

Good Ministry Practice, Spirituality and Justice

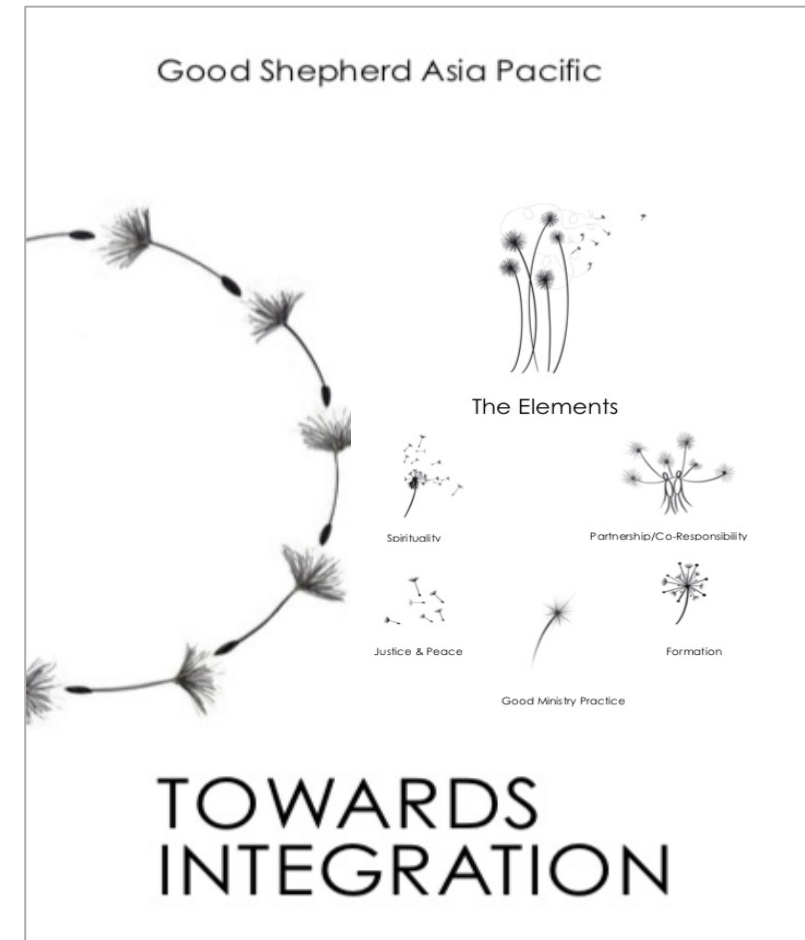
Integral Ecology
Using the Integrated Approach to Mission
Effectiveness

