

Welcome

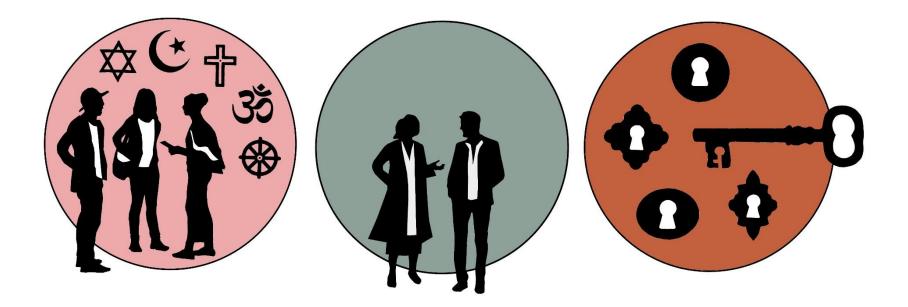


Our vision is for the Kingdom of God to be manifested on earth.

Imagine a world free from poverty and oppressive structures, in which people can influence their own situations and where God's creation is managed responsibly for future generations. That is what we and our member organisations work for.



Working with change in a religious world



Chatham house rules

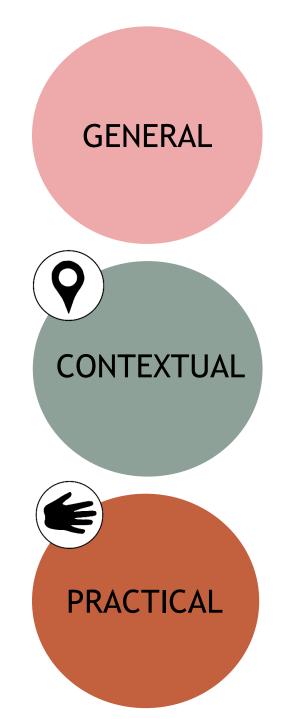
....anyone who comes to the meeting is free to use information from the discussion, but is not allowed to reveal who made any comment.....

Introduction to the tool

"The purpose is increased religious literacy

What do we mean by religious literacy?

S levels of religious literacy

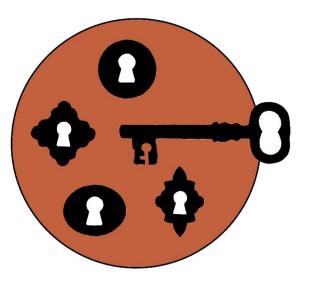


RELIGIOUS IDEAS AND ACTORS



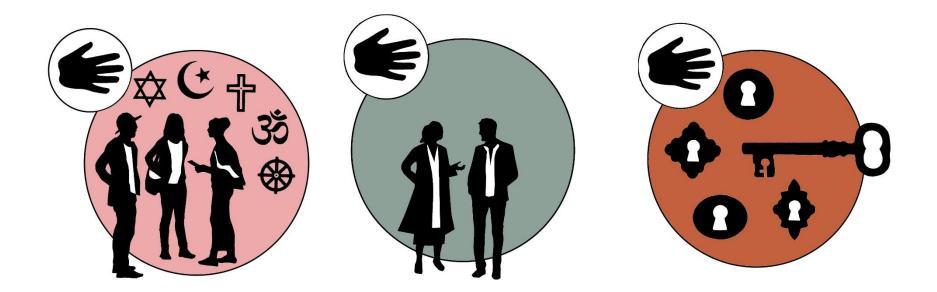


FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR BELIEF (FORB)



OURSELVES





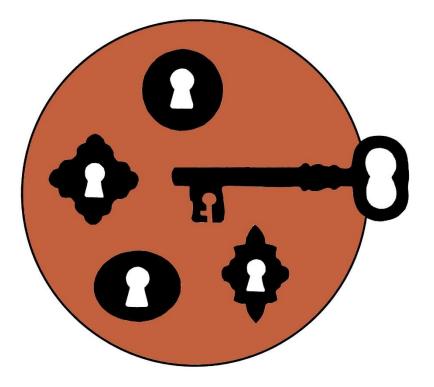
How can we act in this context?

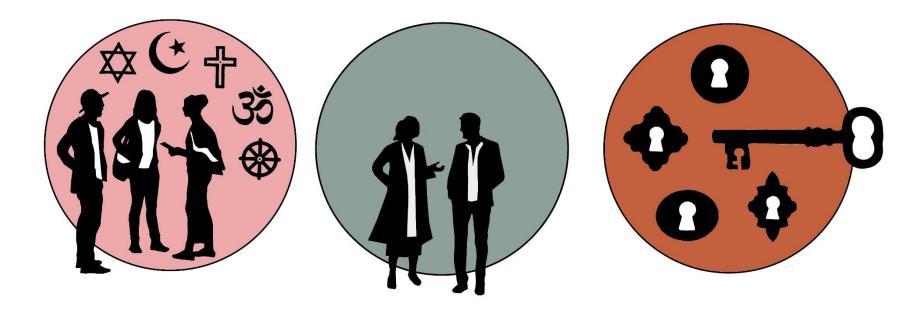
The world is religious





We need freedom to talk about religion and values...





What religious actors and ideas are at work in our context?

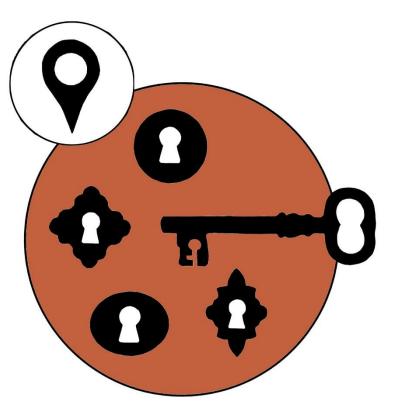


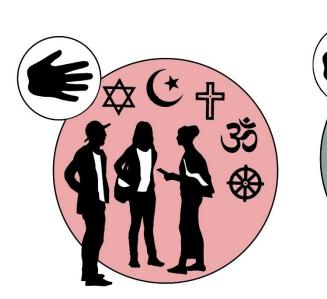
How do religious actors, in this context, see us?



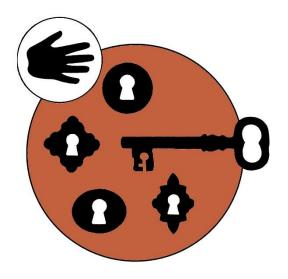
How well do we understand these religious actors?

Do we have freedom in this context?



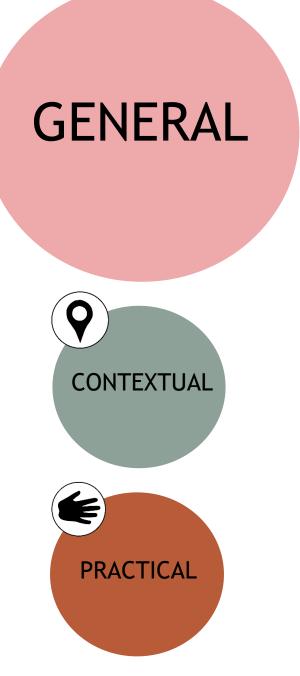






Part 1

S levels of religious literacy



What did we learn about development, 20 years ago at university?

- TRADITIONAL
- RELIGIOUS
- RURAL
- SUBSISTANCE

- DEVELOPED
- URBAN
- EDUCATION
- SPECIALIZED
- KNOWLEDGE





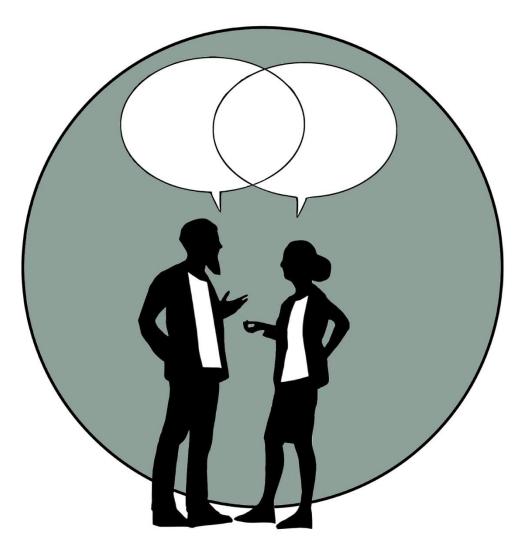
The power of stories

Exercise:

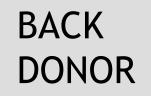


Love Forgiveness Friendship Happiness Betrayal

Grand narratives



Language of development



DONOR

IMPLEMEN-TATION

Language of faith



Secularism?

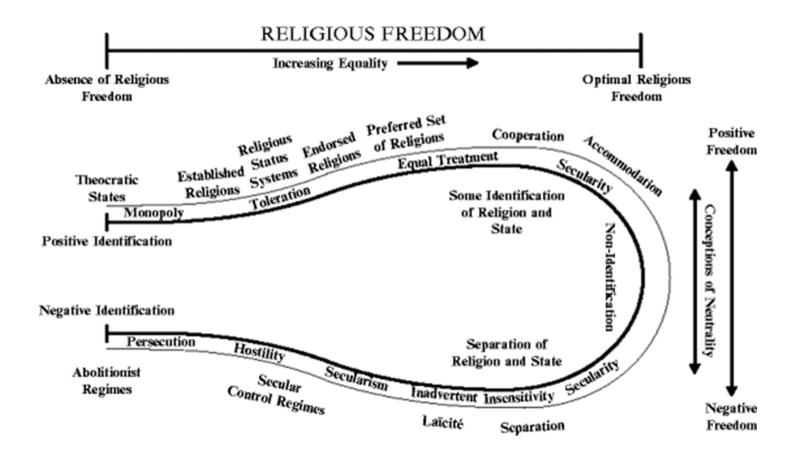
Religion?

