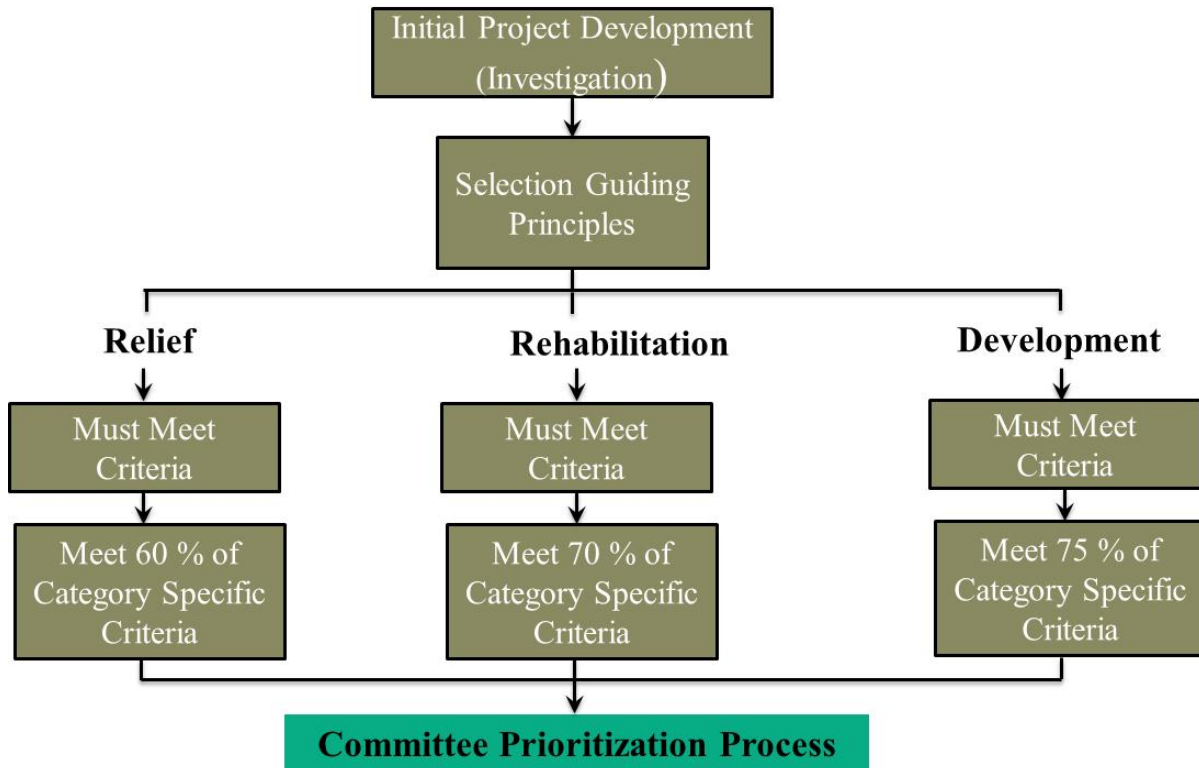




HarvestCall Project Evaluation Process



Criteria for Evaluating HarvestCall Projects

- **Relief** — urgent and temporary provision of emergency aid to reduce immediate suffering from a natural or man-made crisis (stop the bleeding). Relief must be immediate and temporary.
- **Rehabilitation** — begins as soon as the bleeding stops. It seeks to restore people and their communities to the positive elements of their pre-crisis conditions.
- **Development** — process of ongoing change that moves all the people involved (both the “helpers” and the “helped”) to being in a right relationship with God, self, others, and the rest of creation. Development is working with, not for, people.

Criteria for Evaluating HarvestCall Projects - RELIEF

Relief — urgent and temporary provision of emergency aid to reduce immediate suffering from a natural or man-made crisis (stop the bleeding). Relief must be immediate and temporary.