8 April 2021





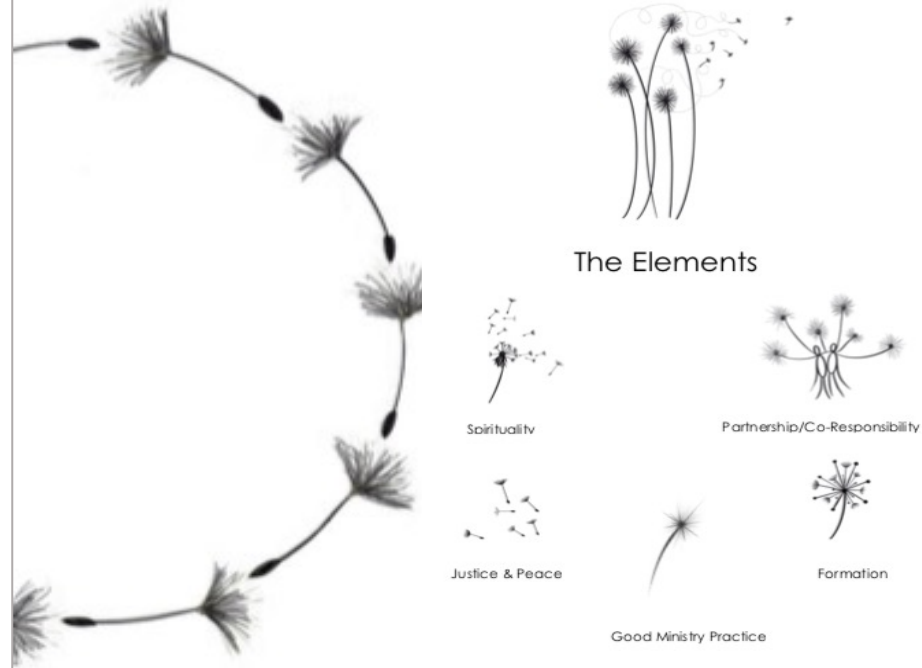
Content



Approach

**All Units have "Integral Ecology" and
"Integrated Approach to Mission"
in their Province Direction Statement**

Good Shepherd Asia Pacific



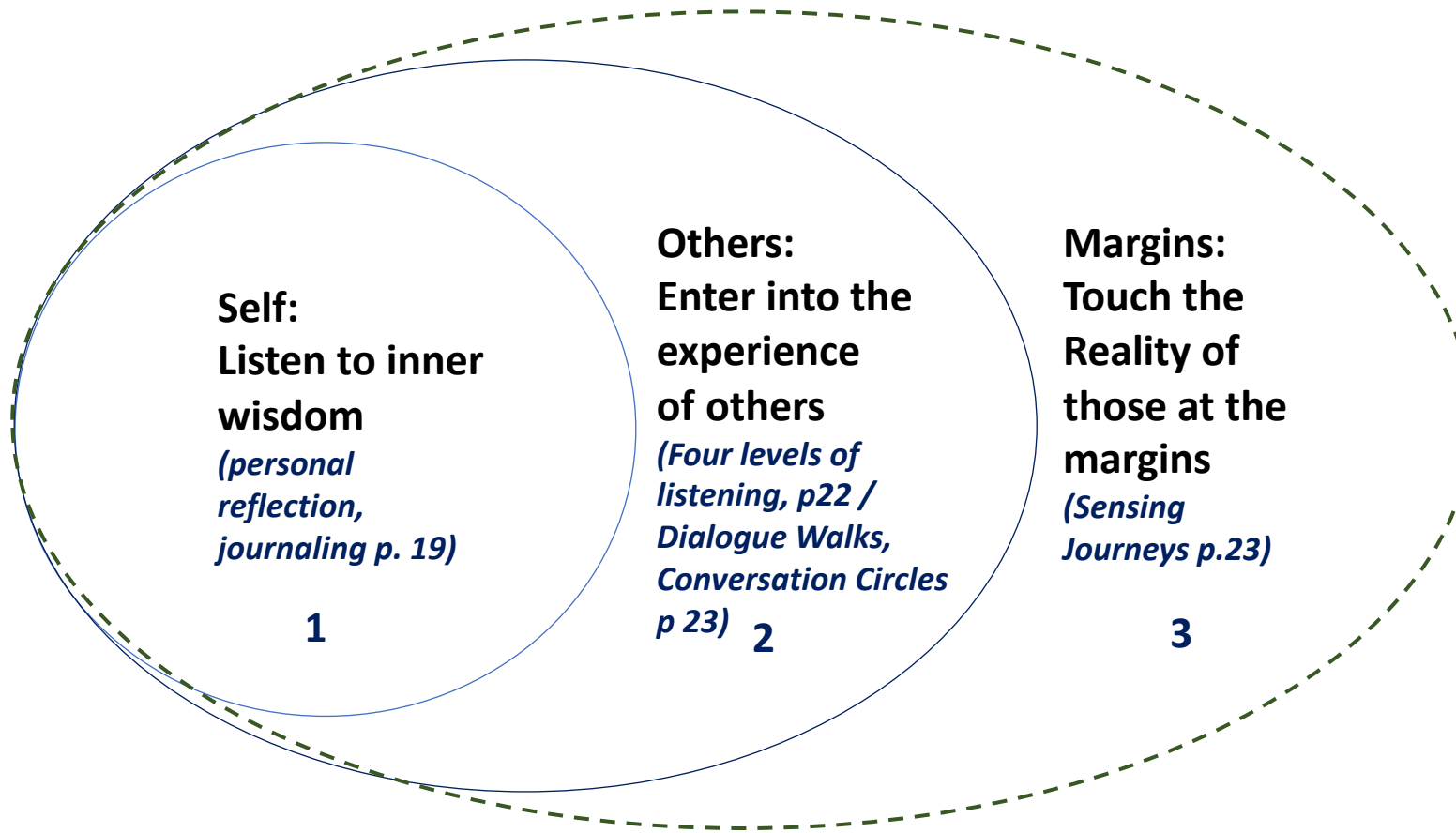
TOWARDS
INTEGRATION

Principles

Integration can only happen when we open ourselves to

- listen to our own inner wisdom
- enter into the experiences of others
- touch the reality of those at the margins
- allow the shift in consciousness to happen within us
- take risks and
- respond daringly and innovatively

The Principles of Integration



4. Allow the shift in consciousness to happen within us
5. Take risks and
6. Respond daringly and innovatively



***Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
2018 Position Papers***

**Migration / Economic Justice / Girl Child
Trafficking / Prostitution / Integral Ecology**



6. In responding to Integral Ecology, it is critical to:

- a. **Activate a transformative spirituality** that understands earth, science, rights of Mother Earth, insights of cosmology, and knowledge of inclusive and universal rights.
- b. **Engage in critical analysis of one's own culture** toward awareness of inherited traditions and the possibility for dynamic participation in new forms of incarnational reality.
- c. **Convert individualism and communal behavior** from ecological ignorance to environmental responsibility, evaluating uses of energy, technology, water, diet, practices of waste and consumption, economic investment and political policy.
- d. **Study Catholic Social Teaching, Do communal study and apply documents** such as *Laudato Si*, The Earth Charter, The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, notably Section K on Women and the Environment, and the UN SDGs of the UN Agenda 2030, particularly numbers 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15.
- e. **Ensure strategies for empowerment of women and girls in all our programs**, including women's participation in decision-making and advocacy. Environmental sustainability ought to be considered in every strategic plan for mission development.
- f. **Advocate locally and internationally** with positive movements such as the 2015 Paris Climate Accord and the continuing processes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC.)
- g. **Engage in political action led by communities and groups**, such as indigenous and women, who have been historically dominated and excluded but who hold ancient and sacred knowledge of the earth.
- h. **Evaluate our communities, service projects and programs** according to principles of respect for the earth, inclusion of and care for all communities, and reverence for the sustainability of future generations.
- i. **Evaluate and adjust personal and communal decisions** in areas of consumption, production, and use of natural resources in light of the sustainability of the universe. The common good of all is a guiding principle directing actions such as fair-trade purchasing, avoidance of non-renewable energy and disposable products, support of local agriculture, home composting, low energy production, land ownership etc.
- j. **Be politically active on issues** such as trade, climate, practices of trans-national corporations, harm of military industry and armaments, national energy policies, and sustainable water usage, in order to "eliminate the structural causes of the dysfunction." (Benedict XVI). Any investments held communally require analysis for environmental justice and sustainability.
- k. **Use cross sectional analysis to confront economic policies** that lead to human, animal and earth degradation. OLCGS Advocacy areas such as trafficking, in human persons, migration, economics or the girl child should always include ecological and environmental data.

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**Radical transformation
Change in behaviour patterns**

What is the *future that is emerging* for us as a *country / unit* on Integral Ecology?

How do we *open ourselves* to the Principles of Integration in our movement from “I” to “WE”?

How are we *engaging the enablers* (formation and partnership/co-responsibility for mission) in the integration of the spirituality, justice peace and good ministry practice?

How can *formation be inclusive* of everyone (sisters, novices, partners, program participants) who participate in GS mission?



What is the change we want to see in our Units on Integral Ecology?

As a Unit, discuss...

- What are the steps that you will take from now till 7Apr to envision the change that you want to see in your Units on Integral Ecology?
 - Listening to the individual's inner wisdom
 - Enter into the experiences of the other
 - Touch the reality of those at the margins
 - Allow the shift in consciousness to happen within us
 - Take risks and
 - Respond daringly and innovatively



**Our Journey
Together...**

What is the change or future that is emerging for your country / unit on Integral Ecology?

Sri Lanka / Pakistan

Sri Lanka:

Healthy, joyful & harmonious society with our common home – Earth; responding to environmental crisis in country

Pakistan: Awareness of integral ecology

East Asia

Myanmar:

Concern for climate change; good practice for eco justice

Thailand / Cambodia:

Individual & communal consciousness of integral ecology

Vietnam:

Creation of green environment in all GS communities / ministries

North East Asia

Hong Kong:

connecting interdependence of persons and nature

Korea:

Application of Towards Integration, Laudato Si, Environmental Justice

Macau:

Practice composting; waste returned to the soil as nourishment

Taiwan:

Implementation of Integral Ecology in programs

South West India

Integrated approach to address social injustice; ego to eco consciousness; 'Save Ecology Concept'; care & protect common home

Central East India Nepal

Awareness and take action for ecological integration; move from doing to being – allow shift to happen, take risk, respond daringly

Philippines / Japan

Integrated mission reflecting justice, ecological spirituality and practices

Indonesia

Greater awareness, understanding and practice of Integral Ecology in all communities

Singapore / Malaysia

Greater awareness of integral ecology, shift in individual and communal consciousness, implementation of integral Ecology in all programs

Australia / New Zealand

Culture of carriers & advocates for Integral Ecology; shift from ego to eco mindset towards planet earth

