

COMPASSION LINK

Assemblies of God World Missions

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OF THEORY AND PRACTICE IN
COMPASSION MINISTRIES



SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP
& COMPASSION MINISTRIES

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PURPOSE

This publication is a service of the Assemblies of God World Missions (AGWM) Compassion Ministries Planning Committee providing relevant and current information on theory and practice of compassion ministries in AGWM circles and beyond.

The publication is intended as a resource link between AGWM regions and ministries, and to offer information to our Assemblies of God churches and constituents.

EDITORIAL STAFF

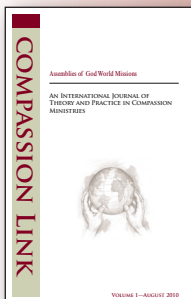
- JoAnn Butrin Ph.D.
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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

What is “social entrepreneurship” you might ask? Though it is a phrase that may not be well known in religious circles, it portrays concepts that are gaining momentum in the mission’s world. Simply defined, it is using solid business principles in economic development and income generation to positively impact those in need. In missions this approach will be integrated with a purposeful proclamation of the Good News.

In this issue, several AGWM entities will be highlighted that have built ministries on these social entrepreneurial principles and are seeing a high level of success.

I trust the reading of this journal will open our minds and hearts to exploring more and different ways to “touch” lives for the Kingdom of our Lord.



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Social Entrepreneurship, Compassion, & AGWM: An Investigation of Nonprofit Organizational Sustainability and Economic Development

INTRODUCTION

God has called us to a life of compassion and service of those in need. Today, “more than one billion people in the world live on less than one dollar a day” (Millennium Project, under “Fast facts”).

In order to make a difference in the lives of those living in poverty, it is essential that we begin by making the necessary changes in our lives, ministries, and the organizations we work for to demonstrate God’s love and compassion in both word and deed.

Missionaries with Assemblies of God World Missions (AGWM) are serving people around the world, tending to their spiritual, social, and physical needs. Social entrepreneurship could increase AGWM’s capacity to minister to the whole person. A recent study investigated how AGWM missionaries working in compassion ministries through the nonprofit

sector could apply the concepts of social entrepreneurship to achieve organizational sustainability and economic development for the communities they are embedded in. The following article includes excerpts from that study.

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Social entrepreneurship is a growing movement emerging from the business sector that is being used globally to impact society in a positive way. Social entrepreneurship has a variety of definitions within academia and in practitioner communities.

In a lecture on social entrepreneurship, Inslee (2011) defined social entrepreneurship as “the practice of using entrepreneurial principles to address social problems in ways that are innovative, reproducible, and systematic in their impact.”

What distinguishes the world of social enterprise from general enterprises are the motives behind

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the work they do and the mission of the organization (Inslee 2011). As opposed to a typical business that maintains a financial bottom line; social enterprises function to improve various aspects of society as part of their social bottom line.

In the book *Social Entrepreneurship: What Everyone Needs to Know*, Bornstein and Davis defined social

entrepreneurship

as “a process by which citizens build or transform institutions to advance solutions to social problems, such as

poverty, illness, illiteracy, environmental destruction, human rights and corruption, in order to make life better for many” (2010, 1).

SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

A social enterprise is defined as “an organization whose primary activity and means of revenue is the profitable trading of products and services, whether organized under a for-profit, a nonprofit, or some other legal or tax structure, whose driving force—created by charter, form, bylaws, mission

statement, governance, and/or holder fiat—is to reform current conditions, not to maximize financial returns for ownership, although owners, too, may benefit, so that the social systems, institutions, and environments on which we all depend work in a manner that best benefits all people” (Lynch and Walls 2009, 8).

What makes social enterprises common regardless of form is that they all “use skills and income generation models, once seen as

belonging exclusively to the business sector, to achieve specific social objectives, once seen as belonging exclusively to the nonprofit sector” (Wong and Rae, cited by Inslee 2011). Social enterprises by nature have a double or triple bottom line, by creating a financial, social, and/or environmental impact.

