KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

Federal Public Service

Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Trade and
Development Cooperation

Directorate-general for Development Cooperation – DGD

Service D5.1 – Humanitarian Aid

SINGLE FORM FOR THE FUNDING OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION[1]

(Legal basis: the law of 9/01/2014 modifying the law of 19/03/2013 on Development cooperation - Royal Decree of 19/04/2014, General expenditure budget, basic allocation 14 54 52 35.60.83).

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Name of the humanitarian organisation/date of approval by the Minister for Development Cooperation:

Tearfund Belgium, date of renewed approval: May, 20th 2016

1.2 Title of the action: *Bridging the gap: The role of local faith actors in humanitarian response*

1.3 Intervention area (country, region, locations): *South Sudan*

1.4 Action start date: *October 2018 - October 2019*

1.5 Duration of the action in months (cf. Art. 17, §2): *12 months*

1.6 Expenditure eligibility start date:

Signature date granting Ministerial Decree.

1.7 Proposal and reports (Concerning the specific timeframes, cf. RD of 19/04/2014):

Initial proposal   date: 30-04-2018

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[1]The specifications used in this form have largely been reworked on the basis of the "Single Form" in use, for the same type of actions, in the European Commission (ECHO).
For a good understanding of these specifications, refer to the guidelines issued by ECHO:
http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/fpa_en.htm
The specific points relating to Belgian legislation (Royal Decree of 04 November 2014) are indicated and underlined in the text, following the specific point concerned.

At the proposal stage, complete the numbered paragraphs, except for those that begin with [INT] (to be completed at the interim report stage) and [FIN] (to be completed at the final report stage). At the interim and final report stages, only amend (cross out) the main information in the numbered paragraphs.

Revised proposal no. SO2	✗	date	27-06-2018
Date of the granting Ministerial Decree		date:	dd-mm-yy
Unilateral Act date		date:	dd-mm-yy
Letter of acceptance date		date:	dd-mm-yy
Interim report		date:	dd-mm-yy
Final report		date:	dd-mm-yy

1.8 [INT] List the exchanges of letters that took place following the signature of the unilateral act until the interim report stage

1.9 [FIN] List the exchanges of letters that took place following the submission of the interim report until the final report stage

2. <u>NEEDS ASSESSMENT</u>

2.1 Assessment date(s); methodology and information sources used; organisation/person(s) responsible for the assessment

a. Mini-rapid assessment conducted during 29/11/17 – 02/12/17 in Don Bosco and Mahat IDP camps in Juba County by Association of Christian Resource Organizations Serving South Sudan (ACROSS). A random and convenience sampling strategy was used to sample 124 households and two focus group discussions were conducted with eleven participants in each.

b. Rapid needs assessment conducted during February 2018 in Kerwa and Ajivo IDP camps in Kajo-Keji County by Tearfund and Diocese of Kajo Keji (DKK).

c. Needs Assessment conducted during early 2017 by IRW in Central Equitoria and East Equitoria.

d. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), The Republic of South Sudan, Key IPC Findings: January – July 2018. http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_SouthSudan_AcuteFI_Jan-July_%202018.pdf

e. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), The Republic of South Sudan, Key IPC Findings: September 2017 – March 2018. http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-detail-forms/ipcinfo-map-detail/en/c/1052776/

f. Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018: South Sudan, UNOCHA, 2017. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/South_Sudan_2018_Humanitarian_Needs_Overview.pdf

g. Tearfund and CEDS programme monitoring reports from Aweil East, 2017/2018.

h. The Future of Aid: INGOs in 2030. IARAN, 2017. http://futureofaid.iaran.org/The_Future_Of_Aid_INGOs_In_2030-36.pdf

i. FEWS NET, October 2017. http://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan/food-security-outlook/october-2017

j. IOM, 2013. Village Assessment Survey: County Atlas. Kejo-Keji County, Central Equitoria State. https://iomsouthsudan.org/tracking/sites/default/publicfiles/documents/CES_KajoKeji_Atlas.pdf

k. Keeping the Faith: The Role of Faith Leaders in the Ebola Response. CAFOD, Christian Aid, Tearfund, Islamic Relief Worldwide, 2015. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Keeping%20the%20Faith%20-%20the%20role%20of%20faith%20leaders%20in%20the%20Ebola%20response.pdf

l. WFP Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Survey (FSNMS 19, December 2016):

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/south_sudan_food_security_and_nutrition_monitoring_bulletin_-_round_19.pdf

m. Wilkinson, O. and Ager, J. (2017) 'Scoping Study on Local Faith Communities in Urban Displacement: Evidence on localisation and urbanisation.' JLI Hub on Refugees and Forced Migration (London: UCL Migration Research Unit). Online Access: https://jliflc.com/resources/jli-scoping-lfc-urban-displacement/

n. FAO, 2018. GIEWS Country Brief: South Sudan, 29th March 2018. https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/giews-country-brief-south-sudan-29-march-2018

2.2 Please summarise the results of the assessment (if necessary, append a comprehensive report) by establishing a link to the action

General synopsis across South Sudan

The ongoing conflict within South Sudan, now over four years old, continues to have a devastating impact on the South Sudanese population. Over four million people have been displaced and seven million require humanitarian assistance and protection; 1.9 million are internally displaced persons (IDPs). Widespread violence and sustained economic decline have eroded purchasing power and access to services. Recent assessments indicate many areas of the country have reached Integrated Food Security Phase Classification level 4 Emergency (IPC 4), with some parts reaching Famine (IPC 5) during late 2017. An estimated 1.1 million children under five are acutely malnourished and in need of life-saving services. Eight of 22 SMART surveys conducted between September 2017 – January 2018 found critical global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates (≥15%). Access to health services has become increasingly poor, with only 22% of health facilities fully functional, leading to increased mortality and morbidity. Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) is pervasive and largely unreported. Over 90% of the population does not have access to improved sanitation and 5.3 million people need urgent water, sanitation and hygiene support. Food insecurity is expected to become more severe during 2018 and combined with the continuing macro-economic deterioration and conflict, and the possibility of further displacements and restrictions to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, there is a significant risk of reaching Famine (IPC 5) in many areas of the country.

Central Equitoria State: Juba County (Jamia Distribution Centre and Mahad IDP camps); Terekeka County; Kejo-Keji County (Kerwa and Ajivo IDP camps)

In January 2018 Central Equatoria was at Crisis (IPC 3), and in some counties Emergency (IPC 4) level is expected in the following months. In 2017 Kajo-Keji, Lainya and Yei were amongst the worst affected counties, reaching Famine (IPC 5) levels in September 2017. However, humanitarian access to these areas is restricted due to continuous conflict.

The IDP numbers increased in Juba County after the conflict re-escalated in 2016, with many families sheltering in churches and government institutions, forming IDP camps. According to Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), there are currently five IDP camps in Juba: Mahad, Don Bosco, Kuda Centre, Mirimon and Rokono. There is no clear predictable timeline for the IDPs to return to their settlements and the influx of IDPs into the camps continues amidst ongoing fighting among the warring factions. Two of these camps, Mahad and Don Bosco, host approximately 10,000 households (HH). While there are functioning markets, these highly vulnerable families (many of them headed by women or children) do not have the means to access critical, life-saving inputs. There is a lack of basic food and non-food items, and the situation in the camps has continued to deteriorate, forcing individuals to turn to negative coping mechanisms. While humanitarian support is being provided, e.g. food assistance by WFP and Don Bosco Aid, it is insufficient.

During an assessment in Mahad and Don Bosco camps, the IDPs identified three key needs, in order of priority: food assistance, education and access to health services. Food assistance was considered the first priority by 87% of respondents. Education and access to health services were considered second and third priorities. 62% of respondents were not receiving food assistance and

for 82% of these the main coping mechanism was through borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives who receive food assistance from WFP. There is no access to land to support livelihood activities. The IDPs also do not have the economic capacity to start income generating activities to support their families.

Terekeka County – Central Equatoria

Terekeka County has also been at IPC phase 3 since January after failure of rains in 2017 and very low farming yields The County has registered several outbreaks of violence in recent years due to longstanding tensions between Mundari, Bari and Dinka communities that intersect in the areas north of Juba. This fighting has also contributed to the food security situation deteriorating as households are not able to farm due to the protracted crisis. Depreciation of the local currency is further increasing the cost of basic staple foods which are being imported due to below-average crop production for the past 3 years. Fuel shortages have increased transportation costs to markets outside Juba and this continues to limit household food access, especially among market-dependent poor households. It was noted that there are no credit facilities for women in the project target areas so purchasing power remains low particularly among vulnerable groups

In Kejo-Keji County IDP numbers increased significantly following the flare up of conflict in June 2016. Security deteriorated again in January 2017, causing terror and further displacement to IDP camps and across the border to Uganda. In September 2017 violence in IDP camps resulted in people abandoning the camps and fleeing towards Uganda or the bush for safety. Since then government forces and forces in-opposition (IO) have worked to re-establish order, thus prompting people to return to the camps. DKK reported increasing returns to the camps from approximately 500 in December 2017 to 9,955 people in February 2018.

