kidnappings, killings, and mistreatment of Christians would no longer be permissible in Nigeria.

## Friday, April 17, 2026. Please pray for...

...students to be impacted and equipped during training classes in Indonesia April 20-24 and for a powerful anointing of the Holy Spirit on the Global Initiative team member who will conduct the training.

...*individuals who are drawn to violent religious extremism to meet the Prince of Peace.* Pray for bold believers to reach Muslim Salafists with God’s radical love.

...*for the underground church in Somalia.* Due to intense persecution, societal pressure, and threats posed by extremist groups, believers are forced to worship in secrecy and live their faith with great caution. Pray for their protection, wisdom, and strength as they continue to follow Christ amid great risk. Pray that God’s light would shine brightly even in the darkest place.

## Friday, April 24, 2026. Please pray for...

...*for a powerful anointing of the Holy Spirit on Global Initiative team members* who will conduct equipping classes at a regional Asian seminary from April 27-May 8.

...*recent political and social shifts to open doors for gospel proclamation in Saudi Arabia.* Pray for the emergence of a bold, vibrant, and Spirit-filled Saudi church. As the epicenter of Islam, pray that it would become a launching pad for the gospel to the Muslim world.

...*Christians in Pakistan who have experienced a wave of violence,* including attacks on churches, murders, and rapes that have traumatized the community. Pray for protection, justice, healing, and strength. May the Lord, who sees all injustice, defend the oppressed and bring His peace where fear now reigns.

*\*All personal names used herein are pseudonyms, except Pastor Pavel Shreider.*