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FP863 Ministry Project Summary Report

13th May 2021

Finishing the Great Commission Molepolole, Botswana

The Great Commission was meant to be finished, not just something we work at (*Finishing 16*). Therefore, the thrust of this ministry project is not merely to win 'converts' but to make disciples and finish the Great Commission in the Kweneng East District of Botswana and its surrounding villages, specifically Molepolole.

Molepolole, capital of the Kweneng Administrative District



Source: <https://fr.maps-botswana.com/botswana-carte-des-districts>

The Great Commission has been used to support the missionary activities of many Christian denominations, and Christianity has been present in Botswana for approximately two centuries. Denominations in Botswana include congregationalism, Lutheranism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, Anglicanism, Roman Catholicism, Seventh Day Adventism, Pentecostalism, and African Instituted Churches (AIC) (Amanze 164). These churches

presented a divided gospel to Batswana. Therefore, there is a need to train church leaders on church unity and the Great Commission, despite their different theological and doctrinal positions.

The Country Context, The Republic of Botswana (See Appendix A)

Botswana attained self-governance in 1965, after 80 years as a British Protectorate, and became independent on 30th September 1966. It is a non-racial country and maintains freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of association, and affords all citizens equal rights. The Constitution of Botswana preserves these rights. Gaborone became the capital city of Botswana at independence (National Development Plan 10:2)

Geographic Factors

Botswana is landlocked and bordered by four countries - Namibia in the West, Zambia in the North, Zimbabwe in the Northeast, and South Africa in the East and South. Most of the country lies to the North of the Tropic of Capricorn. In the Northwest, the Okavango River drains inland from Angola to form an extensive swamp. In the West lies the Kalahari Desert, which supports vegetation of shrubs and grasses with an almost complete absence of surface water, although pans hold water for some time after the rains (Statistics Botswana 12-13). Botswana divides into 17 administrative districts: 10 rural districts and seven urban districts. The central government is represented in each District by the Department of District Administration, headed by a District Commissioner.

Education Factors

Since independence in 1966, Botswana has faced a critical deficit in terms of the size of its educated populace. The country has since made significant strides to overcome this through considerable investment in the formal education system to upgrade the level of education in Batswana. Adult literacy increased from 68.9% in 1993 to 81% in 2003, illustrating progress.

Socio-economic Factors

The economy of Botswana is currently growing, averaging about 5% per annum over the past decade. Growth in private sector employment averaged about 10% per annum during the first 30 years of the country's independence. After a period of stagnation at the turn of the twenty-first century, Botswana's economy registered strong levels of growth, with Gross National Product (GDP) growth exceeding 6-7% targets. The African Development Bank has praised Botswana for sustaining one of the world's most extended economic booms (Statistics Botswana 4).

Tribes, Languages, Ethnic Diversity Factors

Many tribal and ethnic groups speak different languages. For example, in the Kweneng region, Setswana (Tswana) is the primary tongue, and English is the second official language. However, Kalanga, Shona, Ndebele, Afrikaans, and Shekgalagadi are also largely spoken, and over 90% of the population speaks a Bantu language natively. The chart below of villages in Kweneng East illustrates Botswana's diverse ethnic groups and languages.

Languages spoken by villages in Kweneng East

	Setswana	English	Kalanga	SheKgalagari	Sesobia	Seswara	Africans	Ndebele	Zezuru
Molepolole	60,258	896	246	540	20	24	44	155	613
Lentsweletau	4,513	22	17	41	0	0	1	11	40
Mmanoko	793	2	21	6	0	0	0	14	34
Gamodubu	450	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	16
Kopong	8,362	88	88	26	8	1	6	13	210
Metsimotlhabe	7,227	342	254	32	4	3	18	84	302
Mmopane	11,518	519	658	207	19	5	29	264	1,281

Source: Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (22) Population 2011 census

Religious Factors

Botswana's political climate accommodates free religious thought and church planting. Since the coming of Western missionaries, Christianity had the most religious adherents compared to Islam, African Indigenous religion, and Bahai Faith, among others. The legacy of democracy and the rule of law is a fertile ground for propagating the gospel.

