



AFRICA PROPOSAL 2020



Africa Overview

1.1 Physical Characteristics

1.2 Climate Classification

1.3 Historical Development

1.4 Human Setting

Overview

Africa is a Continent South of Europe, between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. There are 54 Countries on the African Continent. Largest Country is Nigeria and the smallest is Seychelles.

The richest country in Africa ranked by GDP and primary exports is Nigeria, (<https://www.araioflight.com/richest-african-countries-wealthiest-economy>) while the top five poorest countries in the world are the Niger, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Chad and Burundi. (<https://www.concernusa.org/story/worlds-poorest-countries>)

The top ten safest places to visit in Africa is Rwanda which is arguably the safest country in Africa followed by Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, Ethiopia, Morocco, Lesotho, Zambia and Kenya. (<https://www.safaribookings.com/blog/10-safest-places-to-visit-in-africa-2019>)

Somalia, South Sudan and Central African Republic are considered the most dangerous countries in Africa in 2020, according to the Global Peace Index.

The following countries in Africa have been given an overall Level I ranking, but include areas with a higher risk of danger and are not considered safe to visit – Angola, Benin, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal and Togo.

Physical Characteristics

Africa is the second largest of the Continents, containing one-fifth of the earth's entire land surface. African landscapes and resources vary regionally due to contrasts in relief, geology, and climate. The South-east is largely high plateau Country, the North-west is mainly plain with shallow river basins, and desert. The Sahara occupies about half of the continent north of the equator.

There were also large interior lakes from when there was one large continent that have dried up. A line from Angola to Ethiopia divides the continent into High and Low Africa. High Africa is mainly above 1,000m (3,300 ft) above sea-level with the exceptions of Somalia, the lowlands on either side of the Mozambique Channel, and narrow coastal plains and river valleys. Even the Kalahari Basin is at more than 1,000m above sea level. Low Africa is largely made up of

sedimentary basins and upland plains 150 to 600 m in altitude, with land above 1000m confined mainly to mountains.

Another characteristic of Africa is the lack of large mountainous ranges. This is because the other plates have moved away from Africa. The only exception is the Atlas Mountains in the far north. The physical features of Africa are not unchanging. The continent itself is mobile. Tectonic activity is mainly in the East where a separation is occurring around the Great Rift Valley. The other plate is moving to the east, away from Africa. We can also find some volcanic activity (e.g. Kilimanjaro).

The Equator bisects Africa, with Tunis 2,400 miles to the North and Cape Town 2,600 miles to the South. This gives the continent certain symmetry in the pattern of climate, vegetation, and soil. Virtually all classifications of the Koeppen.

Climate Classification system on this Continent.

The hot and humid equatorial climate varies gradually moving away from the equator, becoming drier and giving way to the grasslands of the Savanna. Moving pole ward, we find the tropical steppe and beyond it the desert: The Sahara in the North and the Kalahari in the South.

The extreme North and South have Mediterranean types of climate, with winter rain and summer drought. Between the tropics, the rain is concentrated in the summer months. Approaching the Equator the rainy period, occurs in two seasons of the year.

Differences in the environment and climate are mainly explained in terms of variation in the amount and seasonal distribution of rainfall. This variation depends on position in relation to the patterns of the atmospheric circulation over the continent, distance to coast, and local topography.

The circulation of the atmosphere over Africa is dominated by cells of high pressure centred over adjacent oceans around the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Those cells produce winds from East to Northeast, over the Sahara and the Kalahari.

These regions are arid because they are occupied by dry, subsiding air for most of the year. Moist air moving into Africa, mainly from the South Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, is monsoonal in character. The humid, unstable air moves inland in summer.

The seasonality of the rainfall is an extremely important climatic characteristic almost everywhere in Africa. In addition the climate in Africa is not constant. It varies from year to year and on longer timescales. We have been reminded of this variability by the current diminution of rainfall in the Sahel Zone on the South side of the Sahara.

At the same time, some equatorial lakes have risen to their highest levels this century. It is somewhat ironic that this continent, plagued with aridity over such great areas, should at the same time have such a magnificent hydroelectric potential.

The high rainfall level in the rainforest and other areas, and their high average elevation, combine to explain this wealth. About 18% of the world's total hydroelectric potential is in the Congo Basin.

