

# Church and Community Mobilisation Process

Participants booklet for CCMP Stage 1



# CHURCH AND COMMUNITY MOBILISATION PROCESS PARTICIPANTS BOOKLET FOR CCMP STAGE 1

‘As the father has sent me, I am sending you.’ John 20:21b

## About

Since its inception and rollout in the late 1990s, the church and community mobilisation process (CCMP) has increasingly gained acceptance in thousands of churches across different countries of the world. In Africa it has spread to more than twenty countries.

The results everywhere are astounding – the church impacting its immediate community in such a way that it influences important decisions that affect the way of life of the community; the church motivating its immediate community to transform its situation sustainably; the community beginning to take charge of its destiny without having to depend on external support; relationships among people being restored in a lasting manner; people supporting one another to meet their most basic needs; people addressing their physical and spiritual poverty deeply and extensively; people honouring and worshipping God more consciously; and much more.

This booklet is for use by church members who are participants in CCMP, to help them reflect and put into action the principles and insights that they learn from the bible studies.

‘People are the best experts of their situation. They know how best they can solve their problem. It’s just that they have not been given the opportunity to look hard at what they have and what they can do, and therefore we began creating that opportunity, and it is empowering.’  
Francis W Njoroge

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## About CCMP

**OBJECTIVE OF CCMP: To empower people to transform their situation using their own God-given resources in a sustainable and holistic way.**

## Pillars of CCMP: Principles for success

The pillars are a set of indicators that are used during the process. The more these indicators are apparent, the greater the success.

### 1. HOLISTIC HUMAN TRANSFORMATION:

- Total change of the person – physical and spiritual
- Lasting personal transformation – not just superficial change
- Change in perspective – who we are in God’s perspective and in relationship with each other

### 2. RELATIONSHIPS:

- Restoring our relationship with God
- Restoring our relationship with ourselves
- Restoring our relationship with each other
- Restoring our relationship with creation

### 3. SUSTAINABILITY:

- Long-term change, people-owned, people-driven development, people learning from successes and failures

### 4. EMPOWERMENT OF PEOPLE:

- People discovering for themselves (self-discovery)
- People taking charge of their situation
- People having a voice and expressing themselves freely
- People ultimately determining their destiny, people being released to use their own resources

**5. PROCESS RATHER THAN PRODUCT:**

- A focus on people rather than things
- Walking with the people at their pace rather than driving or dragging them (though this may take longer)
- A step-by-step 'walk' into discovery
- Change from within comes first and external things change as a result

**6. REACHING GOD-GIVEN POTENTIAL**

- People discovering what the Bible says they can become and what they can do in God's power
- People overcoming fear and other barriers, taking action to transform their situation in faith
- People celebrating achievement by glorifying God

**7. RESOURCES:**

- Given by God; therefore, appreciate him and worship him because of this
- Resources are available, if we look hard enough
- People using resources properly, increasing their well-being and reducing poverty

**8. LOCAL CHURCH BEING TRANSFORMED AND TRANSFORMING ITS IMMEDIATE COMMUNITY**

- Local church being God's instrument for transformation of the self and whole-life transformation for everyone
- Local church stirring its immediate community to change for the better
- Each believer playing a key role in personal and community change

**9. CHANGED CHANGE AGENTS:**

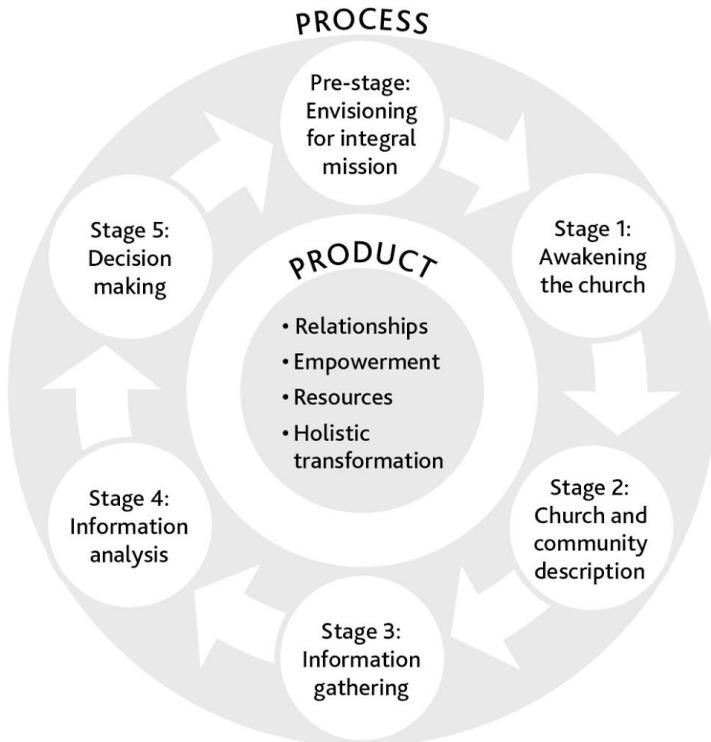
- Training quality facilitators passionate for whole-life transformation
- Facilitators who are themselves changed and passionate to change others
- Facilitators who multiply themselves by training others