People are socially and religiously tolerant. This is a conducive environment for church saturation where it is possible to fill every neighborhood with disciple making churches, evangelism saturation, and where every person is invited to receive Christ. The result is Great Commission saturation, where willing local pastors can create a multiplying disciple making, church planting, and revitalization movements in their adopted areas.

Molepolole Training Centers and Adopted Area (See Appendix B)

Molepolole is known as the gateway to the Kgalagadi region. It has been the capital of the Kweneng District in southeastern Botswana since 1863. The settlement developed through the ivory and ostrich feathers trade (Botswana Review). According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) report, Molepolole is the largest urban village in Botswana and the country's third-largest population center, with a population of 54,561 according to the 2001 census. UNFPA maintains that Molepolole is one of the largest villages in Africa, with a population of 73,103 people (*United Nations* 14).

Poverty in this region is a big concern. Many households still live in huts built with clay and thatching grass. They are supported by government programs such as the food distribution scheme. Though there are middle-income families, most families are barely surviving. Molepolole recorded a 35% unemployment rate for males and 27% for females, showing that most households barely survive economically (*United Nations* 9-10). Most households become dependent on one individual as a source of finance which leaves the family barely surviving in the middle class in the economy.

HIV and AIDS, Health Issues in Kweneng District-The Challenge for The Center

Kweneng District, like all other districts in Botswana, experienced enormous social and economic burdens due to the HIV and AIDS pandemic. Orphans and vulnerable children represent one of the most significant challenges of the HIV epidemic. The number of children affected is unprecedented in history and will continue to rise until a universally accessible

cure for HIV is found. Due to the complexity of their needs and the long-term commitment required, orphans and vulnerable children are not receiving adequate care, counseling, and psychological support (Serey 45).

Kweneng/Molepolole Training Center Students

The training center in Molepolole has attracted church leaders across the denominational divide: Mainline, Evangelical/Pentecost, African/Traditional churches, and Neo-Pentecostals. In African churches and Neo-Pentecostal, participation in training is hampered by the low literate rate and lack of theological training. These pastors struggle to read the curriculum and afford the tuition.

The training centers have 65% of students serving as the senior pastor or in leadership and administration, and 35% of students serving in positions of ministry service functions such as evangelism teams, prayer and worship teams, youth teams, compassionate ministry teams, and children's ministry teams.

Finishing the Great Commission in Molepolole (See Appendix C)

The first Molepolole training center is situated in Kweneng District Council at Borakalalo Ward. Molepolole Village is the third-largest in Botswana, housing a Bakwena tribe of Tswana-speaking people and around 54km from Gaborone, the capital city of Botswana. Molepolole's religious background traces back to the missionary work of Dr. David Livingstone. Bakwena Chief Sechele I converted to Christianity in 1847, then started teaching his people (morafe) to read and write and introduced them to the Bible (Tomkins 13).

Finishing the Great Commission in the Molepolole-Kweneng region will never be accomplished without mobilizing many teams across many Christian denominations and ecumenical umbrella organizations (Evangelical Fellowship of Botswana, Botswana Council of Churches, and Organization of African Initiated Churches). In a nation of over two million

people, this region has a population of 73,102. To consider the Great Commission finished in the Molepolole-Kweneng region, we need to 1) personally invite every person to receive Christ, 2) nurture every convert in an ongoing disciple making program, and 3) establish a disciple making church of 100 in every neighborhood of 1000 people in the region.

Therefore, this region requires 73 disciple making churches of 100 or 146 disciple making churches of 50. These churches need to be close, communicate with every language group, and welcoming to every type of person so that no one is neglected.