Historical Development

Africa is the cradle of humanity. Research shows that the first proto-humans appeared three million years ago in what is today Tanzania.

Today we know little about Africa prior to the colonial period, but that does not mean that Africa does not have a history before the coming of the Europeans. Rather there were states of impressive strength and durability.

The oldest state we know is Ghana. There was a fairly major society in Ghana. Ancient Ghana had a large capital city, a tax collection system, and an army. In A.D. 1062, Muslims from the North invaded Ghana and it finally broke apart into a number of smaller units. There was also some trading between the forest and desert people.

All those ancient states arose in the heart of the continent in deep contrast to the early European influence which remained confining almost entirely to the coastal trading stations, which dealt mostly with slave trade. Then, after more than four centuries of contact, Europe finally laid claim to all of Africa during the second half of the nineteenth century.

The most immediate and apparent effect of colonial conquest was the creation of new political units. Unlike Burma, India, Vietnam and Korea, where colonial states coincided with some earlier political units, the vast majority of African colonies were wholly new creation.

Most of these new colonial states incorporated many different peoples and societies that had never before regarded themselves as members of a single nation. In November 1884, the Berlin Conference was convened to settle the political partition of Africa among the colonial powers.

Four main European countries dominated Africa. Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Belgium. Each had its own way of ruling. For example, the British used a system called indirect rule, which used the indigenous ruler class as representatives of the crown. Belgium colonial policy was called paternalism, because it treated Africans as though they were children who needed to be tutored in Western ways.

French colonialism used a system called assimilation, which tried to expand France overseas, by the acculturation of Africans to French ways of life. Finally, the Portuguese colonial rule described as the harshest of all the systems, was based on a very effective exploitation system.

In 1950, all Africa was divided among the major colonial powers. In 1958, the only free country was South Africa. Slowly the independence movement spread throughout Africa and in 1970, only Angola, Mozambique, and a small British cluster remained as colonies.

This situation lasted only a few more years. In today's Africa, the only areas under European domination are the cities of Ceuta and Melilla in Morocco. Those cities are part of the Spanish national territory.

Human Setting

Sub-Saharan Africa has a total population of about 1,09 billion people, (<https://worldpopulationreview.com/continents/sub-saharan-africa-population>), almost equal to the population of China. The entire continent's population is only 1,347 billion. (<https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/africa-population>) Much of its area is moderately populated, and large clusters are few.

The largest human concentrations occur along the Nile River, in Nigeria, around the Lake Victoria, and in several smaller areas of Southern Africa. The most populated countries are, Nigeria (206 million), Ethiopia (115million), Egypt (102 million). (<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1121246/population-in-africa-by-country>)

The majority of Africans live today as their predecessors did, depending on subsistence farming for their lives. Their diets are generally not well balanced and medical problems are frequent. Tropical areas are breeding grounds for organisms that carry disease, such as flies, mosquitoes, and even snails.

The major problems are in countries just south of the Sahara desert such as Kenya and Uganda. The diseases which striking populations include malaria, African sleeping sickness, yellow fever, river blindness, Schistosomiasis, AIDS, Ebola and recently COVID. However, some of these countries have the highest population growth of the world, and the average population growth rate at 2.9%. They are currently in the third stage of demographic transition.

The main source of income in Africa is Agriculture, mostly subsistence farming. Poor soils and inadequate techniques make it less productive than in other parts of the world. In addition most countries came to specialize very heavily in one or few crops. That narrow base for economic development proved a very serious obstacle to balance growth after these countries gained independence from their colonial masters.

Furthermore, some African nations devoted so much land and labour to produce luxury crops that they had to rely on imported food to feed their own people. Such deficiencies had become common throughout the continent, caused in part by an overemphasis on export agriculture. Here was one source of the terrible vulnerability to famine that afflicted so much of Africa in the 1970s and 1980s.

Today, across the Continent, Agricultural output per capita is declining while at the same time population is growing. This has also led to a low GNP per capita for most of these countries, with the average only being \$550. Most of the industry can be found further South in Africa. There are more natural resources in some of the southern countries including Angola (oil), South Africa (gold and diamonds), Nigeria (Oil), and Zaire (Copper).