## The five stages of CCMP

1. **Church Awakening** involves motivating the church to understand its role and relationship with the immediate community, starting with Bible study in small groups. This understanding stirs the church to begin engaging its immediate community, stirring the community to take action to deal with its poverty, and influencing the life of the community, thus truly becoming 'salt and light' in the community.
2. **Church and Community Description** gets the church and community to 'read' into their reality and desire to transform it. Through self-discovery the church and community explore the entire scope of their lives – physical, spiritual, economic, social – and begin to determine strategies to transform it.
3. **Information-Gathering** provides the church and community with detailed information about the major aspects of their life. Information is power – the information that the church and community gather exposes both the issues that they face and the opportunities open to them to address those issues.
4. **Information Analysis** 'opens the eyes' of the church and the community to gain a true and full picture of the situation at a deep level. This gets them sufficiently agitated to 'take action now', from an informed position.
5. **Decision Making** gets the church and community to reach decisions that completely turn their situation around – envisioning a better future, determining the best options for change, designing the most appropriate actions, and actually taking definite actions to go forward.

## THE NON-NEGOTIABLES OF CCMP

1. Church is “awakened” and understands her mandate for holistic ministry
2. Church commits to her ministry and begins to outwork integral mission
3. Church goes out into the community and builds relationships
4. Church and community “walk” together to identify needs and resources available and improve their situation holistically



## Stage 1 – Church Awakening

**OBJECTIVE:** The church understands its biblical mandate for holistic ministry and begins to apply it, and thus truly becomes ‘salt and light’ in the community.

### ENVISIONING THE CHURCH FOR INTEGRAL MISSION

Proverbs 29:18 - “Where there is no vision, the people perish”

- What does this proverb mean?
- Why is it important?

### THE SIX ENVISIONING QUESTIONS

1. What do we desire that our church (that ministers as Jesus ministered) should be?
2. What do we desire that our community (that receives the ministry of our church) should be?
3. What characteristics does our church demonstrate today?
4. What characteristics does our community demonstrate today?
5. What gaps appear between the desired church and community vs the current church and community? Why the gaps?
6. What could the church do to address these gaps?

### INTRODUCING INTEGRAL MISSION

**Luke 4:18-19**

1. What did Jesus do?
2. What does this mean?
3. How do we do this today?

**John 10:10**

1. What did Jesus do?
2. How can we be like Jesus and do this today?

**John 14:12**

1. Who is responsible today for doing what Jesus did?

**Vision statement for the church:**

**Vision statement for the community:**

## Foundational Bible studies

After every Bible study, and before you begin the next one, make sure that you **reflect**. This means looking back at what you just covered, and thinking deeply about what you learned.

Think about the questions:

- What was this Bible study about?
- What did we learn through the Bible study?
- What are we doing or preparing to do as a result of going through this Bible study?

### FOUNDATIONAL BIBLE STUDY 1 – GOD’S PURPOSE FOR HUMANKIND (GENESIS 1:26–31; 2:8–25; 3:1–24)

**OBJECTIVE:** The church understands God’s purpose for his creation and the place of the church in the fulfilment of that purpose.

- Reflect on the vision-building that was completed during the last session

#### Questions for Bible study 1:

1. What did God declare that people would BE and DO?
  2. What was life like for Adam and Eve before the Fall?
  3. What happened during the Fall? What characterised life after the Fall?
  4. In what ways do these characteristics present themselves in your church and community today?
  5. What is your church doing to reverse these characteristics?
  6. What more should the church do to reverse these characteristics?
- After the group presentations, summarise the Bible study, highlighting all the common principles.
  - What do we commit ourselves to be and to do as individuals and as a church?

## FOUNDATIONAL BIBLE STUDY 2 – GOD’S VISION FOR HIS PEOPLE (ISAIAH 65:17–25)

**OBJECTIVE:** The church understands that God still desires to have people live a full life in spite of the Fall.

- Reflect together on Bible study 1. What are the principles that were learnt from the Bible study?