HOW SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP APPLIES TO MISSIONS

Many missionaries leave the United States in hopes of trans-

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forming the spiritual and social well-being of those they serve. Social entrepreneurship could increase AGWM's capacity to do "ministry to the whole person" (Butrin 2010, 173).

Social entrepreneurship can be utilized within compassion ministries of AGWM to support organizational sustainability and economic development for the individuals they serve. Because AGWM missionaries are seeking new ways to touch the hurting through compassion ministries in a cross-cultural context, missionaries could incorporate the principles of social entrepreneurship into their practices to create greater impact on economic development.

In recent years there has been an increased interest from AGWM missionaries in the area of sustainable economic development. Economic development can take many forms within compassion ministry and missions in AGWM.

International Ministries' director Dr. JoAnn Butrin wrote about the importance of economic development in her book *From the Roots Up: A Closer Look at Compassion and Justice in Missions*:

For the missionary and local church, economic development...has a goal of building the capacity of people to be able to help and support themselves and their families.

In the process, the goal is for the people to be reconciled to Jesus and to find His will and plan for their lives (2010, 159).

Assisting those who are impoverished to become self-sustainable using creative economic development strategies is an act of compassion. Touching the "poor and suffering people with the compassion of Jesus Christ" (Assemblies of God World Missions, under "Touching") includes creating avenues for the poor to create sustainable livelihoods.

The concepts of social entre-

In recent years there has been an increased interest from AGWM missionaries in the area of sustainable economic development.

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preneurship could be utilized in AGWM compassion ministries to propel the economic development strategy for the community forward. Butrin also noted, “It seems appropriate in these unprecedented days of need to look for every way and means possible for people to help themselves” (2010, 168). Social entrepreneurship does this.

HOW SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IS USED IN MISSIONS

Over the last decade Assemblies of God missionaries have been engaging in forms of social entrepreneurship through nonprofit organizations working in a number of countries around the world. The concepts of social entrepreneurship provide AGWM missionaries working in compassion ministries the opportunity to minister “to the whole person” (Butrin 2010, 173) and demonstrate God’s love and compassion in both word and deed by providing the means to achieve both organizational sustainabil-

ity and economic development for the communities they are embedded in. To date, this strategy has benefitted many individuals in need of self-sustaining income subsequent to poverty, addiction, or slavery. It has also been used to help nonprofit organizations that missionaries oversee become self-sustainable.

ENLACE, Global Teen Challenge, Sustain Hope, and Project Rescue Nepal are four nonprofit organizations started by AGWM missionaries that have been successful at integrating principles of

Social entrepreneurship provides AGWM missionaries working in compassion ministries the opportunity to minister to the whole person.

social entrepreneurship with their work on the field. These missionaries are thinking outside of the box to bring sustainable

change to the people and communities they serve.

CASE STUDY OF ENLACE

ENLACE is a Christian development organization in El Salvador that was started in 1993 by AGWM missionary Ron Bueno. ENLACE exists to alleviate

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spiritual and physical poverty by equipping local churches to transform their communities (ENLACE, under “Mission”). The Community Economic Development (CED) program illustrates how ENLACE utilizes social entrepreneurship to advance community transformation through local churches in El Salvador. ENLACE has a multi-pronged approach to community economic development.

ENLACE utilizes social entrepreneurship to advance community transformation through local churches in El Salvador.

In 2000 they opened up a separate nonprofit credit union called CREDITEC as a partner organization. The credit union can provide “either loans or startup capital, venture capital to create either a social enterprise or business ventures” (Ron Bueno, personal communication, February 12, 2012).

CREDITEC has recently expanded its loan portfolio to include venture capital for starting social enterprises or business ventures. The credit union opened up a capital venture fund to help

these farmers start a social enterprise. The business will have a triple bottom line by creating a financial, social, and environmental impact.

ENLACE has also created an agro-industrial business that introduces new products to the market and provides a market link to

small-scale producers. Small-scale producers can sell their products to the company or buy products that they need for

their business. In this way, better prices will hopefully be generated for small-scale farmers.