During an assessment conducted in Kerwa and Ajivo IDP camps, IDPs identified food as the primary need, with NFIs, dignity kits and water also identified as important and urgent needs. All the households surveyed were categorized as Severely Food Insecure on the Household Food Insecurity Scale. The Food Consumption Scores were 2.5 in Kerwa Camp and 6.46 in Ajiyo Camp, indicating dangerously low food consumption (the acceptable threshold is 35, a borderline score is 21). The most common sources of food mentioned by the respondents were:
-   Food distributions in camps across the border in Uganda.
-   Asking/begging for food from the host community.
-   Gathering wild food from the bush.
-   A very small proportion have secured casual work.
-   DKK general food distribution in January 2018.

The nearest functioning markets were found to be across the border in Uganda, exceeding the SPHERE standards for the distance travelled for each beneficiary household to the market. Transport is very limited which further hinders households' ability to travel to look for income or food sources. DKK conducted a general good distribution for 4178 households in January 2018, however 1191 households were found to be in need of additional food.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State: Aweil Centre County & Aweil East County

In January 2018 Northern Bahr el Ghazal state was at Crisis (IPC 3) and, with few reserves left from the 2017 harvest and the lean season approaching, the situation is expected to deteriorate to Emergency (IPC 4) across most counties during May to July 2018. Community members are reporting that lack of food is forcing households to resort to negative coping strategies, including skipping meals, borrowing food from neighbours and family members, and foraging for wild fruits and roots. Households, in particular women who carry the responsibility of providing food for the household, are using all their available energy, time and resources to meet their immediate food needs, and so are unable to plan further ahead, or engage in more long term, sustainable livelihoods activities.

2.3 Please provide a contextual analysis of the innovative technologies, tools or processes targeted in this project, including:

- the main humanitarian gap your project is trying to fill, the challenge or opportunity it addresses.
- the innovative nature of the project. Explain how your project supports the creation and development of new solutions in response to the problems identified above.
- how this project takes into account existing initiatives in the field.

The gap, challenges and opportunity

Faith actors are a critical component of first and lasting response in humanitarian situations. During the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, communities were afraid, felt uninformed and mistrusted the health workers who were trying to explain the disease and importance of safe burial. The crisis worsened due to lack of engagement, and families often hid or illegally buried their loved ones. However, the engagement of faith leaders – both imams and pastors – provided a transformational role in the Ebola response, as reported in *Keeping the Faith: The Role of Faith Leaders in the Ebola Response.*

Faith actors typically have a breadth and depth of reach, authority and a continuity of presence far beyond many international and even national organisations. This enables faith actors to access the hardest to reach. This is primarily due to the influence and connectedness that faith and faith institutions have in individuals' lives. Faith actors are already often active as first responders, but can struggle to be recognised in humanitarian response. Capacity development is necessary to improve the quality and integration of faith actors into the humanitarian community and allow faith actors' knowledge and understanding of their communities to shape and improve humanitarian interventions.

There is a growing body of evidence around the involvement of faith actors within the humanitarian and development system. JLI co-produced a report which reviewed over 300 academic and policy documents and detailed the main barriers local faith actors face in their engagement with the humanitarian sector. A subsequent report has been published by JLI in October 2017 on local faith communities remaining marginalised in the localisation debate.

Following the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), the Grand Bargain document set goals for greater engagement with national governments and with local actors. This plan, and the Charter4Change commitments, are critical first steps towards greater inclusion of local organisations and set ambitious targets for donors but the precise outworking has not been fully comprehended. The commitments note that participation must be revolutionised and it should be understood that this involves incorporating a broad range of actors into the system. The recent report The Future of Aid: INGOs in 2030 specifically notes the rise of local and faith-based NGOs, stating that their importance will continue to increase. Faith actors occupy an important role in civil society space in multiple country contexts, and greater engagement with local actors cannot be realised without a massive scale up in the engagement of local faith actors. Momentum and understanding already exists with regard to the importance of faith actors, with several UN agencies such as UNICEF, WFP and UNHCR having developed partnership guidelines. The UN also has set up the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) on Engaging Faith-Based Actors for Sustainable Development. However, so far the engagement particularly at the community level has been limited.

The challenges and opportunities in South Sudan

To a large extent the South Sudan humanitarian system remains internationally led and exclusive, consistently recognising the role of just a few National NGOs. The barriers that prevent national organisations from being more involved are compounded by the difficult operating context.

While international organisations bring essential professional expertise and mechanisms, complementarity is not favoured in a system which prioritises immediacy and short-term value for money. Decisions are largely made in Juba, despite the opening of humanitarian hubs, and the system does not make allowances for the support and flexibility that national organisations need to participate fully. Most local organisations are closest to communities and least likely to be heard or included. Funding frameworks favour a small number of well-known organisations and often do not strengthen the organisational capacity or long-term viability of the broader swathe of national organisations. While there are some examples of strong partnerships in South Sudan, there are also many instances where the opportunity to work in partnership is overlooked, despite repeated assertions by international humanitarian actors that it is important to work closely with national and local organisations. Approaches to partnership should consist of flexible ways of supporting and maximising different capabilities and capacities, and explore more innovative ways of enhancing comparative advantages.

Local and national organisations have the potential to contribute significantly to the relevance of the humanitarian response in South Sudan through their proximity to disaster-affected communities, their understanding of culture and language, and their sensitivity to political and social dynamics. However, closeness to affected communities varies significantly between organisations. In some cases, relevance has been undermined by concerns over national organisations' neutrality and contingent ability to act impartially. Moreover, the potential ability of national actors to respond to women's priorities is not being realised, due to the lack of involvement of women's organisations in the response and the limited number of female staff in senior positions in national organisations.

Coverage of humanitarian assistance has been a significant challenge in South Sudan; vast distances separate affected communities. Direct delivery by INGOs accounts for much of the coverage. The majority of South Sudanese NGOs are relatively localised in their reach and thus limited in their ability to scale up. However, they play a crucial and complementary role in improving coverage of hard-to-access areas and in reaching remote communities.

The conflict in South Sudan has sometimes been simplistically and inaccurately portrayed as a Muslim-Christian conflict. This misconception has been a major challenge for Islamic Relief as a Muslim NGO working in an area which is predominantly Animist and Christian, although 20% of the South Sudanese population is Muslim. Bridging the gap between communities and addressing stereotypes will be critical to effective and inclusive humanitarian response led by faith leaders, as there is often the fear that when faith leaders and communities are involved there will be discrimination and the needs of one faith community will be prioritised over that of others.

Other specific areas which need to be addressed relating to the engagement of faith actors with humanitarian response in South Sudan include:

- The capacity and understanding of faith actors around accountability and rights needs to be strengthened.
- Women's leadership and addressing gender injustice within humanitarian response specifically and more generally.
- Reluctance amongst secular and international humanitarian actors to engage with faith actors systematically as religion and spirituality is often seen to exist outside the frameworks that they have agreed to and also sometimes religious precepts conflict with the principles of fairness and neutrality.

The innovative approach to the gap and challenges

This project brings together a consortium led by Tearfund in Belgium, including Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Joint Learning Initiative (JLI), University of Leeds (UoL), RedR UK and Tearfund in the UK, to engage faith actors, including faith-based organisations (FBOs), faith leaders, faith communities and places of worship, within the humanitarian sector. The project, informed by the needs and recommendations of local faith actors themselves, seeks to bridge current gaps in localisation dialogues by practically facilitating the engagement of faith actors in first line

humanitarian response. It will do so by bringing together faith actors and non-faith actors to increase understanding, trust, coordination and collaboration. This will lead to faith actors playing a more integrated role in humanitarian response and recovery.

The approach is innovative because it addresses the gap from two sides. The project will seek to:
  a. facilitate the engagement of faith actors with the humanitarian community and system,
  b. and help the humanitarian actors to engage with faith actors.