Revitalize Churches and New Church Plants Needed

If current churches within the area can be revitalized as disciple making churches, the task becomes more accessible. There are currently 58 Protestant evangelical churches in the region. However, typically 60-80 percent of churches choose not to be revitalized as disciple making churches. Therefore, we should only expect that 12 of the 58 current churches will count against the goal of 73 disciple making churches. This leaves 61 churches of 100 or 122 churches of 50 that we must plant to finish the Great Commission in every neighborhood.

Goals: Three-Year Projections of the Strategic Objectives (See Appendix D)

Strategic Objective #1: Great Commission Training Saturation

This ministry project toward finishing the Great Commission in Molepolole-Kweneng is built on having launched one training center in Molepolole at Tier 1 Course 5, then multiplying three more T-Net Training Centers in the Molepolole-Kweneng region at Tier 1 Course 9. Therefore, we begin “Strategic Objective #1: Great Commission Training Saturation” already influencing eight of the 58 churches in Molepolole-Kweneng. We will launch the next generation of training centers by the end of the first year and again at the beginning of the third year. This will provide every existing church in the Molepolole-Kweneng region opportunity to participate in a T-Net Training Center. We hope to gain 30 participating churches with 130 pastors and church leaders attending by year three.

Strategic Objective #2 Church Saturation

With only fifty-eight churches in the Molepolole-Kweneng region, we need to plant new disciple making churches until each Molepolole-Kweneng neighborhood of 1000 has churches with at least 100 believers. The current number of identifiable Kweneng villages (Mmanoko, Gamodubu, Letlhakeng, Metsimothabe, Mmopane, etc.) of 1000 or fewer people in the adopted area is seventy-three. Therefore, we need new churches for every language and type of person in all villages and identifiable neighborhoods of 1000 people. The Outreach Discovery Bible Study (DBS) house churches are generally small groups of eight to twelve people. The goal of 200 new Outreach DBS groups equates to sixteen to twenty new churches of 100. Even if 30 of the existing churches are revitalized as disciple making churches combined with the 16 Outreach DBS equivalent churches, the work will still not be completed within the three years. We will still need to plant the equivalent of twenty-seven churches of 100 in as many neighborhoods.

Strategic Objective #3 Evangelism Saturation: Invite every person to receive Christ.

Of the current population of 73,102 in the Molepolole-Kweneng region, some estimate there are as few as 900 believers in churches in the area that we could specifically label disciple making churches. Finding persons of peace and starting Outreach DBS house churches is an excellent method of evangelism saturation. However, appropriate evangelism efforts must also be taught within the churches that we seek to revitalize. In this way, disciple making church members will be equipped to witness to their networks of relationships: neighbors, extended family, workplace, etc. We hope to see over 3000 new converts added to disciple making churches over the three years leading to the eventual goal of at least 7000 new disciples.

Strategic Objective #4 Disciple Making Saturation

To nurture every willing believer (new converts and church members) in an ongoing disciple making process, we must have trained disciple makers. The Outreach DBS house churches have the advantage of transitioning from one disciple making phase to the next while sustaining the relationships within the group. More traditional church members will need small groups led by trained disciple makers. We train initial disciple makers in model groups, but we apprentice additional new leaders within existing groups. In addition to those attending the 200 Outreach DBS groups, we hope to see 220 disciple making groups with over 2200 new converts and more traditional church members attending.

Strategic Objective #5 Great Commission Training Expansion

As we seek to finish the Great Commission in the Molepolole-Kweneng region, we must partner with other T-Net Training Centers in our country to start a new multiplication of training centers in remote areas. Therefore, we will cooperate with the T-Net country leader, board, and other training center networks. By year two, we hope to help take Project Zero to the Northwest of Botswana.

