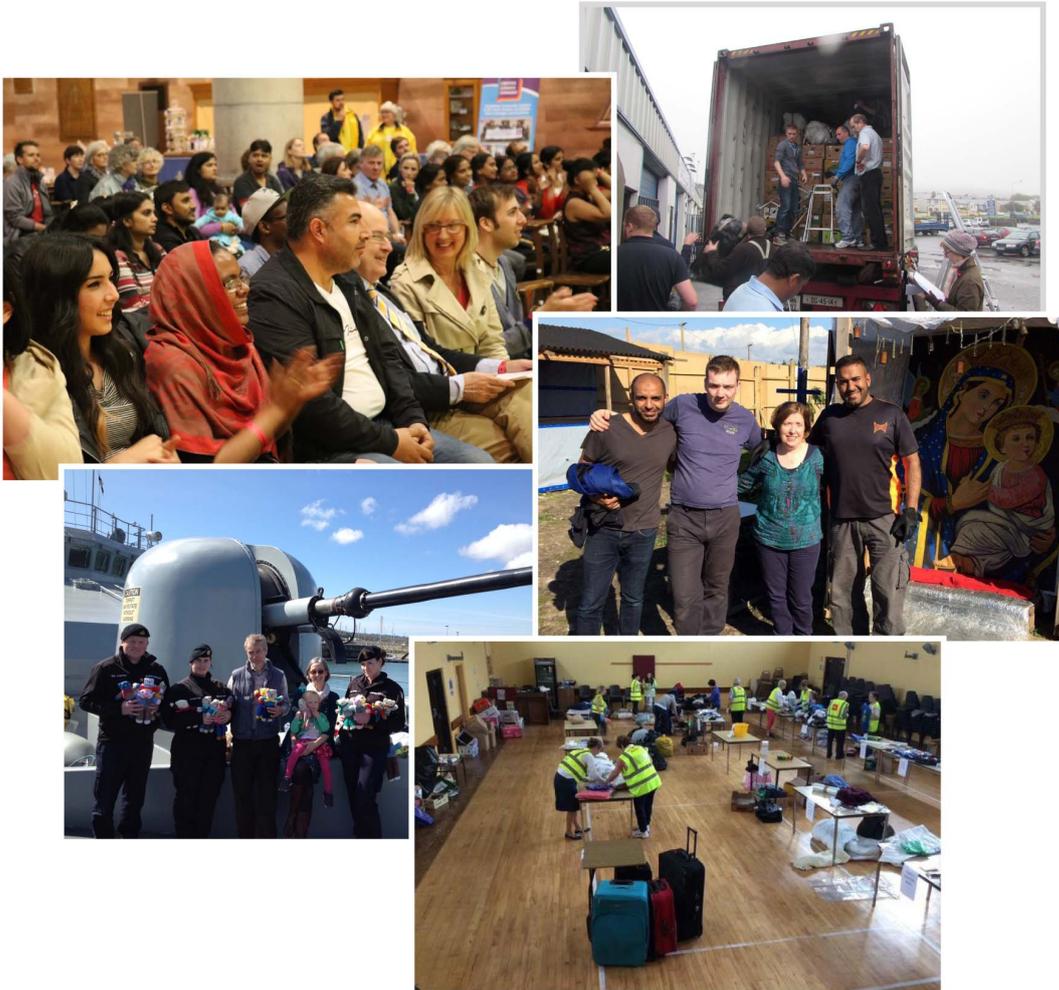




Church of Ireland Refugee Working Groups

Supporting asylum seekers and refugees



Foreword

The mass movement of people fleeing war-torn countries in the Middle East and Africa has impacted upon many countries around the world. Approximately 4.3 million refugees are crammed into temporary camps in the countries bordering Syria while others have relocated further afield, with around 1 million migrants coming to Europe by risking the treacherous journey across the Mediterranean. Both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are playing their part in providing a home for some of those who have been displaced and details are provided within this resource.

