

# FAITHS WORKING TOGETHER TOOLKIT

CONNECTING FOR THE COMMON GOOD



*This Toolkit was first published in 2015 by Near Neighbours, in partnership with the Inter Faith Network for the UK. This edition was published in September 2021 with minor updates to the text, a refreshed design, and updated links and contact information.*

*Life across 2020-2021 has been shaped in all manner of ways by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions on gatherings of all kinds, including for worship. Faith groups and inter faith initiatives have played a vital role throughout the pandemic, helping to identify and respond to community needs. It is hoped that as restrictions lift and it is once again safe to meet – and serve – together, the pointers in this Toolkit will be continue to prove helpful.*

**Cross-faith work can make a positive difference to local communities, whether through social action or dialogue and shared learning. Yet engaging people of different faiths in community projects can seem difficult. Reaching out to someone who may appear very different and wondering how to strike up a conversation can be daunting, let alone coming together in dialogue, or to act on shared issues within your local neighbourhood.**

This toolkit aims to help you to reach out and engage with people of different faiths in your local area, to create a successful project that engages people of different religious backgrounds, as well as to develop and deepen cross-faith understanding and relationships along the way. Many projects will naturally bring together a mixture of different perspectives, including non-religious beliefs.

This toolkit contains some **Key Principles** (pg2) to think about: the overarching values that need to be kept in mind when working across faiths. This is followed by some **Practical Steps** (pg5) to consider to make your project a success. Finally, some information on **Promoting Your Activities** (pg12) is included, helping you to share your project and involve more people.

When you look around your community and think about how you can develop friendships and working relationships with people who have a different faith from you, it is important to remember that one thing you already have in common is your neighbourhood. This toolkit works from the belief that working together to tackle an issue of shared concern in your neighbourhood helps the development of cross faith relationships. It contains practical pointers to help you to take first steps in helping bring people together in your community.

We have partnered with the Inter Faith Network for the UK to develop this resource. IFN has a long history of supporting and encouraging inter faith understanding and cooperation. As well as this toolkit you may find its existing materials and publications of use. These are available at: [www.interfaith.org.uk/resources](http://www.interfaith.org.uk/resources).

## KEY PRINCIPLES

### Work relationally

In working with others to identify and act on issues of shared concern for your community, an important first step is to work relationally. Wherever possible, look to build friendships, rather than simply working partnerships. Grassroots cross-faith engagement can be more fully supported if you are able to take this approach to your work. Furthermore, each person will have their own experiences and values to bring to the table. Allow time to get to know each other - to learn a bit about them and share something about yourself. Working together also brings a sense of genuine co-ownership and commitment to your work.

Build on your existing acquaintances: Who do you already know from another faith? Existing relationships can give you a good foundation to start from as you reach out to others. From here, starting to reach out might be as simple as talking to a fellow parent at the school gate, a workmate or asking the person who lives across the road to have a cup of tea. Think creatively about who you know and don't be afraid to reach outside of your comfort zones.

Remember that the aim of cross-faith projects is to build lasting relationships, not simply to bring people together as project participants. Enjoy the work you are doing, and keep a relaxed and positive atmosphere. This will help to create an environment which enables trust and friendship to develop between you and your neighbours.

When we interact with someone of a different faith – or ethnic, or cultural – background, we can sometimes feel as though we do not understand where they are coming from and they may feel the same way. The person you are working with is a person with strengths and vulnerabilities just like you. Bearing this in mind in your interactions will allow you to develop mutual respect and trust. This is the foundation of all good relationships, including friendships with people of other faiths.

### A willingness to share and learn

In developing strong relationships with people of other faiths it is important to move beyond surface level interactions. Being willing to listen to what others say about their values and aspirations and to share your own is key to building the kinds of relationships which will last even when circumstances are challenging.

It is through actively listening to our neighbours that we can learn, and through learning that we can understand the world views of others and how best to relate to them.





### Places of worship and faith based community organisations

You might wish to start this process by contacting local places of worship or faith-based community organisations. Local faith communities are increasingly aware of the importance of working across faiths on local issues and in many areas they are leading the way on this, so their organisations will likely be open to being approached.

Faith communities are structured in many different ways. Below are just a few examples of how you could engage with people from different faith groups. The examples are not an exhaustive list. For example, in terms of which groups you reach out to, denominations and other groups within each faith will differ from area to area. And of course there are a wide range of ways of reaching out. However, these examples should give you a good starting point as you begin to engage with other faiths.