Examples:

1. USA Committee—tornado/flood clean up (Greensburg, KS tornado, Ohio River floods, etc.).
2. Indonesia tsunami—working with MTI, MAP International, etc.
3. Haiti disaster (initial stages) —working with MTI and Hospital Lumiere

Criteria for Evaluating HarvestCall Projects - REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation — begins as soon as the bleeding stops. It seeks to restore people and their communities to the positive elements of their pre-crisis conditions.

Examples:

1. USA Committee disaster work projects (Biloxi MS, Bastrop TX, Cullman AL, etc).
2. Haiti Disaster—rebuilding homes.

Criteria for Evaluating HarvestCall Projects - DEVELOPMENT

Development — process of ongoing change that moves all the people involved (both the “helpers” and the “helped”) to being in a right relationship with God, self, others, and the rest of creation. Development is working with, not for, people.

Examples:

1. Magdalena orphanage
2. Hospital Lumiere
3. Europe self-help programs

Criteria for evaluating HarvestCall Projects

1. Guiding Principles Criteria for All Projects

- 1.1. Helps those with a significant level of hardship
- 1.2. Compatible with the Doctrine of Christ following the four pillars of our faith
- 1.3. Exercises good stewardship
- 1.4. Enhances opportunities to share the gospel

2. Criteria for evaluating HarvestCall Projects – RELIEF

Must Have Criteria

- 2.1. Responds immediately & temporary
- 2.2. Has an end date when relief is over
- 2.3. Provides emergency & temporary aid to reduce immediate suffering from a natural or man-made crisis

Criteria (60%)

- 2.4. Provides food or water
- 2.5. Provides housing or fuel
- 2.6. Improves health or provides medical care
- 2.7. Provides clothing
- 2.8. Gives opportunities to spread the gospel message
- 2.9. Promotes brotherhood involvement

- 2.10. Provides “First” for those of the “household of faith”
- 2.11. Has close proximity to home (USA – 2 Points, North America – 1 point)
- 2.12. Benefits many (“community based” or more than 10 people)
- 2.13. Emphasis on helping children
- 2.14. Provides for Widows, Fatherless, or the disabled

*Note: 2.11 counts as two points (or 12 total for criteria)

Goal % are set as “Equal to or greater than”. Ex 8 out of 12 is 66% for Relief.

DEFINITIONS & CLARIFICATIONS

1. **Clarification – Is Education a “Relief” criteria?:** “Education” is an excellent proposed criteria, but it is better aligned with longer term engagement of Development than of the characteristics of Relief which is immediate and temporary provision. “Education” is part of Development (4.12)
2. **Clarification:** A scenario where we are helping people in an area that has prolonged poverty, and all of the needs associated with prolonged poverty, would be considered Development type projects.
3. **Clarification:** Local HarvestCall projects are not subject to these criteria. For local projects, the local church would determine what projects are appropriate for them to complete.

3. Criteria for evaluating HarvestCall Projects– REHABILITATION

Must Have Criteria

- 3.1. Project provides opportunity to work “with” the people who need help
- 3.2. Project is not doing things for people they can or should do for themselves
- 3.3. Project does not undermine legitimate local business
- 3.4. Project has an end date and/or plan to move to development
- 3.5. The project has a local presence with the ability to assess & plan effectively

Criteria (70%)

- 3.6. Provides food or water
- 3.7. Provides housing or fuel
- 3.8. Improves health or provides medical care
- 3.9. Provides clothing
- 3.10. Gives opportunities to spread the gospel message
- 3.11. Promotes brotherhood involvement.
- 3.12. Provides “First” for those of the “household of faith”
- 3.13. Has close proximity to home (USA – 2 Points, North America – 1 point)
- 3.14. Benefits many (“community based” or more than 10 people)
- 3.15. Emphasis on helping children
- 3.16. Provides for Widows, fatherless, or the disabled

*Note: 3.13 counts as two points (or 12 total for criteria)