CASE STUDY OF GLOBAL TEEN CHALLENGE

Global Teen Challenge is a faith-based program in over 90 countries helping to reach and rehabilitate troubled youth and adults, particularly those with life controlling problems such as drugs and alcohol. Global Teen Challenge has established a strategy to assist Teen Challenge centers around the world to be self-sus-

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tainable using the tool of micro-enterprise.

Rick Souza, AGWM missionary and director of the Sustainable Solutions Department, is in charge of helping new centers build sustainability into their development. He travels to the centers to conduct needs analyses and to develop action plans for starting a context-relevant business for those locations. The goal is to assist the individual centers in becoming “self-sufficient from a ministry standpoint” (Rick Souza, personal communication, February 20, 2012).

Global Teen Challenge is facilitating education and skills training at all levels within Teen Challenge centers. The directors, staff, and students are taught how to establish and execute a business plan. Students are also taught skills and/or a trade through vocational training that they can use when they leave the program.

In Mexico City, Global Teen

Challenge opened a cabinet shop and a bakery. In Uzbekistan, the center opened a butcher shop and a business with honeybees. The center in Poland has developed a market for snails, raising them and selling them in France. The center in Poland is also starting a business to make wood-framed insulated windows that will be sold in Norway.

CASE STUDY OF SUSTAIN HOPE

Sustain Hope is an integral part of the International Ministries of AGWM. Bob and LeAnn Bachman are AGWM missionaries working with Sustain Hope. Their responsibilities include serving as liaisons between Sustain Hope and Global Teen Challenge. The

Teen Challenge students are taught skills and/or a trade through vocational training that they can use when they leave the program.

Bachmans have been working with the Global Teen Challenge Centers to help centers all over the world become self-sus-

tainable.

Sustain Hope does assessments of Teen Challenge centers to analyze what types of microenterpris-

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es would work best for their particular situations. According to Bachman, members of the Jamaica Teen Challenge are already “making wood products, wood frames, and they have a jewelry businesses, a snow cone business for the tourists that come in, but they want to try to branch out” (Bob Bachman, personal communication, February 21, 2012).

CASE STUDY OF PROJECT RESCUE NEPAL

Project Rescue Nepal is a ministry committed to reaching out to female victims of human trafficking and provides hope to those whose lives have been destroyed by this human tragedy (Project Rescue Nepal, under “Hope”). Project Rescue Nepal established a vocational training center in Kathmandu, Nepal. The vocational training center gives women the opportunity to learn how to produce more than 30 different items.

Many of the women that received vocational training “showed

interest to start up a small business... for example, some of them started a sewing store, a beauty parlor, or a small grocery store” (D. Thapa, personal communication, February, 20, 2012). Using the micro-financing concept, Project Rescue Nepal developed a program that enables women to start small businesses with the help of the organization. Project Rescue Nepal provides the women with the income to begin a business in partnership with one other person. This program helps the women become self-sustainable in a gradual manner.

CONCLUSION

Social entrepreneurship is a growing movement emerging from the business sector being used globally to impact society in positive ways.

Social entrepreneurship is a growing movement emerging from the business sector that is being used globally to impact society in positive ways.

Since AGWM missionaries are seeking new ways to touch the hurting through compassion ministries, missionaries could incorporate the principles of social

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entrepreneurship into their practices. The results could lead to self-sustaining ministries and economic development for the poor.

The principles of social entrepreneurship might not work in every missions endeavor; however, some AGWM missionaries would benefit immensely from incorporating the tools of business into their ministries to instill lasting change in the communities they serve.

From an unpublished master's thesis by Diane M. Larson and Erica Flores, Northwest University.

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Recommendations and Considerations for Missionaries Interested in Integrating Social Entrepreneurship into Their Practice

RECOMMENDED CONSIDERATIONS

Today, many missionaries are attempting to use business endeavors to fund their non-profit work on the mission field. Using the tools social entrepreneurship offers is a great idea if the missionary has the knowledge, skills, and capacity to use business ventures to fund the nonprofit work.