Exercise:

What is religion?

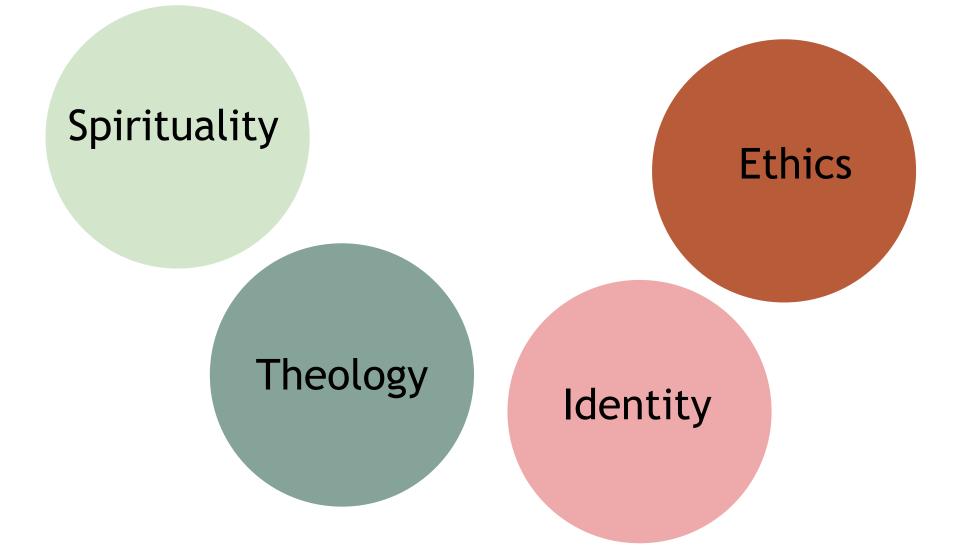
What is secularism?

In what situations and in relation to what kinds of questions do you relate to religious actors or ideas during an every day work week?



"An organised collection of beliefs, cultural systems, and world views that relate humanity to an order of existence. Many religions have narratives, symbols, and sacred histories that are intended to explain the meaning of life and/or explain the origin of life or the universe. From their beliefs about the cosmos and human nature, people derive morality ethics, religious laws or a preferred lifestyle (Wikipedia)

What is religion?





 A difference between confessional theology and the study of religion

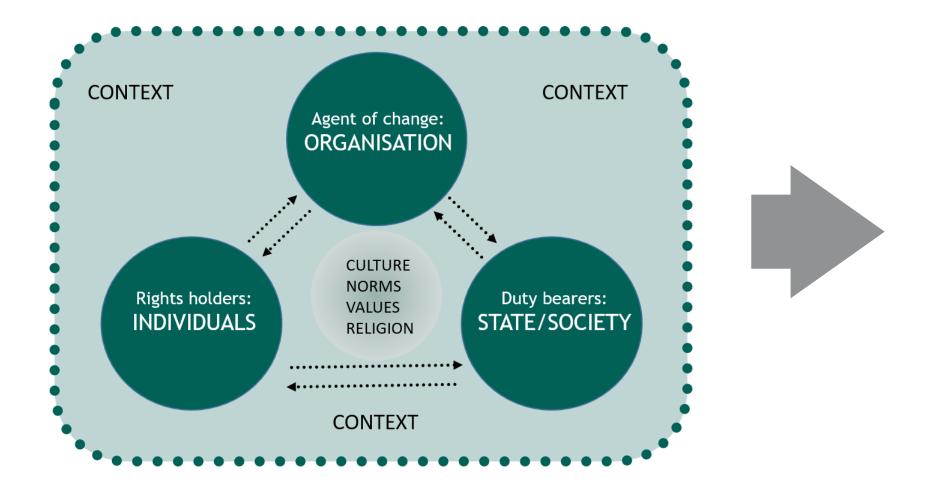
2. Religions are internally diverse

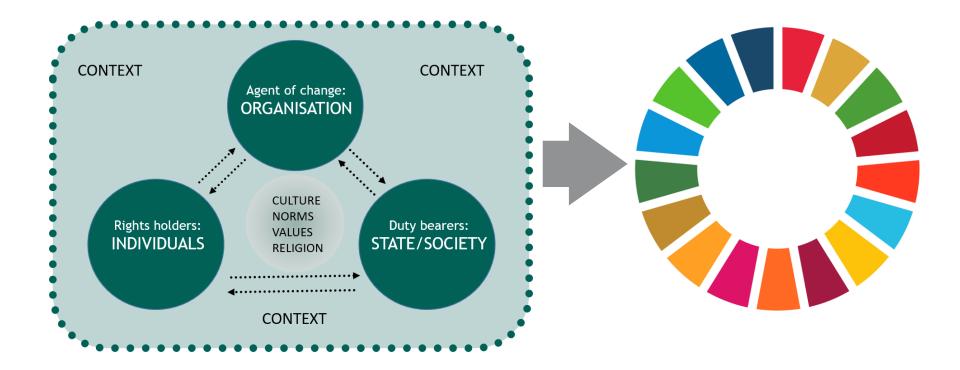
3. Religions evolve and change

4. Religious influences are embedded in cultures

 A difference between confessional theology and the study of religion

- 2. Religions are internally diverse
- 3. Religions evolve and change
- 4. Religious influences are embedded in cultures