Faith communities generally welcome people contacting them. Some have national structures which are happy to help support people wishing to contact local places of worship; both Near Neighbours and the Inter Faith Network are happy to help put you in touch with these national structures.

When working to get support from your local Christian church of any denomination, the minister (vicar, priest etc) might be the most helpful first point of call. Many areas will have structures through which Christian churches from different traditions engage together. There are many Christian denominations such as the following members of Churches Together in England; Anglican (Church of England), Baptists, Catholic (or "Roman Catholic"), Methodist, Quaker, and Orthodox (Greek, Russian, for example), Pentecostal, the Salvation Army and United Reformed Church. A directory of these can be found at [www.churchestogether.org](http://www.churchestogether.org).



The Church of England as the 'Established' or 'State' Church has an official responsibility of care for everyone in England; the vicar of each church has this duty for all people in their parish, not just members of the church congregation. It can therefore be important and helpful to contact them at an early stage.

For a Sikh gurdwara or Hindu mandir or temple, you might wish to approach the committee or trustee board rather than a person with responsibility for particular ritual roles or aspects of teaching or spiritual care. A pandit (or swami) at a mandir, or a granthi at a gurdwara, may put you in touch with the right person, but their role is primarily a ritual one. Patterns within Buddhist contexts vary and influence the role monks play in relation to their local community, although most temples and centres will welcome contact and have someone who can respond.

If you want to reach out to members of your local Muslim community it could be good to get the support of your local mosque or mosques. This might mean getting in touch with an Imam at the Mosque, particularly if you have met before. However, many mosques are managed by a Board of Trustees, which then employs the Imam. Sometimes the Chair or President of the Trustees may be the best person to reach out to.

Within the Jewish community, you might find that the best approach to gaining the support from members of a synagogue is through contacting the Rabbi. However, this will not always be the case, and the synagogue President may also be good to contact.

### CASE STUDY

A group of local people decided to unite their community through sport and set up an indoor interfaith mini-cricket tournament. The idea was a good one and received whole hearted support from a Near Neighbours coordinator.

They advertised widely through local faith leaders and put a lot of thought into planning the event. However, on the day they found that they had very poor attendance. Afterwards, they spoke with their Near Neighbours coordinator to try and diagnose the problem.

It emerged that, although the faith leaders they advertised their project with did know their communities well, they didn't have the time to publicise the project as well as they might.

From this, the organisers learnt that a better method of advertising their projects would be through placing posters and flyers on community boards, asking for advertising space on local faith websites, and letting more than one person at each faith institution know about the event.



There may, of course, be many other different religious groups in your neighbourhood. For example, Baha'is, Jains, Pagans, Spiritualists, Zoroastrians and others are all to be found in England. Your local authority will be able to give more advice on your area and may also be able to provide a list of places of worship – as may your local inter faith group.

#### Local Inter Faith Organisations

There are many established inter faith organisations working at a local level across the UK, and these may be a natural starting point if there is one in your area. You can find out about groups near you using IFN's locator tool: [www.interfaith.org.uk/uk-activity/local-inter-faith-locator](http://www.interfaith.org.uk/uk-activity/local-inter-faith-locator)

#### Other community bodies

Sometimes, you might find that another way to get support in your neighbourhood for your project is through non faith-based institutions. For example, a local school, college, or pre-school might have strong community ties and be very good at getting support from local parents and young people. In some areas, cultural societies and centres may play a more visible role than faith communities in public life.

Your local Council for Voluntary Services (CVS) is likely to be a helpful resource. There might also be a residents' association in your neighbourhood that is particularly active, or a community centre or café that is acting as a useful hub of activity in your area. It might be the case that these organisations might bring in lots of people that happen to have a faith as well. Certainly, it is true that these groups will have their own specialist knowledge of their neighbourhood that could prove invaluable to you.

By getting in touch with existing organisations, you will have created a springboard from which your neighbourhood project might be able to receive wide support and engagement.

#### Develop commitment and shared ownership

When you make contact with other groups, take time to discover with them your mutual concerns for your neighbourhood. Perhaps you are all concerned about homelessness in the area, perhaps there is a litter problem, or maybe there is not enough green space.

Once you've begun to develop an understanding of your shared concerns, start to talk together about how you can tackle them. Ideally, any action you take will have come about through discussions between all groups engaged in the project. You may find that if you create fully-developed project plans before consulting other local groups, their interest in participation may be limited. On the other hand, if you involve others as you plan and develop an idea there will be a deeper desire to engage and support the shared initiative.