However, social entrepreneurship is not always the solution for sustainability of the organization. There are several costs to consider before choosing to do so. It should be noted that social entrepreneurship might not be the best tool for every AGWM missionary to engage in while on the field.

Foster and Bradach even warned nonprofits of the “over-

enthusiastic pursuit of doomed ventures” (2005, 8) due to a “lack of realism in evaluating the challenges of running a business” (4).

Social entrepreneurship is one way to fund the mission of a non-profit; yet, if running the business takes away from the mission of the organization, it may be wise to consider other options. As Lynch and Walls noted, “You need both mission and margin to be a successful social enterprise” (2009, 30). Social entrepreneurships by

Social entrepreneurship is not always the solution for sustainability of the organization. There are costs to consider before doing so.

nature have a double or triple bottom line.

Before deciding on whether or not a social entrepreneurship would work in a

particular context, it is important to know if the earned operating income will be sufficient to fulfill the mission of the organization. Other factors to consider will be discussed later in this paper.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

Though there is no set formula for starting a social enterprise, there are good practices that can be adapted from the case studies that were presented. When developing a social enterprise, it is critical to address the following questions in the beginning stages of the planning process: *Why? Who? Where? and How?*

First, a missionary must evaluate if they have the necessary knowledge and capacity to incorporate social entrepreneurship principles into the mission of their organization. Sometimes, it is wise to establish relationships and form partnerships with others who have the skills needed to execute your plan.

It would be beneficial to identify other local nonprofits, churches, and individuals who can bring the necessary expertise to accomplish the mission of your organization. Due diligence in researching the type of business or enterprise

is of vital importance.

Likewise, it must consider how the venture will impact the rest of the community in order to achieve the desired results. Listening to the voice of community members is necessary to understand the context, culture, needs, and capacities of the community.

Then, proper assessment of all of the local resources must take

When developing a social enterprise, it is critical to address these questions in the beginning stages: Why? Who? Where? and How?

place. Sustainable impact requires networking within the community and capitalizing on the assets that already exist in

the community. Assets and needs assessments should be done before deciding on how your venture will bring a solution to the social problem you are addressing.

It is also vital to assess the local market and the local demand for the product you are selling in order for it to be sustainable. After all of these topics have been taken into consideration the strategic plan must be developed.

Strategic planning is vital to an

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organization's effectiveness. It is imperative to identify the core values, mission, vision, and purpose of an organization to accomplish breakthrough results. Part of this process will be determining how your mission will be accomplished.

By answering the *How* question you will develop your action plan. Next, you will need to develop a business plan, or partner with someone who is well versed in writing a business plan. What follows are a set of questions and that are a list of resources meant to help with the process of discovering the *Why? Who? Where?* and *How?* of social entrepreneurship.

SOCIAL ENTERPRISE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

The first question we suggest you ask yourself and the organization is: "What do I know about social entrepreneurship?" Although it seems logical and simplistic, it is important to have a foundational understanding of the concept in order to begin the

process of starting an enterprise. Social entrepreneurship is an expanding and changing field. The following questions will help you determine if a social enterprise is a good fit for your organization.

WHY?

Understanding the answer to the *Why* question is essential before starting a social enterprise. *Why* refers to the reasoning be-

It is important to have a foundational understanding of social entrepreneurship in order to begin the process of starting an enterprise.

hind the social enterprise. This is the heart of the organization. There are many reasons why this is im-

portant; the *Why* should be what propels everything the organization aims to do.

WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR A SOCIAL ENTERPRISE?

- Are you clear about the need you want to meet?
- What kind of impact would you like to achieve through this social enterprise?
- What type of social enterprise best fits your mission and vision?

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WHERE?

Once you have established the *Why*, it is important to evaluate the capacity of the organization. We will call this the *Where*.

WHERE DO WE STAND AS AN ORGANIZATION?

