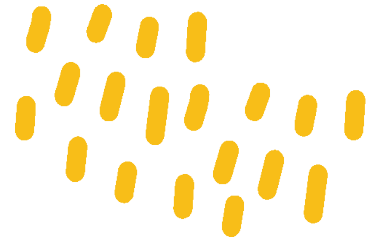




MA LI



CHURCH PLANTER

Aly Barry

PEOPLE GROUP


Fulani

TESTIMONY & EXPERIENCE

Aly Barry from the Fulani people group was born in 1973 in Koro. He accepted Christ Jesus as his personal Savior in 2001 through a missionary named Tom who came to the village of Koro. Aly Barry has been working in ministry for 14 years, evangelizing the least reached people. His goal is to preach, teach, disciple, and plant churches among the Fulani in the Ségou region. He is married to Binta Barry and they have 5 children- Aissata, Fatoumate, Hamadoum, Djifoura and Moussa.



MAASINA FULANI OF MALI

Population 1,253,000	Main Language Fulfulde, Maasina
Largest Religion Islam (99.99%)	Christian 0.01%
Evangelical 0.01%	Progress  Frontier



The Fula Kita (also known as the Fula Maasina) are located in the Maasina region of Mali. However, there are other smaller communities of Fula Kita in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. The language spoken by these Fulani people is called Peul, or Fuladougou. Major groups in Mali include the Bambara, the Tuareg, the Soninke, the Sénouf, the Songhai, the Malinké, and the Fulani. The culture and lifestyle of the Fula Kita who live there are virtually identical to those of the other Fulani peoples in West Africa.

The Fula Kita make a living mainly from farming and raising cattle. Gathering forest products, hunting, fishing, and trading are also part of their daily lives. Cattle are their main type of livestock, but sheep and goats are also raised. Herding cattle is usually a male activity, although the women milk and help take care of the cattle. The women also tend to the small livestock and poultry, cultivate gardens, and carry containers of milk and cheese to the local markets for sale or trade.

Although Fula Kita villages are scattered, each village has a central court and a mosque. Together, these compose a miside, or community. Each miside has a headman who handles village affairs and answers to a chief. Daughters remain with their mothers until they marry. However, as soon as a son reaches puberty, he leaves the family compound and lives alone in a nearby compound, usually with some cattle. This new compound will become the home of the son and his future wife. Polygyny is common, up to the Muslim limit of four wives. There is one chief wife, however, who has authority over the other wives.

Children belong to "age-sets" until they marry. An age-set occurs at three or four year intervals, with every child born in those years belonging to that set. The children in an age-set go to school together and often work together. When the time for marriage arrives, they may even help one another with the bride-service. Within each age-set are a leader, a deputy, and a judge.

The Fula Kita in Mali are almost completely Muslim. As such, they follow the teachings of the Koran, Islam's holy book. They believe that Allah is the only God and that Mohammed is his prophet. To teach their children the Muslim faith, some of the Fula Kita villages have established Islamic schools.

Efforts to evangelize these people have resulted in only a very small number of Fula Kita believers. They are very devoted to Islam and view it as a fulfillment of their needs. To win the Fula Kita to Christ, further prayer is needed so that their hearts and eyes will be opened to the Truth.