

Research on Asset-based Community Development

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Abstract

Asset-based community development is a development method based on the internal resources and capabilities of the community, which aims to promote the development of the community and improve the quality of life of community residents by mobilizing and integrating these assets. This paper examines the principles, practice, and promise of asset-based community development. First, the theoretical basis of asset-based community development is expounded, including asset theory, social capital theory and community capacity theory. Then, it introduces the practical methods of asset-based community development, including community asset identification and assessment, community mobilization and integration, asset-oriented planning and policy, etc. Finally, prospects for asset-based community development are discussed, including challenges and opportunities for sustainable development, community engagement, and community innovation.

Keywords: Community Resources, Social Capital, Community Capacity, Sustainable Development, Community Involvement, Community Innovation

Introduction

Asset-based community development is an approach that emphasizes the value and potential of resources within a community, with the aim of enhancing the quality of life of its residents and promoting the prosperity of the community. Compared with the traditional method, this method pays more attention to excavating and integrating existing resources within the community, and achieves development goals through mobilization and development motivation within the community (Haines, 2014).

Asset-based community development regards the community as the core, and believes that community residents are the main body of development, as well as the holders and creators of resources, and their importance cannot be ignored (Cunningham & Mathie, 2002). This approach focuses on the development of internal resources in the community, such as interpersonal relationships, social capital, material assets and cultural heritage, as the key to community development (Mathie & Cunningham, 2003).

In asset-based community development, community residents are viewed as participants and partners rather than passive recipients. They are given the authority and responsibility to grow the community. Through collaboration and cooperation within the community, residents can jointly set goals, develop plans, and implement projects to achieve sustainable community development (Mathie & Cunningham, 2003).

The practice of this method includes improving the participation of community residents, cultivating the organizational capacity and leadership of the community, and strengthening the cooperation and collaboration mechanism within the community. At the same time, asset-based community development also emphasizes the cooperation with external resources and institutions to promote the sustainable development of the community (Fisher et al., 2009).

Asset-based community development holds great promise. By exploring and integrating resources within the community, the community can better respond to challenges, solve problems and achieve sustainable development. This approach stimulates community innovation and creativity, enhances community cohesion and a sense of belonging, and fosters interaction and social connection among community members (Nel, 2020).

Asset-based community development offers a more sustainable, integrated approach to driving community development. It emphasizes the internal resources and capabilities of the community, regards community residents as the main body of development, and realizes the prosperity of the community through collaboration and cooperation. The practice and research of this method will provide important guidance and reference for practical operation and policy formulation. This paper aims to explore the principles, practices and prospects of asset-based community development in order to provide reference for practical operation and policy formulation.

This paper adopts a structured approach with clear sections. Section 2 explores the Theory of Asset-Based Community Development, while Section 3 examines Research Methodology. Section 4 discusses The Practical Approach to Asset-Based Community Development, presenting implementation strategies. Section 5 explores the potential of asset-based community development. Section 6 is Asset-Based Community Development Case Studies. Finally, Section 7 offers a concise Summary of the key points discussed.

Theory of Asset-Based Community Development

Asset Theory

Asset theory emphasizes that resources and capabilities within a community are important drivers of community development. It regards community residents as the main body of development, and realizes the prosperity and sustainable development of the community by mining and integrating assets within the community. Asset theory is a theoretical framework for community development and social change that emphasizes resources and capabilities within communities as key factors in achieving development goals. The core point of this theory is that there are abundant resources within the community, including human capital, social capital, material assets and cultural heritage, etc., which can be fully utilized to promote the development and prosperity of the community.

The basic principle of asset theory is to regard community residents as the main body of development, rather than passive recipients. It believes that community residents not only have their own needs and problems, but also have the potential and ability to solve these needs and problems. Therefore, the focus of community development is to stimulate and

develop the assets and capabilities within the community, rather than relying solely on external resources and expert guidance.

This theory advocates to achieve community development by mining and integrating resources within the community. Human capital refers to the skills, knowledge, and experience of community residents; social capital involves interactions, cooperation, and support networks among community members; physical assets include physical resources such as land, buildings, and facilities; and cultural heritage refers to a community's history, culture and values.

