

mercy and justice. Micah 6:8 instructs us: “And what does the Lord require of you? To act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with your God.” To act justly means that we treat others fairly, with reason, and *involve them in all decision making*. These acts engage our minds. On the other hand, merciful acts reflect heartfelt responses. To act with mercy in our work with others means that we show compassion, kindness, and forgiveness. Combining mercy and justice suggests that immediate relief comes with a future plan in mind and avoids long-term dependency.⁴ Showcasing these principles, one church closed their successful used clothes closet run by volunteers and reopened it as a clothes store (with modest prices) that employed people in the neighborhood, thus reducing dependency and providing agency to community members.

An Oath for Wise Compassion

Too often our intent contrasts sharply with the actual impact. Because every change has consequences, we must carefully examine outcomes. Robert Lupton draws on his forty years of urban ministry experience to suggest an oath for compassionate *and* wise partnerships similar to the medical profession’s Hippocratic Oath.⁵ Here are key guidelines for empowering those we assist.

- Never do for the poor what they have (or could have) the capacity to do for themselves.
- Be an encourager or partner rather than a caretaker.
- Use one-way giving in crises. Try partnership approaches when addressing chronic needs.
- Establish empowering partnerships through employment, lending, and investing. The micro-loans of Opportunity International (www.opportunity.org) and the community development approach of World Vision (www.worldvision.org) are two excellent examples.
- Always put the needs of those being served first, even if it makes your efforts less efficient and more frustrating.
- Listen closely to what is said and unsaid by those you are serving. The unequal power dynamic of the interaction can lead to harmful assumptions.
- Above all, do no harm.

Diversified or Focused Investment?

Attention to outcomes leads to a strategy shift. The size of the budget or the number of volunteer hours is irrele-

vant to making a difference. To effect significant change requires centered concentration on specific places and issues. When we define our service mission too broadly, we scatter our church’s energy and resources. Lupton recommends that congregations ditch the diversified, “balanced portfolio” and commit to measurable and lasting change by focusing investment in one person, one family, and one neighborhood at a time.⁶

Consistent with an asset-based community development model (<http://www.abcdinstitute.org/>), focused investors search for local residents’ skills and existing resources. When church partners flip their binocular lens to see community positives, like seeing the glass half-full, they catch sight of basic strengths that become building blocks for healthier communities. There is a universal desire to live in a healthy community. And the criteria for a healthy community is also universal: safety for everyone, good schools, economic viability, opportunities for employment, residential stability, community connections, and spiritual vitality.⁷

Located in a low-income community, the Broadway United Methodist Church in Indianapolis, Indiana, exemplifies this type of a long-term, focused investment strategy. As a church, they strive to lift up the “diverse gifts of our neighbors and members, not their deficiencies.” They say, “We see abundance.”⁸ By having conversations and listening for opportunities, they find ways to connect and invest in their neighbors.

Final Questions

A community ministry worth doing is a ministry worth examining. Here are the key questions: Is your church engaged in community development ministry? If so, can you name your target neighborhood and the church’s transformation goals? Are your church’s efforts focused on efficiency or effectiveness? Are you focused on the rewards you receive from service or the measurable benefits received by your community partners?

1. Scott Simon (<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/when-disaster-relief-brings-anything-but-relief/>). See donation guidelines (<http://www.cidi.org/wp-content/uploads/CIDI-Donation-Guidelines.pdf>).

2. Material drawn from Robert D. Lupton, *Toxic Charity: How Churches and Charities Hurt Those They Help* (New York: Harper-Collins, 2011), 56.

3. *Ibid.*, 5.

4. *Ibid.*, 41–42.

5. *Ibid.*, 8–9.

6. *Ibid.*, 76.

7. *Ibid.*, 135.

8. <http://www.broadwayumc.org/pages/who.html>.