2. Introduction

Peace, Justice and Security are based on the prosperity of the public liberties of the population, primarily through the implementation of a broader concept of Justice and the rule of Law. There can be no Peace, Justice and Security, social balance and tranquillity, without national access to law and justice in a context of security, equal opportunities and access to public institutions without discrimination.

In any nation, if there is no sense on the part of citizens that they live in a just society based on law and justice, even if there be some economic development, real peace will not be attained and enjoyed.

The African Continent is characterized by conducive climate, welcoming people, diversified and attractive cultural heritage as well as rich natural resources not fully exploited yet. On the contrary, most of its leaders are dictators, corruption is prevalent, and other social, political, economic and legal structures are a bit backward and this is contributing to the underlying challenges its expected development for its citizens.

2.1 Specific Objectives

- To contribute to the adequate acquisition of the sense of national sovereignty resides in the people, which is exercised in the form regulated by law, through free, direct, secret and periodic voting;
- Contribute to develop the sense of subordination to the constitution, laws and respect for democratic legality by political parties and public powers;
- Contribute to develop the sense of subordination of public authorities, in the form of law, to the rights, freedoms and guarantees of individuals;
- Contribute to national access to justice, through the institutions and in the form of the laws of the process, without discrimination based on or restrictions of social, economic, political, religious, place, etc. origin;
- Contribute to Equality between citizens, including gender;
- Contribute to reducing the incidence of harmful practices that impede women's progress and full participation in all areas of public and private life;

- Contribute to reduce the incidence of harmful practices that prevent children from having full access to education and full physical and intellectual development;
- Contribute to the safety of all children;
- Contribute to the protection of fundamental rights in accordance with International Law, the maximum, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and full access to Citizenship;
- To contribute to the protection of freedom of expression, press, religion, assembly, association and demonstration.
- To contribute to the valorisation of local autonomies and their adequate use and application in the realization of the real needs of the resident populations;

2.2 Expected Outcomes

- Change of attitude towards rule of law.
- Reduced level of corruption and increased accountability in the government from top to bottom.
- Enhanced/elevated moral values among the citizens.
- Reduced number of crime against children and women.
- Minimized conflicts among various ethnic groups in the country.
- Citizen's confidence built in being safe, living in peace and prevailing Justice.
- Educate women that violence does not symbolize love, violence must be eradicated at all costs.
- Make an impact on the employment statistics globally
- Empowerment through education and skills development
- Reduce unemployment and poverty considerably through this project.

2.3 Main Partners/Stakeholders

- Government bodies enforcing rules of law:
- National, Regional & Local police
- Attorneys at various levels
- Political Parties.
- Local Community Leaders
- Lawyers Associations

2.4 Main target beneficiary groups

- All Citizens at large, including the Government.

2.5 Main Project Activities

- Employment of workforce at both national and regional states level.
- Familiarization Training for the national and regional staff on the concept of the Project.
- Familiarization (*entry awareness building*) of the Project to the main stake holders
- Training key stake holders on basic human rights (individual & public Safety, Conflict Management mechanisms & Peace building (mainly on ethnic groups conflict), and Justice), at National, Regional, and Local levels.
- Key stakeholders training on basic moral values and anti-corruption
- Youth trainings on the basic necessity of peaceful co-existence at various local levels.
- Trainings to various religious groups or denominations at national, regional and local levels.
- Trainings on human trafficking, rape, child labour exploitation, and threat done against girls and women in the society.
- Awareness building on less emphasis given to the safety and justice of the elderly and disabled (physically challenged) people groups.

3. Key Focus Areas

3.1 Corruption

There is little doubt that corruption is one of the greatest threats to African – and global – stability and development, and yet all around the world, many governments are slow to act against it. Corruption has always existed in different forms, and is not determined by politics or geography. It exists in rich and poor countries alike, it involves both individual States and international organizations and its costs are borne by the citizens. It affects the proper running of governments, distorts the correct functioning of economic and political institutions and hampers transparency, exploits the human person for selfish interests, renders respect for rules obsolete and is a manifestation of structural sin.