Two small working groups were set up to monitor the situation on behalf of the Church of Ireland. This has been a frustrating process as authorities have been careful not to disclose personal information. Hence the difficulty in offering the practical support that had initially been requested. As refugees become more fully integrated into their new local communities, opportunities will present themselves for Church of Ireland people across the country to offer welcome and practical support. A small number of positive initiatives, some of them ecumenical, have already been drawn to our attention and are to be applauded.

This resource is intended to be informative and encouraging. It is important that we are aware of the efforts being made in both jurisdictions and by our mission partners. We are indebted to Mr Peter Cheney of the Church of Ireland Press Office who has taken responsibility for producing this – he is passionate in his support for all refugees and in conveying their plight to others. Our thanks also go to Mrs Margaret McNulty of Embrace NI and Mr Philip McKinley (the Church of Ireland Chaplain at Dublin City University) for their invaluable assistance.

+Ken Derry & Raphoe

Chair, Refugee Working Group (Northern Ireland)

+Patrick Tuam, Killala & Achonry

Chair, Refugee Working Group (Republic of Ireland)

*This resource is available for download from the Church of Ireland's online document library:
www.ireland.anglican.org/resources*

Front page photos (clockwise from top left): the WelcomeFest concert at St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast; a collection for Tuam, Killala and Achonry's refugee appeal; members of St John's Parish Church, Moira, visiting the Calais camp; collecting goods for refugees in the Kinneigh Union of Parishes, Cork; members of Cork, Cloyne and Ross Mothers' Union presenting comfort teddies made by them for refugee children, to the crew of LÉ Róisín. With thanks to Karen Bushby, Diane Graham, Sam Wynn and the Very Revd Alistair Grimason.

Definitions: migrants, asylum seekers and refugees

The term refugee is often the best phrase to describe anyone who has been forced to flee their home. In the processes for assessing refugee status, a number of different categories are used to describe people who are seeking that form of protection.

Asylum seekers and refugees are **migrants** although the term itself covers a much larger group of people. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his or her habitual place of residence.

An **asylum seeker** is a person who has left their country of origin and has formally applied for asylum in another country but whose application for refugee status has not yet been accepted.

A **refugee** is a person who – owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion – is either:

- outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or (owing to such fear) unwilling to avail of the protection of that country; or
- without a nationality and outside the country of his or her former habitual residence (for the same reasons as above), and is unable or is unwilling to return to it.

National governments have the primary responsibility for determining refugee status but the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR – the UN Refugee Agency) may also do so in a wide number of circumstances e.g. in refugee camps.

In addition, there are a number of groups with similar experiences to refugees and asylum seekers. These include **internally displaced persons** who have been forced to flee their homes in the same way as refugees but who remain in their own country and have not crossed an international border, **returnees** (refugees who have returned to their home country but have not yet been fully integrated into their society), **stateless persons** and **refused asylum seekers** (who may voluntarily return or be involuntarily returned to their home country, or who are unable to return).

If it is decided that a person is not a refugee, he or she may qualify for **subsidiary protection** if there are substantial grounds for believing that they would face a real risk of suffering serious harm if returned to their country of origin or country of former habitual residence.

As of December 2015, the UNHCR estimated that almost **63.9 million** people around the world were displaced from their homes. This group is collectively known as the UNHCR's 'population of concern' and includes **37.5 million** internally displaced persons, **16.1 million** refugees, **3.6 million** stateless persons, **3.2 million** asylum seekers and **2.5 million** returnees.

Ireland in context

The following statistics outline the main groups of asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons on the island of Ireland (where information is available).

6,125

Refugees in the
Republic of Ireland
UNHCR, December 2015

5,055

Asylum seekers in the
Republic of Ireland
UNHCR, December 2015

519

Refugees resettled from
Lebanon to the Republic
of Ireland
Department of Justice and
Equality, February 2017

241

Asylum seekers relocated
from Southern Europe to
the Republic of Ireland
Department of Justice and
Equality, February 2017



Map credit: Nick Shanks

99

Stateless persons in the
Republic of Ireland
UNHCR, December 2015

636

Asylum seekers in
Northern Ireland
(receiving financial support
from the Home Office)
Home Office, December 2016

360

Refugees resettled from
the Middle East to
Northern Ireland
Department for Communities,
December 2016

Regular statistical updates are available from the UNHCR (popstats.unhcr.org), the Republic of Ireland's International Protection Office (www.ip.o.gov.ie) and the UK's *Immigration Statistics* series (www.gov.uk). The Home Office does not routinely publish the figures for the number of asylum applicants and their dependents in Northern Ireland. Migration into Europe is mapped by the International Organization for Migration (migration.iom.int/europe) and the EU's border agency, Frontex (frontex.europa.eu/trends-and-routes/migratory-routes-map).