The practical methods of asset theory include community mobilization, asset appraisal, and asset integration. Community mobilization refers to stimulating the participation and cooperation of community residents and encouraging them to discover and develop their own resources and abilities. Asset appraisal is the identification and evaluation of resources within a community to determine available assets and potential development opportunities. Asset integration involves combining resources inside and outside the community to drive the development and prosperity of the community.

Asset theory has a wide range of applications, covering community development, social change, education, health, economic development and many other fields. It emphasizes the participation, autonomy and cooperation of community residents, and focuses on the development of community self-sustainability and social capital.

The Social Capital Theory

The Social capital theory emphasizes the importance of social relationships, trust, and cooperation, and it believes that these factors constitute social capital, which has an important impact on the development of individuals and societies. By building and maintaining good social networks and interactions, social capital helps solve problems, achieve shared goals, and promote prosperity and progress in society.

Social capital theory is a theoretical framework in the field of social science that seeks to explain the impact of social relationships on social development and individual well-being. This theory emphasizes the importance of social networks such as interpersonal relationships, trust, mutual assistance and cooperation, and believes that these factors constitute the core of social capital.

Social capital can be understood as the resources formed by the interaction and cooperation between people. It includes elements of social relationships, social trust, shared values, and social norms. Social capital helps to form a stable social structure and an interdependent network, thereby promoting the sharing of resources, the transmission of information, and the realization of coordinated actions.

Social capital theory holds that social capital has an important impact on individuals and society. At the individual level, social capital can provide benefits in terms of social support, access to resources, and mental health. By building relationships and interacting with others, individuals gain access to information, access to support and resources, and gain greater opportunity and social acceptance.

At the social level, social capital helps build stable social relationships and social trust. It fosters community cohesion, cooperation and common action, helping to solve common problems and achieve common goals. The accumulation and effective use of social capital can promote the development and prosperity of society.

The formation and development of social capital are affected by many factors, including social structure, cultural values, institutional environment and individual behavior. Some

factors, such as mutual trust, fairness and justice, and social participation, contribute to the accumulation and enhancement of social capital. And some negative factors, such as social inequality, social conflict and lack of cooperation mechanism, may weaken the existence and function of social capital.

Social capital theory has been applied in a wide range of fields, including community development, economic development, education, health, political participation, etc. In these areas, the development and utilization of social capital is considered a key factor in promoting social progress and individual well-being.

The Community Capability Theory

The Community capacity theory emphasizes the importance of capacity and potential within a community for community development (Wendel et al., 2009). It regards community residents as the main body of community development and emphasizes their participation, cooperation and leadership. The development of community capacity requires support and resources from within and outside the community to bring about change and prosperity in the community (Cavaye & Cavaye, 2000). This entails fostering collaboration and cooperation among community members and leveraging external partnerships and resources to enhance the community's capabilities.

Community capacity theory is a theoretical framework that focuses on community development, emphasizing the importance of capacity and potential within a community for problem solving and the achievement of community development goals (Jones, Edwards, Bocarro, Bunds, & Smith, 2018). The theory holds that communities have unique resources, knowledge and capabilities that can proactively respond to challenges and drive community change.

Community capacity theory emphasizes that the community as a whole has the ability to self-organize and develop itself (Singh-Peterson & Underhill, 2017). It believes that the capabilities within the community mainly include human resources, organizational capabilities and leadership. Human resources refer to the knowledge, skills and experience of community residents, organizational capacity refers to the operation and coordination of community organizations, and leadership refers to the vision, motivation and ability of community leaders.

Community capacity theory emphasizes the community as the main body of development, and believes that community residents should be active participants and promoters of community change (Jang & Park, 2022). The development of community capacity requires the participation, cooperation and mutual assistance of community residents. The improvement of community capacity also requires the support and resources inside and outside the community, including the participation and cooperation of the government, non-profit organizations, academic institutions and enterprises.

In practice, community capacity theory emphasizes the participation and empowerment of community residents. It encourages community residents to participate in the decision-making process, jointly set development goals, and achieve these goals through cooperation and collaboration (Chaskin, 2001). The theory also advocates learning and knowledge sharing within the community to promote the innovation and development of the community.