### Questions for Bible study 2:

1. According to this passage, what did the Lord say he will do?
  2. List the characteristics of the new creation described in these verses.
  3. Compare these characteristics with the current situation in your church and community.
  4. What is your church doing now to bring about the new creation described in the passage?
  5. What is the church supposed to be doing that it is not doing? Why?
  6. What do you suggest the church should do to fill these gaps?
  7. In the light of Isaiah 65:17–25, what should be the vision of the church towards its immediate community? How does this vision relate to the vision the church already developed?
- After the group presentations, summarise the Bible study, highlighting all the common principles.
  - What do we commit ourselves to be and to do as individuals and as a church?

## FOUNDATIONAL BIBLE STUDY 3 – PICTURES OF THE CHURCH (1 PETER 2:4–12)

**OBJECTIVE:** Participants explore what the church is, and its function internally and in its immediate community.

- Reflect together on Bible study 2. What are the principles that were learned from the Bible study?

### Questions for Bible study 3A: Spiritual house – 1 Peter 2:4–8

1. In the natural, what do you understand by the words 'cornerstone' and 'house'?
2. What is the work of the cornerstone in a building? Why is the cornerstone important to a house?
3. What is the use of a 'house'? What can be said of the value of a house to its owner?
4. What do the words 'cornerstone', 'living stones' and 'house' mean to the church today?
5. Why did Peter choose to use the word cornerstone?
6. How do we apply these to our lives – 'cornerstone', 'living stones', 'spiritual house'?

### Questions for Bible study 3B: Royal priesthood – 1 Peter 2:4–9

1. What do you understand by the words:
  - a. 'priesthood'
  - b. 'community of believers'?
2. Compare the 'priesthood' in the Old Testament with the 'community of believers' as the 'royal priesthood' today.
3. What is similar and what is different between the two?
4. What do you understand by the word 'sacrifice'? What are the spiritual sacrifices we ought to offer?
5. How is your church functioning as a royal priesthood today?

## Questions for Bible study 3C: Holy nation – 1 Peter 2:4–12

1. What do you understand by the words:
  - a. 'holy'
  - b. 'nation'?
2. What is the difference between the church and the world?
3. Why should there be a difference between the church and the world?
4. How do we apply this to our lives?

### Summary questions:

- Consider the words:
  - House
  - Cornerstone
  - Priesthood
  - Holy nation
- What is the work of the church?
- What characteristics, spoken of by Peter in this passage, should the church show?
- What is missing in your church to become the church that Peter shows in this passage?
- How could your church fill these gaps?
  
- After the group presentations, summarise the Bible study, highlighting all the common principles.
- What do we commit ourselves to be and to do as individuals and as a church?

## **FOUNDATIONAL BIBLE STUDY 4 – MINISTRY OF JESUS (MATTHEW 3:1–2; 4:12–17; 4:23–25; 9:35–38)**

**OBJECTIVE:** The church understands ministry as Jesus carried it out, and can thus minister the same way to the immediate community.

- Reflect together on Bible study 3. What are the principles that were learned from the Bible study?

### **Questions for Bible study 4A: Repentance – Matthew 3:1–2; 4:12–17**

1. Why do you think Jesus was repeating the message of John the Baptist?
2. What did the message of John the Baptist focus on (see Luke 3:3–14)?
3. a) What sins did John tell the people to repent of if they wanted to enter the kingdom of heaven?  
b) If John the Baptist came today to your church, what sins would he tell people to repent of?
4. Why should people repent?
5. According to the preaching of both John the Baptist and Jesus Christ, what do you think are the characteristics of the kingdom of God?
6. Show how your church is demonstrating or not demonstrating these characteristics today.
7. If the church is failing to demonstrate these characteristics, why? What should it begin doing to change?

### **Questions for Bible study 4B: Healing – Matthew 4:23–25**

1. a) According to Matthew 4:23–25, what was Jesus doing?  
b) What does it tell us about his ministry?
2. What drew many people to come and listen to Jesus?
3. What does the ministry of healing that Jesus did tell us about the kingdom of heaven?
4. As Christians in this church, how can we show by our actions the work of healing as Jesus did?

5. In what ways is your church doing healing ministry?
6. In what ways has your church failed to do healing ministry?
7. What does the church need to do in order to be effective in its healing ministry?