Applying for asylum

Republic of Ireland

The Republic of Ireland's asylum process is administered by the International Protection Office (IPO) – an office within the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service. The IPO was established at the end of December 2016, as a successor to the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner.

Asylum seekers must firstly complete a preliminary interview which will be followed by a recommendation on whether or not the application is admissible. The next stage is an international protection interview after which the application is considered in more detail.

Asylum seekers are required to inform the IPO about changes in their circumstances and are not entitled to be in work or to seek employment. Applicants are entitled to legal advice and an offer of full board accommodation (via the direct provision system). This is provided by the Reception and Integration Agency (www.ria.gov.ie) which oversees 33 reception and accommodation centres.

People who receive refugee status are entitled to work and to receive support through social security and public services, and have rights to family reunification. They are entitled to reside in Ireland for a specified period of not less than three years, which is renewable.

More information on the Irish asylum process is available at www.ipa.gov.ie

Northern Ireland

The asylum process is administered by the UK Home Office. Once an application has been submitted, the asylum seeker will have a meeting with an immigration officer (screening) and then an asylum interview with a case worker.

Asylum seekers are required to inform the Home Office if their circumstances change and will not usually be allowed to work while their asylum claim is being considered. However, they can receive housing, financial assistance (asylum support) and help with legal representation. Most asylum seekers live in Belfast.

As in the Republic of Ireland, people who receive refugee status are entitled to work and to receive support through social security and public services, and have rights to family reunification. Refugees are currently granted five years of residence in the UK after which they may seek permanent settlement.

More information on the UK asylum process is available at www.gov.uk/claim-asylum and statistics on asylum seekers and refugee resettlement are published quarterly as part of the UK *Immigration Statistics* series, available at www.gov.uk

Resettlement of refugees

Republic of Ireland

Ireland has undertaken several resettlement programmes since the 1950s, accommodating refugees from countries including Hungary, Chile, Vietnam, Iran, Bosnia and Kosovo. The Irish Refugee Protection Programme was established in September 2015 as a direct response to the humanitarian crisis that had developed in Southern Europe due to mass migration from areas of conflict in the Middle East and Africa.

Ireland has committed to admit 4,000 people and the focus of the programme is largely on families and children. It incorporates the **resettlement** (of refugees recognised by the UNHCR who are living outside the EU) and the **relocation** of asylum seekers living in Greece and Italy (outlined in the next section).

Within the resettlement strand, Ireland committed to resettle 520 refugees (directly from Lebanon) by the end of 2016; this target was largely met with 519 refugees resettled in 2016. Ireland has committed to resettling a further 520 refugees from Lebanon in 2017, bringing the projected number of resettled refugees up to 1,040 by the end of the year.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland played its part in the UK resettlement of Vietnamese refugees in 1979-1980. The resettlement of refugees in the United Kingdom today takes place through three schemes: the Gateway Protection Programme; the Mandate Scheme (for people who have a close family member in the UK who is willing to accommodate them); and the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme.

The latter scheme was set up in 2014 and expanded in 2015 with the aim of resettling up to 20,000 Syrian refugees to the UK by 2020. The Syrian scheme receives applications from refugees in countries bordering Syria (principally from Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey). Priority for resettlement is given to people with medical needs or who have survived violence and torture, women at risk, particularly vulnerable children and elderly people, and people with legal and physical protection needs.