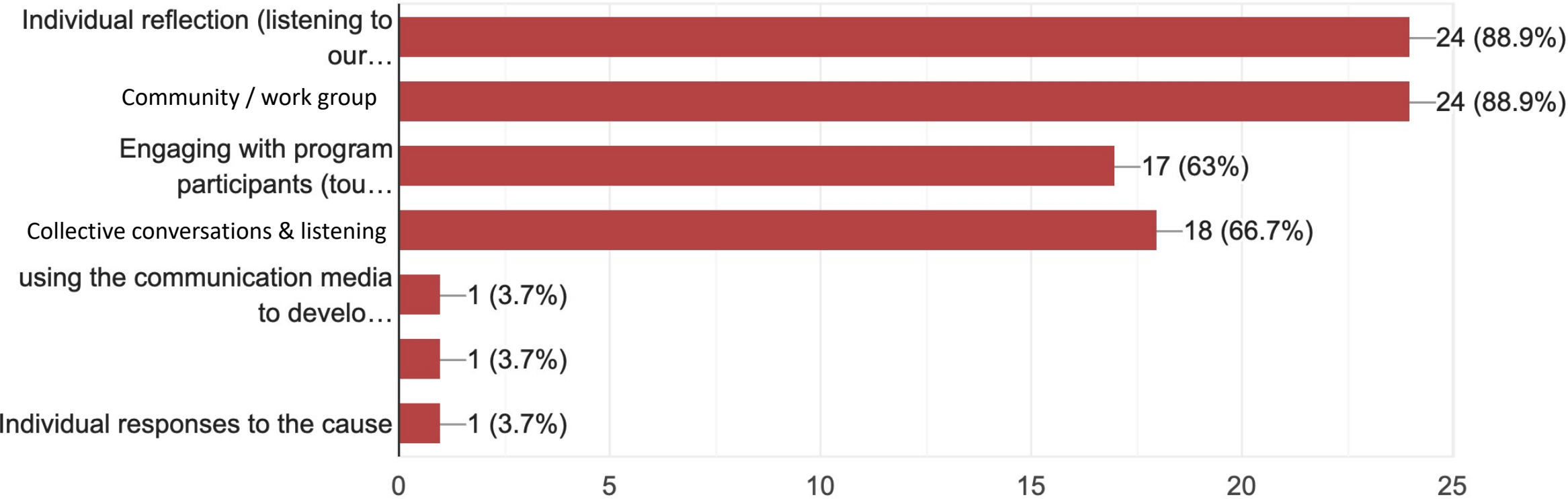
Asia Pacific

Join together to bring forth a sustainable global society founded on respect for nature, universal human rights, economic justice and a culture of peace

(quotes excerpted from Earth Charter , 2000)

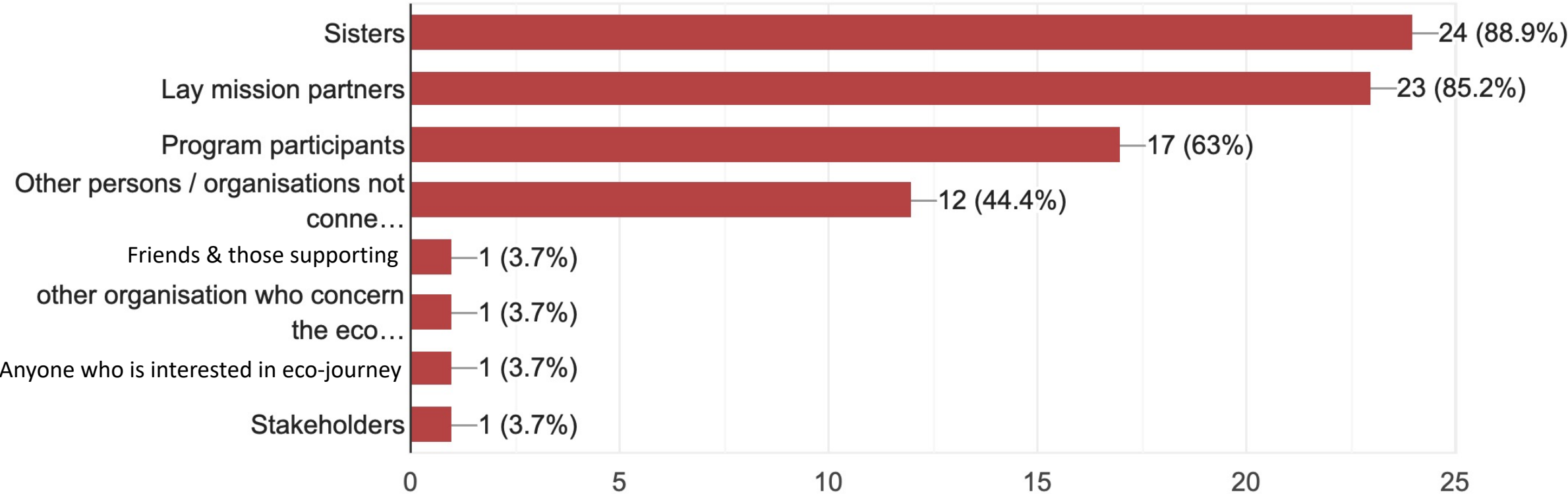
What was the process your country / unit used to derive at the above response? (Mark all that apply)

27 responses



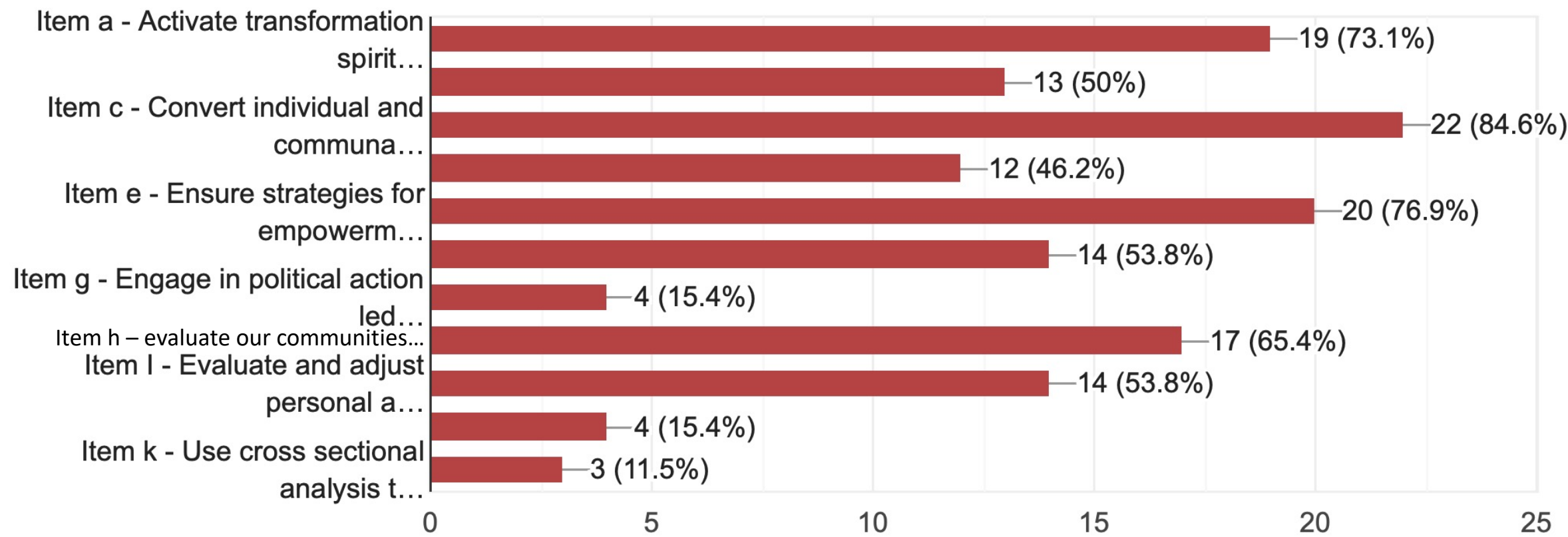
Who did your country / unit engage with to derive at the response? (Mark all the apply)

27 responses



Which activity or activities in Section 6 of the GS Position Paper on Integral Ecology will your country / unit be implementing to achieve the change you want to see? Leave blank if not yet decided.