In addition, not only will the project build the capacity of faith actors, an inter-faith approach will be adopted to facilitate the collaboration of organisations across faith divides. Joint learning opportunities will be developed to enable faith actors and humanitarian actors to collaboratively identify ways of working together and coordinating efforts. A number of innovative activities and new solutions will be undertaken in the project to address the problems and challenges identified. These include:

Learning opportunities for faith actors to:
  ● Increase understanding of the humanitarian context and ways of working e.g. sustainable development goals, cluster approach, disaster risk reduction, needs analysis in emergencies
  ● Raise awareness of humanitarian principles and standards e.g. Core Humanitarian Standards and Red Cross Red Crescent Code of Conduct
  ● Identify ways of improving coordination with humanitarian organisations and practitioners.

Learning opportunities for humanitarian actors to:
  ● Increase understanding of faith context and intrinsic aspects of faith at national, local, community and household levels
  ● Raise awareness of the importance of faith in a humanitarian response
  ● Identify ways of improving coordination with faith actors and people of faith.

Despite the perceived benefits there is often a fear on how to engage with faith actors and therefore this critical part of civil society is neglected. This is a complex space for non-faith actors to negotiate; concerns exist around religious extremism and cross sector differences but this consortium has the experience and long-term southern partners to navigate these complexities, change existing narratives and build cohesion and unity contributing to a more coordinated and broad humanitarian sector. The proposed project will actively engage faith actors in a two-way conversation about the humanitarian response system, and provide a conduit to capture valuable input and learning from faith actors about the way forward on the WHS and C4C commitments. The consortium will play a pivotal role in bringing faith actors into the humanitarian system and wider civil society.

Links to existing initiatives
There are a number of initiatives already working to strengthen local partners and revolutionise the humanitarian system in South Sudan and globally. For example, the Islamic Council in South Sudan has been working with the South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC) in coordinating peacebuilding activities. Both the SSCC and Islamic Council serve as hubs for peacebuilding events. The consortium partners are involved in work to strengthen local actors, including an ECHO funded project in South Sudan looking to accelerate localisation through support to local partners so that they are better linked to the humanitarian coordination system. This project will ensure that learning undertaken from the assessment of partnership models and strengthening local organisations is brought into the approach that the implementing partners use for working with local faith actors. Additionally, the consortium members have been involved in a range of the DFID Disaster and Emergencies Preparedness Programme (DEPP) portfolio of works which have worked globally to empower national and local organisations within disaster preparedness and response. Learning from these projects is already being taken on board by consortium partners as they seek to improve their approach to capacity strengthening. The project will harness this internal and sector expertise and ensure faith actors are fully recognised and appropriately utilised as first responders. The consortium

is committed to producing the most innovative new evidence in this area to help direct the localisation agenda. In bringing existing evidence alongside new learning from this project, a replicable and scalable model will be developed which can be used to facilitate faith actor engagement in humanitarian response by a wide range of actors across many contexts worldwide. The intersection of key trends in humanitarian response will be inherently important themes to the evidence and research developed by the consortium; particularly in relation to local faith actors, which represents a crucially under-researched area and therefore one in which the consortium can make a substantial contribution.

The modality of working with (and through) different faith actors, secular organisations and academic institutions will help to develop an innovative approach to meeting the ambitious goals outlined in the Charter4Change and the Grand Bargain. Whilst both the Charter4Change and the Grand Bargain are key to realising the localisation agenda, there remains some apprehension amongst local partners, INGOs and institutional funders as to its practical application – to ensure resources get to where they are needed, that local partners have the connections and capacities to respond, and that funds are properly utilised in a transparent and accountable manner. This consortium believes that engaging, mobilising and harnessing the enormous potential of faith actors at a local level will release resources, creativity and understanding that will enormously expand the effectiveness of humanitarian response to counter the unprecedented challenges of these times.

Local Faith Actors and Partners

This project will work with Local Faith Actors and Partners and for this project these are distinguished as follows:

Local faith actors are faith based organisations, associations and groups located in the targeted areas and part of the local community in these areas, including churches, mosques, faith based civil society organisations (CSO) and other faith congregations. The purpose of this project is to facilitate and enable the involvement of these organisations in humanitarian response and coordination in their areas, in order to improve the effectiveness, quality and impact of humanitarian action.

Partners are national NGOs and CSOs that Tearfund and IRW has or will form partnerships with to implement this project in South Sudan. The partners will engage with and support local faith actors as explained in the activities under each outcome. The partners may themselves be FBOs and, indeed, may have links to the local faith actors; for example, if the partner has a denominationally linked relief and development wing, such as the Diocese of Kejo-keji (DKK), a Tearfund partner. Where this is the case, this is expected to bring significant benefits by facilitating linkages between local faith actors and national networks, the humanitarian community and other faith groups and networks.

2.4 [INT] If changes have taken place in the needs assessment at the interim report stage, please provide information

2.5 [FIN] If changes have taken place in the needs assessment following the interim report, please provide information

3. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION IN THE INTERVENTION AREA

3.1 Presence of the humanitarian organisation in the intervention area: brief overview of the strategy and current or recent activities in the country

In South Sudan, Tearfund's programme focuses on WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), food security and livelihoods (short term recovery and longer term development in farming), nutrition (emergency TSFP programmes), cash transfer programming and community mobilisation. Tearfund has been working in South Sudan since 1978 through partners and began direct operations in 1998, in response to the famine in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Current projects, funded by OFDA, UNICEF, WFP and GAC-IHA, are being implemented in Uror, Twic East and Aweil Centre counties, to address the immediate humanitarian needs of conflict affected communities. Tearfund is also working through local partners in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria states to implement projects providing emergency response to vulnerable communities (funded by the Dutch government and CFGB) and promoting peacebuilding, and community transformation and mobilisation.

Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) has been working in South Sudan since 2005 when it was a part of Sudan and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed. Currently, IRW has two offices in South Sudan; the Central Equatoria state office is located in Juba, and the Tonj North county office is based in Warrap. IRW are providing emergency food and water and sanitation for displaced people in Bahr el Ghazal and Central Equatoria and people affected by the drought and the conflict in Eastern Equatoria. In areas where it is more stable, such as Terekeka in Equatoria, IRW is helping people to improve their livelihoods through farming.

In 2017 IRW rehabilitated 22 defunct boreholes and provided 32 hand pumps, 40 emergency latrines and four water yards. IRW is also providing life-saving food and water to 70,000 vulnerable people (prioritising young children and the elderly). This includes providing emergency nutrition for 2,000 children with acute malnutrition and distributing food assistance to 15,000 people in Tonj North county, Warrap state, as well as rehabilitating 50 boreholes and drilling five boreholes. IRW is providing food and safe water to displaced families from Bor, Bentiu, Rejaf and Lainya living in three camps. In Terekeka in Equatoria, where the situation is stable, IRW is providing eight women's groups (of 80 members each) with farming tools and training to help them produce more food and to increase their income. They are also being helped to access and store good quality locally-produced seeds.

RedR UK is a humanitarian organisation that operates globally and is a trusted learning provider within the humanitarian space. RedR UK is a secular organisation which means it is well placed to work with the UN, INGOs, NGOs, Faith Based Organisations and Governments. RedR UK provides a variety of learning opportunities to Humanitarians based on needs and context, and can deliver in a variety of modalities, including face-to-face training, digital learning, simulations, coaching and mentoring, and a blend of these globally. RedR UK has also worked extensively across Sub-Saharan Africa and is well-placed to provide capacity building support to both faith actors and humanitarian actors within South Sudan, as well as providing facilitated spaces to deliver enhanced ongoing collaboration between the humanitarian and faith actors on the ground.

3.2 Ongoing actions and requests for funding submitted to other donors, in the same intervention area – please state how overlaps and double funding would be avoided

Currently Tearfund has ten projects in South Sudan funded by OFDA, GAC, Unicef, WFP, FAO, the Dutch Government, and others. In Kajo-Keji, Tearfund is running a food security intervention, targeting IDP households on the border with Uganda. In Aweil, Tearfund is implementing WASH, food security and cash based interventions. Tearfund is in the process of renewing its OFDA funded Integrated Nutrition, WASH and Food Security project. Nationally Tearfund is working as part of a consortium for an ECHO funded localisation project, this will be able to support with learning and has strong links with the NGO Forum in Juba. The other projects are humanitarian responses being implemented through four local partners in other geographic locations and so will not overlap with this project. However, they will be strengthened as partners receive capacity building which will facilitate their capabilities to respond to humanitarian situations.