3.2 Domestic Violence and Abuse

Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior that transgresses the right of citizens to be free from violence. When one partner in a relationship harms the other to obtain or maintain power and control over them, regardless of whether they are married or unmarried, living together or apart, that is domestic violence.

According to the latest statistics, 51% of African women report that being beaten by their husbands is justified if they either go out without permission, neglect the children, argue back, refuse to have sex, or burn the food. In at least 46% of cases, the men involved also abuse the children living with the women. This is startling.

To be sure, the numbers reflect attitudes, not incidence. About one third of African women report to have experienced domestic violence (physical or sexual). But the attitudes are arguably even more pernicious. They shape behavior, reflect social norms toward conflict resolution, also outside the home, and could bear importantly on development and poverty reduction. They are also correlated with the incidence of violence. In assessing people's poverty status and well-being, a much more systematic discussion and empowerment program of domestic violence is called for.

3.2 Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a global issue that affects people from virtually every part of the world. Although human trafficking is common in different continents of the world, it is endemic in Africa. Africa has been bedeviled with a number of crisis, including high levels of unemployment, poverty, hunger, corruption, political and economic instabilities, to mention a few.

These problems are exacerbated by tensions and insurrections, which have led to internal displacements of people. Africans are vulnerable to forced labor, sexual exploitation and forced marriages. Human trafficking in Africa is a \$13.1 billion industry. Out of this number, \$8.9 billion comes from sexual exploitation. Armed conflict throughout the **continent** makes children vulnerable to be victims of **trafficking** and to becoming **child** soldiers.

3.3 Child Prostitution

Children are increasingly being forced into prostitution in Africa, with many girls being kidnapped in broad daylight at shopping malls, taxi ranks and schools. They are frequently gang-raped, forced into prostitution, and forced to take drugs. Girls aged 12 to 17 are the most common targets of the gangs, brothel owners and others including their own mothers who are forcing them to sell sex.

These girls are beaten and held captive. Escape is not easy. Sometimes the girls are killed. Once they are recruited, girls are used to bring in their sisters and friends. Gangs trade in girls, exchanging them for money and weapons. Sophisticated syndicates bring children to South Africa from South-east Asia, Eastern Europe and East Africa. Children are also brought in, by less sophisticated syndicates, from southern African countries.

The reasons most frequently given for child trafficking and prostitution include poverty, a lack of protection services for children and the rising demand for sex with children. South Africa, for example has no laws against child prostitution and child trafficking, although it is illegal to have sex with a child under the age of 16 and to abduct or kidnap a child.

3.4 Xenophobia

While South Africa currently appears as a poster-child of this problem in Africa, the issue of Xenophobia is not solely a South African problem. Traces of these attacks have long existed since the 1960s with countries such as Ghana and Nigeria raising agitations against each other and occasioning displacements of millions of people.

Similar to the South African narrative, the agitations were borne out of a need to create an economic haven, the realization of which was impeded by the influx of foreign populations. In recent years, the issue of xenophobia has equally resonated in the treatment of Somalis in Kenya following the attacks by the Somali-dominated insurgency group and in the treatment of Rwandan refugees in Western districts of Uganda.

3.5 Crime

Researchers on organized crime are often asked where in Africa the problem is most serious. Implicit in the question is which countries should be prioritized in order to address the problem. The question is fair, but hard to answer.

Organized crime encompasses different forms of criminal behavior, and these affect the continent differently. Broadly, Africa has four types of organized crime. They are all evolving in different ways – and there is some overlap between them. They also affect the continent and its citizens differently, and this is what should determine where organized crime is most serious.

The first of these typologies can be seen in places where organized crime is relatively entrenched and is most recognizable to outsiders as mafia-style organizations. Here the use of violence is a defining feature – for example in Cape Town.

In Nigeria, the phenomenon is slightly different. Relatively sophisticated criminal networks – with greater global reach, but less geographic control domestically – also resemble the recognized definition of organized crime. Nigerian criminal groups, for example, have a substantial hold in Italy; an achievement in itself given the crowded organized crime field there.

The second category of organized crime in Africa is more complex. On the face of it, criminal networks in other parts of the continent resemble less the classic definition of organized crime

groups. Instead they function more as networks that link outsiders and insiders on the continent, with a focus on moving illicit products or resources.