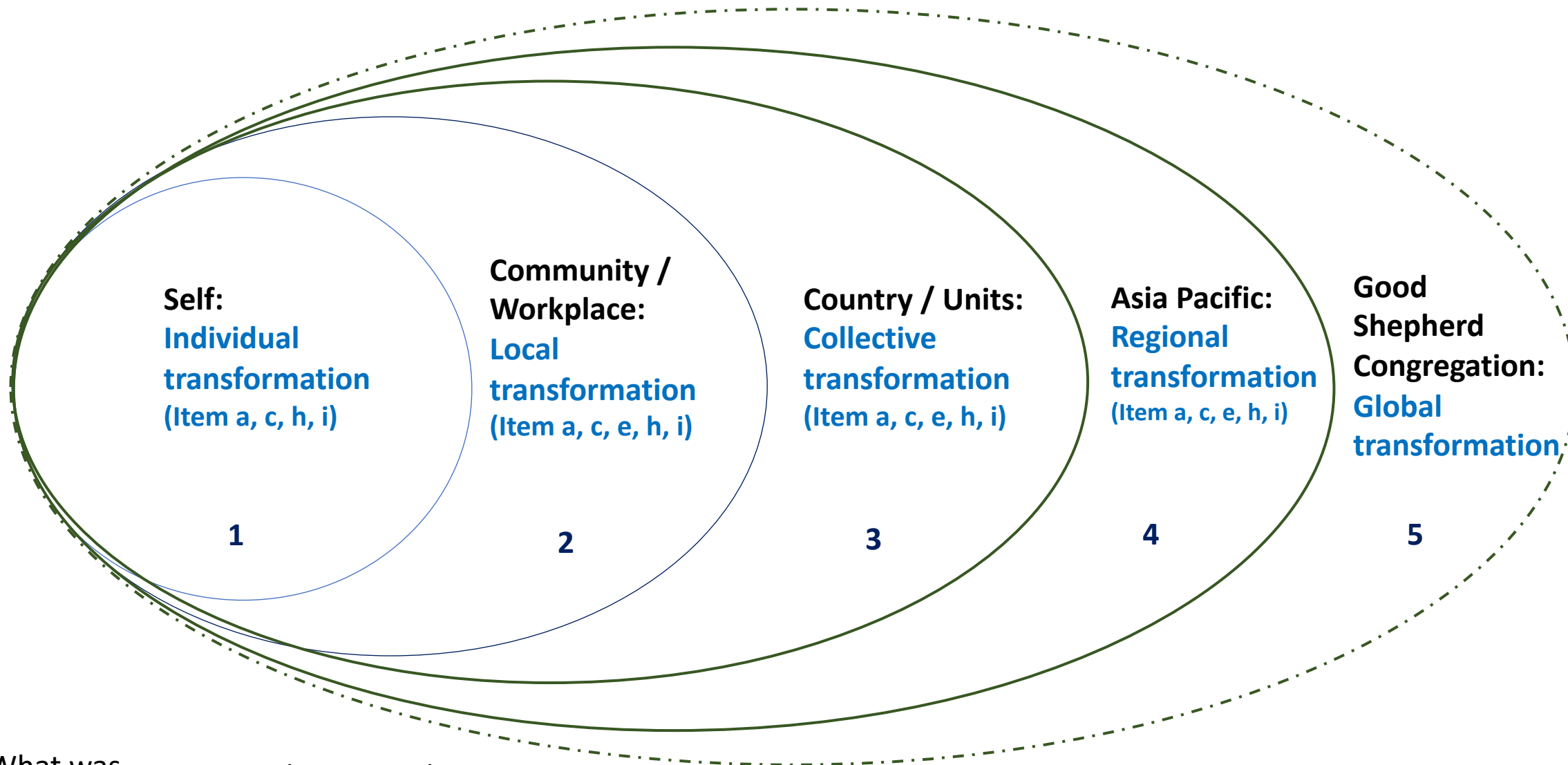
26 responses



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The Pathway to Transformation




What was
significant for
you?

What excited
you?

Q & A



Theory of Change



What is a Theory of Change?

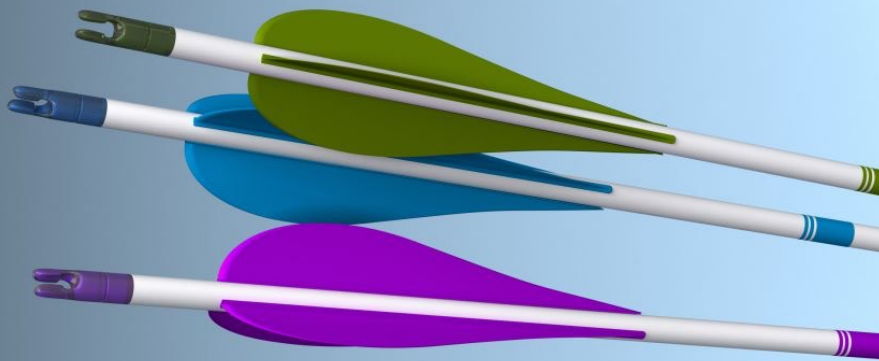
Theory of change is a **rigorous yet participatory process** whereby groups and stakeholders in a planning process articulate their **long-term goals (impact)** and identify the conditions they believe have to unfold for those goals to be met. These conditions are modelled as **desired outcomes**, arranged graphically in a **causal framework**.

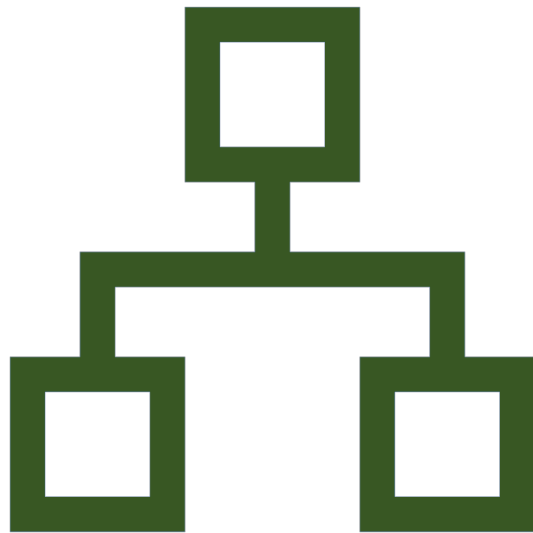
(Haplin, Clark 2013)

Impact (long term goal)

Positive and negative, intentional or accidental, direct and indirect, primary or secondary **effects created by the project** which can be **observed after the project ends**.

A sustainable global society founded on respect for nature, universal human rights, economic justice and a culture of peace
(quotes excerpted from Earth Charter , 2000)





Outcomes

The **expected and measurable changes** that the beneficiaries of the project services encounter; they can be changes in behaviours, knowledge, skills, attitudes, social or personal status which are deemed **necessary to reach the impact goal**. The causal connection between early outcomes – intermediate outcomes – final outcome(s) represent **the pathway of change**.

What is the change or future that is emerging for your country / unit on Integral Ecology?