Over 2017 – 2018 IRW had 14 projects in South Sudan in the following locations: Central Equatoria – Lobonok, Roton, Kapoeta East; Western Bahr el Ghazl – Jonglei, Upper Nile; Jubek State – Mangateen, Juba; Yei River State – Yei, Lainya; Warrap State – Tonj North, Awul, Rualbet, Akop, Kirrik; Eastern Equatoria, Terekeka state. The projects varied from food security, WASH, disaster response and orphans & child welfare. Some projects are in the same implementation area, albeit IRW currently does not have any current funding from the Belgian Government. IRW will ensure that the funds received will not provide support to the same beneficiaries as the projects IRW is already implementing. As with Tearfund it is anticipated that this project will support ongoing implementation and the grants provided will not fund sectors or target populations which are already benefiting from other interventions.

3.3 [FIN] List the other operations performed by the humanitarian organisation or its implementation partners during the same period in this intervention area and describe how the risks of double funding were avoided

4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Precise location of the action (please include a map making it possible to locate the project)

The project will be implemented in:

- Aweil Centre and Aweil East counties of Northern Bahr El Ghazal state
- Terekeka, Kejo-Keji and Juba counties of Central Equitoria state

A map of South Sudan showing where the project will be implemented is presented in Annex 2.

4.2 Beneficiaries

4.2.1 Total number of direct beneficiaries:

Beneficiary category	No.
Humanitarian intervention beneficiaries	13,075
Local faith actor personnel	60
Humanitarian actor personnel	30
Total Direct Beneficiaries	**13,175**
Partners, local faith actors and humanitarian actors	40

4.2.2 Specificities of the direct beneficiaries (please specify, if possible, by referring to the groups as appropriate, e.g.: unaccompanied minors, people with disabilities, children, former combatants, etc.)

The **humanitarian intervention beneficiaries** are those IDPs and other disaster affected people who will be served by the humanitarian interventions implemented by the local faith actors and partners supported and engaged with through this project. These are expected to include the full spectrum of IDP camp residents, including men, women, children, unaccompanied minors, people with disabilities, and so on. The expected age and gender disaggregation of the humanitarian intervention beneficiaries is shown below.

a. Humanitarian intervention beneficiaries in Aweil Centre, Aweil East and Kejo-Keji counties.

TOTAL	0-4		5-17		18-59		60-79		80+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8075	836	850	1459	1380	1548	1720	98	93	47	44

b. Humanitarian intervention beneficiaries in Terekeka and Juba counties.

TOTAL	0-14		15-24		25-54		55-64		65+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5000	1132	1087	524	504	754	725	86	83	53	52

Partners are national NGOs and CSOs that Tearfund and IRW has or will form partnerships with to implement this project in South Sudan.

The **local faith actors** are faith based organisations, associations and groups located in the targeted areas and part of the local community in these areas, including churches, mosques, faith based civil society organisations (CSO) and other faith groups.

The **humanitarian actors** are national and international NGOs, UN agencies, and other organisations involved in humanitarian action and coordination.

4.2.3 Mechanisms and criteria for the identification of the direct beneficiaries

The precise mechanisms and criteria for selecting the beneficiaries of the humanitarian interventions will be determined by the faith actors implementing the interventions. This will be done in consultation with the beneficiary communities to ensure that the process is impartial and transparent and has broad support within the communities. The communities have important knowledge and understanding of their needs and of those who are most vulnerable, so close collaboration with the community representatives will be essential. The faith actors will be trained and supported by the project in community collaboration and beneficiary selection processes. It is well established that children under five, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), elderly and people living with disability are often most severely affected by disasters and conflict and so it is expected that these groups will be

prioritized. Common criteria used for beneficiary selection in South Sudan include those listed below and it is expected that similar criteria will be used in the humanitarian interventions implemented by the faith actors.

Beneficiary selection criteria commonly used in South Sudan:

1) Female-headed households (HH) (i.e. widows or women whose husbands have migrated elsewhere for work or been conscripted into the armed forces.)

2) HHs with no livestock. The livestock considered are either goats (normally owned by women) or cows (normally owned by men).

3) HHs not receiving any General Food Distribution or Food for Work or Food for Assets assistance from a relief organization.

4) HHs with no directly observable means of livelihood.

5) HHs who are headed by elderly persons (over 50 years old).

6) HHs supporting a person living with a disability.

4.2.4 Describe the scope of and the arrangements for the involvement of the direct beneficiaries in the development of the action

The consortium members will involve beneficiaries in the development of the action in a number of ways and ensure that their feedback is incorporated as the project proceeds. Working with sensitive communities, in fragile contexts, feedback mechanisms will need to be tailored to the context, based on beneficiary preference and ensuring inclusion, in order to create a safe space for feedback. The project will ensure feedback at all levels, from a diversity of faith actors, directly from community members as well as wider stakeholders, including humanitarian actors, faith networks and local authorities. The project design and feedback mechanisms will be sensitive to gender, faith, ethnicity, conflict dynamics and other issues, aiming to ensure inclusiveness of vulnerable and minority groups, and that the project is relevant and responding to their needs and listening to their perspectives.

Beneficiary involvement in project activities:

Activities 1.1.1 & 1.1.2 - The capacity assessment of faith actors and partners and selection of those which will be involved in the project will include input from beneficiary communities.

Activities 1.2.1 to 1.2.4 - The various trainings for faith actors and partners on different aspects of humanitarian response will include:

- Why and how beneficiaries can be included in the design and implementation of humanitarian interventions.
- The importance, manner and methodologies for obtaining and safely handling feedback from beneficiaries.
- Involvement of beneficiaries in monitoring and evaluation activities.
- How changes proposed by beneficiaries can be incorporated in intervention design and implementation.
- Complaints mechanisms.

Feedback from each learning event will be obtained through interviews and feedback forms at two levels: a. immediately after the event, and b. three months after training to measure impact as well as gather feedback to improve design and delivery of learning and the curriculum.

Activities 1.3.1 to 1.3.5, 1.4.1 & 1.5.1 – During these activities feedback and input will be sought from those parties engaged, including faith actors, partners, humanitarian actors, faith networks and other actors in the humanitarian community and involved in humanitarian coordination. This will be obtained through interviews and feedback forms immediately after each event, and further feedback

will be sought two – three months after the events to measure impact. All feedback received will be considered and changes incorporated where appropriate.

Activities 2.1.1 to 2.3.2 - Ongoing evidence and research work conducted in the consortium will build in participatory learning and knowledge sharing with fora in the country. This means that local faith actors, partners, humanitarian actors and other stakeholders will be represented as vital and ongoing collaborators in the knowledge creation and sharing process. The experiences and views of beneficiaries of the humanitarian interventions will be at the centre of the research activities as the goal of the action is the improved effectiveness, quality and impact of humanitarian action through local faith actors.

Beneficiary involvement in humanitarian interventions implemented by local faith actors:

Design phase and planning: Community members will be involved in the needs assessment and analysis process and in identifying gaps in services provided by local faith actors, mapping of faith networks, and so on.

Implementation phase: Communities will work in collaboration with local faith actors during implementation to develop humanitarian response (for LFAs) and community DRR plans that are appropriate and relevant to the needs of both groups. During implementation of the plans community members will work with the local faith actors to deliver the plans, e.g. identification and registration of the direct beneficiaries, provide with information on scale of hunger, needs, existing gaps and type of services, support required by the community, identification of sites for construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, sourcing of local materials for reconstruction, and so on.

Monitoring and evaluation phase: Community members will play a critical role in providing the consortium with information during the pre-implementation and post-implementation monitoring process indicating their satisfaction with the local faith actor led humanitarian responses. The community will also play a critical role in ensuring accountability to affected populations by working in collaboration in designing culturally appropriate and inclusive feedback and complaints mechanisms.

4.2.5 Other potential beneficiaries (indirect, catchment, etc.)

The indirect beneficiaries include the wider population in each of the locations where the project will be implemented, as these will benefit from improved effectiveness, quality and impact of humanitarian action through the involvement of local faith actors. There will additionally be better coordination between faith and non-faith actors and improved partnerships between the two groups.