### Questions: Bible study 4C: Compassion – Matthew 9:35–38

1. a) How does Matthew 9:35–38 compare with Matthew 4:23–25?  
b) What motivated Jesus to do what he did?
2. What do we understand by the words ‘people were scattered’?
3. What steps do we usually take when we are confronted by the needy?
4. What is our motivation in helping people in need? Is our motivation the same as that of Christ?
5. Why do you think Jesus said, ‘the harvest is plentiful but the workers are few’ (Matthew 9:37)?
6. How are we as Christians expected to respond to the needs of those around us?
  - After the group presentations, summarise the Bible study, highlighting all the common principles.
  - What do we commit ourselves to be and to do as individuals and as a church?

### FOUNDATIONAL BIBLE STUDY 5 – THE CHURCH AS SALT AND LIGHT OF THE WORLD (MATTHEW 5:13–16)

**OBJECTIVE:** The church understands its role towards its immediate community and starts to play it out.

- Reflect together on Bible study 4. What are the principles that were learned from the Bible study?

## Questions for Bible study 5: The church as salt and light of the world – Matthew 5:13–16

### 5A: The world

1. In Matthew 5:13–16, what do you think Jesus meant by the word ‘world’?
2. What are the behaviours of the world?
3. What are the outcomes of being in the world?
4. What should the church do to the world?

### 5B: Salt

1. What is salt? And what is it used for?
2. Jesus said, ‘You are the salt of the earth’? What did he mean?
3. In what way is your church showing its saltiness?
4. What does it mean for salt to lose its taste?
5. In what ways is your church losing its saltiness? How can it restore it?

### 5C: Light

1. What is light? What are its uses?
2. When Jesus said, ‘You are the light of the world’, what did he mean?
3. What are the ways your church is showing it’s light to the world?
4. What are the ways your church is failing to show it’s light?

- After the group presentations, summarise the Bible study, highlighting all the common principles.
- What do we commit ourselves to be and to do as individuals and as a church?

## Envisioning for holistic ministry

**OBJECTIVE:** The church develops its vision for holistic ministry to its immediate community.

- Reflect with the church on all the Bible studies covered so far. Highlight the major lessons learned and commitments that the church made, especially in relation to its immediate community.
1. What do we desire to see of the church in order for it to successfully minister holistically to its immediate community?
  2. What would we see in the community if the church was to minister holistically to its immediate community?

**New vision statement for the church:**

**New vision statement for the community:**

**Indicators for the church vision:**

Indicators for the community vision:

## Resource mobilisation

**OBJECTIVE:** The church understands the concept of 'resources' and 'needs', and that needs can be met and poverty reduced, depending on the way resources are identified and used.

- Reflect on the vision developed during the last session.
- What did we as the church decide to do following the vision?

What do you understand by the term resources?

Good use of resources	Category of resources	Poor use of resources
Resources can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognised</li> <li>• used well</li> <li>• sustained</li> <li>• maintained</li> <li>• equitably shared</li> <li>• conserved</li> <li>• created</li> </ul> <b>This leads to well-being</b>	1. natural 2. human 3. social 4. economic 5. physical 6. spiritual 7. time	Resources can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unrecognised</li> <li>• misused</li> <li>• underused</li> <li>• overused</li> <li>• depleted</li> <li>• wasted</li> <li>• inequitably shared</li> <li>• destroyed</li> </ul> <b>This leads to poverty</b>

## RESOURCE MOBILISATION BIBLE STUDY 1 – JESUS RAISES LAZARUS FROM THE DEAD (JOHN 11:1–44)

**OBJECTIVE:** The church understands the biblical perspective of meeting needs using God-given resources.

- Reflect on the previous session covered, defining ‘resources’ and identifying them.

All the three Bible studies on ‘resources’ are meant to help answer the question, ‘What does the word of God say about resources and how needs can be met?’

### Questions for Bible study 1: Jesus raises Lazarus – John 11:1–44

1. a) What is happening in this story?  
 b) Who are the players in this story?  
 c) What specific actions does each of them do?

2. a) How did the raising of Lazarus take place? List the steps that Jesus took to raise Lazarus.  
b) How does what Jesus did compare with what the other actors did in raising Lazarus?
  3. a) In this story, what was the need?  
b) What were the resources?  
c) How were the resources used to meet the need?
  4. a) Why did Jesus use the steps he used in raising Lazarus?  
b) Could he have performed this miracle differently? Why did he not do it differently?
  5. a) What does the process that Jesus followed tell us about the way he worked with people?  
b) What does this passage tell us about how we should facilitate people to meet needs?
- After the group presentations, summarise the Bible study, highlighting all the common principles.
  - What do we commit ourselves to be and to do as individuals and as a church?