Results: A Three-Year Report of the Strategic Objectives (See Appendix E)

Strategic Objective #1: Great Commission Training Saturation

We succeeded in introducing Project Zero and T-Net training to each of the fifty-eight churches in the Molepolole-Kweneng region. We found that an unusually high number of church leaders were interested in revitalizing their churches as disciple making churches. Twenty-eight churches participated, with 115 pastors and key lay leaders attending T-Net Training Centers. The total number of active trainers is currently twenty-eight in sixteen training centers. We believe that several more churches will join future training centers, and prospective trainers will also launch centers in neighboring regions.

Strategic Objective #2 Church Saturation

We have twenty-eight churches in the Molepolole-Kweneng region participating in T-Net Training Centers. We still need forty-five new disciple making churches of 100 believers to meet the overall goal of seventy-three churches, one for every neighborhood of 1000. There are 155 Outreach Discovery Bible Study house churches with an average of nine persons attending. The total attendance of 1395 equals fourteen churches of 100. Many of these Outreach DBS groups clustered to organize as churches of 50-80 persons. They meet for Bible teaching, worship, and instruction as a larger group and continue to meet in their DBS groups for growth, support, and accountability. We need to continue revitalizing willing churches and planting Outreach DBS house churches to fill the thirty-three remaining neighborhoods of 1000 with a disciple making church of 100.

Strategic Objective #3 Evangelism Saturation

The evangelism efforts of church members produced many who professed to believe in Jesus Christ, but only half of those "new believers" also began to attend a disciple making church. Still, the total number of believers attending a disciple making church in this region tripled over the three years. Many new believers also attend disciple making groups, which is always our goal. In contrast, we have found that those who came to faith in Christ through an Outreach DBS group continue to participate in the DBS and in any larger group or church formed from clustering Outreach DBS groups.

Strategic Objective #4 Disciple Making Saturation

The initial disciple making small group leaders were the primary leaders of each church. They were apprenticed in model Follow Me groups and successfully recruited members to their groups. However, finding one or more apprentices within each group has proven more challenging. Also, new or lesser know group leaders have greater difficulty recruiting and retaining new group members. Still, there was a five-fold increase in disciple

makers and a four-fold increase in the number of church members attending disciple making groups.

Strategic Objective #5 Great Commission Training Expansion

We cooperated with the country leader, T-Net board, and training centers from other parts of our country to financially support a remote training center launch in Northwest Botswana. Furthermore, as we continue to multiply centers within our region, new students are exploring opportunities to expand to the neighboring areas for future training center multiplication.

Summary and Conclusion

The Great Commission has been the foundation for the missionary activities of many Christian denominations for two centuries in Botswana. But we affirm that the Great Commission was meant to be finished, not just something we work at. This notion is supported by the law of completion that asserts that "you start something.... complete it, no matter what. Do this several times, and you will develop a winning habit...the habit of completion" (Lara). Therefore, the thrust of this ministry project has been not merely to win 'converts' but to make disciples and finish the Great Commission in the Kweneng East District of Botswana and its surrounding villages, specifically Molepolole.

Project Zero for T-Net Internationals is anchored on five strategic objectives geared toward finishing the Great Commission. The attainment of all the five strategic objectives is a success. Over the three-year project report period, we have attained measurable success in all the strategic objectives but not without setbacks and obstacles. The achievements and findings are presented below.

Strategic Objective #1: Great Commission Training Saturation - Major Findings

For strategic objective #1: Great Commission training saturation, we found three key factors. First, offering degrees motivates many to participate and perform better because they

are graded. Second, we need lead trainers that are respected within the culture. They may be respected because of their leadership position, abilities, age, or experience. These recognized leaders can be assisted by those who are younger or less experienced. Lead trainers who work alone find it difficult to manage all the training center responsibilities. It is best to have a training team of two or three.

Finally, we found that denominations with centralized authority make it hard for pastors to join T-Net. Bishops may not allow time or freedom to pursue disciple making, or they may impose denominational programs that compete or do not allow time to do T-Net. Also, Bishops in some denominations move the senior pastor every 2 to 4 years, thus not allowing the time required to revitalize a local church. Also, the new pastor may not understand or affirm a disciple making philosophy of ministry.