Research Methodology

This scoping review employs a comprehensive and inclusive methodology aligned with asset-based community development (ABCD) as a multidimensional process. A scoping review is an

appropriate way of covering large areas to synthesize or map out the available knowledge in a particular field. According to research, scoping reviews can be used to determine the extent, variety, and kind of research undertaken. Because ABCD constitutes a mixed and multi-sector approach, a scoping study combined with case studies are the most suitable to ensure that all available data is considered.

Inclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria used in identifying literature for this scoping review aimed at exploring the ABCD. To begin with, the scope of attention encompasses community members who are not only participants but also beneficiaries in ABCD programs. They have also considered literature on community leaders and organizers who can drive and sustain the programs. Concept criteria involve ABCD, inner resources, and capability, as well as empowering the community. Winther (2015) indicates that the mobilization of inherent community strength is based on ABCD. Social capital and cultural heritage comprise internal resources and capabilities (Malecki, 2012). The contextual criteria involve a global approach and different community settings, including urban, rural, suburban, and different socioeconomic backgrounds, for various experiences and perceptions in reviewing.

Sources

Secondary Sources

Given that ABCD is a community-focused process and multidimensional, several sources were considered for a comprehensive scoping review on ABCD, such as scholarly knowledge about ABCD's theoretical background, practices, and research based on academic journals (Malecki, 2012). This helps to fill gaps where books and monographs provide deeper analyses and cases to have a broad understanding of ABCD as it has evolved and its complex nature. This involves grey literature, such as reports and white papers, critical to unlocking grassroots-based approaches to information that may not have received comprehensive coverage in conventional academic journals (Winther, 2015). Conference proceedings are significant for providing up-to-date information on the current developments and trends in ABCD because they represent recent research achievements, practices, and case studies. Related websites and other electronic locations that provide up-to-date neighborhood information, neighborhood-led initiatives, and valuable tools and materials available under the ABCD model have also been identified. Analyzing this divergent group of sources guarantees an all-inclusive assessment encompassing both formal literature in the field and the grassroots knowledge-based insights of ABCD (Ward, 2019).

Case Studies Selection Criteria

This section discusses the methodology that has been employed in selecting and presenting case studies for research purposes within a considered approach. From the numerous cases available, the Portland Community Gardens Program, the Winston Community Gardens Initiative, and the Community Cooperative Bank in Mumbai stood out as they epitomized the ABCD principles. Criteria of case selection involved richness of information presented by different ABCD applications across diverse settings such as geography, economy, and culture. All the cases were typical of urban and low income settings so that ABCD versatility could be appreciated comprehensively. Moreover, the criterion for selecting the project included a dimension of time, taking into account initiatives that have changed with time and are demonstration that they are sustainable. Their personnel (community people, organizers, external partners), and why they are essential to understand that in ABCD it is a collaborative and participatory process. In totality, they represent an

overall cross-section of how ABCD have affected community development, societal participation and sustainability as a whole.

Secondary Sources Search Strategy

1. Database Selection: This search strategy also involved an exhaustive investigation of academic databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar, and JSTOR. These databases were selected to capture as many scholarly articles as possible to cover a broad spectrum of ABCD-related views in the scholarly world.
2. Search Terms: These include relevant key concepts and are sufficiently exhaustive to allow exploration of pertinent literature on ABCD. These include “Asset-Based Community Development”, “Community Empowerment”, “Social Capital”, “Sustainable Development”, and “Community Innovation”.
3. Boolean Operators: These operators include “AND” and “OR”, which are used together with the search terms to link their meanings in a logical sequence (Lockwood, Dos Santos, & Pap, 2019). Furthermore, this helps provide an in-depth analysis of the literature to have thorough, relevant outcomes on search.
4. Inclusion of Synonyms and Related Terms: To increase the sensitivity of the search strategy, synonyms and other related terms for each key concept are added. This accounts for inconsistencies in terminology within the literature.

Screening and Selection Process

1. Title and Abstract Review: Initial screening comprises carefully reviewing titles and abstracts to determine whether an article is relevant. Secondly, at this point of the process, articles that are out of context related to ABCD, community empowerment, or related subjects are dismissed (Lockwood et al., 2019).
2. Full-Text Review: After this, there is a complete text evaluation of the relevant articles. The selected papers at this stage must align with the inclusion criteria and add significant value to the aims of the scoping review.