## **RESOURCE MOBILISATION BIBLE STUDY 2 – JESUS FEEDS FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE (MARK 6:30–44)**

**OBJECTIVE:** The church understands the biblical perspective of meeting all needs using God-given resources even when they seem so little.

- Reflect together on Bible study 1. What are the principles that were learned from the Bible study?

### **Questions for Bible study 2: Jesus feeds five thousand people – Mark 6:30–44**

1. What is happening in this story?  
a) Who are the players in this story?

- b) What specific actions do the actors do?
  - c) What is the need? What are the resources?
2. List the steps that Jesus took to perform the miracle.
  3. In this story:
    - a. What did the disciples focus on?
    - b. What did Jesus focus on?
  4. How were the resources used to meet the needs identified?
  5. a) Why do you think Jesus used those steps?  
b) Could he have performed this miracle differently? Why did he not do it differently?
  6. What does this passage tell us about the way we should facilitate the church and the community to meet their needs?
- After the group presentations, summarise the Bible study, highlighting all the common principles.
  - What do we commit ourselves to be and to do as individuals and as a church?

### **RESOURCE MOBILISATION BIBLE STUDY 3 – ELISHA, THE WIDOW AND HER OIL (2 KINGS 4:1–7)**

**OBJECTIVE:** The church understands that with God’s help, and using the local resources, needs can be adequately met.

- Reflect together on Bible study 2. What are the principles that were learned from the Bible study?

#### **Questions for Bible study 3: Elisha, the widow and her oil – 2 Kings 4:1–7**

1. What is happening in this story?
  - a. Who are the key actors?
  - b. What is each actor doing?

- c. How is each character/actor behaving in this story?
2. What is the need/problem?
  3. What are the resources?
  4. How are the resources used to meet the need?
  5. What does this story tell us about:
    - a. the way people perceive their problems and resources?
    - b. how to mobilise resources to meet the need?
  6. What should the church (or individuals) therefore do to meet their needs?
    - After the group presentations, summarise the Bible study, highlighting all the common principles.
    - What do we commit ourselves to be and to do as individuals and as a church?

## Identifying needs

**OBJECTIVE:** The church identifies the needs that affect it today.

- Reflect on all the three resource mobilisation Bible studies. What are the principles you learned from them?
- The list of key needs that the church is facing:

## Prioritising needs

**OBJECTIVE:** The church prioritises needs in order to determine the most appropriate intervention(s) to undertake to meet particular needs.

- Reflect on the list of needs made during the last session, and how these needs should be addressed to reach the vision formed during the foundational section of the church awakening stage.
- The agreed prioritised needs:

## Matching needs to resources

**OBJECTIVE:** The church links the prioritised needs to the resources identified in order to determine priority projects.

- Reflect on the lessons from the three resource mobilisation Bible studies, to emerge with the conclusion that the church has resources it requires to meet needs.
- List of matched resources and needs:

## Planning for the projects identified and agreed on

**OBJECTIVE:** The church makes a full plan that it will use to implement the projects identified, and thus begins to meet the priority needs.

- Reflect on the exercise of prioritising needs.

‘To fail to plan is to plan to fail.’

Planned activities:

## Relationship-building

### RELATIONSHIP-BUILDING BIBLE STUDY – WHO IS MY NEIGHBOUR? (LUKE 10:25–37)

**OBJECTIVE:** The church understands the biblical perspective for relationship-building with its immediate community and prepares to engage the community in a formal manner.

- Reflect on the process so far. Specifically, think about the principles learned throughout the process – developing the vision, the foundational Bible studies, and resource mobilisation.

#### Questions for Bible study: Who is my neighbour? – Luke 10:25–37

1. What is happening in this story?
  - a) Who are the people involved in this story?

- b) What does each person in the story do?
2. What behaviour does each category of person display?
    - a. What do you think motivates each one of them to behave the way they do?
  3. Who do you think each of these people represent in our situation today?
  4. According to this story, what does Jesus require the church to do?
  5. In our situation, who then is our neighbour?
- After the group presentations, summarise the Bible study, highlighting all the common principles.
  - What do we commit ourselves to be and to do as individuals and as a church?

Other Bible studies could be added to this Bible study:

- The woman at the well (John 4:1–42).
- Elisha, the widow and her oil, placing emphasis on the relationship between the widow and her neighbours.

**Activities for relationship building:**

[Empty box for activities]



[learn.tearfund.org](http://learn.tearfund.org)  
100 Church Road, Teddington TW11 8QE, United Kingdom  
T UK +44 (0) 20 3906 3906 E [publications@tearfund.org](mailto:publications@tearfund.org)