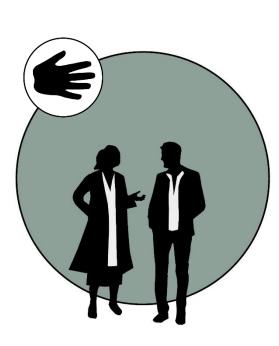


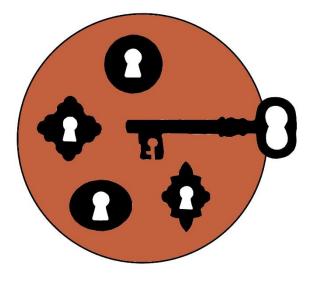


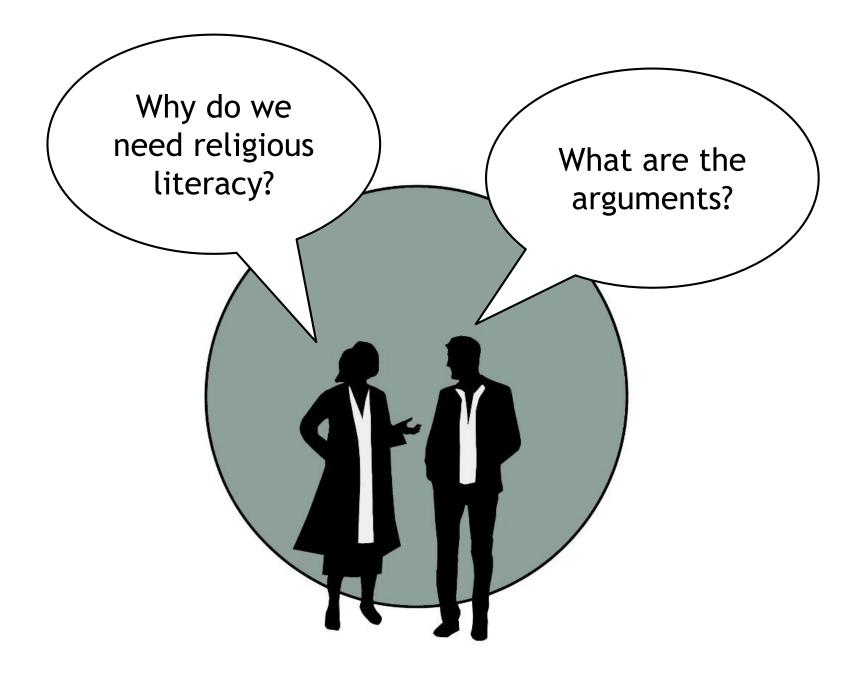
SMC:s view of religious literacy

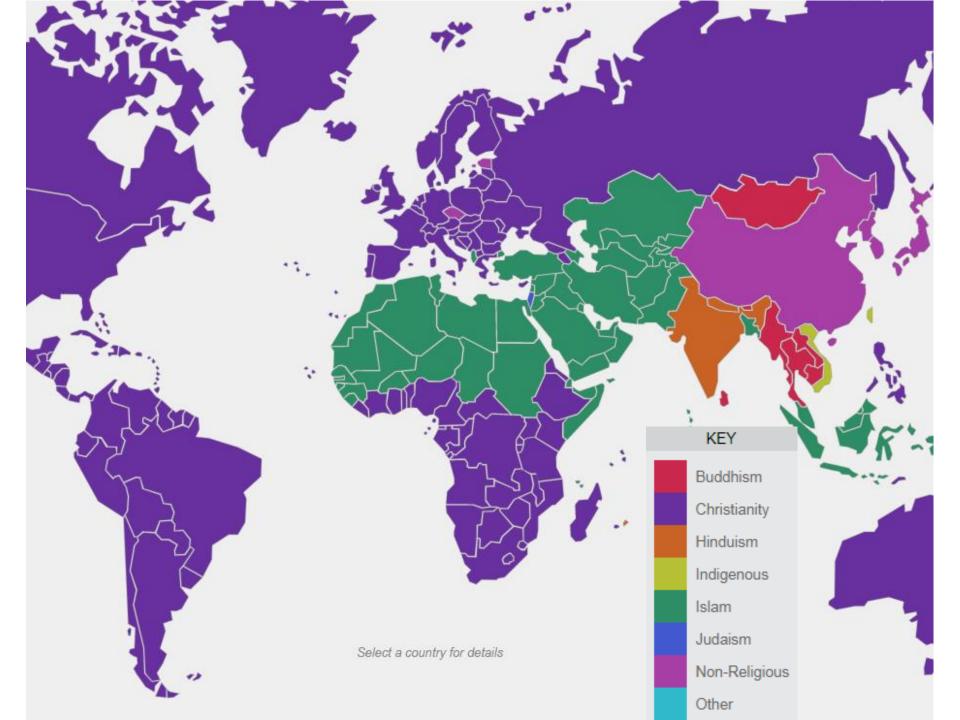


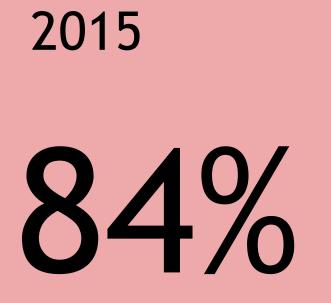


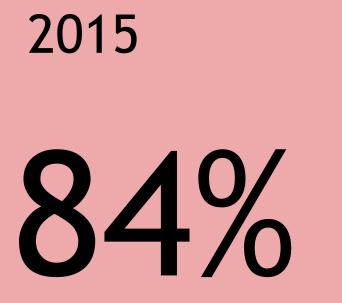






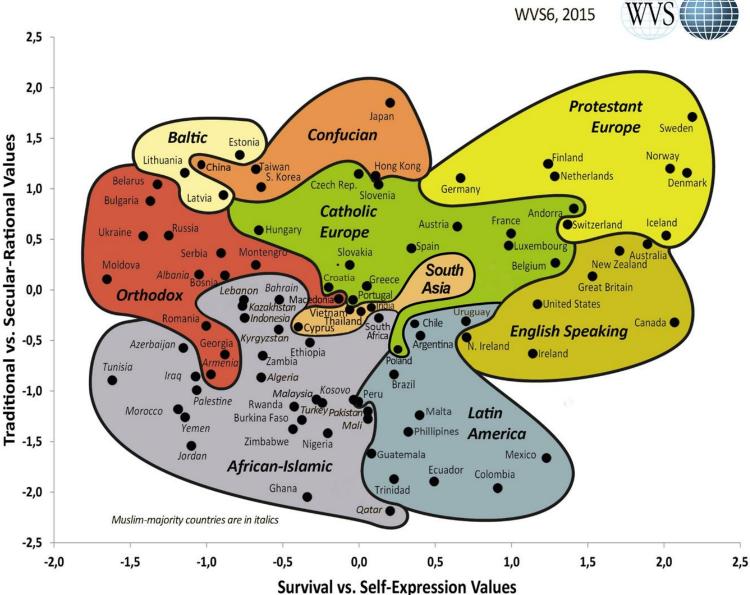








Values matter



The world is complex...

...and religion and identity are complex



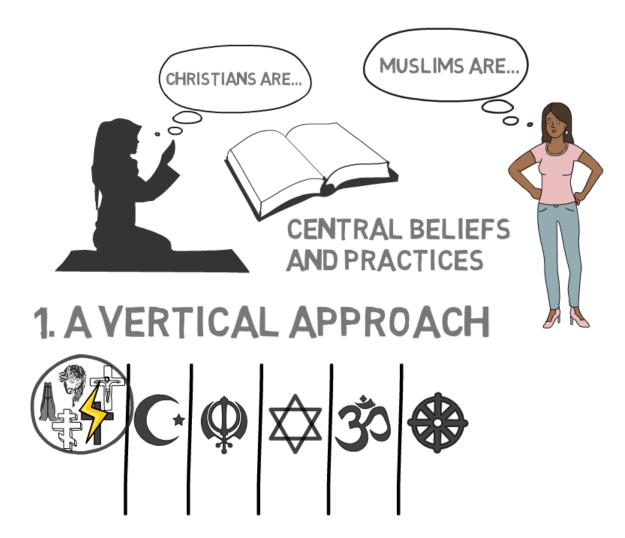


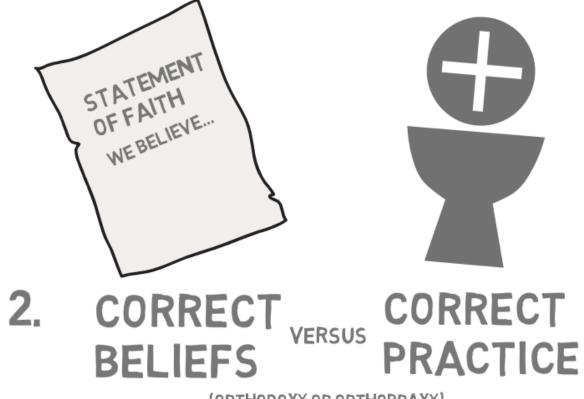
To look at religion from an outside perspective?



https://youtu.be/AwAirRUjEHQ





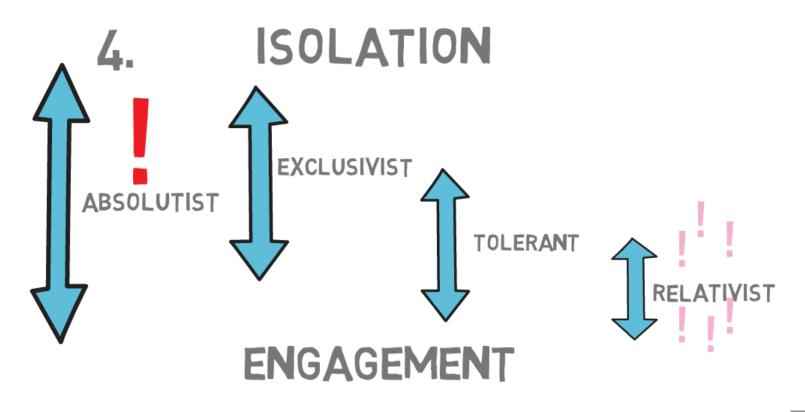


(ORTHODOXY OR ORTHOPRAXY)