Sometimes you might be motivated to do an activity and make great plans to start it only to find out that it is already being done in the neighbourhood. Build in time at an early stage to walk around your neighbourhood, contact community centres or places of worship and ask the question 'Is there a need for this activity? Is anybody already doing this locally?' If you find out it is already being done you might wish to offer help rather than duplicating projects, or decide to do something different so that you can offer as wide a service to your neighbourhood as possible.

#### CASE STUDY

A group of local people set up a youth group that aimed to bring together young people of different faiths from their community. As the first few sessions began to take place they realised that they didn't have much problem attracting attendees of some faiths, but that Christian young people weren't coming along.

They spoke to some people in the area, particularly at the local churches, to try and find out why they weren't getting Christian attendees. It emerged that this youth group was offering services that the churches had been doing for years already, so the Christian young people had less incentive to show up.

Once they had determined what the problem was, the organisers started to work with church youth leaders to do joint events with church youth groups on issues such as social and world development issues.

Having asked people in their community and determined a problem, this group remedied the issue by working with the local churches to offer something new to their neighbourhood.

#### Planning with faith needs in mind

Requirements of religious observance need to be kept in mind when you are developing and running your project.

There are times where certain faiths will observe congregational or individual worship. The main Muslim congregational prayer takes place at lunchtime on Fridays, Jews observe the Sabbath from Friday evening until the end of daytime on Saturday and most Christians traditionally gather to worship on a Sunday morning. Other faiths will have their own patterns of worship.

Religious festivals also take place throughout the week and the year; you will need to be sensitive to this as you plan your neighbourhood project. A useful resource here is the Shap calendar of religious festivals, key dates from which you can view on the Inter Faith Network website: [www.interfaith.org.uk/resources/](http://www.interfaith.org.uk/resources/) IFN also produces a short guide to greeting those of other faiths on two of their key festivals each year.

Dietary requirements are another consideration for cross faith engagement. Most faiths will have these, with some also observing fasts: abstaining from some or all food on certain days or during certain periods of the year. If you plan to share food together, try to ensure that this is a

#### CASE STUDY

Members of a faith community invited others from different faiths to an event they had organised. There was much interest and a good turnout, but the organisers became aware that some people were not eating the sandwich lunch.

It turned out that they could not eat because the ordered sandwiches were of a variety of kinds, including meat, fish and egg, but the different sandwiches were mixed up on platters and their contents were not clearly labelled. This had prevented a number of people from eating, including those whose dietary requirements were strictly vegetarian or vegan and were not able to eat such food where it had been mixed up on serving plates with meat products. It also impacted those whose requirements were for halal or kosher food.

The organisers asked for the food that had not yet been put out to be plated separately and asked for some further sandwiches to be made which could meet as many other requirements as possible. Their next event was catered for by bearing in mind the learning from this occasion.

meal in which all can participate. Often the best way to find out what people will be able to eat is simply to ask them. A tailored vegetarian meal can be the most inclusive option with some additional kosher, vegetarian and vegan options provided if needed. Some guidance on food can also be found on the Inter Faith Network's website: [www.interfaith.org.uk/resources/publications/food](http://www.interfaith.org.uk/resources/publications/food)

Venue is a further factor to consider when working with people of different faiths, especially if you intend to use a faith-based venue for your project. Some faith traditions may feel uncomfortable, or even unable, to attend events based in a venue that would be considered a place of worship such as a church, synagogue or the place of devotion in a mandir. Often a place of worship will have an adjacent community hall which is not a consecrated space or used for religious practice that may be a suitable alternative.

Be aware, some faith venues may require a certain dress-code or have regulations on what can be brought into the venue – for example tobacco, alcohol or certain foods (such as meat).

It is best to ask project members what venues they are comfortable with and your hosts what is expected of you when using their venue.

## CONNECTING FOR THE COMMON GOOD

You won't be expected to understand everything about another faith. Indeed most people of faith will be happy to share any such requirements and it can act as a great opportunity to get to know one another better, especially if it will help to build stronger connections and friendships in the community.

## PROMOTION

### Face-to-face connections

Often the best way to generate support and commitment from others for the project that you wish to run is to talk with them directly. This might be a little bit more time consuming than other forms of promotion, but it is often the most effective.

Think about what would make you more likely to attend an event or take part in a project. Knowing that there will be a friendly face there is much more likely to make people take part. Perhaps encourage your team to make sure they go out of their way to talk to people they have not met before; if people are welcomed with friendly conversation then your project is likely to attract far more people.

Be sensitive to how your neighbours might seek to communicate, including their understanding about issues such as gender or age that might be relevant to this. Sometimes there can be an expectation, for example, that women and men will not be intermingled in contexts such as seating.