Goal % are set as “Equal to or greater than”. Ex 9 out of 12 is >70% for Rehabilitation

DEFINITIONS & CLARIFICATIONS

1. **Definition - 2.10. Provides “First” for those of the “household of Faith”:** Putting the needs of brothers, sisters, and friends of our Apostolic Christian church as a priority for providing Relief or Rehabilitation. It would focus on those who “have needs” not those that are providing the aid
2. **Clarification:** The number of criteria met, is only a guideline for WR Committees to research, select, and propose projects to the HC Board that are directionally correct with our mission. It is not meant to be exact or without thought given to the project proposal. As the proposal is considered at the Committee level or HC Board level, approval will be given based good accountability and deliberation of target criteria.

4. Criteria for evaluating HarvestCall Projects – DEVELOPMENT

Must Have Criteria

- 4.1. Project provides opportunity to work “with” the people who need help
- 4.2. Project is not doing things for people they can or should do for themselves
- 4.3. Project does not undermine legitimate local business
- 4.4. Must have in-country people with the ability to assess & plan effectively
- 4.5. Opportunity to understand root problem
- 4.6. Opportunity to disciple people to help themselves and others
- 4.7. Opportunity to change the hearts to right relationship with God/others for long term success
- 4.8. Gives opportunity to spread the gospel message
- 4.9. Commitment needed to engage over a long period of time until objectives are reached is understood
- 4.10. Sponsoring WR Committee has the stated faith that the Lord is behind this work and they have felt the direction of the Holy Spirit.

Criteria (75%)

- 4.11. Opportunity to walk with the materially poor so that we are better stewards of our lives and basic necessities of good health, food, water, and clothing.
- 4.12. Develops educational skills together
- 4.13. Promotes brotherhood involvement.
- 4.14. Provides for those of the “household of faith”
- 4.15. Benefits many (“community based” or more than 10 people)
- 4.16. Promotes strong family development that protect and provide for children
- 4.17. Provides potential to establish a local church
- 4.18. Provides for Widows, fatherless, or the disabled
- 4.19. Promotes long term independence through “self-help” type projects

DEFINITIONS & CLARIFICATIONS

1. **Definition – What does it mean “Opportunity to work “with” the people:** An important concept in helping others is to start with a mindset that those we are helping have many God given talents, skills, and spiritual gifts that need to be respected and utilized. They also have a great deal of insight into addressing the problems they face. We need to be careful to not have a “superior” attitude about our spiritual knowledge, and look down on (often without knowing it) those we help. The goal is not to produce houses or other material goods, but pursue a process of walking with the materially poor so that they are better stewards of their lives.
2. **Definition – What does it mean to have “in-country people with the ability to assess & plan effectively”:** We desire to have people, who intimately understand the culture and the people we seek to work with, to assess and understand their gifts, talents, and assets. We should ensure these individuals are part of the assessment and planning process. They may be Apostolic Christian brethren or may be trusted individuals from within the group we seek to serve, or they may be part of another organization that we are working with to plan and assess the opportunity. For a development project, this type of deep knowledge and understanding should be in place for the duration of the project, not just the initial planning.
3. **Definition – What does it mean to “walk with the materially poor”:** Starting a new project with a “needs based” approach amounts to starting a relationship with low-income people by asking them “What is wrong with you?” How can I fix you?” Given the nature of most poverty, it is difficult to imagine more harmful questions to both low-income people and to ourselves. Starting with such questions initiates the very dynamic that we need to avoid, a dynamic that confirms the feelings that we are superior, that they are inferior, and that they need us to fix them. Instead of looking outside the low-income individuals or community for resources and solutions, we should start by asking the materially poor how they can be stewards of their own gifts and resources, seeking to restore them to being what God has created them to be from the very start of the relationship. We need to emphasize listening, learning, and understanding those we seek to help and to ensure we are working together to help alleviate their poverty without hurting the poor or ourselves.