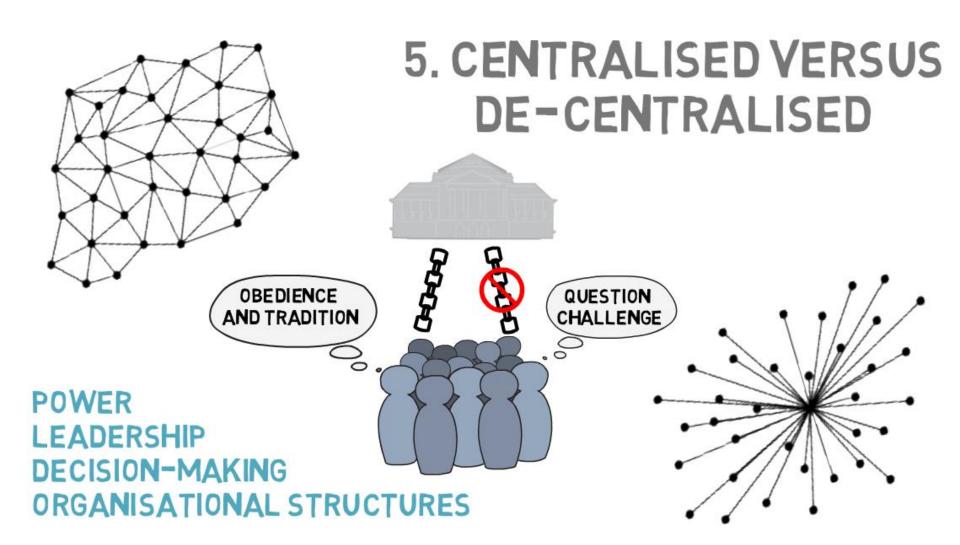


3. INNER EXPERIENCE VERSUS OUTWARD BEHAVIOUR

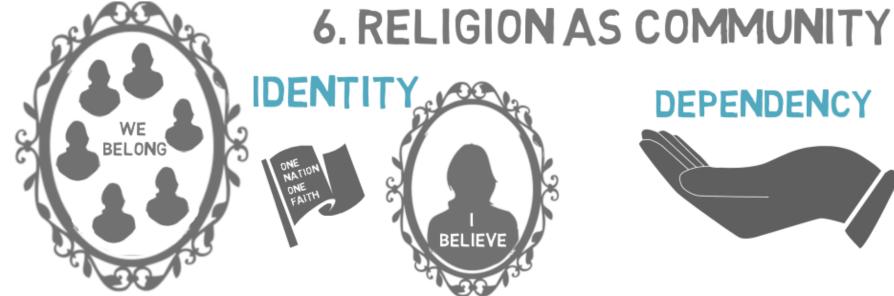


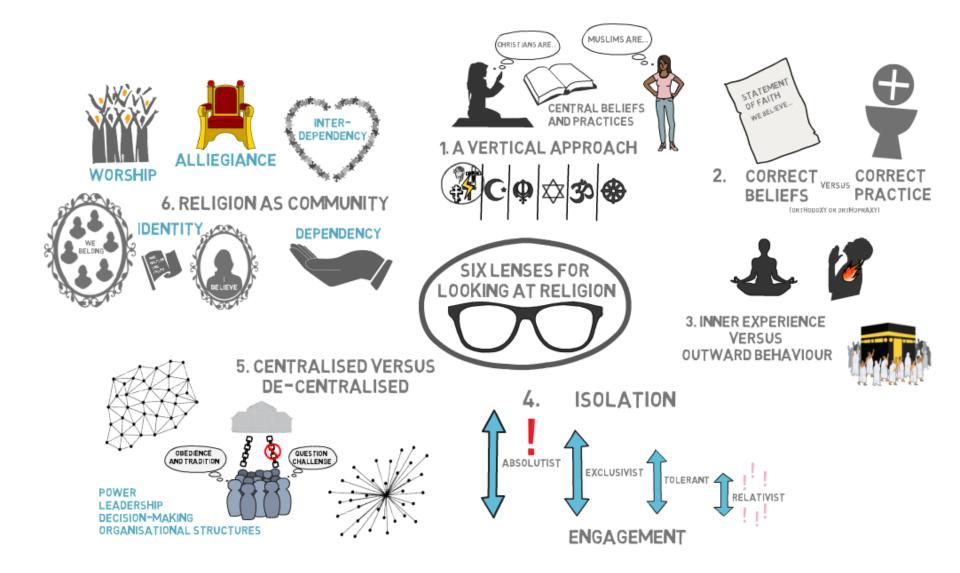




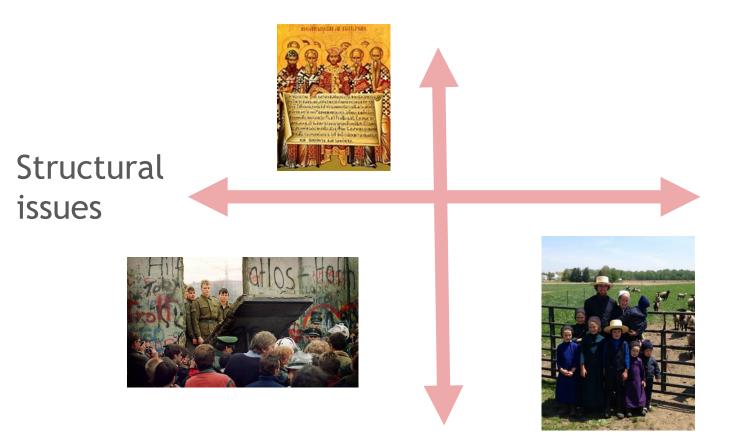








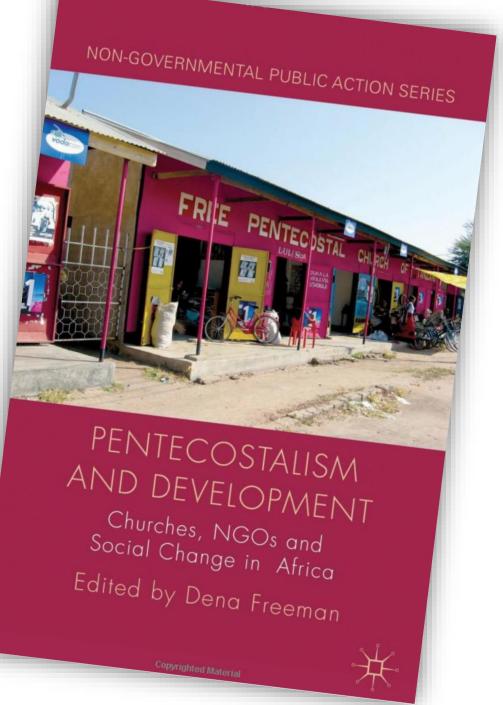
Change from top to bottom



Individual issues

Change from bottom to top

Religion motivates...



Faith based actors have...

Religion and gender

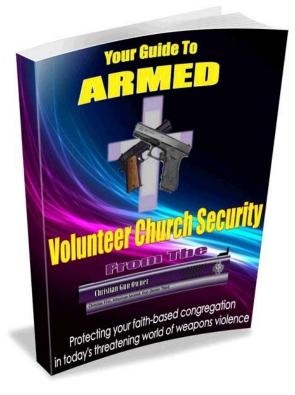
Who have access to power trough religious organisations?

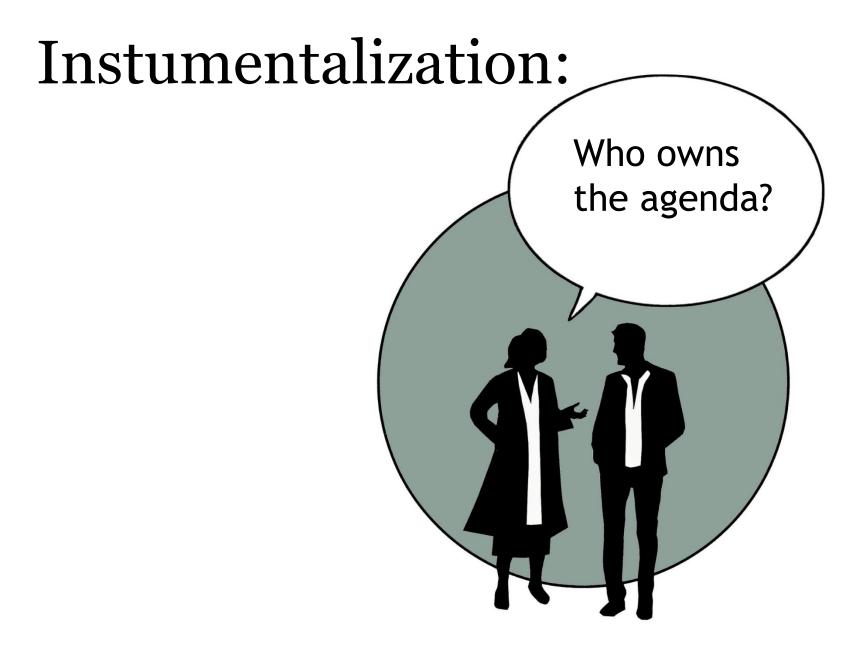
Who are the followers and believers?

Does religion have a positive or negative impact on gender equality?

For better, for worse....







Secular or Faith-Based?

Sider and Unruh's FBO typology

- 1. Faith-permeated organisations
- 2. Faith-centred organisations
- 3. Faith-background organisations
- 4. Faith-secular partnerships
- 5. Secular organisations

IDEA model

Declared identity:

WE SAY

Experienced identity:

WE FEEL

Attributed identity:

THEY SAY

IDEA model

Who are we in reality?

Declared identity: WE SAY Experienced identity:

WE FEEL

Who do we say we are? How do we want to be perceived? Attributed identity:

THEY SAY

Who are we in the eyes of others?





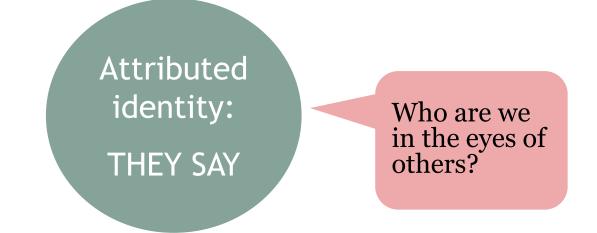
Declared:

- What do we express in our formal documents and our communication outward?
- What typology would we use to describe us based on our formal documents and communication outwards?

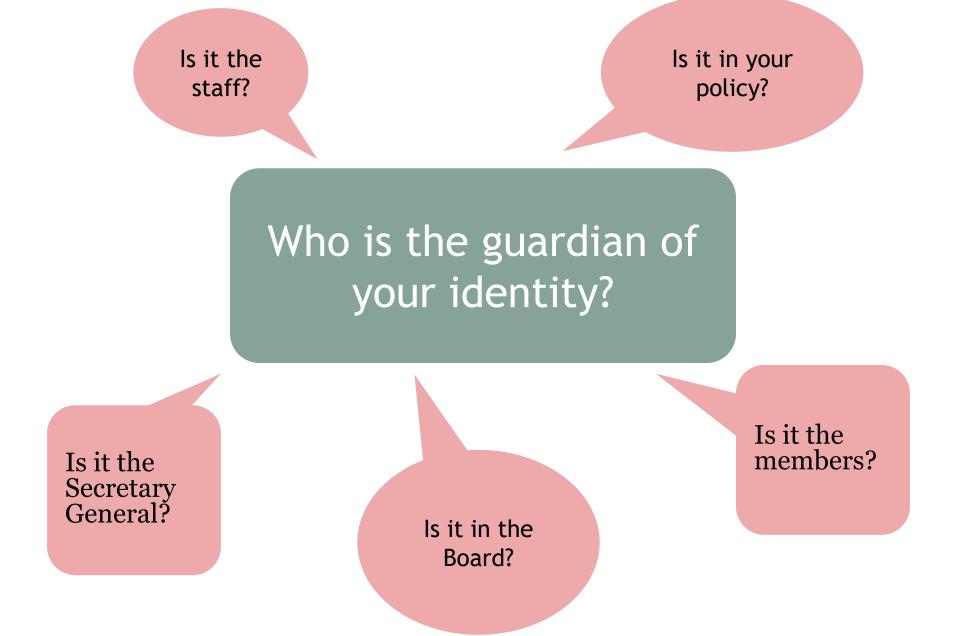
Experienced:

- How do we experience ourselves?
- What typology would you use to describe the organisation?