- Does the organization have the capacity to start a social enterprise?
- What is the cost going to be? Consider not only finances, but costs in manpower, resources, energy, and time.
- Do the existing staff members have the skills and expertise needed to run a social enterprise?
- What resources does the organization have access to?
- What additional resources and support do you need to develop a social entrepreneurship?

WHO?

Having a clear understanding of the people and context is fundamental to understanding their needs and capacities. It will also help you to understand the impact your social enterprise will have on the people in the community.

WHO WILL BENEFIT?

- How well do you know the culture/context? How long have you been there?
- How can you best meet the needs of the people your organization is serving through a social enterprise?
- How will you measure social impact?
- Is your solution culturally relevant?
- What are they already asking for?

HOW?

Once you have a clear understanding of the *Why*, *Where*, and *Who*, it is time to think about the *How*. You need to have a plan. This will require you to create a strategic plan for the social enterprise.

HOW WILL IT FIT INTO THE LOCAL ECONOMY?

- Do you know what the market demand is for this product?
- How does your product meet a local demand?
- Is your supply chain local?
- Have you identified your customer?
- How will emergent market

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trends affect your enterprise?

- How will your enterprise fit into the economic development of the community?

QUESTIONS FOR INITIAL STEPS

After developing a foundational understanding of social entrepreneurship, you will know how a social enterprise could function within your organization. This will help you to create a strategic plan and a business plan.

DEVELOP YOUR STRATEGIC PLAN

- What are the mission, the vision, and the core values?
- Who will mobilize the plan of action?
- Who is going to be responsible

for it?

- When are you going to do it?

DEVELOP A BUSINESS PLAN

- How are you currently funded?
- How are you planning to acquire initial capital to start the social enterprise?
- When will the business break even?
- When will it begin making profit?
- How much revenue will the enterprise generate?
- How are you going to evaluate it?

From the unpublished master's thesis "Social Entrepreneurship, Compassion, and AGWM: An Investigation of Organizational Sustainability and Economic Development in Nonprofits," written by Diane M. Larson and Erica Flores, Northwest University.

Let us hear from you

This is our seventh edition of *Compassion Link Journal*—we're now into our third year of production. We welcome your feedback, suggestions, comments, and anything else you'd like to share with us. Here's how to reach us:



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The Community Toolbox:

Assessing Community Needs and Resources

An excellent set of resources for assessing community needs can be found at the following website: http://ctb.ku.edu/en/tablecontents/chapter_1003.aspx. Here is a listing of materials available:

- Developing a Plan for Assessing Local Needs and Resources
- Understanding and Describing the Community
- Conducting Public Forums and Listening Sessions
- Collecting Information About the Problem
- Analyzing Community Problems
- Conducting Focus Groups
- Conducting Needs Assessment Surveys
- Identifying Community Assets and Resources
- Developing Baseline Measures of Behavior
- Conducting Concerns Surveys
- Determining Service Utilization
- Conducting Interviews
- Conducting Surveys
- SWOT Analysis: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
- Qualitative Methods to Assess Community Issues
- Geographic Information Systems: Tools for Community Mapping
- Leading a Community Dialogue on Building a Healthy Community
- Creating and Using Community Report Cards
- Using Public Records and Archival Data
- Implementing Photovoice in Your Community
- Windshield and Walking Surveys

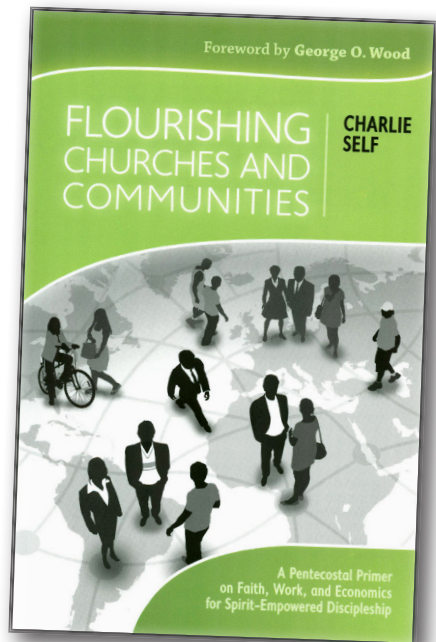
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Book Review

For two years in the late 1990s, I left full-time ministry and went to work in the human resources department of an international automobile manufacturer. There, I saw trained professionals doing their jobs well and enjoying them in the process. When I returned to full-time ministry in 1999, I took a second look at my own profession and asked myself: How am I spiritually preparing my church's members for their work in the world?