The Home Office arranges exit visas from the host country and entry visas into the UK. The Northern Ireland Executive is responsible for making arrangements to receive and settle the refugees when they arrive in the region. A total of 360 Syrian refugees have been resettled into Northern Ireland. Further groups will arrive with a projected total of up to 2,000 people after five years.

Relocation of asylum seekers

Following the mass migration into Southern Europe in 2015, the EU introduced a scheme to relocate asylum seekers living in Greece and Italy to other member states. The UK has opted out of the scheme whereas Ireland has voluntarily opted in.

Approximately 80 asylum seekers are being interviewed in Athens every month for relocation to Ireland from Greece and Ireland will have accepted approximately 1,100 asylum seekers from Greece by September 2017. As of February 2017, a total of 241 asylum seekers have been relocated from Southern Europe to the Republic of Ireland. Relocated asylum seekers are selected as they have a high chance of being accepted as refugees when their applications are processed in the receiving country.

Responding to fear

Migration is an issue which is often associated with fears about security, especially when conflicts cross international boundaries. It is important to acknowledge and respond to the fears of local people about the current crisis and its implications for the UK and Ireland.

The best response to fear is empathy and many fears are overcome when people meet with asylum seekers and refugees and share life together. For example, the Belfast Friendship Club (www.belfastfriendshipclub.org) is a space for long-term residents and people who are new to the city to make friends and help each other.

Church congregations have a natural role in bringing people together in a local community and helping them to understand each other. Indeed, some Protestant congregations in the Republic of Ireland have grown considerably through welcoming refugees as members.

A briefing by the Northern Ireland Executive's Department for Communities on the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme outlines some of the vetting and security arrangements for the resettlement of refugees: www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/syrian-vulnerable-persons-relocation-scheme

Any resettlement refugee coming to Northern Ireland will have been through a rigorous two-stage security screening process and considered carefully by the Home Office before being accepted for entry into the UK.

The Home Office works closely with the UNHCR, which has its own robust identification processes in place. This includes the taking of biometrics (photographs and fingerprints), documentary evidence and interviews with the refugees. When cases are submitted by the UNHCR to the Home Office for consideration for resettlement, they are screened by the Home Office to determine whether they are suitable. This includes the taking of further biometric data.

All persons who arrive under the Irish Refugee Protection Programme undergo a security assessment by experienced An Garda Síochána officers, which is conducted while they are still overseas. This process involves one or more interviews and fingerprinting. They are also interviewed by members of staff from the programme who undertake a vulnerability assessment as well as providing cultural orientation.

There are a relatively small number of asylum seekers on the island of Ireland. In the Republic, most asylum seekers live in the reception and accommodation centres located around the country. Almost all asylum seekers in Northern Ireland live in Belfast in private rental accommodation.

An application for asylum involves regular contact with government departments and agencies. A person can be excluded from refugee status or another form of protection on a number of grounds, including where they have committed a serious crime or where they are considered a danger to the community or to the security of the state.

Asylum seekers and refugees also experience stress and fear whilst living in Ireland. It is easy to assume that a safe location will make people feel better about their situation but for asylum seekers the process is stressful. There is fear about the outcome of their case and the possibility that they may be returned to their country of origin. Enforced idleness can add to these fears and increases anxiety and depression. People live with low incomes and can experience culture shock and isolation, often complicated by language barriers.

Refugees with leave to remain may feel a little more secure but still have many adjustments to make, find it hard to have their qualifications recognised in order to get work and can struggle to feel at home in their new community, especially if they experience negative attitudes and racism.

Within both groups, there will be people who are traumatised by their experiences, grieving for lost relatives or suffering from the after-effects of injury or torture. All need to be met half-way by local people in learning how to fit in.

Where asylum seekers or refugees have been housed on the island of Ireland, Christian people have assisted in the integration process – within their congregations and in specialist groups – and Churches are well placed to continue to do so in the current situation.

Supporting asylum seekers and refugees

The Church of Ireland's response

In September 2015, the archbishops and bishops of the Church of Ireland stated their willingness to engage with governments in response to the refugee crisis. A three-fold response was outlined: prayerful intercession for refugees and governments; encouraging parishioners to write and meet with political representatives; and financial support via Bishops' Appeal.

