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**Turning Highly Dependent Communities Toward Self Sufficiency**

1. Begin With The End In Mind : The community itself must be a part of every step and process. We can’t fight to eliminate their poverty alone. Win with them not for them. Slow is fast.
2. Individual vs. Community Development: Both are essential and co-dependent. Think scalability and sustainability.
3. Build On Assets Not Needs: When we focus on what is wrong, we miss what is right. Our strategies for helping are driven by combating problems rather than strengthening potential.  The poor, no matter how destitute, have enormous untapped capacity; find it, be inspired by it, and build upon.
4. Healthy Reciprocal Exchange: Redirect traditional methods of paternalistic charity into systems of genuine exchange. Sometimes when we work so hard to develop efficient systems to dispense charity, we overlook the cost of human dignity.
5. Trajectory and destination: Development never stops. Communities that live by that will continually improve, set new destinations, and fight their own poverty. Transformation is more about trajectory and less about destination.

**The Bellagio Principles for sustainable development**

1. Guiding Vision and Goals : Be guided by a clear vision of sustainable development and goals that define that vision
2. Holistic Perspective: Consider the wellbeing of the whole system and social, ecological, and economic sub-systems, and consider both positive and negative consequences of human activity
3. Essential elements: Consider equity and disparity within the current population and between present and future generations, life-support systems, and economic development and non-market activities that contribute to human/social wellbeing
4. Adequate Scope: Adopt a time horizon long enough to capture both human and ecosystem time scales; define the space of study large enough to include not only local but also long distance impacts on people and ecosystems; and build on historic and current conditions to anticipate future conditions
5. Practical Focus: Have an organizing framework that links goals to indicators and assessment criteria, a limited number of key issues for analysis, a limited number of indicators, standardized measurements, and targets and reference values for indicators
6. Openness: Make methods and data accessible to all, and all judgments, assumptions, and uncertainties explicit
7. Effective Communication: Be designed to address the needs of the audience and users; engage decision-makers; and aim for simplicity
8. Broad Participation: Obtain broad representation of stakeholder, and ensure the participation of decision-makers
9. Ongoing Assessment: Develop a capacity for repeated measurement to determine trends; be iterative, adaptive, and responsive to change and uncertainty; adjust goals, frameworks, and indicators; and promote development of collective learning and feedback to decision-making
10. Institutional Capacity: Clearly assign responsibility and provide ongoing support in the decision-making process; provide institutional capacity for data collection, maintenance, and documentation; and support development of local assessment capacity

Hardi and Zdan 1997