This question has not always been asked in Pentecostal circles. In our circles, the work of pastors, evangelists, and missionaries has been interpreted as having inherent value because it saves and sanctifies souls. To the extent that the workaday world has any value, it is merely instrumental in character. It supports the work of the church and its ministers.

This interpretation has three unfortunate side effects: It cleaves the sacred from the secular, it privileges the work of the clergy over that of the laity, and it fails to



make spiritual sense of what most church members did with most of their time, namely, work outside the church.

In *Flourishing Churches and Communities*, Charlie Self sees this interpretation and its side effects as a failure of discipleship. Just before Jesus Christ ascended into heaven, he commissioned his followers to “make disciples of all nations” (Matt. 28:19), a task that requires his empowering presence, the Holy Spirit (Matt. 28:20; Luke 24:49, Acts 1:8).

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It is Self's contention that this Spirit-empowered discipleship must address the whole of life. Disciples who follow Jesus in their churches but not in their homes, at their workplaces, or in their communities fail to follow Jesus fully and thus allow worldly values to guide their workaday behavior.

To correct this errant view of discipleship, Self—who is associate professor of church history at Assemblies of God Theological Seminary—takes his readers on a refresher course through Scripture.

The Father creates, the Son redeems, and the Spirit empowers human beings for godly living in every aspect of their lives, including their Monday-through-Friday jobs. Legitimate work done well glorifies God, contributes to the flourishing of communities, and dignifies the individual worker. In other words, it fulfills the Great Commandment to love God, neighbor, and self (Matt. 22:37–40).

Whole-life discipleship doesn't do away with either evangelism or full-time ministry. It assumes that people are coming to faith in Jesus Christ. (How else will they begin

to follow him?) And it helps ordinary Christians understand that they must be witnesses to Jesus Christ wherever they are: church, home, workplace, or public square.

Moreover, the vocation of full-time ministers takes on a new clarity. We are called to prepare our church members spiritually for the work God has called them to do (Eph. 4:11–13), both inside and outside the church.

I recommend *Flourishing Churches and Communities* to pastors who, like the 1990s version of me, want to know how to prepare their church members for work in the world. I also recommend this book to those church members seeking to make spiritual sense of what they do with most of their time. The book includes discussion questions for use in a Sunday-school or small-group setting.

In the interest of full disclosure, I am a personal friend of Charlie Self, though I would still recommend this book even if he weren't the author!

—George P. Wood

*Director of Ministerial Resourcing &
Executive Editor of Enrichment Journal*

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Troubleshooting Guide for Solving Problems

Also on the same website: <http://ctb.ku.edu/en/solveproblem/index.aspx>, is a section that covers Common Problems, Reflection Questions, and Links to Support Tools. The Troubleshooting Guide can be helpful in solving problems and dilemmas common to community work.

To use the Guide, you select any of the 14 common problems that is closest to your situation. Then use the reflection questions to help clarify the issue(s).

- We need to understand the community or situation better.
- We don't understand the problem or goal.
- We don't know what to do to solve the problem.
- There is no clear direction or communication within the group.
- There is not enough community participation.
- There is not enough leadership.
- We are facing opposition or conflict.
- There is not enough action to promote change.
- There is not enough change in the community or system.
- We don't know how to evaluate our program or initiative.
- There is not enough improvement in outcomes.
- There are unintended or unwanted outcomes.
- Not enough money to sustain the program or initiative.
- We need to assure better conditions for implementation.

There is a tremendous amount of information and tools available on this website, covering many facets of problem solving, entrepreneurship, creating a strategic plan, and many others.

