



Consultation

Hosted with the

Council of Anglican Provinces of Africa

Nairobi

April 11 – 15th 2011

1. The Anglican Alliance Nairobi consultation – turning the vision into reality

A big debt of gratitude is owed to the Canon Grace Kaiso, General Secretary of the Council of Anglican Provinces of Africa for inviting the first regional consultation for the Anglican Alliance to be held in Nairobi, and agreeing to co-host it.

This was the first step in turning the carefully developed vision of the steering group of the Anglican Alliance into reality: agreeing priorities and programmes to bring together the work across development, relief and advocacy across the Anglican Communion.

The aim of the conference was to:

- Test out the unique data collection tool being developed linked to the website to map out the existing development, relief and advocacy work across the Anglican Communion.
- Under the Anglican Alliance's development pillar, agree the first strands of development work.
- Under the Anglican Alliance's relief pillar, agree the scope of the work, and how to take forward a global strategy.
- Under the Anglican Alliance's advocacy pillar, agree how we would work together across the Anglican Communion, and also agree the priorities for the global strategy.

In five days of hard work, expert presentations, careful reflection, much discussion, and a lot of fellowship and enjoyment we achieved our objectives. This report contains a summary of the proceedings. Copies of the presentations are available from the Anglican Alliance office, and will be posted on the website.

Now the challenge is to take forward the decisions to the next stage, and ensure that these decisions and strategies drive our mission to create a world free of poverty and injustice.

Sally Keeble, Director, Anglican Alliance

May 2011

2. Regional and agency presentations

- **Africa** – presentation by Canon Grace Kaiso and Emmanuel Olatunji, Council of Anglican Provinces in Africa (Presentation available)
- **South East Asia** – presentation by Elijah Fung, St Johns Cathedral, Hong Kong (Presentation available)
- **South America** – Fr Alejandro Manzoni, Promocion Humana, Uruguay (Presentation available)
- **Pacific** - George Kiriau, Secretary General of ACOM, Solomon Islands
- **AngliCORD** – Ven Alison Taylor (Presentation available)
- **Primate's World Relief and Development Fund** – Adele Finney (Presentation available)

3. Website presentation

A presentation was made on the new website home page and on-line data collection tool, followed by workshops to let delegates use and comment on refining the tool. Overall, the participants were positive about the website and its potential for publicising and communicating information about the development, relief and advocacy work of the Anglican Communion. A number of comments were made about the details of the operation of the website, and as of time of writing these have been fed back to the website designers and auctioned. The presentation and workshops were important in ensuring that the website and data collection tool are user-friendly and relevant to participants in the Alliance.

4. Workshop on Advocacy

This workshop for the participants from Africa was led by Jo Trevor from Oxfam. The group considered the advocacy priorities identified at the CAPA All Africa Bishops' Conference in Entebbe 2010. Through discussion of a scripture passage, they reflected on the nature of advocacy undertaken by the church on behalf of the vulnerable. The group discussed the local church's mandate, due to its grassroots presence, to help set an advocacy agenda in constructive engagement with regional and national church and other civil society leaders.

The workshop process also included the elements of developing an advocacy strategy, including: 'power mapping' (identifying who has influence), working with partners and allies, measuring success in advocacy work, setting a communication strategy, and developing an action plan. This process fed into the discussion on the Alliance's advocacy strategy later in the consultation.

5. Visit to United Nations

Participants from South America, the Caribbean, India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, the Solomon Islands and from the PWFRD and AngliCORD visited the UN Campus in Nairobi while the Africa participants had their advocacy workshop. The UN Campus in Nairobi is the only one in the global south, and this was an opportunity to learn about some of the UN agencies, and also provide participants to engage with them.

Briefings were provided from two agencies:

- i) Unicef provided a briefing on child health issues, mainly in Africa, but also giving an understanding of Unicef's priorities and modes of working globally.
- ii) UN Habitat which is the UN agency dealing with the urban environment provided briefings on slum upgrading and alternative energy sources for domestic use. UN Habitat's slum upgrading work is particularly important in South Asia and South America, and participants were able to find out how to follow up in their own countries.

Both Unicef and UN Habitat briefings made reference to Kibera, the densely packed, notorious slum in the middle of Nairobi. On the way back to the conference, the group made an

unscheduled detour and stop-off at Kibera to get a better understanding of the scale of the challenges there.