Sri Lanka / Pakistan

Sri Lanka:

Healthy, joyful & harmonious society with our common home – Earth; responding to environmental crisis in country

Pakistan: Awareness of integral ecology

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East Asia

Myanmar:

Concern for climate change; good practice for eco justice

Thailand / Cambodia:

Individual & communal consciousness of integral ecology

Vietnam:

Creation of green environment in all GS communities / ministries

North East Asia

Hong Kong:

connecting interdependence of persons and nature

Korea:

Application of Towards Integration, Laudato Si, Environmental Justice

Macau: Practice composting

Taiwan:

Implementation of Integral Ecology in programs

Philippines / Japan

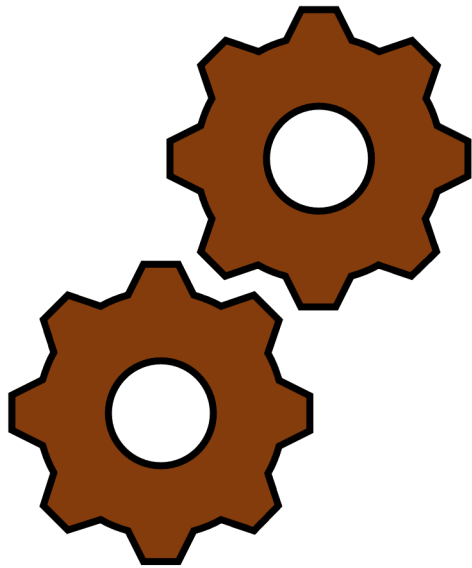
Integrated mission reflecting justice, ecological spirituality and practices

Indonesia

Greater awareness, understanding and practice of Integral Ecology in all communities

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Outputs

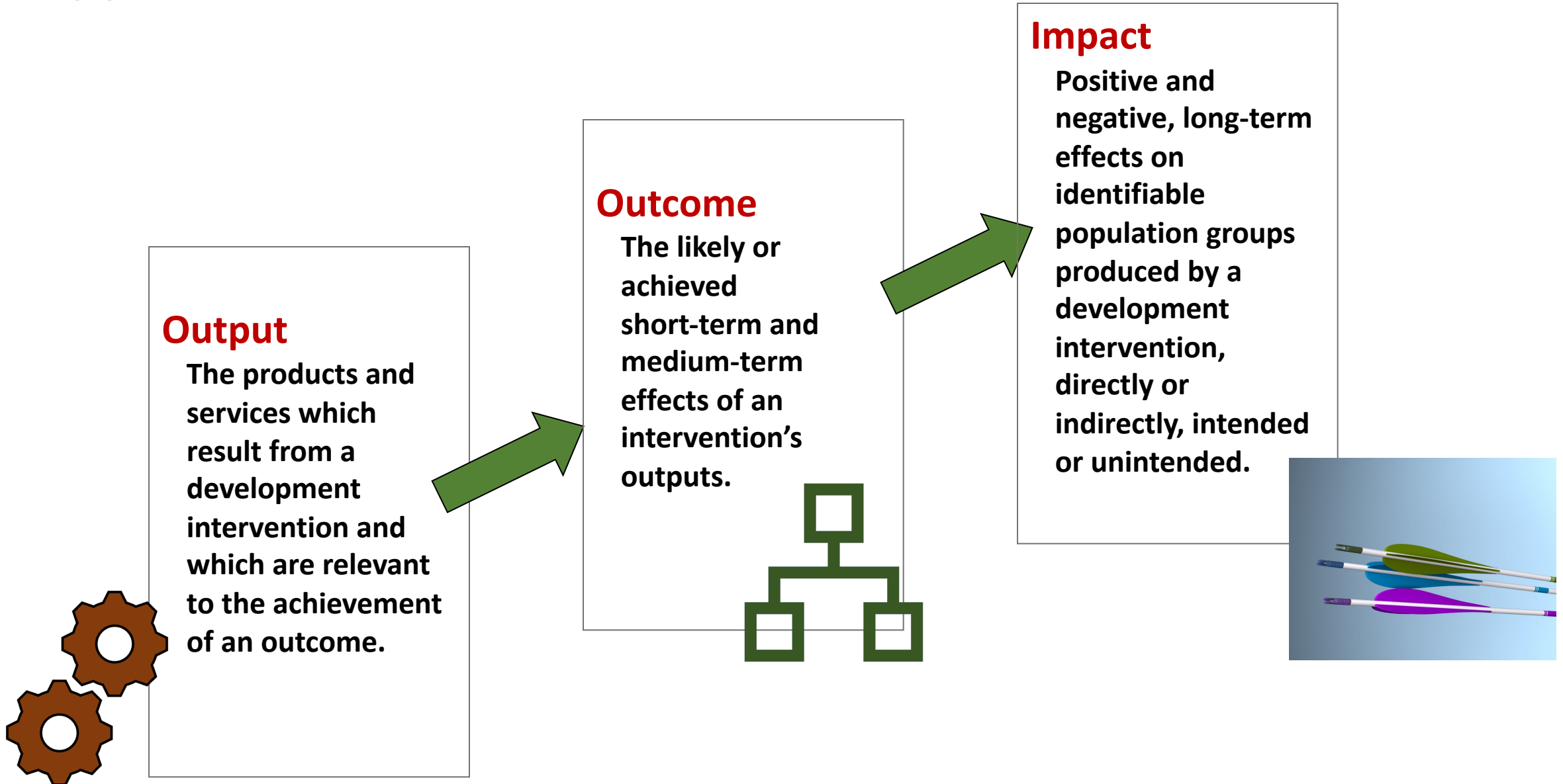
The **number and typology of tangible products or services produced** as a result of the activities in a **defined time span** (typically a year). It is a good practice to value the outputs going beyond a numeric listing towards a quality assessment (e.g. number of participants who successfully completed the training).

Macau:

Practice composting; compost as fertilizer for plants and liquid detergent

SWI: “Eco Clubs” “Save Ecology” Concepts

Types of results defined





Activities

Program components set in **place to produce** the outputs

Inputs

Resources provided to realize the activities (in terms of economic resources, time, skills, facilities etc.)

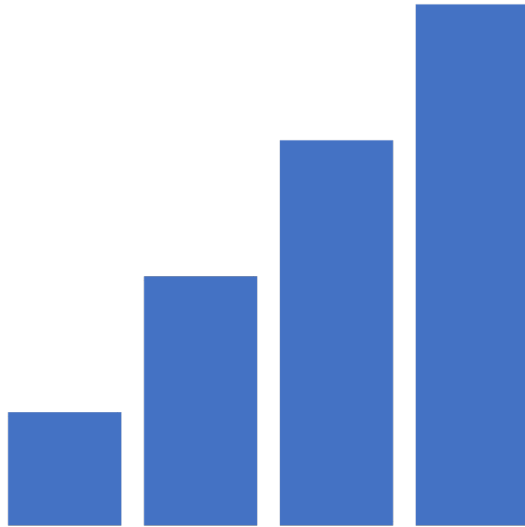


Assumptions

Conditions that are needed and are in place for the **success** of the program

Enablers

Players, meaning **internal and external stakeholders**, that have to be involved to foster a **positive evolution** of the project or achieve a specific step envisioned in the ToC