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Resource List

BOOKS

- Bornstein, David. 2004. *How to change the world: Social entrepreneurs and the power of ideas*. New York: Oxford University Press.
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CASE STUDY WEBSITES

- Project Rescue Nepal. <http://projectrescuenepal.com>
- Sustain Hope. <http://www.sustainhope.org>
- ENLACE. <http://www.enlaceonline.org>
- Global Teen Challenge. <http://www.globaltc.org>

BUSINESS WEBSITES

- Bplans. <http://articles.bplans.com/starting-a-business>

OTHER WEBSITES

- Community Initiatives. <http://communityin.org/fiscal-sponsorship2.html>

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP WEBSITES

- Ashoka. <http://ashoka.org/resources>
- Camino Island Coffee Roasters. <http://www.camanoislandcoffee.com>
- Changemakers. <http://www.changemakers.com>
- Eurasia Café. <http://eurasiacafe.org/>
- Kiva. <http://www.kiva.org>
- Microplace. <https://www.microplace.com>
- Pura Vida Coffee. <http://www.puravidacoffee.com>
- Stanford Social Innovation Review. <http://www.ssireview.org>
- Social Enterprise Alliance. <http://www.se-alliance.org>
- The Acumen Fund. <http://www.acumenfund.org>
- The New Heroes. <http://www.pbs.org/opb/thenewheroes>
- The Skoll Foundation. <http://www.skollfoundation.org/skoll-entrepreneurs>
- Unitus. <http://www.unitus.com>

COMPASSION LINK

2013 World Missions

Compassion Forum

October 22–23, 2013

Springfield, MO

Monday, October 21	
4:00 – 8:00	Registration at Hotel (<i>also available at HCM in the morning</i>)
7:00 – 8:00	Getting Acquainted at Hotel—Staff, Speakers, Participants
Tuesday, October 22	
8:00 – 8:30	Registration at HealthCare Ministries
8:30 – 9:15	Forum Introduction & Objectives
9:15 – 10:00	Why Compassion?
10:00 – 10:30	Best Practice for Compassion Ministry
10:45 – 11:45	Principles of Development
11:45 – 1:45	SPECIAL INTEREST FOCUS GROUPS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child Care• CHE and Health Initiatives• Appropriate Technology• Human Trafficking
1:45 – 3:15	Case Study: The Market Children
3:30 – 5:00	Church-Based Community Development
Wednesday, October 23	
8:30 – 10:30	Figuring Out What Is Best Practice? Community Dialogue (CHE Priority Lesson) Assessment, Asset & Needs, Mapping
10:45 – 11:45	Appropriate Technology
10:45 – 11:45	Donor Dilemmas
12:30 – 2:00	SPECIAL INTEREST FOCUS GROUPS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child Care• CHE and Health Initiatives• Appropriate Technology• Human Trafficking

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2:00 – 3:00	REGIONAL APPLICATION BREAKOUTS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Asia Pacific & Northern Asia• Africa• Eurasia & Europe• Latin America & Caribbean• International Ministries (<i>Join the most applicable region</i>)
3:15 – 4:00	Social Justice
4:00 – 4:45	Evaluation and Case Study Wrap Up
4:45 – 5:15	Prayer for the Nations
5:15 – 6:15	Pizza Talk (Questions for Panel)
6:15 – 7:00	Compassion Fatigue (<i>Optional</i>)

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

- Missionary candidates and associates who will be working, or even just think they will work in any type of compassion ministry.
- Veteran missionaries who can use valuable resources to help them minister more effectively.

This year, as an added incentive to attend, complimentary registration to the Compassion Forum is being offered! You will be responsible for your housing.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Assemblies of God World Missions
International Ministries
1445 N. Boonville Ave.
Springfield, MO 65802
417.862.2781, Ext. 2053 (Joy Shockley)
www.compassionlink.org/forum
jshockley@ag.org

Watch our CompassionLink.org website for further Compassion Forum details. They will be posted as they become available.

COMPASSION LINK



Assemblies of God World Missions

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