6. Economic empowerment workshop

Presentations by:

- Peter Warutere, World Bank, Nairobi Office – World Bank strategy for Africa in the context of the global economy (Presentation available)
- Moses Ochieng, Consultative Group to Assist the Poor - Current Trends in Micro-Finance (Presentation available)
- Peterson Kamau, Five Talents – Local models of micro-finance delivered through church-related structures for transformational development (Presentation available)

Plenary discussion with comments including:

- Economies in developing countries are growing, but household incomes are not growing.
- Finances for poor people – problem of high interest rates that apply for poor people. There is a need for savings products for poor people.
- Questions about how the World Bank engages with regional entities like CAPA and its relationship with national governments, NGOs and civil society. Issues raised about governance and accountability of World Bank and, given the corruption and bad governance in some governments with which it deals, what assessment is done of the benefit that World Bank funding brings to the people.
- Discussion of different models of micro-finance and where they are applied.

Responses from presenters:

- Explanation of what is costed when fixing interest rates: inflation e.g. 7 %; cost of doing business (administration) 10 – 15 %; loan loss and risk (defaulting) 5 – 10 %; profit margin 10%. So interest rates can easily go up to 35- 50 %.
- Most people don't need credit, they need a safe space to save. The most important aspect of a savings scheme is that it should be protected. It is important to integrate micro-finance into macro-financial systems to protect the poor from failure of schemes.
- Lengthy discussion of economic development and governance. Countries have to take charge of their own economic development. Those that have, like India and China, have been successful. External agencies can facilitate, but cannot solve the problems of economic empowerment. Economic growth is a necessary but not sufficient condition for improving the lives of people. Can have high growth and not have instruments of redistribution of wealth. Important to recognise the role that the social sector plays in redistribution – especially education. Good governance is important - but it is not for the World Bank to do this – it is down to the countries concerned, and their civil societies.
- World Bank has many thousands of spending schemes, but the main financial resources that are mobilised in countries are tax resources. For example, some African countries raise 95% of government budget through taxation, and only 5% through donors. The World Bank may

only be one of a number of funders. There needs to be a well-co-ordinated system of agencies and funders working together.

- The World Bank is owned by Governments, and is only allowed to lend to governments. But is engaging in serious dialogue with governments about partnering with NGOs. The Alliance can also learn from the World Bank faith dialogue, conducted over recent years.

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7. Economic empowerment discussion groups to bring forward and agree priority areas:

Economic empowerment has been identified as the first learning stream for the Alliance, identified by CAPA following the All Africa Bishops' Conference. Following the presentations, the conference divided into two discussion groups, followed by a report back and plenary session.

Alliance priorities for shared learning and action:

At national/regional levels:

- Civil society education, campaign and awareness of financial rights
- Church and community mobilisation processes - Resource identification and mapping – and good management of local resources
- Information and access to markets

At Global level:

- Alliance needs to develop an economic empowerment advocacy tool, and to develop south to south learning and co-operation.
- Advocacy/partnerships for advocacy to encourage international development agencies to work with churches.
- Access to finance – ie. Anglican Development Bank
- Partnership and collaboration between nations
- Governance is the big challenge locally and globally. Need for more transparency and accountability, including participatory budgeting and policy making locally and globally.

Barriers and challenges to economic empowerment

Local:

- Tackling culture of 'victim' mentality
- Lack of theological reflection and foundation
- Lack of peace
- Lack of education

Global:

- Tax evasion
- Inequitable distribution of wealth
- Trade imbalance policy

8. Selection of second development priority:

Presentation of second development priority proposed by CAPA. (Presentation available)

Proposed and agreed: a) Peace building and Reconciliation and b) Good Governance

How:

- Education and training
- Engaging local communities in understanding of rights and responsibilities
- Civil rights education
- Preaching the message of peace and justice
- Platforms to engage government

Strategies:

- Advocacy through partners
- Addressing issues from local and global perspective
- Training and capacity building
- Platforms for dialogue

Implications:

- Greater public awareness
- Motivation for governance
- Church can foster closer working relations within regions and globally.

9. Field Visit to Mount Kenya East to see Church and Community Mobilisation Process

Plenary Session with Feedback from Field Visit

- There was much appreciation for the visit: it was inspiring. The group were impressed by model of integrated rural micro-development. Through this, people were inspired by what the future holds for Africa. Saw activities of economic growth, en route as well as in Mount Kenya East.
- Positive comments about the practical way in which the community used the Bible, as a tool for shared learning that had transformative effect in terms of the community development, and also created harmony within the community.
- There was much discussion about the role of priests and the church in the community. Issue about the training of priests to engage in this work and their role in the community - need for priests to connect with the social needs of the community. In some places the priest dominates, doing too much preaching without any space for people to engage. Previously the work of parish priests has been separated from that of professional church development workers. It was suggested that the priest needs to be a community leader and share the work of social development. In the past the priest was the most educated person in the community. That may not be the case now, and the church has been relegated to the periphery of some communities. Mount Kenya East showed how the church can return to the centre of community life, as 'salt and light'. It was suggested that the Alliance should be promoting the role of the priest in holistic mission, integrating spiritual and practical care, following Jesus' example. Part of the strategy should be to train priests and lay people within the parish to be a team.
- Involvement of women is important – as seen in Mt Kenya. The process impacts on the life of the women within the church and they were also empowered. There is also a need to

involve young people – which was an issue at Mt Kenya – to make sure the process is inter-generational.