Guinea-Bissau, for example, has been described by outsiders as a 'narco state' because of the high level involvement of state officials in cocaine trafficking. But on closer examination it resembles more a set of interlocking criminal networks protecting a transit trade.

The third category sees a strong cross-over between loose political organizations – militias or armed groups – and trafficking or smuggling operations. Libya, the Sahel and Horn of Africa are examples.

The fourth and final category of organized crime in Africa is cybercrime. This is included as a separate category because it is likely to increase in Africa as internet prevalence increases.

The degree to which organized crime is connected to both grand and local level corruption must also be seen as a defining feature of harm. The overlap between ostensibly legitimate business actors and organized criminal ones is one of the most serious concerns.

3.6 Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Substance abuse refers to the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs. One of the key impacts of illicit drug use on society is the negative health consequences experienced by its members. Drug use also puts a heavy financial burden on individuals, families and society.

The evolution of the complex global illicit drug problem is clearly driven by a range of factors. Socio-demographic trends are influential such as the population's gender, age and the rate of urbanization.

Cannabis remains the most widely used illicit substance in the African Region. The highest prevalence and increase in use is being reported in West and Central Africa with rates between 5.2% and 13.5%.

Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) such as "ecstasy" and methamphetamine now rank as Africa's second most widely abused drug type. Other substances that were used by children and youth surveyed in Sierra Leone, included benzodiazepines such as diazepam, chlorpromazine and different inhalants, while 3.7% were injecting drugs.

Injecting drugs carries a high risk of infection with blood borne viruses such as HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C, and the sharing of contaminated needles and syringes is an important mode of transmission for those viruses.

Fact Box

- The harmful use of alcohol results in 3.3 million deaths each year.
- On average every person in the world aged 15 years or older drinks 6.2 litres of pure alcohol per year.
- Less than half the population (38.3%) actually drinks alcohol, this means that those who do drink consume on average 17 litres of pure alcohol annually.
- At least 15.3 million persons have drug use disorders.
- Injecting drug use reported in 148 countries, of which 120 report HIV infection among this population.

3.7 Hazardous Biological Agents such as SARS CoV 2.

Human Coronaviruses are common throughout the world. There are many different coronaviruses identified in animals but only a small number of these can cause disease in humans.

On 7 January 2020, 'Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2' (SARS-CoV-2) was confirmed as the causative agent of 'Coronavirus Disease 2019' or COVID-19. The majority of the case-patients initially identified were dealers and vendors at a seafood, poultry and live wildlife market in China. Since then, the virus has spread to almost all countries of the world.

3.8 Gender-based violence

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a profound and widespread problem in Africa, impacting on almost every aspect of life. GBV (which disproportionately affects women and girls) is systemic, and deeply entrenched in institutions, cultures and traditions in Africa.

The public and political discourse has been dominated by calls for increased penalties and convictions for perpetrators of various types of gender-based violence. However, these responses are unlikely to prevent such violence from occurring in the first place. Primary prevention strategies should address the underlying causes and drivers of gender-based violence in order to prevent violence and promote safer, respectful, happy relations between men and women.

3.9 Unemployment and Poverty

With high levels of unemployment and vulnerable employment on the rise, the world of work in Africa is still facing tremendous challenges in terms of job creation and sustainability. Poor job quality remains a pressing issue worldwide, with over 1.5 billion people in vulnerable employment, representing nearly half the global workforce.

The situation is particularly endemic in Sub-Saharan Africa where over 70% of workers are in vulnerable employment against the global average of 46.3 per cent. These are workers that have limited access to social protection schemes and are often confronted by low and highly volatile earnings. A large part of vulnerable employment is composed of females classified as contributing family workers.

3.10 Child Safety

Africa's children deserve justice and protection. Every child has a right to education, best attainable standards of health, and protection from abuse, torture and labour which interfere with the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

3.10.1 Child Abuse

Child abuse in Africa is a major threat to the achievement of the sustainable development goals on the continent and has become increasingly topical with a dramatic increase in recognition and an appreciation of the long term harmful effects on the affected population. The consequences of child abuse can be devastating, often manifesting in emotional problems, cognitive impairments, mental health disturbances, and long-term physical problems

Society is also adversely affected by child abuse through the substantial direct costs resulting from the investigation, prosecution, and health care costs. It is known that, of the abused children who are returned to the same environment without intervention, many will be seriously reinjured or killed. It is thus imperative that health care professionals appropriately recognize and report suspected victims of child maltreatment to prevent further injury and/or death to the child.