State	County	Estimated indirect beneficiaries
Central Equatoria	Kejo-Keji County	28,000
	Juba County	18,000
	Terekeka County	12,000
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre County	6,000
	Aweil East County	44,000
	TOTAL	**108,000**

(NB: the indirect beneficiaries have been estimated as 10% of the population of each county. Population numbers taken from www.citypopulation.de/php/southsudan-admin.php)

4.2.6 Direct beneficiaries by sector (refer to "ECHO's guidelines, Annex I", pages 26-29: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/fpa_fr.htm

Sector	Number of beneficiaries
Sector to be determined	13,075
Support to Operations	90

4.2.7 [INT] In the event of a change, please provide information

4.2.8 [FIN] In the event of a change, please provide information

4.2.9 [FIN] Estimate by type of beneficiary

Women:	… %,	Men:	(women + men total = 100
Infants (aged < 5): … %,	Children (aged < 18): … %,	Elderly:	… %

4.3 Objectives, outcomes and activities

4.3.1 Operational overview of the action: logical framework[2] (3 pages maximum)

Title of the action	Bridging the gap: The role of local faith actors in humanitarian response			
Main objective	Improved effectiveness, quality and impact of humanitarian action through local faith actors			
	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Verification sources	Risks and assumptions
Specific objective	1. Humanitarian needs of disaster affected people met through effective humanitarian responses implemented, organised and facilitated by faith actors in targeted communities 2. A replicable and scalable evidence-based model is available to facilitate effective 'two-way engagement' with faith actors: i) faith actor engagement with the humanitarian system ii) humanitarian community engagement with faith actors	13,075 disaster affected people (disaggregated by gender, age, disability) benefiting from humanitarian responses delivered by faith actors 85% of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender, age, disability) sampled report satisfaction with humanitarian responses delivered by faith actors 1 evidence-based model is available to global and national humanitarian community via 3 global and national platforms (including conferences). 1 evidence-based model is reviewed by humanitarian practitioners (part of the JLI hub) pre-dissemination to wider sector	Final evaluation; monitoring reports Beneficiary surveys; final evaluation Model; Final evaluation Model; Final evaluation	**Risk:** Humanitarian community and faith groups are unwilling to trust and collaborate with one another **Risk:** Extreme currency fluctuations **Assumption:** Access to target communities is not disrupted by conflict, natural disasters or political and social instability **Assumption:** Ability to recruit and retain adequately skilled and experienced human resources
Outcomes	1.1 Faith actors have developed own preparedness and response plans for humanitarian crises	16 response plans developed by faith actors and approved by consortium partners 9 partners using response plans as approved by consortium partners	Monitoring reports; final Evaluation Monitoring reports; final evaluation	**Risk**: Faith groups are unwilling to collaborate with other faith groups **Assumption**: Faith groups are well placed to respond

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[2] This table must provide a comprehensive general overview of the different elements of the action. It will contain only concise information on the results and the activities. Any changes made to the logical framework at the interim or final report stage will be communicated.

1.2 Faith actors have increased knowledge and skills to contribute to humanitarian response	70% of participants pass assessment on training topics	Post-course assessment	(access, trust and people, etc.) **Assumption**: Faith groups have links within their own and other faith networks
1.3 Faith actors have improved understanding of the importance of interfaith and non-faith collaboration, demonstrated through effective coordination and collaboration with humanitarian community in target areas	12 (75%) of targeted faith actors who share relevant information through formal and informal coordination mechanisms (CHS Commitment 6) 4 new partnerships (formal and informal) between faith actors and secular actors	Final evaluation; KAP surveys Partnership agreements/MOUs; Final evaluation	**Assumption:** Personnel in humanitarian community remains stable enough to be influenced
1.4 Humanitarian community in target areas have improved faith literacy	4 (20%) of humanitarian actors have integrated faith literacy elements in their operations.	Final evaluation; KAP surveys	
1.5 Faith actors influence national and local faith networks through coalition and networking	6 of targeted faith actors collaborating with faith-based networks. 60% of sampled networks reporting a positive influence from targeted faith actors	Monitoring reports Final evaluation	
2.1 Existing evidence on two-way engagement with faith actors in humanitarian response is collated and learning is incorporated in target areas.	50% of interventions in targeted areas show evidence that learning from literature review has been integrated (CHS Commitment 7)	Literature Review; monitoring reports; final evaluation	
2.2 Learning from humanitarian response through two-way engagement with faith actors is captured in targeted area.	Primary research/data collection completed in all project locations	Learning reports	
2.3 A model for facilitating two-way engagement with faith actors, based on existing and new	Research report with evidenced-based model produced and disseminated via 3 global and national humanitarian networks and platforms	Research report with model	

Activities	evidence, is produced and disseminated.		Prerequisites:
	1.1.1 Organise project inception workshop and baseline		● Access to target areas
	1.1.2 Conduct mobilisation activities for partners and faith actors in targeted areas.		● Government approval to work in South Sudan
	1.1.3 Conduct Capacity Assessments on partners and faith actors, including training needs assessments.		● Funding secured to implement project
	1.1.4 Issue grants to local faith based partners and actors.		
	1.2.1 Design and deliver training "Humanitarian Skills 1" for cohort of learners to introduce all aspects of working in the humanitarian sphere and enable organisations to commence grant application.		
	1.2.2 Design and deliver training "Humanitarian Skills 2" for cohort of learners to follow up on all aspects of working in the humanitarian sphere and take organisations through next stages of grant application/implementation.		
	1.2.3 Design and deliver training "Humanitarian Skills 3" for cohort of learners to complete training on working in the humanitarian sphere, including completion of and reporting on grants.		
	1.2.4 Provide coaching to organisations attending trainings HS1, 2, and 3 to assist implementation of learning areas		
	1.3.1 Participate in theological discussions and dialogue with partners and faith actors on the role of faith actors in humanitarian response, including inter-faith and non-faith collaboration.		
	1.3.2 Organise networking meetings with Faith and Non-Faith actors.		
	1.3.3 Participate in Humanitarian Coordination Forums.		
	1.3.4 Map humanitarian actors and facilitate linkages between humanitarian actors and faith actors at the local level.		
	1.3.5 Design and facilitate two local workshops to establish and strengthen linkages between humanitarian actors and faith actors at local level.		
	1.4.1 Design and deliver workshops on faith literacy for the humanitarian community at different localities in South Sudan.		
	1.5.1 Facilitate linkages between local faith actors and national level networks.		
	2.1.1 Conduct literature review (including evidence gap map) on collaboration between faith actors and other humanitarian actors.		
	2.1.2 Incorporate evidence from the review into response design.		
	2.2.1 Conduct research on key learning from implementation.		
	2.3.1 Produce research report, including evidence-base model for two-way engagement with faith actors, and disseminate.		
	2.3.2 Conduct final evaluation.		

4.3.2 More detailed information per outcome[3]

4.3.2.1 **Outcome 1.1:** Faith actors have developed own preparedness and response plans for humanitarian crises

4.3.2.2

4.3.2.2.1 At the proposal stage
- **Sector:** To be determined
- **Related sub-sector:** To be determined
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)** 13,075 IDPs and other disaster affected people
  - a. Beneficiaries in Aweil Centre, Aweil East and Kejo-Keji counties.

TOTAL	0-4		5-17		18-59		60-79		80+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8075	836	850	1459	1380	1548	1720	98	93	47	44

  - b. Beneficiaries in Terekeka and Juba counties.

TOTAL	0-14		15-24		25-54		55-64		65+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5000	1132	1087	524	504	754	725	86	83	53	52

- **Indicators for this outcome:**
- 16 response plans developed by faith actors and approved by consortium partners;
- 9 partners using responses plans as approved by consortium partners
- **Outcome-related activities:**
- 1.1.1   Organise project inception workshop and baseline
- 1.1.2   Conduct mobilisation activities for partners and faith actors in targeted areas.
- 1.1.3   Conduct Capacity Assessments on partners and faith actors, including training needs assessments.
- 1.1.4   Issue grants to local faith based partners and actors.

Following project inception workshops, mobilization activities will be conducted with partners and faith actors in the target areas to inform partners and faith actors about the project concept and plans and to receive their input into these. Assessments will be conducted on the capacity of partners and

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[3] For each result identified in the logical framework, more detailed information necessary for a proper understanding of the proposal/report will be gathered here. A specific sub-section per outcome at the proposal, interim report and final report stages has been provided for (please do not update the information of a previous stage in this section, please comment on the change in the appropriate sub-section for the outcome).

faith actors to respond to humanitarian emergencies. The capacity assessments will focus on six main themes: Governance, Organizational Management, Financial Management, Programme Management, Resource Mobilization and Community Engagement. RedR UK will take the data from the capacity assessments, analyse the wider context and consult with consortium partners to inform the design and delivery of the various training interventions and to develop typical learner profiles. Participating faith actors and partners will be engaged and trained to develop emergency response plans (cf. activities for Outcome 1.1 and 1.2) and supported to participate in humanitarian coordination (cf. activities for Outcomes 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5).