The Standing Committee established two working groups on the crisis in each jurisdiction – chaired by the Rt Revd Patrick Rooke in the Republic of Ireland and the Rt Revd Ken Good in Northern Ireland. The groups have been in contact with the Irish Government's Department of Justice and Equality and the Northern Ireland Executive's Department for Social Development (now Department for Communities) to offer assistance. In the Republic, this has included attending a number of briefings with government officials, who have asked Churches to help by welcoming refugees, offering practical support, and speaking out against xenophobia.

The resettlement of Syrian refugees has perhaps been the most visual reminder of the refugee crisis in both jurisdictions. However, the Church's ability to directly help resettled refugees has to date been limited as they must first receive a very close level of care and support from health and social services.

Following a resolution at the 2016 General Synod, a letter was sent on behalf of the bishops to the Irish Government, asking for the key recommendations of the 'Protection, Resettlement and Integration' report to be implemented e.g. by enhancing legal channels for migration and improving the integration of asylum seekers and refugees.

The working groups commend the UK and Irish Governments – and communities across the island of Ireland – for their efforts to date in integrating asylum seekers and refugees and encourage both administrations to keep under review the possibility of increasing the number of resettlement places for refugees. In Scripture, we read of how Mary and Joseph and the infant Jesus became refugees as they fled from Herod. Travelling into Egypt meant leaving everything behind and going to a foreign land where they would depend on the hospitality of strangers. As followers of Jesus Christ, we look forward to welcoming the stranger into our communities as a brother or sister made in the image of God.

A range of parish and diocesan responses have been made to the crisis, including:

- a fundraising project by the Dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough to raise €300,000 over the next three years (2017-2019 inclusive) to help provide accommodation for refugees;

- the Diocese of Tuam, Killala and Achonry's refugee crisis appeal, which included sending three containers of warm clothing, blankets, duvets, crutches and walking aids to a hospital in Syria and a refugee camp in Northern Iraq;
- the WelcomeFest concert for Refugee Week at St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast, and the cathedral's support (through the Black Santa appeal) for aid agencies working with refugees;
- support for refugees in the Calais camp through supplies sent from parishes in the Diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, and a visit to the camp by parishioners from St John's Parish Church, Moira (Down and Dromore);
- providing toys for refugee children – Cork, Cloyne and Ross Mothers' Union knitted 200 'comfort teddies' for young migrants rescued by the Irish Naval Service, and dozens of teddies were sent by young parishioners in Monkstown Parish (Connor) through Project Paddington.

The Biblical Association for the Church of Ireland has published a Lenten Bible study on migration entitled *God's Heart for Migrants – Biblical Wisdom for a World in Turmoil* which comprises five Bible studies on the issues involved. This is available through its website: www.bibliahibernica.wordpress.com

Support organisations for asylum seekers and refugees

A number of specialist organisations provide support to those seeking refuge on the island of Ireland. Mainstream charities – including Christian organisations such as St Vincent de Paul, the Salvation Army and Crosscare – also assist refugees and migrants alongside their other local clients.

In addition, clergy and parishioners whose neighbours include asylum seekers and refugees are encouraged to take up unexpected opportunities to serve as and when they arise e.g. by offering lifts to hospital appointments in rural areas, food banks, helping people to improve their English language skills through classes and everyday conversations, or giving goods for mothers and toddlers.

While immediate support for resettlement refugees in both jurisdictions has been through official channels, both governments have enabled the public to respond as well. The **Irish Red Cross** has been tasked with collecting pledges of accommodation, goods and services in the Republic of Ireland:

www.redcross.ie/news-and-events/solidaritypledges

In Northern Ireland the resettlement of the Syrian vulnerable refugees is coordinated by a consortium headed by **Bryson Intercultural**, which welcomes offers of assistance from the public: www.brysonintercultural.org/what-can-i-do-to-help-the-syrian-refugees-under-the-vulnerable-persons-relocation-scheme-in-northern-ireland

Listings of major support organisations in the Republic of Ireland are provided in the International Protection Office's *Information Booklet for Applicants for International Protection* (available at www.ipo.gov.ie), including the Irish Red Cross, and the Irish offices for the UNHCR and International Organization for Migration.