Strategic Objective #2 Church Saturation - Major Findings

Regarding strategic objective #2: church saturation, we noted that senior pastors often prefer to grow their churches larger in attendance rather than release members to help plant new churches. Fortunately, having a network of branch churches under the mother church is a welcome concept. This approach provides freedom to plant new churches but retains the ongoing support and accountability of the mother church.

Second, Outreach DBS house churches reach new people that typically would never attend traditional churches or evangelistic events. These DBS groups multiply naturally within a family or socio-economic network, often sharing language, ethnicity, and culture. The DBS group only focuses on applying biblical truth to the lives of those who attend. It does not introduce non-essential elements of traditional church culture. Therefore, the gospel message is not confused with the particular culture of the sponsoring church.

Finally, strategically clustering Outreach DBS house churches to create a mid-sized group has resulted in several branch churches of 50-100. These new churches form around

language, ethnicity, or geographic proximity. The benefit of these churches is that everyone who initially attends the church worship and teaching has already been regularly engaged in a disciple making DBS small group.

Strategic Objective #3 Evangelism Saturation - Major Findings

For strategic objective #3: evangelism saturation, we observed that T-Net churches have been faithful in leading their church members through the Evangelism Training Course. Still, most members do not engage in personal evangelism. Of those won to Christ, most have been through a smaller number of individuals who are highly committed disciple makers or gifted evangelists. The exception to this pattern is with those members who complete the Evangelism Training Course and participate in a sequential disciple making group. These persons combine the training with their group's support and accountability, resulting in a higher level of evangelism outreach.

The evangelism efforts of church members produced many who professed to believe in Jesus Christ, but only half of those "new believers" also began to attend a disciple making church. We limit counting people who have professed Jesus as their savior to those attending our church. Therefore, the total number of converts listed is less than those who responded. The bad news is that people often respond to Jesus but fail to engage with our local churches. There are often barriers that keep new believers from becoming members. It may be a language barrier, an ethnic barrier, or geographic or socio-economic barriers. The good news is this: because of the growing network of T-Net revitalized churches, we have helped new believers find a T-Net trained local church near them that is a more accessible place for them to call their church home.

The uniqueness of the Outreach DBS house church is that often the entire group comes to faith in Jesus Christ at or near the same time. Therefore, they provide social support for their newfound faith compared to when an individual comes to Christ and is an outsider in

their own family or community, especially when the new believer comes from another religion.

Strategic Objective #4 Disciple Making Saturation - Major Findings

With strategic objective #4: disciple making saturation, we found that gaining the involvement of new believers and church members in sequential disciple making groups has been a challenge in the Molepolole-Kweneng region. Most church members only attend Sunday worship services, and presently only about half attend a disciple making group. Long work hours during the mid-week accompanied by long commutes have hindered many. But, those who have placed a value on disciple making have found a way to attend faithfully.

We find that church members are quicker to join if a prominent church leader leads the disciple making small group. Just as we have seen in recruiting pastors to training centers, the social standing of the group leader has a significant impact on initial recruiting. However, this perception is more easily overcome once a relationship is formed. Some prominent leaders have found that they can establish their apprenticed leaders by co-leading a new disciple making group for the first two months. Then, after the group has bonded, they hand over leading the group to their apprentice before no longer attending.

Strategic Objective #5 Great Commission Training Expansion - Major Findings

For strategic objective #5: Great Commission training expansion, many of those within our target area proposed launching T-Net Training Centers in nine other districts within Botswana and three neighboring countries. However, we redirected their energies to starting centers within the target area for several reasons. First, remote training center expansion must be coordinated at the country leader and board level, or various training center networks will unintentionally compete for pastors while promoting in a new area. Second, when a trainer or a training team must travel, they incur transportation and hospitality costs that often cannot be sustained without the help of others. Third, it is more

effective to do monthly coaching with those nearby. It usually allows face-to-face contact and access to visiting each student's church. Finally, when recruiting to launch training in a new remote region, the best, brightest and most respected pastors and leaders must be in the first training center. The country director and key national leaders must do this level of recruitment. Thus, we put our financial support behind an effort coordinated by the country director to launch a remote T-Net Training Center network in Northwest Botswana.