3.10.2 Child kidnapping

One of the sad realities of today's world is that we are forced to co-exist with several risk factors affecting our safety and security on a daily basis. Amongst these risk factors, kidnapping represents one of the most serious threats to the well-being of individuals, families, businesses and states. Kidnapping is a crime during which the victims and their families are subjected, in a relatively short period of time, to one of the most traumatic physical and psychological experiences.

3.10.3 Early Marriage

Marriage is one of those issues where there is no justice for children across the continent for many years. For one, when girls are sent off into marriages at the tender age of 10, for example, they are often deprived of the right to education. Child marriages jeopardize the rights of girls in Africa to education, healthy and productive lives. Girls living in rural areas of the developing world are twice as likely to be married off before age 18 as their urban counterparts, and girls with no education are over three times more likely to fall into this trap than those with secondary or higher education

How we will fight against the above mentioned

4.1 Community Engagement Perception Survey.

We have used our specially designed Community Engagement Perception Survey (CEPS) to find oppressing issues/challenges at the heart of our communities and their possible solutions and counter measures. From the interviews we have conducted, we found that value differences are arguably the most destructive community challenge. Religion, politics, lifestyle preferences, cultural values etc. are areas where people passionately differ in their opinions and perspectives. One way to address this is to choose to be more transparent and primarily build community with others who share same values. So, we have seen that our communities need transformation.

4.2 Foundational Needs to Community Transformation

We have come to a point in our history where we have the opportunity to create a place we can choose to live in integrity with every moment; choosing harmony with ourselves, our circle of friends and family, and our community as a demonstration. The best part is, we can also do this in a way that better fulfills our community needs. Our community transformation is about these needs. How to simultaneously meet them all is our fundamental goal to establish a culture with cooperative and proactive values as a path to community transformation.

Having these needs met is something that we consider as essential to society and a duplicable fulfilled living model capable of creating positive and permanent community transformation.

To create a model for community change that integrates human needs and values, we studied the most prominent and comprehensive values and needs hierarchies. We then chose to focus on the system promoted by Tony Robbins (the 6-factor principle) because we felt it was the best and easiest to understand the values and human needs. The system identifies the following human needs as foundational: Certainty/Comfort, Variety, Significance, Connection/Love, Growth, and Contribution.

4.3 The Six-factor principle on Community needs

Here are explanations for each of these values and overviews of how we are open source sharing a model specifically designed to address each of them:



4.3.1 Certainty/Comfort

Most people will agree that we all want comfort and that much of this comfort comes from certainty. Of course, we understand that there is no absolute certainty, but we feel people want to know that the basics will always be there for them and their family. We also believe people want to know the path they are choosing will meet their emotional comfort needs too.

4.3.2 Variety

At the same time people want certainty, people also crave variety. Paradoxically, it seems people are happiest when there is enough uncertainty to provide spice and adventure in their lives. We believe people want a variety of activities and perspectives to surround themselves with, and a variety of challenging goals.

The time has come for a model designed to offer these things as part of a vision and mission for community change. We approach this with a commitment to diversity, social architecture, non-denominational spirituality, and a business foundation built on inviting the community to participate in all aspects we consider foundational to supporting the human need for variety.

Through the sharing of resources, residents will have access to far more recreational, creative, and growth opportunities than what is currently available to most people.

4.3.3 Significance

Deep down, everyone desires some level of importance. It is our belief that most people want even more than just a feeling of importance, we feel that deep down most people really want their life to have profound meaning and, if given the opportunity that is transformative impact.

In support of the human need for significance and our mission, our team will create something of community importance, committed to consensus training and phasing in full consensus decision making, and a community contribution model that leverages and recognizes the strengths and importance of every individual.

4.3.4 Connection/Love

It would be hard to argue against the need and desire for love. Community in general is usually more supportive of meeting the human need for love in community. Additionally, we are open sourcing and specifically supporting deeper connection, as well as building and supporting meaningful relationships, through our community transformation process, our commitment to thinking and creating as one of our foundational values and our commitment to living lives of non-judgment and allowing people to be themselves.