Upon completing the agreed level of training and having developed emergency response plans, partners and local faith actors will be eligible to receive sub-grants from funds allocated through the grant and managed by Tearfund and IRW. Partners and local faith actors will prepare proposals for small-scale humanitarian responses and submit these to Tearfund and IRW. Tearfund and IRW will assess the proposals received jointly, and each will be responsible for awarding and monitoring the grants awarded to their partners. A total of 371,000 Euros will be available as grants to partners.

Initially partners would not be expected to fulfil all requirements, however they will be required to meet the following at a bare minimum while Tearfund and IRW work with them to improve their response capacity.

- Designed with relevant standards such as SPHERE and CHS
- Alignment with the South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan
- Coordination with other actors in the operational area (including cluster systems)
- Appropriate targeting criteria which takes into account the most vulnerable in the community and their individual needs

Following proposals would also be assessed against the following criteria:

- Designed with relevant standards such as SPHERE and CHS
- Alignment with the South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan
- Clear articulation of needs on the ground including a needs assessment with gender and age disaggregated data.
- Positive engagement of the local community (particularly women) in the design, implementation and monitoring of the response
- Strong integration of local partners and FBOs, with a clear rationale of the added value that each can bring
- Coordination with other actors in the operational area (including cluster systems)
- Understanding of local gender dynamics and the individual needs of men, women, boys and girls
- Appropriate targeting criteria which takes into account the most vulnerable in the community and their individual needs
- Accountability to Affected Populations Plan
- Appropriateness of feedback and complaints mechanisms in place
- Risk and Mitigations Plan
- Appropriate monitoring and evaluation plan
- Clarity and strength of budget and budget narrative
- Appropriate staff structure in place
- Previous experiences (where possible) in similar responses

Partners and local faith actors receiving sub-grants will be accountable to Tearfund and IRW and appropriate programmatic and financial monitoring procedures will be established to ensure efficient

grant management and high quality programming. Local faith actors will be supported in the implementation of these small-scale humanitarian responses.

4.3.2.2.2 Interim report
- **Updating[4] of the indicators**
- **Updating[4] of the beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Updating[4] of the activities**

4.3.2.2.3 Final report
- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**
- **Resources and related costs finally committed and incurred**

4.3.2.3 Outcome 1.2: Faith actors have increased knowledge and skills to contribute to humanitarian response

4.3.2.3.1 At the proposal stage
- **Sector:** Support to Operations
- **Related sub-sector:** Capacity building (Not sector specific)
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** 60 local faith actor personnel in 16 faith-based organisations.
- **Indicators for this outcome:**
- 70% of participants pass assessment on training topics
- **Outcome-related activities:**
- 1.2.1   Design and deliver training "Humanitarian Skills 1" for cohort of learners to introduce all aspects of working in the humanitarian sphere and enable organisations to commence grant application.
- 1.2.2   Design and deliver training "Humanitarian Skills 2" for cohort of learners to follow up on all aspects of working in the humanitarian sphere and take organisations through next stages of grant application/implementation.
- 1.2.3   Design and deliver training "Humanitarian Skills 3" for cohort of learners to complete training on working in the humanitarian sphere, including completion of and reporting on grants.
- 1.2.4   Provide coaching to organisations attending trainings HS1, 2, and 3 to assist implementation of learning areas

RedR UK will analyse the scope of the needs within the identified topics (Emergency Response Plans, Essentials of Humanitarian Practice, Resource Mobilisation and Inclusivity) with project stakeholders and analyse individual needs and then design a series of courses. The courses will be structured for a cohort of learners with training events at the beginning, middle and end of the intervention period. Between the training events learners will have access to coaches to assist them in applying the knowledge and skills learnt to their everyday work. Each training event will include areas from all the topics which are relevant to the particular stage.

The content of the courses will be contextualised to South Sudan, and there will be a feedback process with relevant consortium members. Methodology will be learner-centred and participatory. The topics likely to be included in these subjects are:

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[4] Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

Course	Indicative Topics included	Course duration
Humanitarian Skills 1	*Essentials of Humanitarian Practice* (Introduction to the Humanitarian Context, Humanitarian Principles, Cluster approach) *Emergency Response Planning* (Disaster management cycle, needs assessment, stakeholder mapping, DRR, CHS/Sphere, South Sudan Response Plan) *Resource Mobilisation* (funding sources, project planning) *Inclusivity* (introduction, what does it mean, what are the barriers met by vulnerable people)	4 days
Humanitarian Skills 2	*Essentials of Humanitarian Practice (SDGs,* planning and mobilisation; information collation and report writing; people management) *Emergency Response Planning* (international law; accountability; culture and security) *Resource Mobilisation* (people management; budgeting and financial management; and risk management.) *Inclusivity*	4 days
Humanitarian Skills 3	*Essentials of Humanitarian Practice* (safeguarding, data collection and analysis) *Emergency Response Planning* (individual motivations and responsibilities; impacts and dilemmas of humanitarian response) *Resource Mobilisation* *Inclusivity* (assessment of risks and capacities of older people; people with disabilities; different genders and people of faith; using the minimum standards of inclusion to shape the design and implementation of projects; and mainstreaming inclusion.)	4 days

The courses will be delivered face-to-face and will run in three locations, probably Juba, Terekeka and Aweil. The courses will target faith actors and will run for approximately 20 participants per course. Each course will be run three times, once in each location. These activities are anticipated

to reach 60 people.

Over the course of the trainings local faith actors will develop their response plans to be used when initiating an emergency response to crisis and will also gain experience through peer to peer learning. Most significantly, the courses and coaching will accompany them through the drafting and submission of the small grant result of this Action. By completing the courses and the proposal submission process, these organisations will understand what is required to be an actor within the humanitarian community

4.3.2.3.2 Interim report
- **Updating[5] of the indicators**
- **Updating[4] of the beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Updating[4] of the activities**

4.3.2.3.3 Final report
- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**

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[5] Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

4.3.2.4 Outcome 1.3: Faith actors have improved understanding of the importance of interfaith and non-faith collaboration, demonstrated through effective coordination and collaboration with humanitarian community in target areas

4.3.2.4.1 At the proposal stage

- **Sector:** Coordination
- **Related sub-sector:** Other (Coordination)
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** 90 local faith actor and humanitarian actor personnel
- **Indicators for this outcome:**
- 12 (75%) of targeted faith actors who share relevant information through formal and informal coordination mechanisms (CHS Commitment 6)
- 4 new partnerships (formal and informal) between faith actors and secular actors
- **Outcome-related activities:**
- 1.3.1   Participate in theological discussions and dialogue with partners and faith actors on the role of faith actors in humanitarian response, including inter-faith and non-faith collaboration.
- 1.3.2   Organise networking meetings with Faith and Non-Faith actors.
- 1.3.3   Participate in Humanitarian Coordination Forums.
- 1.3.4   Map humanitarian actors and facilitate linkages between humanitarian actors and faith actors at the local level.
- 1.3.5   Design and facilitate two local workshops to establish and strengthen linkages between humanitarian actors and faith actors at local level.

At the outset of the project Tearfund and IRW will conduct a humanitarian and faith actor mapping exercise for South Sudan in collaboration with the partners and faith actors. Tearfund and IRW will facilitate coordination meetings between partners and local faith actors through which discussions will be conducted regarding the opportunities for possible collaboration and coordination between faith and non-faith actors in each location. Tearfund will facilitate and organise a theological discussion dialogue. Both Tearfund and IRW will mobilize key stakeholders from their project areas and from the wider humanitarian community to attend the discussion which will focus on Christian theology and Islamic jurisprudence, as well as and principles for engagement in humanitarian action with partners and Muslim and Christian faith actors and the role of faith actors in humanitarian response, including inter-faith and non-faith collaboration.

Tearfund and IRW will also facilitate introduction, coordination and networking meetings between the partners, faith actors, other humanitarian actors and faith based networks operating in the target areas, as well as introducing partners and faith actors to the cluster system and facilitate their participation in the cluster system. This will occur both at the national level clusters (where partners will be invited to participate the larger cluster meetings where Tearfund and Islamic Relief have an established presence), and at the local State level clusters.

During a monitoring visit RedR UK will attend a national coordination forum to observe the meeting context and explain the faith literacy workshop opportunities available to humanitarian actors. RedR UK will design and deliver two one-day project workshops to engage with the relevant key humanitarian and faith actor stakeholders at the start and mid-point of the project, working collaboratively with consortium members and particularly in connection to the research activities with JLI and UoL, and to contribute towards the facilitation of improved linkages between humanitarian and faith actors.