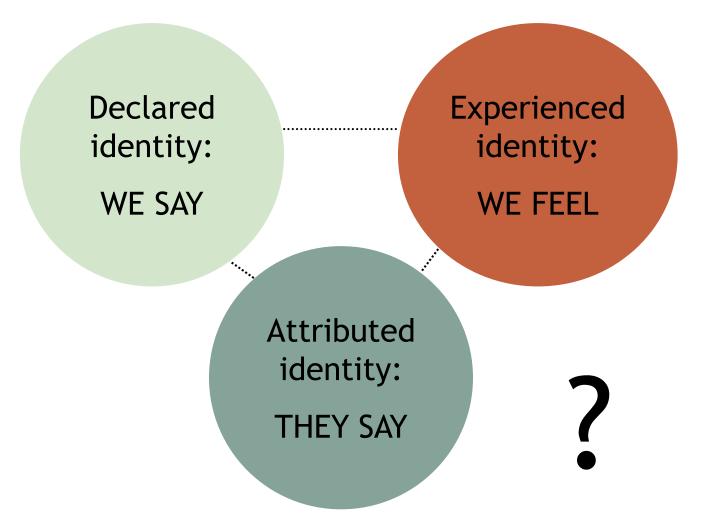
Discuss in organisation groups:



- How do others perceive us? How have they described our organisation? Do they perceive us as religious?
- Which FBO type would they assign to us?



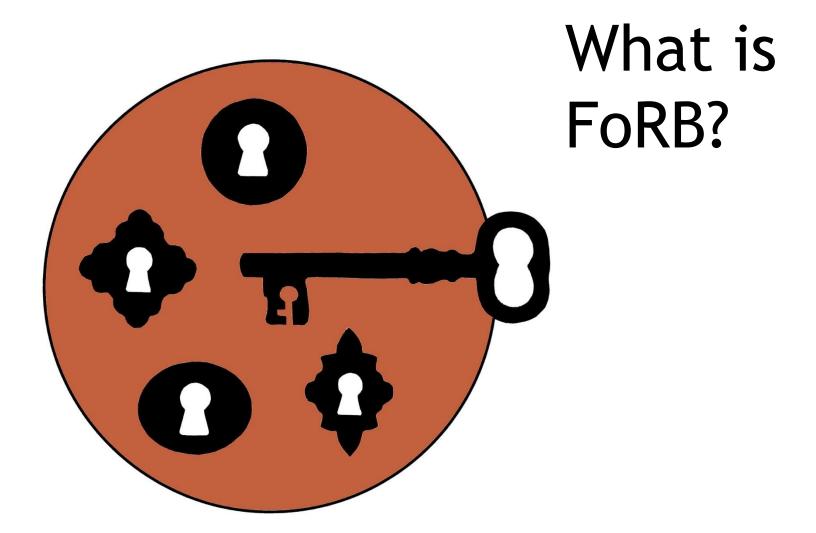
Putting it together



Discuss: Multi faith staff

- Describe the situation in your own organisation!
- How do you make use of this asset?
- What is the relation between multi faith staff and organisational values.





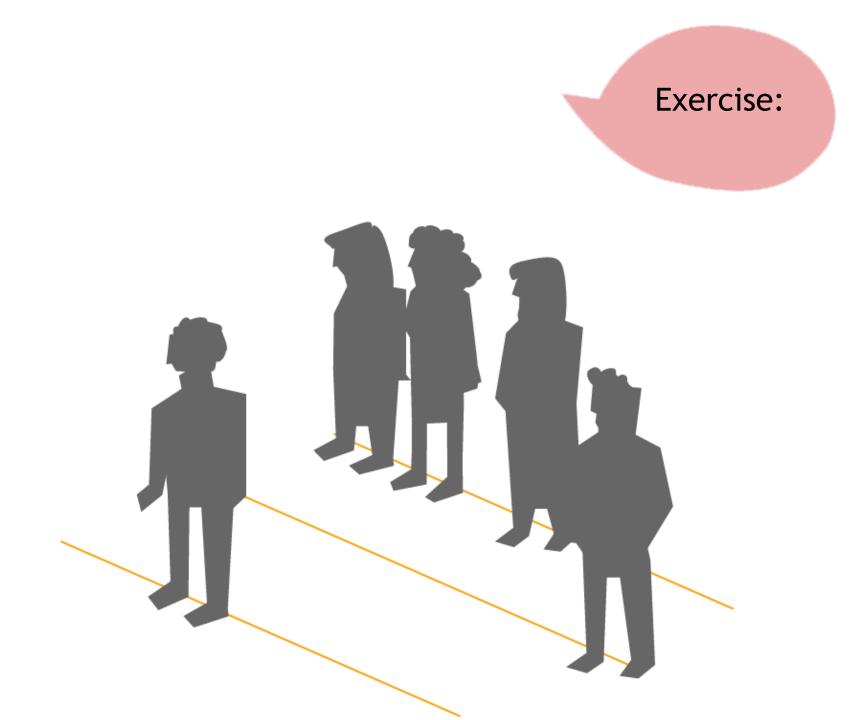


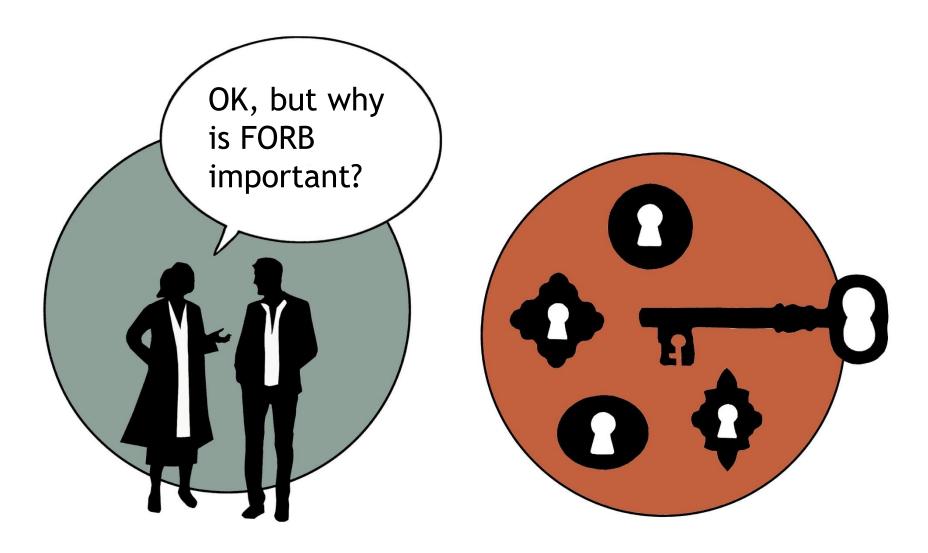
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fy6z14GjO-4

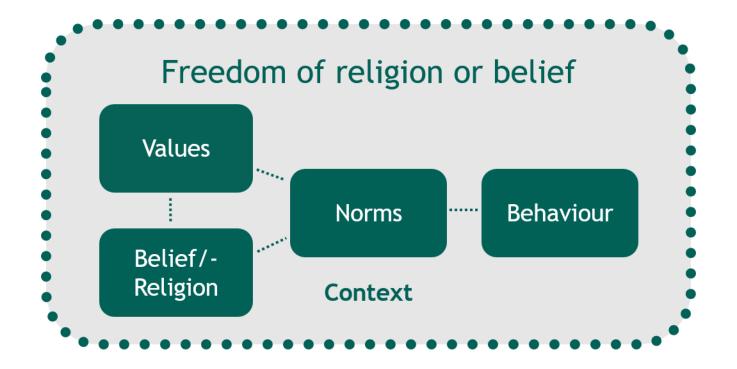
What does freedom of religion or belief involve?











Religious actors, FORB and social change Religious actors are not always what they seem to be...

- 1. In line with power/majority
- 2. In open opposition to the rulers
- 3. Development or Human rights on surface- religious under the radar
- 4. Religious on the surface- HR under the radar

Religious actors and social change

- 1. In line with power/majority
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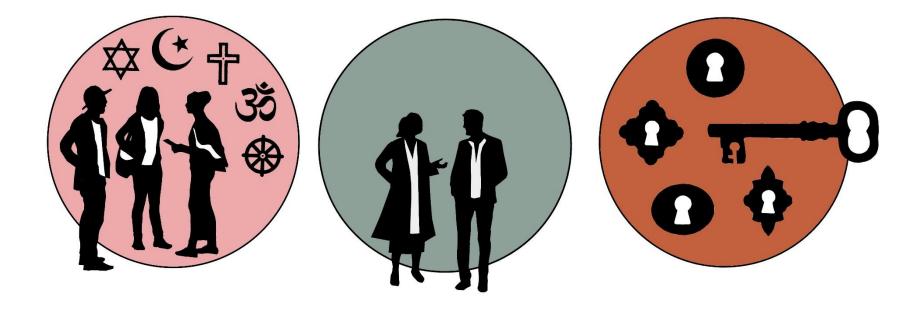
Religious actors and social change

- 1. In line with power/majority
- 2. In open opposition to the rulers
- 3. Development or Human rights on surface- religious under the radar
- 4. Religious on the surface-HR under the radar

Discuss in table groups:

- Can we freely talk about norms and religion in our project areas?
- What legal frameworks exist to protect FORB in the country?
- Is there culture of freedom in relation to religion and belief in the country?
- Give both positive and negative examples if possible

Summary General religious literacy



Part 2

S levels of religious literacy



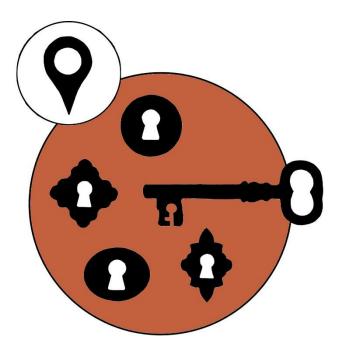
How have you already answered these questions:

1. What religious actors and ideas are at work in our context?



2. How well do we understand these religious actors?

3. Does the context allow us to ask questions about religion and belief?



Religious actors:



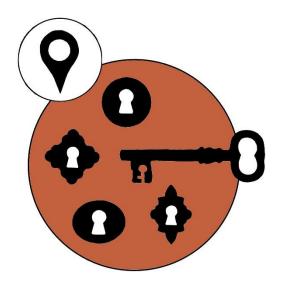
- Identify religious actors
- Build a general picture of who they are
- Start to understand what drives them
- Consider how they relate to our project goals

Our awareness and understanding:



- Understand how well we understand religious actors in our context
- Identify areas we need to understand further
- Consider how religious actors in this context perceive us

FoRB context:

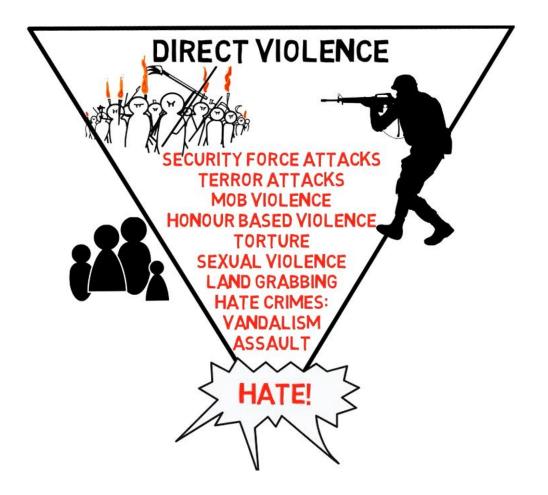


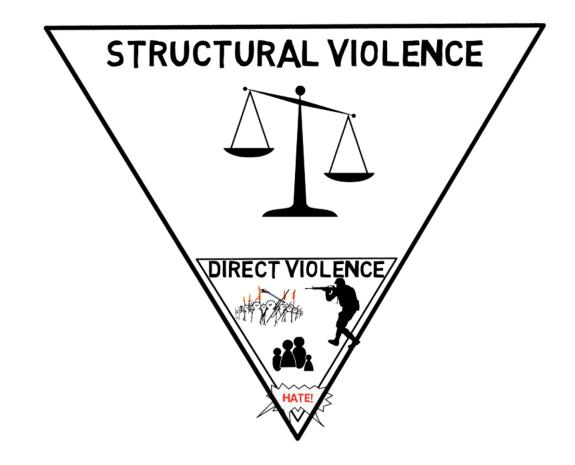
- Understand the FoRB context of our work
- Understand to what extent can we freely talk about religion and values
- Consider how this might enable/limit our work



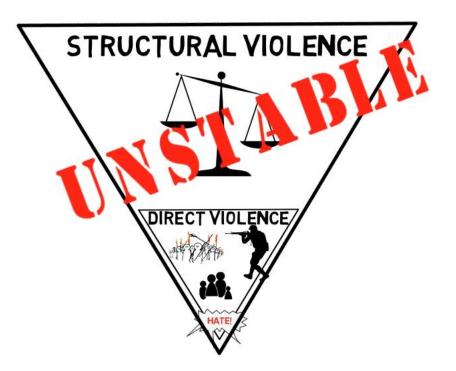
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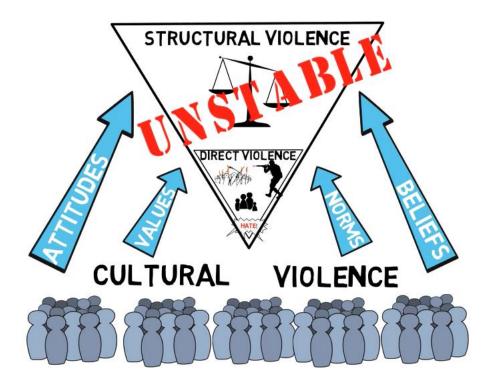
Galtung's Violence Triangle

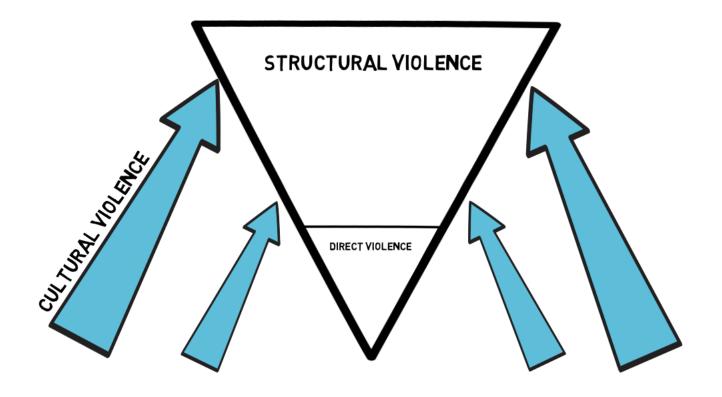








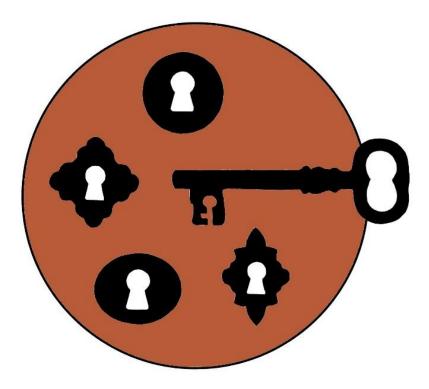




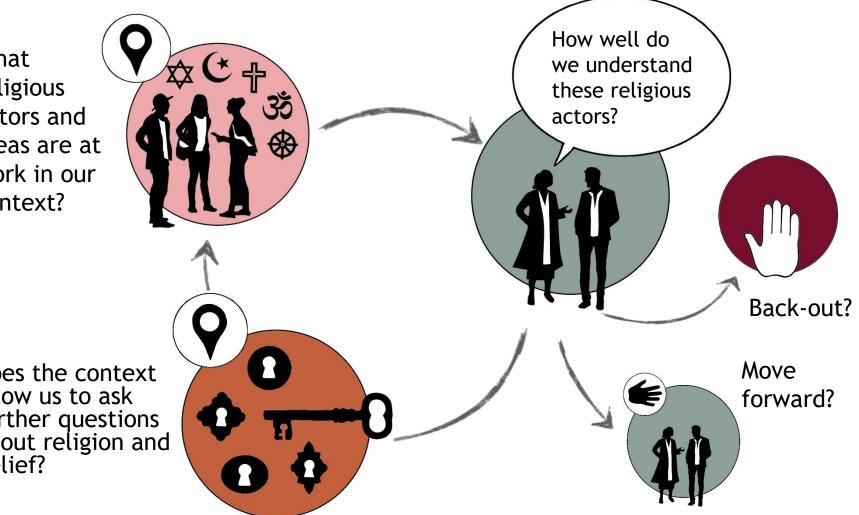


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US and THEM



An iterative process:

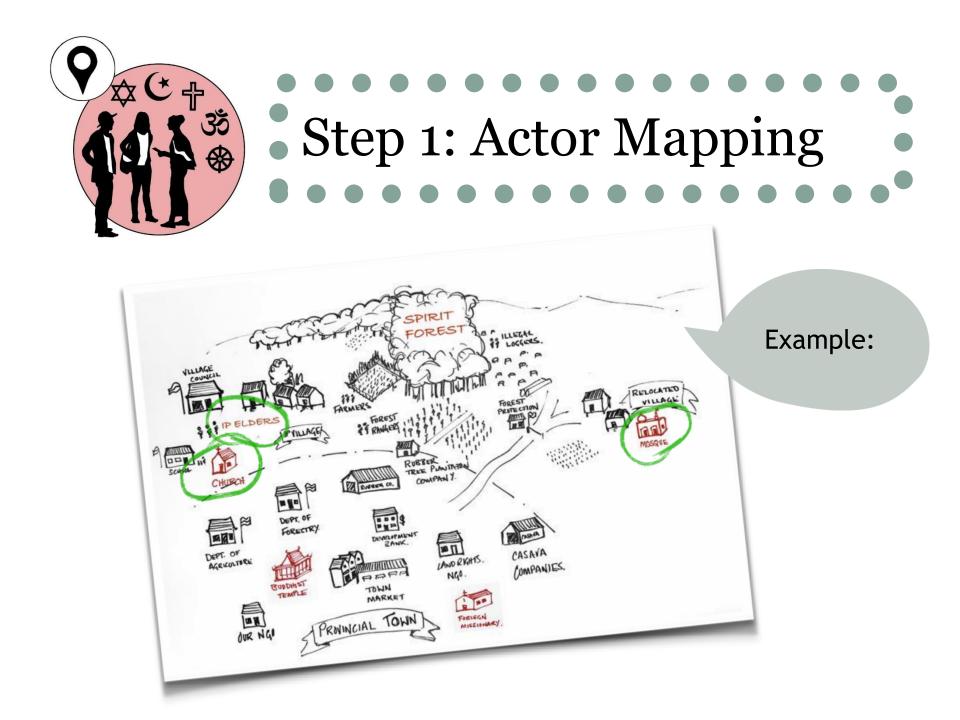


What religious actors and ideas are at work in our context?

Does the context allow us to ask further questions about religion and belief?



- 1. Identify actors in project/program area that relate to the issue in focus (i.e. the local system).
- 2. Identify any religious actors in this context.
- 3. Choose 3-4 religious actors that are the most meaningful to focus on (e.g. due to their influence or your relationship with them). Note that you might decide to change these later after further analysis.