4.3.5 Growth

Growth is second only to connection and love for most people. For the majority of humanity, most of us would agree that it is essential to feeling good about themselves and where they are going in life. As an essential component of transformation, we see growth as a foundation of our unique culture and share this through our commitment to on-going education availability for all ages, our social architecture, classes, group activities, and teamwork approach to community contribution. By doing this, we maintain an environment of variety and participation in ever evolving and changing activities that keep us individually stimulated and growing as a community.

4.3.6 Contribution

We feel the desire to contribute something of value to help others to make the world a better place is in all of us. We will strive to become a prototype for global change starting by being the change we wish to see in the world expressed both individually and as a community. We recognize that, while working in teams and constantly building new things and improving the living environment may appeal to many but not to all and some of these people may still want to be a part. The option to 'retire' and or work less will also exist, so we will create work incentives to allow people to get to a point where their community contribution hours are only invested in businesses they create or expressing their abilities.

4.3.7 Community Changing Solutions

Our community changing solution of cooperative is designed to be self-sufficient and self-sustainable in all communities. This will be made possible by implementing and planting such an idea to begin the self-replication process through stewardship of identified community members. We feel that fully operational community changing solutions should be:

- Fully accessible
- Affordably replicable
- Open source and free-shared
- Applicable across a diversity of cultures
- An example of a more fulfilled living experience
- Duplicable by people with average knowledge and little or no experience
- Capable of exposure to enough people via a well-structured mechanism

5.1 Stewardship Solutions

Stewardship is about taking care of each other in our local communities. We will create and educate dedicated individuals and form groups focused on community transformation the areas mentioned above. They will be visible all the time in the most problematic areas of our communities working to address and solve those issues.

5.2 Education Solutions

Education isn't an area most people think of when they think about sustainability, but many communities are unhappy with the quality, available options and educational approach of the educational sources available to them. For this reason, we will organize our communities by providing education opportunities through community-based home schooling, after-school programs, adult classes and reading groups.

5.3 Creating Community Forums and Listening Sessions

Public forums and listening sessions are a valuable resource in upholding open lines of communication with the public. Member's participation in community projects can help identify and solve problems. On these platforms, community members discuss important issues. In this well-publicized meeting, the facilitators lead a discussion of various aspects of the issue like the community's strengths and potential problems. A transcript of their ideas about the dimensions of the issue and what can be done to solve problems and preserve strengths provides a basis for subsequent planning.

5.4 Creating Focus Groups

Focus groups help people learn more about community opinions and needs. In this respect, responses in a focus group, are typically spoken, open-ended, relatively broad, and qualitative. They have more depth, nuance, and variety.

Focus groups can therefore get closer to what people are really thinking and feeling, even though their responses may be harder or impossible to score on a scale.

5.5 Providing Problem Orientation Skills to the Community

Problem orientation is the way that people approach problems, and how they set them into the context of their existing knowledge and ways of looking at the world. Each of us will see problems in a different way, depending on experience and skills, and this orientation is key to working out which skills one will need to use to solve the problem.

Why focus on Community needs

We feel the future of our community will be defined by how people choose to collaborate and cooperate in creating the future we all want. Meeting people's foundational needs is essential to freeing people so they can focus on how they can help others. People who no longer need to worry about getting these needs met can then become a part of the larger values-paradigm shift that is happening towards global living. Enough people thinking, living, and creating this way has the potential to positively and permanently transform the world for everyone.

Summary

The fastest way to spread a comprehensive sustainability model and make it mainstream is for it to specifically meet human needs in a way that creates appeal beyond just eco-living. Building a sustainable environment that is superior to a traditional living environment in meeting these needs is not just possible; it is foundational to our idea of community transformation, creating global engagement and implementation.

Conclusion

“If this approach will be beneficial to the desired goals, we would like to propose activating our staff as soon as possible with a five-year trial commitment to be reviewed after the first six months of operation.” We would also like to propose all who would be managing this project undergo a 2 week extensive training program. It is also our proposal that every country implement the same project initiative globally.