- There was some discussion about the process of liberation theology in other parts of the world. The example in Mt Kenya East showed a capacity for reflection in practice: the fact that the church had worked with the people to identify needs and resources, and had developed a commonly held vision of transformation which was translated into practical action. The context of liberation theology in Latin America is now in the past. It was proposed that we need to create a new theology that reflects our current experience in our daily life. With political change in Latin America, the oppression people face nowadays is inequality, HIV, poverty and hunger. This is what the church is now tackling through its holistic ministry.
- It was noted that people in Mount Kenya found everything they needed within themselves and their community. “There is a theology of hope within the community.”
- Access to finance is important, including local banking systems, when this is practical.
- Church and community mobilisation process, seen in Mount Kenya East, shows how Bible study and prayer brings the vision and motivation for community development. Cannot separate practical social work from the ministry. If this approach is to be extended, there need to be sufficient facilitators, and an envisioning process with the leadership.

10. Workshops on Advocacy priorities for 2011 and 2012

The participants worked in two groups, and in plenary agreed the following:

Priorities for advocacy in 2011:

- *Access to finance and freedom from debt* – including advocating at national level for micro-finance and credit unions, and community development banks.
- *Food* - in at least 4 areas:
 - o Accessibility of food – including prices and inflation
 - o Security of food - including at local/family granaries, nutrition for children under 5.
 - o Quality of food
 - o Dealing with food surpluses.
- *Other related issues:*
 - o Dealing with rural to urban migration – slowing down the pace
 - o Reforming international financial institutions.
 - o Trade regulation – dismantling protectionist trade agreements.
 - o Financing for development – especially access to drinking water, primary health care,

Priorities for advocacy in 2012:

- *Climate change* – with moves to get this on the agenda at the G20 meeting Mexico.
- We should use the experience of Anglican communities such as the Solomon Islands, where people are already suffering due to the impact of climate change.

Modes of working:

- At global level target UN, and host country for G20. Also target G20 countries where Church is present.

- At regional level target EU, SADC and other regional entities.
- At national level MPs, national governments, Primates, Anglicans in position of influence nationally.
- At national and global level work with UN Agencies eg Unicef, WHO, UN Habitat.
- Locally and nationally need to work with civil society and other faith groups, including farmers, consumer groups, national round table conference.
- Dialogue with and engage those in need
- Work through schools, women groups etc.
- “Exposure” visits for church and political leaders

The Anglican Communion provides a structure to raise the experience at grassroots through the voices of Anglican leadership at regional and global levels. It will be important to have consistency between global and local voices – the Alliance can develop a strategy for this.

11. Session on Emergency Relief – Presentations, group discussions and plenary session

- Presentations on Haiti – (Presentation available) the challenge was not a lack of experience or lack of preparedness, but an under-estimation of the scale of the disaster.
- Presentation on Kenya (Presentation available)
- Presentation on Pakistan. (Presentation available) Distribution by church was made irrespective of religious affiliation. Provided Eid gifts for Muslim families displaced by floods.

Group Discussion and Plenary Conclusions

It was agreed that this is a complex area that will require further work and discussion before the Alliance’s Relief Strategy is finalised. The issues will be discussed again at the next regional consultation in Latin America. The section below summarises the feedback from discussions:

Should the Alliance address all major and minor emergencies?

It was agreed that the Anglican Alliance should respond to all emergencies in all countries, regardless of whether they were high or low income, and whether the emergency was caused by a natural disaster or by conflict. The response should be determined by the intensity of the loss, the scale of the impact, the assessment of need and the views of the local church. Where a government has declared a disaster as a national emergency, then that should be the trigger for the Anglican Alliance to respond.

How should the Alliance respond to an emergency?

The Alliance would respond to emergencies by proactively co-ordinating a cross-Communion response, including sharing information, connecting and networking with Anglican entities and other NGOs and coalitions, such as the ACT Alliance. An example is the tele-conference following the earthquake and Tsunami in Japan. The emphasis was on building the capacity of the local church to respond. The importance of lesson learning was stressed, eg rebuilding techniques post disasters. These lessons can be shared across through the Alliance participants.