Data Extraction

1. Relevant Information: Information extracted entails backgrounds of authors, publishing period, settings, as well as the study participants per paper chosen.
2. Key Concepts and Definitions: This helps identify essential aspects, such as concepts and definitions, which assist in classifying and analyzing critical issues on ABCD per article.
3. Methodological Approaches: In the scoping review, different methodology approaches found in the literature are considered, thus offering information about the adopted research methods.
4. Significant Findings and Outcomes: It involves summarizing the main results and conclusions to arrive at an overall picture of contributions made by each article to this domain.

Data Synthesis

- Thematic Analysis: Thematic analysis is applied in the data synthesis, which involves the identification of recurrent themes and trends across the literature under consideration. The use of this approach helps to structure and classify all the varied findings.

- Identification of Patterns and Trends: The synthesis phase involves identifying general issues and concepts that can be interpreted and presented in terms of differences and similarities across different studies.

Methodological Transparency and Outcome Clarification

The scoping review recognizes the possible publication and geographical biases in acknowledging these limitations. Publisher bias can arise while relying on the already published literature if it only captures some of the views that can exist in any research case (Tricco et al., 2016). However, geographic bias can be traced back to the fact that different regions might have other research interests or availability areas. In ethical terms, this means protecting the participants and only conducting research ethically if necessary. First, due to the high emphasis on transparency, the scoping review clarifies the methodology and outcomes based on asset-based community development literature.

Finally, the research used a well-designed search strategy that included a strict selection process and a planned procedure for extracting and combining information obtained during studying. Through inclusively considering academic journals, books, grey literature, conference proceedings, and online platforms, this review attempts to capture the broad picture of ABCD. The field is expected to be advanced by providing a more profound account of ABCD's theoretical foundations and their applicability in practice. Secondly, this scoping review provides impetus concerning future research and practice by pointing out the voids, indicating fresh insights, and emerging directions as a base for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers interested in building communities using an asset-based approach.

The Practical Approach to Asset-Based Community Development

The Community Asset Identification and Valuation

Community asset identification and valuation is a methodology and process designed to identify and evaluate the resources, capabilities and potential within a community for its development and prosperity. This approach emphasizes community residents as agents of development, viewing their knowledge, experiences, and perspectives as key sources for identifying community assets (Czernkowski & Lim, 2019). The following are general steps and methods for community asset identification and assessment:

1. Community involvement: Encourage broad community participation in the asset identification and appraisal process. This can be done through community meetings, focus group discussions, surveys and face-to-face interactions. Community residents can share their experiences, perspectives and knowledge, and provide information about resources and capabilities within the community (Mueller, Hoard, Roemer, Sanders, & Rijkhoff, 2020).
2. Asset identification: In the asset identification phase, information on various resources and capabilities within the community is collected. These resources can include human resources (skills, knowledge, experience), social capital (social relationships, community organizations, cooperative networks), physical assets (land, buildings, facilities) and cultural assets (traditional knowledge, cultural activities, cultural heritage), etc. . Obtain as comprehensive and accurate asset information as possible through methods such as interviews, observations, and literature research (Minkler & Hancock, 2003).
3. Asset evaluation: In the asset evaluation stage, the collected community assets are evaluated and analyzed. This includes determining the quantity, quality, availability

and potential of assets. Assessments can use qualitative and quantitative methods, such as rankings, scoring, SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats), etc., in order to have a comprehensive understanding of the current status and potential of community assets (Peterson, 2022).

4. Asset integration and planning: Based on the results of asset identification and assessment, the community can formulate development strategies and plans, and use and integrate resources and capabilities within the community to achieve development goals. This may include resource pooling, community collaboration, development projects and action plans, etc. At the same time, the community can also consider cooperation with external partners and resources to enhance the development capabilities of the community (Nel, 2015).

Through community asset identification and assessment, communities can better understand their own resources and potential, thereby promoting self-development and improving the quality of life of the community. This method emphasizes the participation and cooperation of community residents, which improves the sustainability and autonomy of community development. It can also provide the basis and reference for the formulation of policies and decisions on community development.