Workshop 1 - this will focus on bringing project stakeholders together in South Sudan, launching the project and also gathering input from stakeholders. Topics are likely to include: project summary;

stakeholder analysis, project planning, baseline data, research, faith actor and humanitarian actor context in South Sudan.

Workshop 2 - this will be at the project mid-point and will review progress to date, explore what is working well and discuss any areas where it is not going so well, and discuss project activities and research findings to date.

Wrap-Up - This will be towards the end of the project and will involve the remote capture of lessons learnt, along with collating commitments from faith actors and humanitarian actors beyond the lifespan of the project.

4.3.2.4.2 Interim report
- **Updating**[6] **of the indicators**
- **Updating**[4] **of the beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Updating**[4] **of the activities**

4.3.2.4.3 Rapport final
- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**

4.3.2.5 Outcome 1.4: Humanitarian community in target areas have improved faith literacy

4.3.2.5.1 At the proposal stage
- **Sector:** Support to Operations
- **Related sub-sector:** Capacity building (Not sector specific)
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** 30 humanitarian actor personnel.

- **Indicators for this outcome**:
- 4 (20% of engaged) humanitarian actors have integrated faith literacy elements in their operations.

- **Outcome-related activities:**
- 1.4.1 Design and deliver workshops on faith literacy for the humanitarian community at different localities in South Sudan.

RedR UK, Tearfund and IRW will work collaboratively to analyse the scope of the faith literacy subject with project stakeholders, collate existing materials with the assistance of JLI and UoL's desk review, analyse individual needs and then design the workshop. The content will be contextualised to South Sudan, and there will be a feedback process with relevant consortium members. Methodology will be learner-centred and participatory.

Topics are likely to include: why faith literacy?; sensitisation and key terms; faith actors and people of faith; religious context in South Sudan, interfaith and intra-faith dialogue; diversity; increasing the participation of and coordination with faith actors for humanitarian response. The workshop may also include aspects of theology and understanding of relevant verses from scriptures and sacred texts. The workshop will be delivered face-to-face over one day, and will run in three locations, at least one of which will be Juba, and one at state level. It will target humanitarian actors and will run for up to 15 participants per course and it will run three times. It is anticipated to reach up to 30 different

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[6] Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

people, and will vary by location and situational context, once in each location. Some aspects of the course are likely to be developed for on-line learning, to complement face-to-face training time and allow new learners to access the learning opportunity and materials at a later date.

4.3.2.5.2 Interim report
- **Updating[7] of the indicators**
- **Updating[4] of the beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Updating[4] of the activities**

4.3.2.5.3 Rapport final
- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**

4.3.2.6 Outcome 1.5: Faith actors influence national and local faith networks through coalition and networking

4.3.2.6.1 At the proposal stage
- **Sector:** Coordination
- **Related sub-sector:** Other (Coordination)
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** 16 Local faith actors and their networks

- **Indicators for this outcome:**
- 6 of targeted faith actors collaborating with faith-based networks.
- 60% of sampled networks reporting a positive influence from targeted faith actors
- **Outcome-related activities:**
- 1.5.1 Facilitate linkages between local faith actors and national level networks.

Tearfund and IRW will facilitate linkages, networking and coordination between partners, local faith actors and local and national faith networks to encourage coalition and collaboration. Interfaith dialogues between different faith actors and communities will be facilitated for inclusive interaction and the breaking down of isolation, polarisation, division, prejudice and negative stereotypes within and amongst faith groups which is often a challenge to the involvement of faith actors in humanitarian response. This is vital for faith actors working across different faith communities in the context of conflict in South Sudan.

Sessions will support partners and faith actors to equip them to influence the agendas of national and local faith networks and encourage greater involvement of faith actors in humanitarian response. The moderator will help faith actors have a defined communications strategy to articulate clearly key issues and potentially harmonise any advocacy strategy to improve communication within national dialogue.

4.3.2.6.2 Interim report
- **Updating[8] of the indicators**
- **Updating[4] of the beneficiaries (status + number)**

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[7]   Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

[8]   Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

- **Updating[4] of the activities**

4.3.2.6.3 Rapport final

- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**

4.3.2.7 Outcome 2.1: Existing evidence on two-way engagement with faith actors in humanitarian response is collated and learning is incorporated in target areas.

4.3.2.7.1 At the proposal stage

- **Sector:** Support to Operations
- **Related sub-sector:** Feasibility studies, needs assessment and other studies
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** Partners, local faith actors and humanitarian actors (approx. 30). The global humanitarian community.
- **Indicators for this outcome:**
- 50% of interventions in targeted areas show evidence that learning from literature review has been integrated (CHS Commitment 7)
- **Outcome-related activities:**
- 2.1.1 Conduct literature review (including evidence gap map) on collaboration between faith actors and other humanitarian actors.
- 2.1.2 Incorporate evidence from the review into response design.

In the initial phase the JLI/UoL research team will conduct a literature review of collaboration between faith actors and other humanitarian actors. This will focus on identifying what is currently known about the role of local faith actors in civil society in South Sudan, and what is known about two-way faith engagement. The research team has been working in these areas for a number of years and already have a strong base of knowledge in the area meaning that an initial desk-based review of the evidence will be produced within the first month of the project. This will also be an iterative process in conjunction with the rest of the consortium partners as the evidence will be presented to them through regular meetings during the design phase of the training so that it feeds into the overall project implementation. It will also take into account evidence from the project 'capacity assessment'. Overall, the state of evidence study will pinpoint what is already known about capacity building and mobilization of faith leaders and faith literacy training for humanitarian actors. It will also identify key gaps in current knowledge, which will then be built into the knowledge strategy and research design to inform the main areas in which the project work will contribute original evidence.

The evidence review process will provide a baseline of the knowledge currently available regarding the nature and effectiveness of capacity building for faith leaders and faith literacy training for humanitarian actors. This existing knowledge will be incorporated into the design of the trainings, workshops and other activities aimed at facilitating and stimulating two-way engagement with faith actors in humanitarian response.

4.3.2.7.2 Interim report

- **Updating[9] of the indicators**
- **Updating[4] of the beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Updating[4] of the activities**

4.3.2.7.3 Rapport final

- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**

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[9]   Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

4.3.2.8 Outcome 2.2: Learning from humanitarian response through two-way engagement with faith actors is captured in targeted area.

4.3.2.8.1 At the proposal stage
- **Sector:** Support to Operations
- **Related sub-sector:** Feasibility studies, needs assessment and other studies
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** Partners, local faith actors and humanitarian actors (approx. 30). The global humanitarian community.
- **Indicators for this outcome:**
- Primary research/data collection completed in all project locations.
- **Outcome-related activities:**
- 2.2.1 Conduct research on key learning from implementation

The main research phase will take place during months 8-10. The design for the main research will respond to the research gaps and questions formulated in the initial phase (month 1). It will also include closing feedback loops to communities through participatory research aimed at involving key local actors at every stage of the process through focus groups. The research will include key informant interviews (with members of the humanitarian actor personnel and faith actor personnel to be trained), focus group discussions and ethnographic research with beneficiaries and staff members.

i. Months 8-10: The researcher continues with ethnographic research as training takes place and grants given out, following up with humanitarian actors, faith actors, beneficiaries and other stakeholders. The PDRA will provide fortnightly ethnographic diaries to the JLI/UoL research team, to coincide with fortnightly skype/phone meetings.
ii. Month 11: The JLI/UoL research team begins analysis and write up of material (from and with the researcher and with information from the wider consortium members) towards final publication.
iii. Month 12: Final evaluation.

4.3.2.8.2 Interim report
- **Updating[10] of the indicators**
- **Updating[4] of the beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Updating[4] of the activities**

4.3.2.8.3 Rapport final
- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**

4.3.2.9 Outcome 2.3: A model for facilitating two-way engagement with faith actors, based on existing and new evidence, is produced and disseminated.

4.3.2.9.1 At the proposal stage
- **Sector:** Support to Operations
- **Related sub-sector:** Feasibility studies, needs assessment and other studies
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** Partners, local faith actors and humanitarian actors (approx. 30) The global humanitarian community.

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[10] Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

- **Indicator for this outcome:**
- Research report with evidenced-based model produced and disseminated via 3 global and national humanitarian networks and platforms.
- **Outcome-related activities:**
- 2.3.1 Produce research report, including evidence-base model for two-way engagement with faith actors, and disseminate.
- 2.3.2 Conduct final evaluation

The research report will be produced and disseminated during months 11-12. Knowledge products will be created (final report, with summarized policy brief translated into two to three languages) and disseminated using innovative outreach approaches to target different audiences including local communities and policy makers in South Sudan, academics in South Sudan and in international forums (such as conferences), and practitioners, including local, national, and international staff. The main publication will be a report that summarizes the learning from the project and outlines the model used for two-way engagement so that the greater humanitarian system can learn from this approach. A final evaluation will be conducted by the researcher employed by UoL.