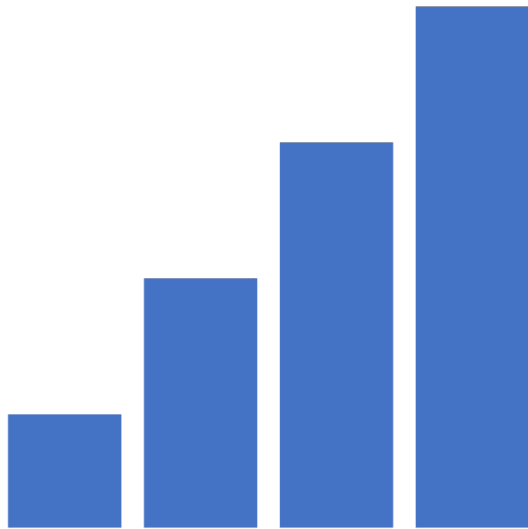


Indicators

Indicators are signals of change, measures of progress, that will be used to **assess the achievement of the results** of an action. There are two main typologies of indicators:

QUALITATIVE: based on logical interpretation and on other sources, they assess **the cause-effect correlation and the intangible** (e.g. perceptions or attitudes). They are precious in tandem with quantitative indications to explain the results obtained and provide a snapshot of the beneficiary on a specific theme.

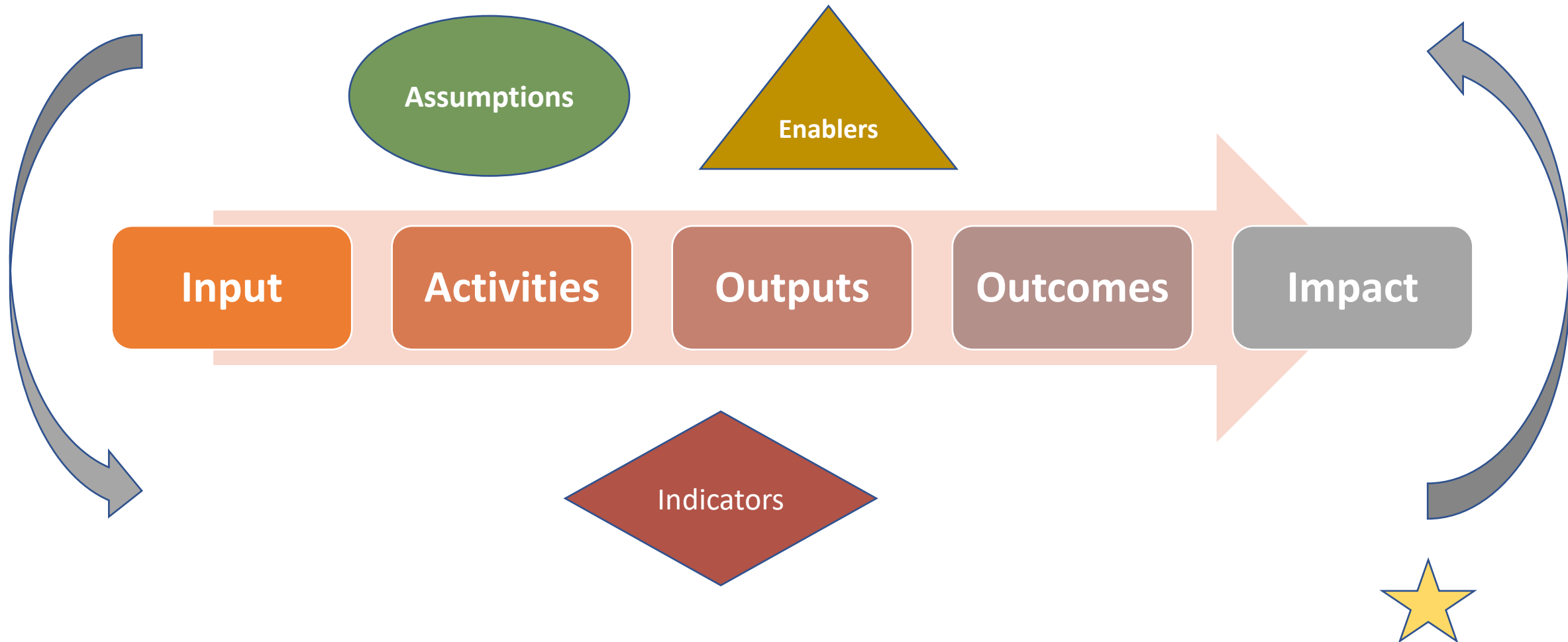
QUANTITATIVE: they provide **measurable data** about the result achieved and are expressed in percentages or absolute numbers.