The Community Mobilization and Integration

Community mobilization and integration is a method and process aimed at mobilizing the strengths, resources and capabilities within a community to achieve common goals and promote community development. It emphasizes the participation, cooperation and collaboration of community residents to enhance community cohesion and autonomy (Mitchell-Foster et al., 2015). The following are general steps and methods for community mobilization and integration:

1. Goal setting: Identify the development goals and needs of the community. This can collect the opinions and suggestions of community residents through community meetings, focus group discussions, questionnaire surveys, etc. Establishing a common purpose is the starting point for community mobilization and integration (Maher & Cometto, 2016).
2. Community participation: Encourage broad community participation, including residents, community organizations, stakeholders, etc (Skidmore et al., 2006). Stimulate residents' interest and willingness to participate through communication, publicity, and invitations. Community residents can participate in the decision-making process, project implementation and resource integration.
3. Resource integration: Identify resources and capabilities within the community. This can include human resources (skills, knowledge, experience), physical resources (facilities, land, supplies), social capital (social networks, partnerships), etc. Through the integration of resources within the community, synergistic effects can be exerted to improve the effective use and influence of resources (Munoz-Torres et al., 2010).
4. Community organization and cooperation: Promote the development of community organization and cooperation mechanisms. This includes establishing community organizations, promoting collaborative networks among communities, and enhancing communication and coordination within communities, among others. Community residents can jointly participate in project planning, resource allocation and decision-making process, improving the autonomy and joint action ability of the community.

5. Capacity building and training: Provide training and capacity building opportunities to enhance the knowledge, skills and leadership of community residents. Training can cover aspects such as project management, organizational development, and decision-making capabilities to enhance the participation and contribution of community residents (Emery et al., 2007).
6. Monitoring and evaluation: Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to track the progress and effectiveness of community mobilization and integration (Cornielje et al., 2008). This helps to understand the effectiveness of community mobilization, adjust strategies and methods in time, and provide opportunities for feedback and learning.

The purpose of community mobilization and integration is to integrate the resources and capabilities within the community through the participation and cooperation of community residents, to achieve the goals of community development and to enhance the comprehensive capabilities of the community. This approach emphasizes community autonomy and joint action to drive community prosperity and sustainable development.

The Asset-Oriented Planning and Policy

Asset-oriented planning and policy is an asset- and capacity-based approach that aims to promote the sustainable development of communities and improve the quality of life of community residents (Nel, 2018). It emphasizes the exploration and utilization of resources and capabilities within the community, and uses community residents as the main body and partners of development to formulate effective planning and policy measures. The following are the characteristics and principles of asset-oriented planning and policy:

1. Asset orientation: This approach focuses on resources and capabilities within the community, such as human resources, social capital, physical assets, and cultural heritage. It aims to discover and exploit these resources as a core driver of community development. The development of planning and policy measures should be based on the assets and potential within the community (Nel, 2018).
2. Community involvement: Asset-oriented planning and policy emphasize the participation and cooperation of community residents (Acevedo-Polakovich et al., 2014). Community residents are regarded as the subjects of development and participants in decision-making, and their opinions, needs and experiences should be incorporated into the process of planning and policy formulation. This engagement can take place through community meetings, workshops, community groups, etc.
3. Comprehensiveness and sustainability: Asset-oriented planning and policies should be comprehensive and sustainable (Green & Haines, 2015). They should consider multiple aspects of the community, such as economic, social, environmental and cultural, to ensure that development is comprehensive, balanced and sustainable. Planning and policy formulation should promote the rational use of resources and the sustainability of future development.
4. Collaboration and integration: Asset-oriented planning and policy emphasize mechanisms for collaboration and integration (Gilbert, James, Smith, Barr, & Morley, 2021). This includes cooperation and collaboration within the community, as well as with external partners and stakeholders. Integrating resources and forces inside and outside the community can enhance the effectiveness of planning and policy implementation, and promote the overall progress of community development.