Conclusion

Limitations. The thrust of this ministry project has not been merely to win 'converts' but to make disciples and finish the Great Commission in the Molepolole-Kweneng East District of Botswana. We thank God for the progress that has been made toward this end. Still, the finding in this Ministry Project Summary Report may be most helpful to others working primarily in an urban context rather than rural. T-Net training in more remote and rural contexts will reveal different issues.

Recommendations. The three training centers that closed all had one common element. The senior pastor was never fully engaged in T-Net training or withdrew from T-Net. The successful revitalization of a church requires that we secure participation, not just permission of the senior pastor of a church.

Most of the success we experienced in the Molepolole-Kweneng region was due to the support of denominational leaders who endorsed and promoted T-Net involvement from the national level. The T-Net country leader and board secured national level endorsements that removed barriers for local pastors and church leaders.

Further study should focus on multiplication from the T-Net Tier 1 pastoral ministry program to a next generation that uses the simplified Christian Ministries curriculum. Attention should then be given to how well the Christian Ministry program continues to multiply.

APPENDIX A

Republic of Botswana: Demographic Data

Date Chart Complete (9/2021)

	Data Topics	Data	Year/Source
Population			
Ethnic Groups and Percentages (list the top 5 by percent of the population)			
#1	Tswana	Percent of population: 79	2012/ Wikipedia
#2	Kalanga	Percent of population: 11	2012
#3	Basarwa	Percent of population: 3	2012
#4	Other	Percent of population: 7	2012
#5	Non-African	Percent of population: 1	2012
Languages and Percentages (list the top 5 by percent of the population)			2016/ Wikipedia
#1	Setswana	Percent of population: 77.3	
#2	Sekalanga	Percent of population: 7.4	
#3	Shekgalagadi	Percent of population: 3.4	
#4	English	Percent of population: 2.8	
#5	Zezuru/ Shona	Percent of population: 2	
Religions and Percentages (list the top 4 by percent of the population)			2016/ Wikipedia
#1	Christian	Percent of population: 79.1	
#2	Badimo	Percent of population: 4.1	
#3	Other (Hindu, Bahai Faith, Islam, Rastafari)	Percent of population: 1.4	
#4	None	Percent of population: 15.2	
Other Religions/Percentage:		0.3	
Age of Population by Percentage of Total			
•	0-14 years	Percent of population: 30.54	2020wikipedia
•	15-24 years	Percent of population: 18.31	
•	25-54 years	Percent of population: 39.67	
•	55-64 years	Percent of population: 5.92	
•	65 years and over:	Percent of population: 5.56	
Urbanization: Percent of Total Population		70.9	2019/ Stats Bots
Literacy: Percent of population age 15 and over who can read and write		88.5	2015/Wikipedia
Literacy: Percentage literate population			
Inflation rate in the last 1-3 years		2.2	2019/ Stats Bots
GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita		2.4	2017/ World Factbook
<i>GDP: The value of all goods and services produced within a nation in a given year divided by the total population.</i>			
Internet users: total/percent of the population		47	2020/ Data Report

APPENDIX B

Training Center/Target Area Demographic Data
 Training Center/Target Area Location Described Below: Molepolole
 Date Chart Complete (9/2021)