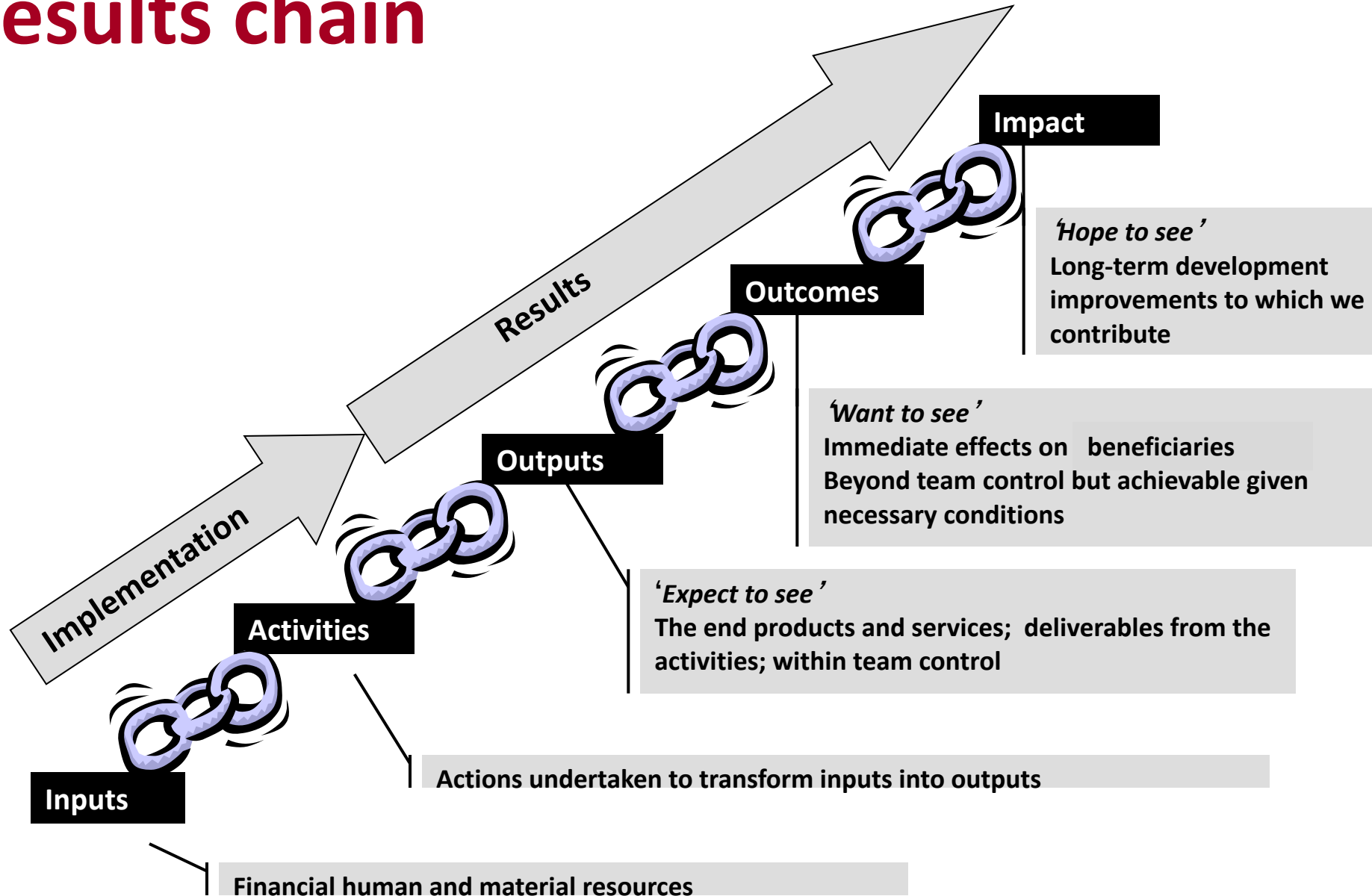
Indicators

- **S**pecific
- **M**easurable
- **A**ttainable
- **R**elevant
- **T**ime-bound

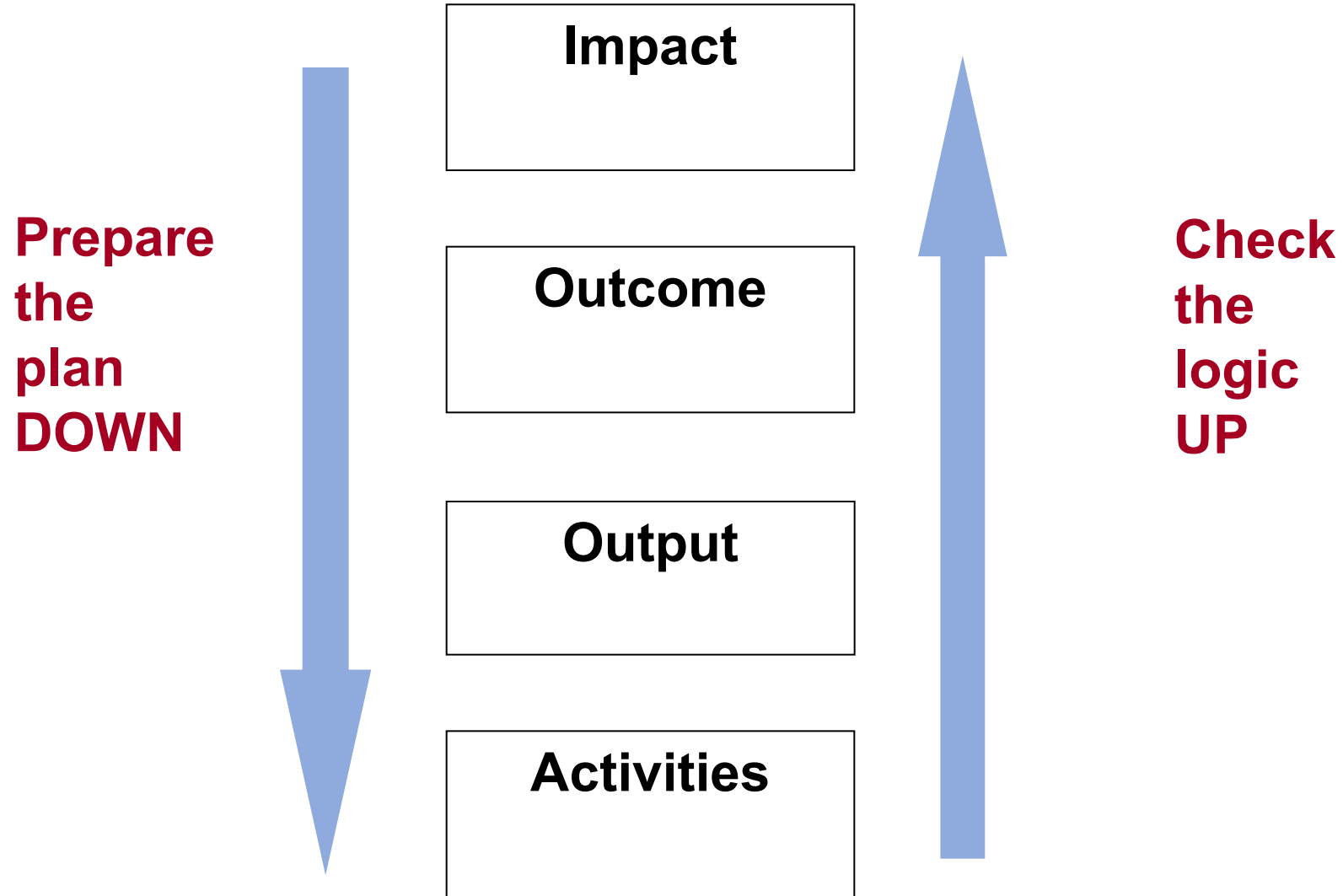
Elements of a Theory of Change



The results chain



Sequence



**Prepare
the
plan
DOWN**



**A sustainable global society founded on respect for
nature, universal human rights, economic justice
and a culture of peace**
(quotes excerpted from Earth Charter , 2000)