The Alliance website can also highlight smaller emergencies which do not appear in international media. There should be a space on the website for exchange of prayers and requests for support for communities affected by disasters. It was agreed that people should be directed to make donations

via existing appeals run by Anglican agencies. The Alliance itself will not be a funding mechanism. The group stressed the importance of advocacy during disasters.

There was support for sending skilled people to help in response to emergencies. One proposal was to send a small team to work with the local church in their response, including sending experts to assist the local church in conducting a needs assessment and developing an action plan and budget for its response. One recommendation was that the Alliance should build networks with professionals and capacity builders, such as medical doctors, counsellors, construction workers trained in disaster management and construction. It was noted that the church has a very large infrastructure of people with capacity and skills in health, education and community development, including providing these services in disaster prone areas.

There was support for focussing on particular groups: refugees and internally displaced people, people disabled or ill as a result of emergencies, women in post conflict society.

What can the Alliance do to promote disaster preparedness?

This area was strongly emphasised. We should train congregations in awareness of disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and skills for disaster management, including liaison with other churches and NGOs. (Note the model developed on Barbados.)

When should the Alliance switch away from relief in a specific emergency?

The Alliance can help in providing reports on changes in the context. As the churches move out of relief work, there should be an increased focus on strengthening disaster preparedness. Given that churches are embedded in communities, their work will continue after the emergency phase into the process of recovery, rehabilitation and long-term development. This will include the rebuilding of destroyed infrastructure.

How should the Alliance respond to emergencies caused by conflict and political violence?

The discussion focussed on building the capacity of the local church. It is important to map the processes and resources already used by churches. It was recognised that in conflict areas NGOs cannot enter, or may have to withdraw, whereas the church is already there. There was support for strengthening the role of provincial peace and justice departments, and working with local churches to understand and deal with the root causes of conflict, as well as responding to immediate need. Note that there is already a commitment to have peace and reconciliation as a development strand, developing the work that the church is already doing to work for the rights and protection of victims of conflict and dictatorship, and with internally displaced people. There was support for developing an “early warning system” for community conflict, including for example of election-related violence. The churches can work regionally, and globally, in support of peace processes. The Alliance can help identify structures for these advocacy interventions.

How can the Alliance coordinate with International Community?

We need a clear statement of ethos. We do not do exclusive or conditional relief. Churches can promote the real needs of beneficiaries; as local faith communities, they are uniquely placed to identify those in need.

There was a lot of discussion about relationship with other church and other agencies. Some felt that Anglican agencies and churches should be encouraged to join Act Alliance and play an active role in

it. There was also support for the Anglican Alliance ensuring that church entities could work with the international humanitarian community, establishing linkages at national, regional and global levels. The Alliance can work with international agencies to identify their apprehensions to work with churches and can help to overcome such barriers to partnership.

There was an important discussion about the impact on minority churches of activities of external agencies, including church agencies. These sometimes undermined position of the local church, and on some occasions exacerbated already difficult situation. Need for careful consultation.

Case studies are needed on how the international community, including the UN and big agencies, have worked with the church in the past to respond to disasters. This will provide an opportunity for a south to south learning exercise.

The Alliance website can include toolkits on disaster preparedness, risk reduction and disaster management, including examples of contextualised materials for local congregations. Where available, these may a direct link to the materials of other organisations.

12. Presentation of work programme

The conference received and agreed a presentation on the Alliance work programme developed from the conference – a summary is below (full presentation is available):

A. Next Consultations:

- **South America** - October 3 – 7 2011 in Sao Paolo, Brazil, focussing on climate change and emergency relief and consulting on other topics.
- **Pacific** - Considering later October 2011, consulting on topics.
- **South and South East Asia** - Considering 2nd week November 2011, consulting on topics including peace and reconciliation, migrants and refugees, food security, disasters and emergencies.

B. Website – main pages up at the end of May - with sample mapping.

C. Development Pillar

Strands under this pillar to be:

- ***Economic empowerment*** – looking at savings, micro-loans, community banks, existing financial services and scaling up– south to south learning exercise to be started in July. Researching and developing a possible roadmap for an Anglican Bank. Civic rights/financial literacy information campaign to be launched at a consultation later in year - targeting household financial decision makers. Access to markets - Develop policy paper. Church and Community mobilisation and empowerment process.
- ***Peace and reconciliation*** - Develop policy paper and outcomes for one of autumn conferences. Event in UK summer 2012 with Coventry Cathedral – 50th anniversary of reconciliation centre. Focus on position of women in post-conflict society, especially dealing with gender-based violence.