	Data Topics	Data	Year / Source
	Population		
	Ethnic Groups and Percentages (list the top 5 by percent of the population)		
	Languages and Percentages (list the top 5 by percent of the population)		
#1	Setswana	%/of population: 94.74	2011/Stats Bots
#2	English	%/of population: 1.41	
#3	Zezuru/ Shona	%/of population: 0.96	
#4	Shekgalagadi	%/of population: 0.85	
#5	Sekalanga	%/of population: 0.39	
	Religions and Percentages (list the top 4 by percent of the population)		
#1	Christian	%/of population: 81.4	2011/ Stats Bots
#2	Badimo	%/of population: 13.9	
#3	Muslim	%/of population: 0.6	
#4	No religion	%/of population: 0.6	
	Other Religions/%:		
	Age of Population by % of Total		
•	0-14 years	%/of population: 35.33	2017/ stats Bots
•	15-24 years	%/of population: 19.77	
•	25-54 years	%/of population: 33.87	
•	55-64 years	%/of population: 4.99	
•	65 years and over:	%/of population: 7.2	
	Urbanization: %/of Total Population		
	Literacy: %/of the population age 15 and over who can read and write	85	2014/ Stats Bots
	Literacy: %/literate population		
	Inflation rate in the last 1-3 years	2.3	2019/ Stats Bots
	GDP-per capita	2.4	2017/ World Factbook

APPENDIX C

Finishing the Great Commission in the Molepolole-Kweneng Region

Complete (9/2021)

What will it take to finish the Great Commission in your targeted region?

1. Country Population – 2,154,863.
2. Regional Population – 73,102.
3. A total number of disciple making churches needed in my region – You will need two disciple making churches (not just any church) with 50 attenders or one disciple making church of 100 for every 1000 persons in your region. Divide your total regional population by 1000 to know the minimum number of disciple making churches of 100 attendees is needed. Multiply this number times two to learn how many disciple making churches of 50 attendees are needed.
 - a. Regional Population **73,102** divided by 1000 = **73.102** churches of 100
 - b. Multiply 73.102 churches of 100 by 2 = 146.204 churches of 50 attenders
4. A total number of neighborhoods – Remember, our strategy states that for planning purposes, you may assume that every 500-1000 people in the area is equal to one neighborhood. For this exercise, we will say that a neighborhood has 1000 people. Based on the population of your region or target area, calculate the number of neighborhoods in which you will need 100 believers attending one or more disciple making churches. (The answer below should be the same as 3a above.)

Regional Population 73,102 divided by 1000 = 73.102 neighborhoods
5. A total number of revitalized churches – You can usually assume that only one out of five existing Protestant churches will be willing to be trained by T-Net. The rest of the needed disciple making churches must be planted! To calculate the number of churches your region can expect to revitalize through T-Net training, do the following:
 - a. Take the total # of Protestant evangelical churches in your region and divide it by "5"
58
 - b. Total # of Protestant evangelical churches 58 divided by 5 = 11.6
6. A total number of church plants you will need in your region or targeted area – To calculate this, subtract the number of revitalized churches you will likely gain through T-Net Training Centers listed in number 5 above from the total number of disciples making churches of 100 listed in number 3a.
 - a. Total # of disciple making churches of 100 needed in region/target area (see 3a) 73
 - b. Subtract # of revitalized churches that will attend T-Net training (see 5b) 12
 - c. Total number of church plants you will need (subtract b from a): 61

Please note that church plants will likely be house churches or a network of house churches that will be much smaller than a church with an attendance of 100. We recommend you plan on planting churches of 50 persons. Therefore, to gain a more realistic idea of the total number of churches you will need to plant through outreach small groups double the number of church plants listed in letter 6c.