A number of **local support groups** have been established in areas where asylum seekers and refugees are housed through direct provision and the Irish Refugee Protection Programme. Members of the Church of Ireland, alongside others, volunteer with the Déise Refugee Response group which works with refugees accommodated in the Clonea Strand Hotel, County Waterford. This includes welcoming new refugees, operating a 'shop' facility to distribute donated clothing, and sports training on the nearby GAA pitch. Refugees and local people have the opportunities to learn English and Arabic respectively through their conversations with each other. More details are available at www.facebook.com/deiserefugeeresponse

The **City of Sanctuary** movement (www.cityofsanctuary.org), which seeks to build a culture of hospitality for refugees, is active in several towns and cities across the island, including Belfast, Dublin, Cork and Derry/Londonderry. Dublin City University is Ireland's first **University of Sanctuary** – an initiative which includes scholarships for asylum seekers and refugees, volunteering at Mosney direct provision centre, an annual Refugee Week, and a commitment to research into forced migration and relation issues.

A listing of support organisations in Northern Ireland is available in *Refugees in Northern Ireland – Some Basic Facts* which is published by **Embrace NI** (a group of Christians from different denominations working together to promote a positive response to people who are seeking asylum, refugees, migrant workers and people from minority ethnic backgrounds). This is available along with a range of other resources on migration from a Christian perspective at www.embraceni.org

Embrace NI can also be contacted at 48 Elmwood Avenue, Belfast, BT9 6AZ or by telephone on 028 9066 3145. It also administers an emergency fund which supports refugees in crisis, following referrals from other recognised support organisations.

Ecumenical networks

The **Irish Council of Churches** (www.irishchurches.org) adopted 10 *Affirmations on Migration, Diversity and Interculturalism* at its 2016 AGM:

1. To recognise and appreciate cultural and ethnic diversity as gifts of God, and to ensure that these gifts are reflected in the life of the Church.
2. To foster faith communities where the rights of each person are respected and where scope is provided for each person's potential to be realised.

3. To work towards inclusive communities, paying particular attention to addressing racism and xenophobia in attitudes, actions, practices and policies.
4. To explore and adopt ways of worship, systems of administration and other structures so that they fully respond to and reflect the Church membership.
5. To defend the rights of migrants in accordance with international and national laws and standards on migration.
6. To advocate for the rights of all migrants, and in particular their right to family life.
7. To support and assist migrants in appropriate, practical ways in their efforts to integrate in Church and society.
8. To establish networks with migrant-led Churches and chaplaincies by fostering co-operation and collaboration with them in providing pastoral care and support to migrants.
9. To seek the development of appropriate services for migrants and to draw attention to the need for public services generally to be responsive to the circumstances of migrants.
10. To work together as Churches and to network with people of other faiths and none to promote a greater understanding between denominations and other faiths and none, ensuring the growth of a society based on respect, dignity and equal rights for all its members.

The affirmations were first adopted in 2009 and were reaffirmed in light of the refugee crisis. **Churches Together in Britain and Ireland** runs the Churches' Refugee Network (www.ctbi.org.uk/churches-refugee-network) and also publishes news on responses by Churches to the refugee crisis at www.focusonrefugees.org

The **Conference of European Churches** takes a particular interest in migration and asylum issues through the Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe (www.ccme.be), which seeks to promote meaningful forms of refugee protection.

The **World Council of Churches** (www.oikoumene.org) has called on Churches to join a pilgrimage of justice and peace, which includes concern for refugees.

Christian Aid (www.christianaid.ie) originated in the ecumenical response by British and Irish church leaders to the European refugee crisis after the Second World War. The agency has a crisis appeal for refugees in Europe and also specific appeals to alleviate suffering in emergency situations. Christian Aid's main fundraising focus in 2017 is on refugees and the agency has linked this with a campaign for people to change perceptions about refugees locally. This features the stories of some asylum seekers in Northern Ireland along with a Bible study and suggestions for action: www.christianaid.org.uk/change-the-story

Associated missionary societies

Several of the Church of Ireland's associated missionary societies work with asylum seekers and refugees in a variety of contexts. A selection of these activities and resources produced by the societies on migration is outlined below.