- **Governance** - Select key countries to study extent and impact of poor governance, and evolve strategy for engagement. A good practice guide will focus on how to improve governance through empowerment of local communities to exercise their rights.

D. Advocacy pillar

- Global strategy for 2011 to focus on: Access to finance, Food security, Financing for provision of services, in particular water and sanitation , Governance – participatory budgeting
- 2012 Campaign - Focus on climate change, programme to be developed in conjunction with South and Central America and Caribbean and Pacific region to take forward at consultation in Sao Paolo in October 2011.

E. Relief pillar

- Short term. Build strategic relations with international humanitarian and faith-based partners. Develop proposal for south-south learning looking at effectiveness of international response and church contribution in selected emergencies, including conflict – to develop early warning system for conflict. Take forward policy and procedures in line with consultation input: NB ethos statement needed. Develop Alliance Relief strategy further at Latin America regional consultation.
- Medium/longer term. Identify expertise and support capacity-building of church in emergency response – use of church facilities for shelter, counselling, health support for people disabled in emergencies. Develop contextually relevant toolkits for preparedness and response.

F. Theological resources

- This area will identify existing and develop new resources for strengthening holistic mission. This will take forward the lessons from the field visit (on Church and Community Mobilisation), where community Bible studies were the source of inspiration for local transformation. The Archbishop of Canterbury will be requested to provide a theological reflection on the subject of mission and development. The participants will also collect prayers and worship songs for the Alliance.

Annex 1:

List of Participants

ANGLICAN ALLIANCE CONSULTATION: NAIROBI 11-15 APRIL 2011 PARTICIPANT LIST		
<u>PACIFIC</u>	Ven Allison Taylor AngliCORD (Alliance Steering Group)	George Kiriau Secretary General of ACOM Solomon Islands
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>	Alejandro Manzoni (Alliance Steering Group) Director, Promocion Humana, Diocese of Uruguay	Cole Frantz, Diocese of Haiti
	Christina Takatsu Winnischofer Province of Brazil	
<u>SOUTH ASIA</u>	Bishop Humphrey Peters Diocese of Peshawar	Khagendra Das Project Coordinator, Diocese Of Durgapur, India
<u>SOUTH EAST ASIA</u>	Elijah Fung St John's Cathedral, Hong Kong	
<u>UK</u>	Sally Keeble, Director, Anglican Alliance	John Kafwanka, Director of Mission, Anglican Communion
	Rachel Carnegie, Archbishop of Canterbury's International Development Secretary	
<u>CANADA PRIMATES WORLD RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT FUND</u>	Adele Finney (Alliance Steering Group)	
<u>ALLIANCE STEERING GROUP FROM AFRICA</u>	Noel Bewarang Centre For Gospel Health and Development, Diocese of Jos (Nigeria)	Baliesima Albert Coordinator of the Health and HIV Programmes, Anglican Church of Congo
	Grace Mazala Zambia Province of Central Africa	Delene Mark Hope Africa, Development Department of the Province of Southern Africa
	Eliud Njeru Department of Social Services Province of Kenya	

<u>AFRICA PARTICIPANTS</u>		
	Canon Grace Kaiso General Secretary CAPA	Emmanuel Olutunji HIV and Health Coordinator CAPA
<u>ANGLICAN CHURCH OF BURUNDI</u>	Revd Pédaçuli Birakegana	
<u>THE CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF THE INDIAN OCEAN</u>	Revd. Samitiana Johnson	
<u>THE CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA</u>	The Rt Rev William Muchombo	
<u>THE CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF UGANDA</u>	Rev. Uzziah Kiriaghe	
<u>PROVINCE DE L'ÉGLISE ANGLICANE DU CONGO</u>	The Rt. Revd. Molanga Botola Jean	
<u>ANGLICAN CHURCH OF SOUTHERN AFRICA</u>	Revd Allan Kannemeyer	
<u>THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE SUDAN</u>	John Lumori	
<u>THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF KENYA</u>	The Rev Canon Rosemary Mbogo	
<u>THE CHURCH OF NIGERIA (ANGLICAN COMMUNION)</u>	The Ven Michael Adebayo Farohunbi	
<u>THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF TANZANIA</u>	Dr Dickson Chilongani	
<u>L'ÉGLISE EPISCOPAL AU RWANDA</u>	Revd. Emmanuel Karegyesa	
<u>THE CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA</u>	Rev. Fr. Anthony M. Eiwuley	