5. Evaluation and adjustment: Asset-oriented planning and policies should establish evaluation and adjustment mechanisms (Rodriguez & Morrobel, 2004). Through regular evaluation and monitoring, we can understand the implementation of plans and policies, and adjust and optimize according to the evaluation results. This helps to ensure the effectiveness and adaptability of programs and policies.

The purpose of asset-oriented planning and policy is to provide more integrated and sustainable solutions for community development. It emphasizes the resources and capabilities within the community, respects the participation and cooperation of community residents, and pays attention to the sustainability of long-term development. By adopting asset-oriented planning and policy measures, communities can better develop their potential, improve quality of life, and promote community prosperity.

The Prospect of Asset-Based Community Development

Asset-based community development has broad prospects and potential. Here are some perspectives on the future of asset-based community development:

1. Resource integration and synergy: Asset-based community development emphasizes the exploration and integration of resources and capabilities within the community. By effectively integrating resources within the community, such as human resources, social capital, material assets, and cultural heritage, communities can achieve synergies and maximize resource utilization and influence. This will provide greater potential and opportunities for community development (Pinkett, 2000).
2. Community cohesion and belonging: Asset-based community development encourages the participation and cooperation of community residents. Community cohesion and a sense of belonging are enhanced through resident participation (Boyd, Hayes, Wilson, & Bearsley-Smith, 2008). This helps build a close-knit community social structure that fosters interaction, cooperation and support among community residents. This will help improve the overall well-being and stability of the community.
3. Stimulation of innovation and creativity: Asset-based community development encourages the active participation and leadership of community residents. Residents, as holders and creators of resources, can bring new ideas, innovation and creativity to community development (Wu & Pearce, 2014). This helps to solve the challenges faced by the community and promote the innovation and development of the community.
4. Sustainable community development: Asset-based community development focuses on the resources and capabilities within the community to achieve sustainable development goals (Mathie & Cunningham, 2003). By exploring and integrating resources within the community, the community can better respond to challenges, solve problems and achieve sustainable development. This approach emphasizes community autonomy and joint action to promote the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the community.
5. Advocacy of policies and practices: The concept of asset-based community development has been widely concerned and applied in many countries and regions. Governments and related agencies are increasingly aware of the importance of resources and capabilities within communities for community development (Ebersohn & Eloff, 2006). Therefore, the policy and practice of asset-based community development has been supported and advocated by the government, providing a better environment and support for community development.

In conclusion, asset-based community development provides a comprehensive approach that centers on the community and taps the resources and capabilities within the community. It emphasizes the participation and cooperation of community residents, stimulates the innovation and creativity of the community, and promotes the sustainable development of the community. The practice and research of this method will provide important guidance and reference for the future of community development.

Asset-Based Community Development Case Studies

The case shows the successful practice of asset-based community development in different regions and fields. These cases emphasize the importance of making full use of the resources and potentials inside and outside the community, and improve the development of the community and the quality of life of residents through social participation and sustainable development. These experiences and lessons have reference significance for the design and implementation of other community development projects, and provide inspiration for building more sustainable and inclusive communities.

The Portland Community Gardens Program

The Portland Community Garden Initiative is a successful asset-based community development project in Portland, Oregon, USA. The plan aims to take advantage of the city's unused land resources and create community gardens for residents to grow and socialize.

The project has achieved remarkable results by fully utilizing the resources and potential within the community. First, the community garden not only provides fresh and organic produce, but also fosters interaction and social connection among residents. Residents can share planting tips, experiences and crops in the garden, creating a community network that helps each other.

Second, the Portland Community Garden Program has also established partnerships with local governments and non-profit organizations to obtain more resources and support. The government provided land, water and infrastructure support, while non-profit organizations provided professional agricultural training and technical support. This collaboration allows the community garden to continue to grow and provide more residents with the opportunity to grow.

Community sustainability is enhanced through the Portland Community Garden Initiative. By growing their own food, residents reduce their dependence on traditional supply chains, reducing carbon emissions and resource consumption. In addition, community gardens add green area to cities, improving air quality and ecosystem health.

This case demonstrates that asset-based community development can achieve sustainability and social engagement by maximizing the use of resources within the community and building external partnerships. Through the introduction of community garden programs, Portland communities have successfully improved the quality of life of residents, enhanced community cohesion, and promoted sustainable development goals at the city level.