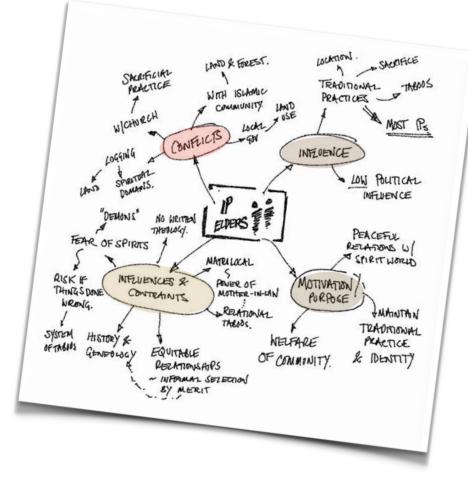
Step 2: Actor analysis

For each chosen religious actor think about:

- 1. How does this religious actor relate to other actors in the context? Where do they have influence? Are there any conflicts with other actors?
- 2. Who are the religious leaders?
- 3. Is what they want clear? (change, status quo, political power, wealth?)
- 4. What is it that influences and constrains this actor? Consider:
 - Theology
 - Norms
 - Religious artefacts and practices
 - Internal power relations and hierarchy



Step 2: Actor analysis



Example:

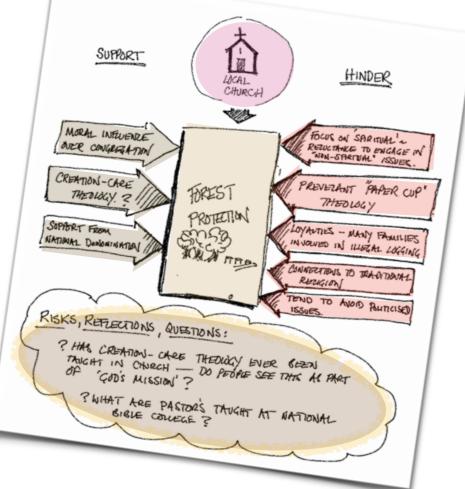


Step 3: Force field analysis

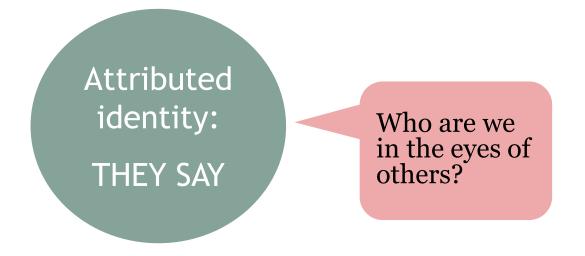
- In relation to the project/program goal how does each actor present opportunities or hindrances?
- Are there other issues that we need to consider?
- What areas do we need to understand more deeply?



Step 3: Force field analysis



Example:



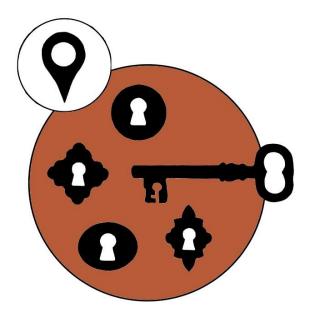
- Based on our knowledge of the local actors we want to work with, what do we know about their view of us? How do they perceive us as religious?
- Which FBO type would they assign to us?

For each religious actor

	We know nothing!	We know a little	We have a good awareness	How can we increase our understanding? What possibilities are there?
About the religion in general				
Organisation				
Theology				
Practice				
About the Actor				
Organisation and power structures				
Theology and religious language				
Religious practice				
Influence on culture and society				
About the actors relationships				
Influence on target groups				
Networks / Relationships				
Conflicts with other actors				
their perspective of us				









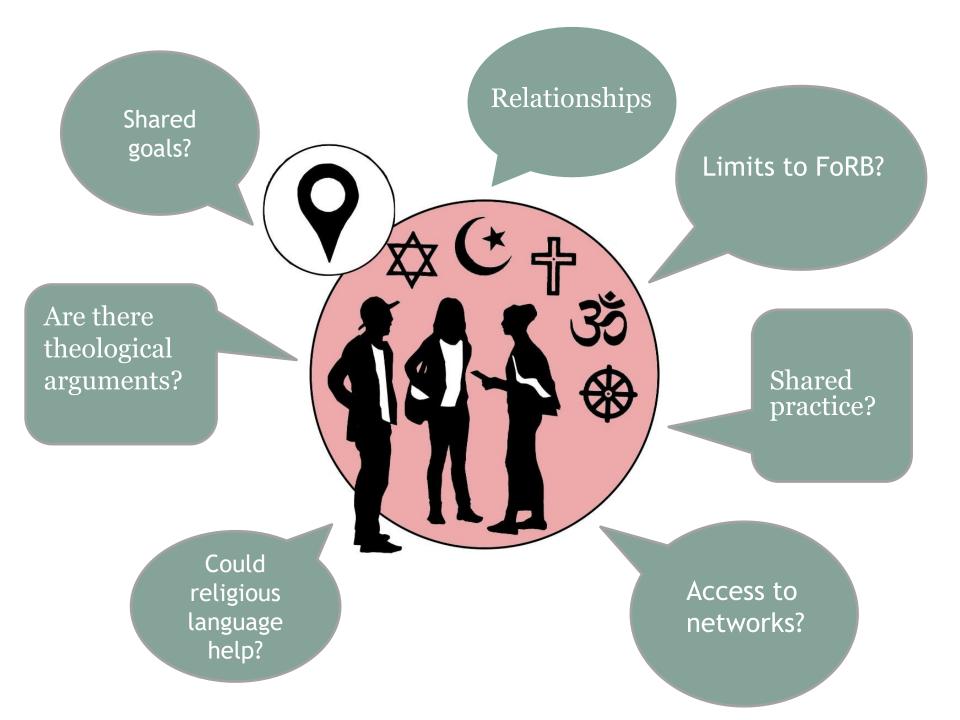
How could you weave these tools and ways of thinking into your existing stakeholder/actor analyses?

1. Religious identity of <u>actors</u>

2. Relationship to project goals

4. FoRB-space

3. Our religious identity

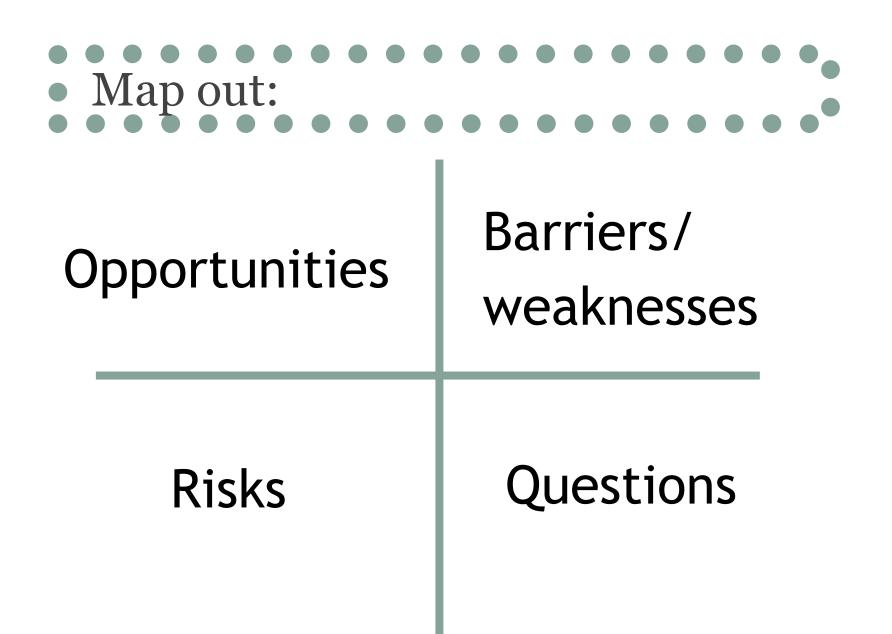


Map out actors in relationshipto us and the project goals:

Our relationship to their religious identity

Shared practice						
Good Knowledge		/e	ve		ve	ive
Basic awareness		active			active	passive
Inadequate						
	?	Θ		\odot	\oplus	

Relationship to project goals

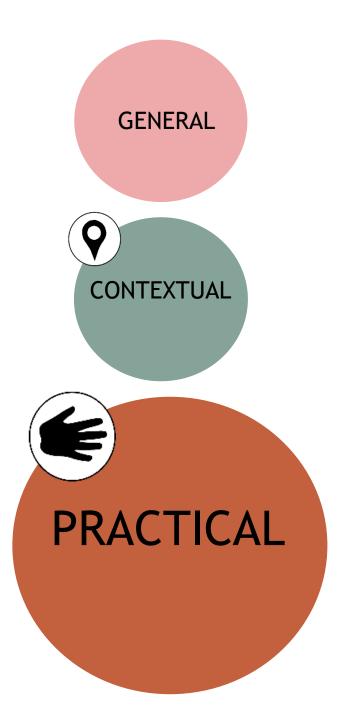


What "religious capital" do we have with this actor? How might our religious literacy or shared religious practice support our engagement with this actor?