Macau (Outcome)
Waste returned to the soil as nourishment

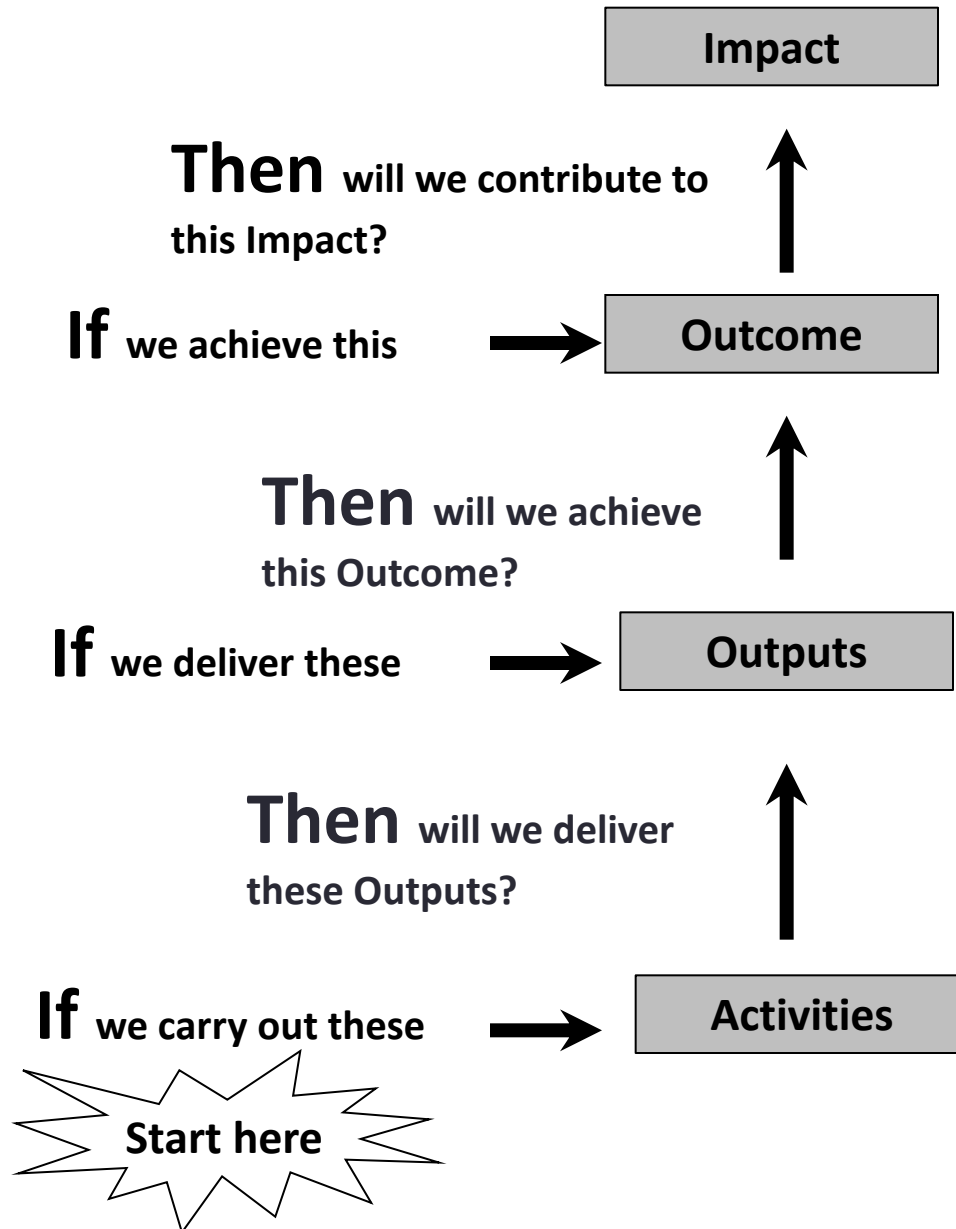
Macau (Output)
Practice composting – use fertilizer for plants in the
garden & liquid detergent

Macau (Activity)
After morning, noon and evening meals, recycle fruit
peels, eggshells etc.

Macau (Input)
People, time, food (fruit peels, eggshells), recycle bins,
place, etc



**Check
the
logic
UP**



Check the
logic using
if... then





How to build a Theory of Change?



1. Plan your process

- The purpose of your theory will affect the process you use and who you involve
- Who are the enablers you are involving in the process and why?
- Decision makers? Staff? Beneficiaries? External stakeholders?
- Does your organization have an existing vision and values statement?



2. **Collect evidence of need and context**

- ToC should be rooted in the clear understanding of the issue you want to address
- Evidence of need; evidence of context; evidence of effectiveness of other interventions
- Root cause analysis; use the rights-based approach

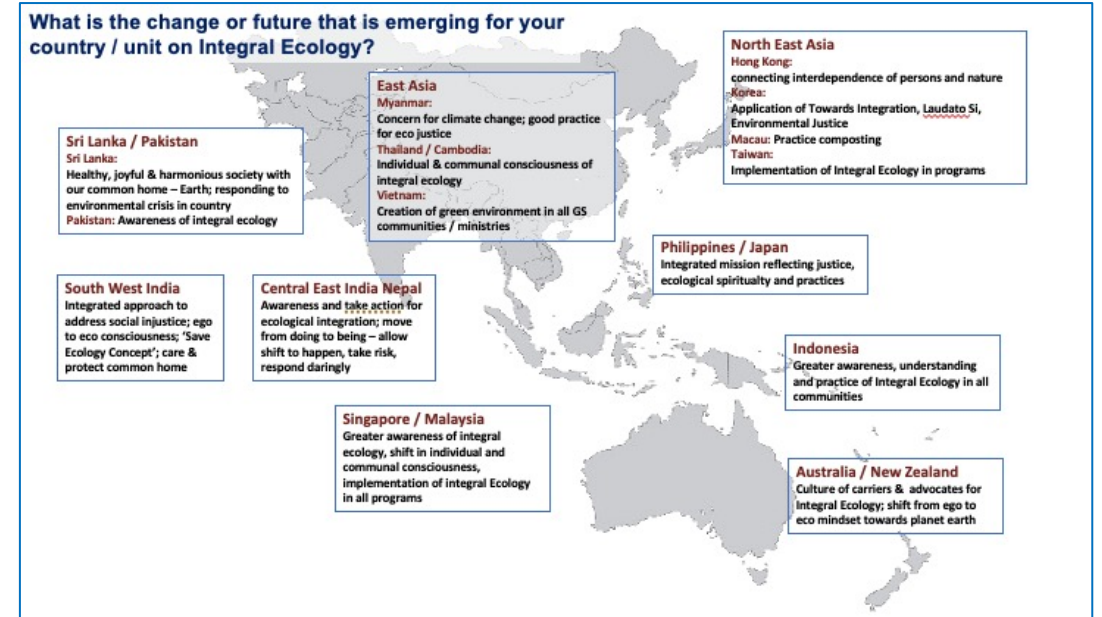
3. Agree on your intended impact

- What is the long term effect that the project is addressing?
- This is the STARTING point, the goal towards which everything is directed
- The impact statement should clearly describe the board or long term difference you want to see happen.

**A sustainable global society founded on
respect for nature, universal human rights,
economic justice and a culture of peace**
(quotes excerpted from Earth Charter , 2000)

4. Articulate your long-term outcomes

- Work backwards from your impact to think about the changes that need to happen in order to achieve it.
- Identify these from the root causes of the problem you are trying to address
- What are the indicators that will tell you that this outcome is achieved?



**Waste returns to
the soil as
nourishment**

Practice composting

5. Map your intermediate outcomes backwards

- Work backwards and plot the preceding stages in much greater detail
- What changes need to happen before your long-term outcomes can occur
- What are the indicators that will tell you that this outcome is achieved?

**Fertilizer for
plants in the
garden & liquid
detergent**

6. Identify outputs

- What are the outputs (products, services or facilities) that will bring about the identified outcomes?
- Who do you need to collaborate with to achieve these outputs?
- What are the indicators that will measure the outputs?

After morning, noon
and evening meals,
recycle fruit peels,
eggshells etc.

7. Identify activities

- What are the activities that need to happen to deliver the outputs?
- Who needs to be part of these activities?
- What are the training needs?

8. Clarify assumptions

- Assumptions are the conditions that need to be in place to make the theory work
- What are the links between inputs and outputs, outputs and outcomes, and outcomes and impact
- What the risk factors that will derail your project?



ASSUMPTIONS:
Everyone in the
community agree
to the project



9. Establish timelines and plan resources

- What are the timelines when the activities and output need to be completed?
- What are the resources need to make this theory of change work? Human, financial, logistics etc.

10. Produce diagram on ToC and narrative

- Write up a narrative to describe the process of developing the Theory of Change
- Description of impact, outcomes, outputs, activities, inputs, assumptions, indicators and enablers
- Include the monitoring and evaluation framework



Self Select Breakout Rooms



15 mins

By Country / Unit

What are your insights on the Theory of Change as a good ministry practice?

Looking at the change you want to see in your country / unit, who will you engage in your discussions?

When will you begin planning as a community / workplace group?

When will you progress to planning as a country / unit?

What will be your starting point?