



ANGLICAN ALLIANCE



**Conflict is the  
single biggest  
obstacle to  
achieving the  
millennium  
development  
goals**

# SHALOM

- Not just absence of conflict but a **genuine sense of security** among people  
(unity, fulfilment, wellbeing)
- Must deal with **origins** as well as **symptoms**
- Must be **inclusive**
- More often within states than between them
- **Prevention** better than cure

## **Why the church is a good mediator:**

- Provides a **local response to local problems**
- Has **moral capital to negotiate and develop trust**
- Provides a **safe space to share and listen**
- It provides a **functioning institutional framework** and works at all levels of society
- Work is **sustainable**, because the church has open-ended commitment to local people

## **Roles that Anglican peacebuilders can play:**

- Observation and witness
- Conciliation and mediation
- Education and information
- Advocacy and empowerment

# ANGLICAN PEACEBUILDERS



## THE STAGES OF CONFLICT AND POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS

Stage of conflict	Processes	Programmes	Anglican examples
Pre-conflict	Violence prevention	Observation and witness → Conflict assessment; fact-finding/truth-telling; monitoring of conflict activity; building peace area	
	Conflict early warning		
Latent conflict	Rapid/early response	Dialogue and advocacy → Interfaith/communal dialogue; joint statements; off-record meetings; individual envoys; civil disobedience	SUDAN: Catholic Archbishop Paolino Lukudu Loro and Anglican Archbishop Daniel Deng Bul release joint statement on Abyei (2011).
Overt conflict	Peace-making	Negotiation and mediation → (leaders/key players) Track II diplomatic work; grand conciliatory gestures, national/international declarations and agreements.	UGANDA: Bishop Nelson Onono-Onweng meets in person with Joseph Kony, leader of the LRA, at his hideout in the forest (2006).
		Encounters → (grassroots) Problem analysis/solving workshops; consensus, trust and confidence building initiatives (e.g. consultations)	KOREA: Anglican peace trip over the DMZ into the Geumgangsan special tourism region of North Korea. Presentation of gifts and Eucharist (2007).
	Peace-keeping	Internationalisation of the conflict – UN and/or regional organisations move in with military and civilian personnel to separate the parties – but faith work continues alongside.	
Post-conflict	Transitional justice	Retributive → (punitive, legalistic) (Inter)national judicial mechanisms (e.g. war crimes tribunals and prosecutions); reparations; dismissals	DRC: Anglican Church of Congo advocates for and practically supports the expansion of laws that punish perpetrators of sexual violence (IAWN)
		Restorative → (corrective) Truth commissions; unofficial (civil society) truth projects; community arbitration; sentencing circles	SOUTH AFRICA: Archbishop Desmond Tutu chaired the National Truth and Reconciliation Commission after the apartheid period (1994).
	Disarmament, demilitarisation and reintegration (DDR)	Weapons surrendering; reinsertion packages (cash, income generation, accommodation, education)	DRC: <i>The Kimbilio Project</i> run reintegration and rehabilitation programmes aimed at children.
	Healing	Grief and trauma counselling/listening – individual and group sessions (facilitators - lay people/clergy)	SUDAN: <i>Reconcile International</i> works to overcome trauma with storytelling.
	Reconstruction	Shared service/development projects; institution building (e.g. court reform & ombudsmen's offices)	SOLOMON ISLANDS: Justice, Reconciliation and Peacebuilding Commission's resettlement work.
	Remembering	Religious ritual → Confession of sin, worship, prayer; memorialisation; traditional ceremonies; meditation.	SOUTH AFRICA: <i>Institute for Healing of Memories</i> is committed to remembering apartheid as part of the post-conflict healing process.
	Reconciliation (restoration of relationships)	Re-encounters → Narrative and storytelling, cross-role playing.	
	Forgiveness	Christian reflection/teaching (bible studies)	SOLOMON ISLANDS: Plans to roll out peace education in church secondary schools.
	Future imaging	Prompting conversations envisioning a shared future through conferences, consultations and debates; future modelling workshops; media outlets etc.	IRELAND: Church of Ireland's <i>Hard Gospel Project</i> hosts a 'Sharing the Future?' youth debate with Ian Paisley Junior and Caitriona Ruane (2007).

Anglican Alliance's work towards modelling an Anglican conflict early warning system

Anglican Alliance's Peace Practitioner's Retreat, 2012. Conducting narrative and storytelling training.

HOW CAN WE BUILD A  
**WIDER**  
**DEEPER**  
**AND STRONGER**  
PEACEBUILDING ARCHITECTURE  
THROUGHOUT THE ANGLICAN  
COMMUNION?

# THE STORY SO FAR...



- Advocacy in the UK Parliament on Burundi and Sudan
- Anglican Peace Practitioners' Retreat (July 2012)
- Work towards an Anglican model of conflict early warning and prevention.



# WOMEN AND CONFLICT



# YOUTH AND CONFLICT

STUDENTS AGAINST VIOLENCE

How can churches raise young people's voices to ensure that they are heard during conflict?



# TOWARDS A MODEL OF CONFLICT EARLY WARNING AND PREVENTION

- Mandate: Nairobi consultation
- How do we take this forward?



**CEWARN**  
Conflict Early Warning  
and Response Mechanism

**RESOLVE**



平和  
PEACE