The **Bible Society in Northern Ireland** (www.bsni.co.uk) can channel support directly to other Bible societies working with refugees in their context. For example, the Bible Society in Lebanon provides aid packages for refugee families, which include food, hygiene and cleaning products, and which are given with the offer of Scripture – a children's Bible, gospel portion, New Testament and colouring book.

CMS Ireland (www.cmsireland.org) works with global partners in parts of the world from where refugees begin their journeys. This involves working with local churches as they identify priorities and work out practical ways to strengthen communities, build hope, offer opportunities and work to bring peace and reconciliation; this ministry aims to create an environment that makes it possible for people to remain in their homelands. CMS also works with churches throughout Ireland to raise awareness of the wider global issues which lead to migration and to link them to global partner churches. The agency also encourages local churches to get involved in their own communities and with asylum seekers and refugees, helping them to find a place to call home.

Crosslinks mission partners Andrew and Eunice Moody have worked with refugees in South Sudan, teaching local pastors and helping to meet their medical needs. They plan to continue their ministry either in South Sudan or in camps for South Sudanese refugees in Uganda: www.crosslinks.org

The **Intercontinental Church Society** (www.ics-uk.org) has links with Anglican congregations in Europe which minister to refugees and other migrants e.g. in Brussels, Chantilly and Grenoble. **Irish Church Missions** is involved in outreach to Iranian asylum seekers in Dublin. (www.irishchurchmissions.ie)

The **Mission to Seafarers** has highlighted the impact of refugee migration in the Mediterranean on the crews of vessels rescuing refugees and the high level of courage shown by seafarers in those situations: www.missiontoseafarers.org

Tearfund has produced a film based on the work of its partner, Heart for Lebanon, and a visit to a refugee camp by **Church Army** officer Jasper Rutherford (www.vimeo.com/138526157). A range of stories from Tearfund's work in the Middle East can be read at www.tearfund.org along with information on praying and giving.

USPG (www.uspg.org.uk) works with the Anglican Chaplaincy in Greece and ecumenically to support refugees and asylum seekers, including food, clothing, medical care and legal advice. The agency has also produced a *Migration and Movement* Bible study course: www.uspg.org.uk/resources/migration

On the Road: a journey through the Bible for migrants is a helpful booklet that has been used to speak to migrants in many countries. Copies are currently available – in Arabic, Farsi and French – at £1 each by contacting the Bible Society in Northern Ireland on 028 9032 6577 or calling into its office on Howard Street, Belfast. The Bible Society has Scriptures in around 50 languages and the ability to source additional languages. A short article with some helpful verses about caring for refugees is available at: www.unitedbiblesocieties.org/bible-verses-about-caring-for-refugees

Conclusion

We cannot know with certainty how long the refugee crisis will continue or indeed how it will develop in the months and years ahead. The level of human need, though, is very clear and we would encourage members of the Church to continue to give their prayerful and practical support to people who are seeking asylum or adjusting to life as refugees in Ireland and abroad.

This resource is offered as a guide to inform the Church about the current situation and to outline some of the opportunities to pray, serve and otherwise assist with ministries which support those who face these challenges. In doing so, we help to fulfil Christ's call to love the Lord our God with all our heart, soul, mind and strength, and our neighbour as ourselves.

Look, we beseech thee, O Lord, upon the people of this land who are called after thy holy Name; and grant that they may ever walk worthy of their Christian profession. Grant unto us all that, laying aside our divisions we may be united in heart and mind to bear the burdens which are laid upon us. Help us to respond to the call of our country according to our several powers; put far from us selfish indifference to the needs of others; and give us grace to fulfil our daily duties with sober diligence. Keep us from all uncharitableness in word or deed; and enable us by patient continuance in well-doing to glorify thy Name; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

A Prayer for Christian Citizenship
Book of Common Prayer