Barriers and risks

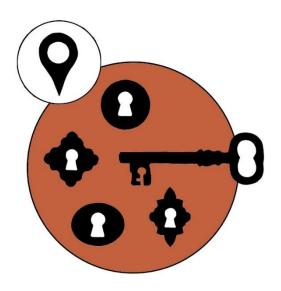
Part 3

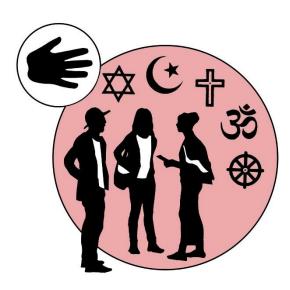
S levels of religious literacy



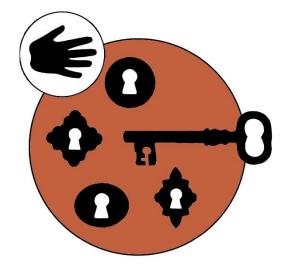




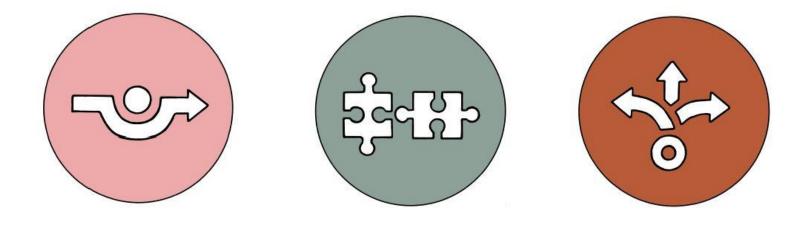


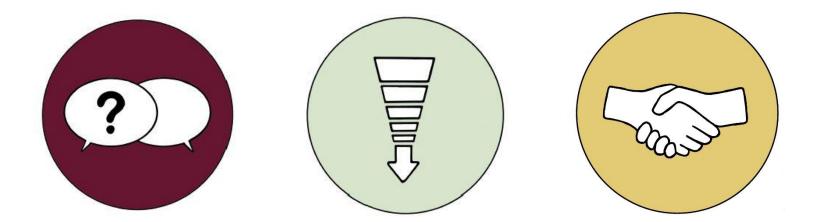


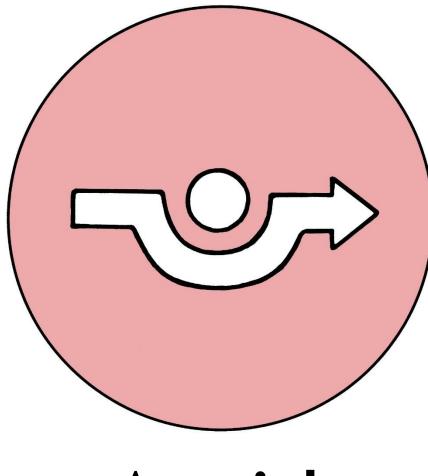




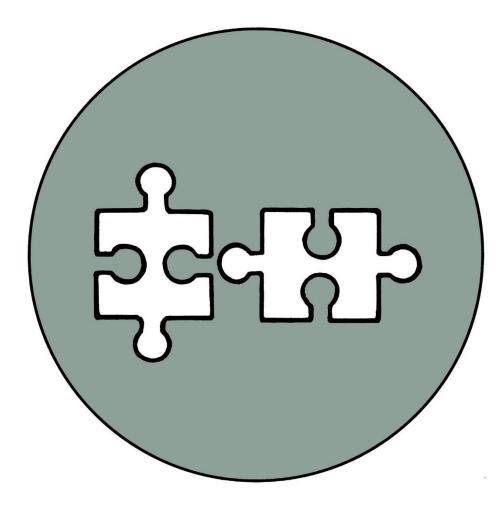
Practical religious literacy- strategies



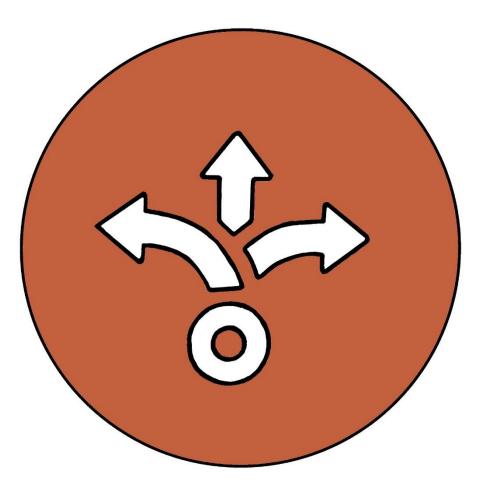




Avoid



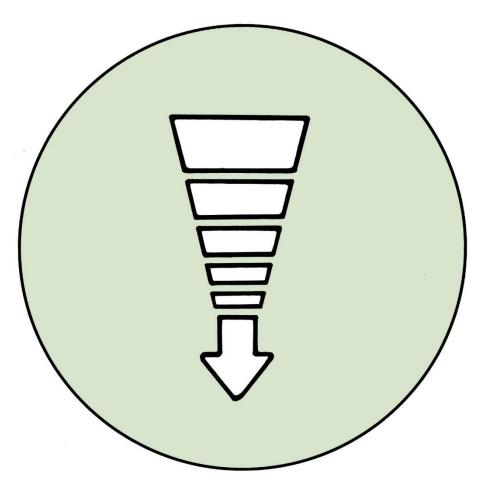
Adapt



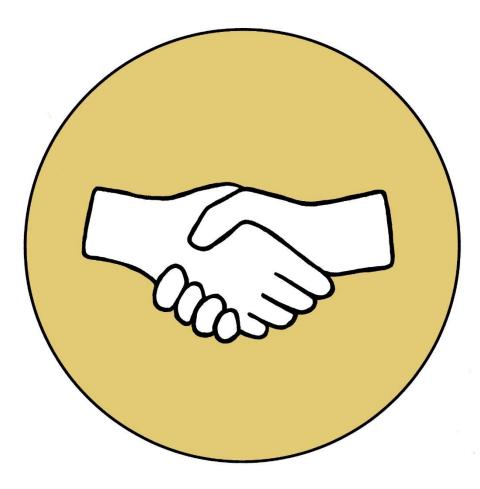
Navigate



Challenge



Tone down



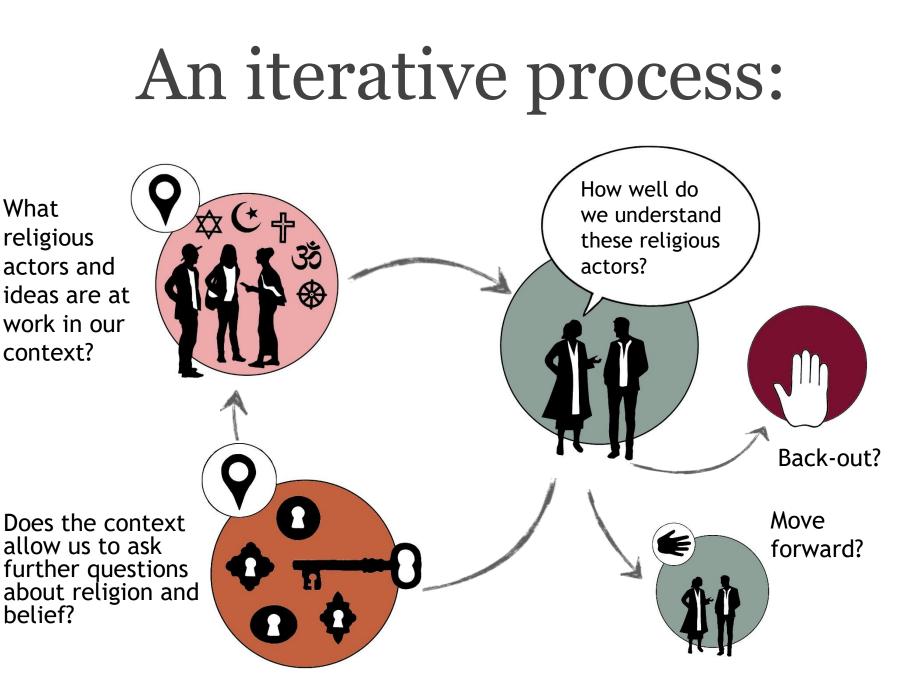
Cooperate

Discuss in your group:

- What do you see are the pros and cons of these different strategies in your context?
- What specific tools or approaches have you used in order to implement any of these strategies?
- What tools or approaches have you seen others use?

Applying the strategies:

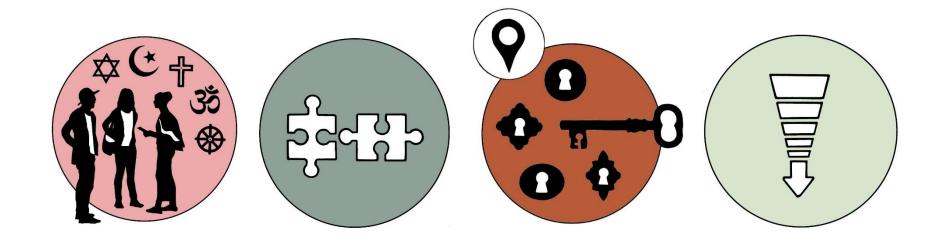
- 1. How would you describe your current project? What strategy are you currently employing?
- 2. Which strategies do you think best fit your project based on the what you have been learning so far? (the same as above, or a different strategy?)
- 3. If there is a difference, What changes would you need to make to implement this strategy? If they are the same, how could you be more intentional in implementing this strategy? How could you strengthen it?



What more should we learn?

What is the next step? Where do we go from here?

https://fabo.org/course/ Religion_and_Development



Illustrations: © Majsan Sundell

Page 5, 10-22, 26-27, 29, 44-45, 65, 76-77, 81, 89, 93-98, 107-108, 117-120, 127-134, 137