The Winston Community Gardens Initiative

The Winston neighborhood is a low-income neighborhood in an urban center that faces high unemployment, rising crime, and food insecurity. In order to improve the living conditions of residents in the community, the Winston Community Garden Program was launched in 2010, using an asset-based community development model.

The implementation process begins with community residents and organizations working together to investigate and identify resources within the community, including vacant land, volunteers, professional skills, and support from community organizations. Then use the free land in the community to build collective gardens and individual home gardens to provide residents with opportunities to grow vegetables and fruits. Community residents actively participate in the planning, design and construction of the garden. Then provide gardening skills training for community residents to help them learn the knowledge of planting and maintenance of plants, and organize regular community activities to promote interaction and cooperation among community residents. Finally, create partnerships with local farmers markets, food banks and community organizations to share resources and knowledge, and provide broader support and opportunities.

The results achieved are: community residents have increased their access to and consumption of healthy food by growing their own vegetables and fruits, and improved eating habits and nutritional status; the community garden has become a place for community residents to communicate and interact, increasing community cohesion and social capital accumulation. Closer bonds and friendships were established among residents; some community residents gained gardening skills through the community garden program and began selling their own grown produce at local farmers' markets, creating employment and economic development opportunities; the community garden program provided green space, growing native plants and promoting sustainable agricultural practices can help improve the state of the environment and the health of ecosystems.

The Winston Community Garden program is a successful example of asset-based community development. By fully utilizing the land resources and residents' potential within the community, and with the support of external partners, the program has achieved multiple results such as improved dietary health, enhanced community cohesion, employment and economic development, and environmental sustainability. This case highlights the potential of an asset-based community development model to improve community sustainability and social participation, and provides useful experience and inspiration for similar projects in other communities.

The Community Cooperative Bank in Mumbai

In Mumbai, India, the Community Cooperative Bank is a successful example of asset-based community development. These community cooperative banks were established by resident organizations to address the financial needs of residents in impoverished communities and promote inclusive economic growth.

Community cooperative banks provide loan and savings services through mutual trust and cooperation among residents. These banks are managed voluntarily by residents and funded by savings and donations within the community. Community residents can borrow funds for entrepreneurship, education, housing improvement, etc. At the same time, community cooperative banks also provide financial education and skills training to help residents improve their financial literacy and management capabilities.

The success of community cooperative banks is due to the assets within the community, including residents' savings and trust relationships. These banks have played a key role in solving the financial needs of community residents, reducing dependence on traditional banks and usury loans, and improving residents' economic status and social status.

Through community cooperative banks, poor communities in Mumbai, India, have achieved inclusive economic growth. Residents receive more financial support and

opportunities, creating employment and entrepreneurship opportunities. This further strengthens the cooperation and unity within the community and improves the overall development level of the community.

Summary

Asset-based community development is a comprehensive development approach that focuses on the internal resources and capabilities of the community. It emphasizes the mobilization and integration of community assets to promote community development and improve the quality of life of community residents. This approach recognizes that existing resources and capabilities within a community are an important foundation for community prosperity and sustainable development.

Through asset-based community development, communities can discover and utilize their own resources, such as human resources, social capital, material assets, and cultural heritage. The mobilization and integration of such resources can promote the participation and cooperation of community residents, stimulate community innovation and creativity, and promote the development process of the community. For example, resident organizations within a community can play an important role by jointly setting goals, developing plans, and implementing projects to achieve sustainable community development.

However, asset-based community development also faces some challenges. One of them is the issue of resource equity and social justice. Some communities may face resource imbalances, some communities may have more resources and opportunities, while others may have relatively few. Therefore, in the process of asset-based community development, it is necessary to pay attention to resource fairness and social justice to ensure the equal distribution of resources and the inclusiveness of community development.

To promote the sustainability and inclusiveness of asset-based community development, policymakers and practitioners can take a range of steps. First, they can establish effective participation mechanisms to ensure the participation and cooperation of community residents. Second, they can support community organizations and advocates, fostering community organizing and leadership. In addition, policymakers can formulate policies and regulations to support community development and provide necessary resources and support.

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