There can be a range of views on such matters even within one faith community and so, again, the principle is to ask what is helpful. If you particularly want to engage a mixture of people, be it of age, gender or otherwise, explain this from the outset.

### CASE STUDY

Two inter faith practitioners wanted to run a workshop that would attract people of all faiths. They planned months in advance and ensured that the venue and catering was accommodating to all. They also ensured that the content of the workshop would suit individuals of all backgrounds, skillsets, and language ability.

Thinking they had planned everything well, on the day they found that there were no Muslim participants at the workshop, despite the location being in an area with a large Muslim population.

They realised that the day might be a festival day in the Islamic calendar and, sure enough, quickly discovered it was Eid-al-Adha, a major Muslim festival.

Both organisers of this event are now sure to check an interfaith calendar before they plan any more events, and all subsequent workshops took place on days that weren't religiously significant.



Additionally, English may not be the first language of some potential participants and where that is the case, friendly uncomplicated language is best, as it is for most people.

You also might find it useful to learn if there are themed days and weeks which you can link with, to raise the profile of your project. Some examples are Inter Faith Week, Mitzvah Day, Sewa Day, Buddhist Action Month, Refugee Week and the Great Get Together.

Inter Faith Week, on which the Inter Faith Network leads, takes place each year in November. During Inter Faith Week, many different organisations and projects get involved with inter faith cooperation, including many for the first time.

### Know your audience

Of course, there are plenty of other ways to promote your project. When deciding which approach you wish to use, make sure you think about your audience.

For example, if you are running a project that is designed to appeal to young people, think about which channels of communication they are likely to use. The chances are that they will be communicating online, such as through social media, including Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and other types of platform such as TikTok. Equally, if you wish to work with the elderly in your community, printed newsletters or notices on noticeboards can sometimes be the best approach.



It is good to leaflet the area you are working in, explaining what you want to do. You might want to consider getting in touch with local newspapers and radio stations to see if you can promote your project through them. Other useful routes include online ones such as NextDoor and established neighbourhood Facebook groups.

As well as considering how to reach people, you of course need to consider what to say to them. Appeal to the shared interests that you believe will unite people around your project. Perhaps your message is about a park clean-up, in which case you might want to appeal to parents regarding the safety and happiness of the children in your neighbourhood as the theme that will unite people around your project.

Another example is that you might live in area of low employment and be working on a skills based project which can help to make people more employable, so you might want to highlight the CV-building potential in the work that you are doing to capture the interest of your neighbours.

As you work to promote your project, always keep in mind who your audience is, where they'll be, and what they'll want to see.

#### CASE STUDY

Recognising that not everyone of all ages uses email or social media, inter faith organisers in one area have developed a multi-pronged approach: website, emails, social media – and delivery of traditional letters (and printed out emails) by bicycle!

## SUMMARY

Successful cross faith projects can make a big difference to their neighbourhoods and are very achievable. Discovering your differences and similarities can be aided by working relationally and developing environments of trust.

It is helpful to think creatively about how to engage your neighbourhood with your work. Get in touch with local institutions; whether they are religious or secular, they can be a valuable resource for you.

Be aware of the practical implications of working across faiths, appreciate both commonality and distinctiveness and work with mutual respect.

Keep your message relevant to the people you wish to engage with. Spread the message far and wide across as many different channels as you think are relevant.

This toolkit is designed as a starting point from which to run a project that will connect with people of different faiths and can transform your neighbourhood. If you would like more detailed guidance, including information on setting up and running cross-faith projects, this can be found at [www.interfaith.org.uk/resources](http://www.interfaith.org.uk/resources). If you would like more information on faith-based, grassroots community work, this can be found at [www.near-neighbours.org.uk/resources](http://www.near-neighbours.org.uk/resources). Both organisations also have resources designed to help those looking to connect virtually.



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## AFTERWORD

The Near Neighbours programme and the Inter Faith Network for the UK (IFN) have a shared commitment to supporting the development of cross-faith engagement for the common good and inter faith understanding. This short resource has been developed by them as a contribution to these outcomes that are so vital for our shared society.

The material was developed drawing on learning from the work of Near Neighbours and IFN. We are grateful to members of IFN's Faith Communities Forum and the Faith Advisory Panel of Near Neighbours who offered comments on draft material, and to Near Neighbours projects whose experiences have fed into the resource, as well as to participants in a linked discussion group at IFN's 2015 National Meeting. This document was updated in 2021.

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