- Total church plants of 100 needed (6c): 61
- Multiplied by 2 = 122 (number of church plants of 50 persons needed)

APPENDIX D

Goals: Three-Year Projections

Trainer/Team: Daniel Okinia Kwenda

Country / Adopted Area: Kweneng/Molepolole

Starting Date at CM-1: 2018

Ending Date at CM-9: 2021

	Explanations	Present Level	1 Year Goals	2 Year Goals	3 Year Goals
Strategic Objective #1: Great Commission Training Saturation: Equip and empower willing local pastors to create a multiplying, disciple making, church planting, and revitalization movement in Molepolole-Kweneng.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revitalize every willing church in the Molepolole-Kweneng region. Action Plan: Identify every local church in your area and recruit them to participate in a T-Net Training Center process. Mobilize T-Net students to recruit and train others also. 58 current # of churches in Molepolole-Kweneng 					
	# of churches in training centers	8	20	20	30
	# of training centers	4	10	10	20
	# of active trainers	8	20	20	30
	# of pastors in training centers	25	85	85	130
Strategic Objective #2 Church Saturation: Fill Molepolole-Kweneng with disciple making Churches					
Plant new Disciple Making (DM) Churches until each Molepolole-Kweneng neighborhood of 1000 has churches with at least 100 believers. Current # of identifiable Kweneng villages (Mmanoko, Gamodubu, Letlhakeng, Metsimothabe, and Mmopane) of 1000 or fewer people in the adopted area: 73					
	# of new church plants (Outreach Discovery Bible Study)	25	100	100	200
Strategic Objective #3 Evangelism Saturation: Invite every person to receive Christ					
The current population in the adopted area: 73,102 Current # of believers in DM churches: 900					
	# of new converts added and attending DM churches / total	900	600 / 1500	800 / 2300	1600 / 3900
Strategic Objective #4 Disciple Making Saturation: Nurture every willing believer (new convert and church member) in an ongoing disciple making process					
	# of church leaders being apprenticed to lead DM small groups	55	130	200	300
	# leading DM groups	45	50	150	220
	# of church members attending DM groups	450	500	1500	2200
Strategic Objective #5 Great Commission Training Expansion: Take Project Zero to the Northwest side of Botswana					
	# of new "S" curves beyond our adopted area where we have launched T-Net centers in cooperation with the country leader and board	0	0	1	1

APPENDIX E

Results: A Three-Year Report

Trainer/Team: Daniel Okinia Kwenda

Country / Adopted Area: Molepolole

Starting Date at CM-1: 2018

Ending Date at CM-9: 2021

Explanations	Present Level	1 Year Goals	2 Year Goals	3 Year Goals
Strategic Objective #1: Great Commission Training Saturation: Equip and empower willing local pastors to create a multiplying, disciple making, church planting, and revitalization movement in Molepolole-Kweneng.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revitalize every willing church in your adopted area. Action Plan: Identify every local church in your area and recruit them to participate in a T-Net Training Center process. Mobilize T-Net students to recruit and train others also. 58 current # of churches in the adopted area				
#of churches in training centers	8	19	16	28
#of training centers	4	8	7	16
#of active trainers	12	18	18	28
#of pastors in training centers	25	80	65	115
Strategic Objective #2 Church Saturation: Fill every neighborhood with disciple making Churches				
Plant new disciple making churches until each neighborhood of 1000 has churches with at least 100 believers. Current # of identifiable neighborhoods or villages of 1000 or fewer people in the adopted area: 73				
# of new church plants (Outreach Discovery Bible Study)	25	88	88	155
Strategic Objective #3 Evangelism Saturation: Invite every person to receive Christ				
The current population in the adopted area: 73,102 Current # of believers in DM churches: 900				
# of new converts added and attending DM churches / total	900	500 / 1400	650 / 2050	950 / 3000
Strategic Objective #4 Disciple Making Saturation: Nurture every willing believer (new convert and church member) in an ongoing disciple making process				
# of church leaders being apprenticed to lead DM small groups	55	110	175	250
# leading DM groups	45	55	116	180
# of church members attending DM groups	450	530	1050	1680
Strategic Objective #5 Great Commission Training Expansion: Take Project Zero to another region or country beyond your adopted area				
# of new "S" curves beyond our adopted area where we have launched T-Net centers in cooperation with the country leader and board	0	0	1	1

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