4.3.2.9.2 Interim report
- **Updating[11] of the indicators**
- **Updating[4] of the beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Updating[4] of the activities**

4.3.2.9.3 Rapport final
- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**

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[11] Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

4.4 Work plan (e.g. annexed Gantt diagram)

The work plan is available in annex 3 and outlines the key activities that will be undertaken, as well as the time period they will occur through the project. The Global Coordination Group (GCG) will update the work plan on a quarterly basis when progress reports are provided by partners.

4.4.1 [INT] Revised work plan in the event of changes following the proposal

4.5 Monitoring, assessment, auditing and other analyses

4.5.1 Monitoring of the activities (explain how, by whom)

Monitoring activities will be conducted by each participating organisation individually and as a consortium of partners. A joint monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEAL) strategy will be developed for this project. Project activities and the achievement of outcomes and objectives will be monitored in collaboration with all of the consortium partners, and all monitoring and evaluation activities will include partner staff, representatives from faith actors, local communities and beneficiaries. Each consortium partner will apply their own established procedures for monitoring and controlling the financial aspects of the project. Financial and activity monitoring reports will be prepared at the mid-point and end-point in the year. These monitoring reports will include details of what has been achieved to date, who has been involved, where and when the activities have taken place, how the various project activities are being coordinated and integrated, the financial status, difficulties encountered, feedback received from beneficiaries and other stakeholders and corrective action to be taken.

Consortium management and governance structures will be established and these will have an important role in monitoring the progress of the project:

Steering Group: Strategic oversight will be provided through the consortium's Steering Group (SG), comprised of designated senior staff from each consortium member and the Programme Coordinator. The SG will be chaired by Tearfund Belgium and will meet twice during the year.

Global Coordination Group: Central to strong programme delivery will be the cross-organisational Global Coordination Group (GCG), chaired by the Programme Coordinator (PC), employed by Tearfund to coordinate the consortium. The GCG will include representation from each consortium member (as outlined below) and will be responsible for the day-to-day oversight and decision-making for the project. The GCG will have overall responsibility and accountability to the SG on all aspects of implementation and will meet on a bi-monthly basis.

Programme Coordinator (Tearfund)	RedR UK Focal Point
Donor Liaison (Tearfund Belgium)	UoL Focal Point
Finance Manager (Tearfund)	JLI Focal Point
DMEAL Advisor (Tearfund)	In-country project coordinator - Tearfund
IRW Focal Point	In-country project coordinator - IRW

In-country Coordination Group (ICG): This group will consist of staff based in South Sudan from Tearfund, IRW and partner organisations and the role of this group will be to coordinate project activities in South Sudan.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEAL) will be linked to the project logframe in order to understand how the activities lead to the outcomes and the specific objectives. The detailed MEAL strategy will link closely to the research activities. At an outcomes monitoring level, data will be collected to measure the specific indicators established in the logframe. The indicators will be used as tools to compare the planned results against the actual results. The set indicators will guide the

follow up and monitoring of the implementation of the project activities as well as the data recorded to measure the achievements.

The methodology for collecting evidence will take into account the following:
- **Cost effectiveness.** Funds for MEAL are limited and must cover baseline and endline activity in two locations over one year.
- **Ease of implementation.** Data gathering and monitoring will often be remote, so data collection methods and tools must be suitable for non-specialists.
- **Research excellence.** Data collection and analysis must enable robust conclusions to be drawn, identify best practices and lessons learned, and contribute to the evidence base on faith-led humanitarian response.
- **Complexities and constraints of fragile and conflict-affected contexts.** Programme activity will take place in areas that are heavily politicised, with issues, narratives and identity all in contention. Access is difficult. Causal links can be problematic to establish due to significant externalities.
- **Do no harm.** Interventions can inflame tensions and impose on communities, or provide opportunities for collaboration and empowerment.
- **Co-creation and exchange of knowledge.** The consortium and communities have much to learn from one another. A participatory and collaborative research methodology based on mutual learning can build the capacity of all partners.

The methodology is built around key data collection and analysis milestones in each location: including an inception and baseline assessment and an internal final evaluation including an endline assessments.

MEAL Work plan

Months	Activity
1	Develop MEAL strategy for the project in partnership with partners, faith actors and beneficiary representatives. Surveys and other relevant data gathering tools developed.
1	Agree ethical standards and procedures and data management plan.
1 – 2	Training for Tearfund, IRW and partner personnel and community enumerators in data collection, including ethics and data management requirements.
1 – 2	Conduct inception meetings with baseline data gathered in project locations. These will be aligned and linked to the capacity assessments, research and other related activities described under the activities section for the outcomes.
3	Refining of project design and MEAL strategy to take into account findings from initial assessments.
3 – 12	Tearfund, IRW and partner personnel and community enumerators continuously monitor progress against results**.**
12	Tearfund and IRW hold verification focus groups in each location (two per location) and conduct endline assessments in project locations in alignment and linked to research activities.

12	Learnings from endline-assessment distributed and shared with consortium partners.
12	Research assistant from UoL conducts final evaluation.

Learning events will be monitored as follows:

Learning of participants – Review the learning from learning events with participants during each event, at the end of each event and three months after the event. This is mainly achieved through daily reviews with learners, course evaluation forms and on-line surveys.
Training/ facilitation – Trainers/ Facilitators provide collective reports from each learning event. Participants rate the delivery levels of their trainers/ facilitators and provide feedback.
Course improvements – If a learning event such as a training course is run multiple times, then feedback given is drawn upon, changes and course development are agreed and then the course design is adjusted.
Quality – Associate Trainers are assessed by RedR UK against defined competencies and have to train successfully twice before they become full Associate Trainers. Their performance is monitored for each learning event, and feedback provided to them in an ongoing way.
Budget – Each learning event has a set budget and this is monitored by the project staff to ensure that it is followed. If there are issues they are escalated to the relevant managers.

Monthly monitoring visits will be made to partners to assess project progress and provide advice and capacity building where necessary. Partners will provide monthly reports to Tearfund outlining achievement against pre-defined targets. Feedback mechanisms will be established at the start of the project and details of their use will be shared with all partners, faith actors and targeted communities. Feedback meetings will be held once a month in the target locations and all feedback provided will be recorded and responded to.

4.5.2 Tick the boxes corresponding to the analyses that may be undertaken:
☐ **External assessment during the action**
☐ **External assessment after the action**
☐ **External auditing during the action**
X External auditing after the action
X Internal assessment or internal auditing relating to the action

4.5.3 Other analyses: X   Please provide information:

In addition to the normal monitoring that will take place, this project also has a research dimension running alongside and feeding into all aspects of the work. This will include the following elements:

- State of the evidence survey: desk based research taking place in months 1 that will focus on identifying what is currently known about the role of local faith actors in civil society in South Sudan, and what is known about two-way faith engagement, in order to inform the evidence base for the training development.
- Ongoing participant-observation ethnography (months 8 - 10) of the delivery of training, impact on beneficiaries, network meetings, etc., to uniquely capture the day-to-day dynamics of the intervention and to be able to provide a '360 degree' feedback and reflexivity account. Field notes and diary to be kept, with photographic and video evidence.

- Write up of the research will happen in month 11 when the final report with the description of the model, its innovative aspects, and initial results will be detailed in order to provide information for replicability.

- In month 12, a final internal evaluation will be conducted

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

5.1 Please describe the expected level of sustainability and/or of connectedness[12].

The innovative design of our project naturally leads to a high level of sustainability and connectedness. Local faith actors are significant institutions in their respective communities and will continue to meet critical needs irrespective of the presence of the international humanitarian community. Faith actors have the ability to utilise their existing resources (e.g. infrastructure, personnel, finances). Their embedded presence in local communities means that they will continue to be first responders, meeting humanitarian needs in a timely manner. However, this project seeks to work as a catalyst to improve the effectiveness, quality and impact of humanitarian response, through local faith actors in the targeted areas. In partnership with local faith actors, we foresee the following sustainable benefits:

- Increased response capacity, working towards an international standard as applicable, in targeted areas.
- Increased ability of targeted humanitarian actors to engage with local faith actors through faith literacy training.
- Influence of future programming in the targeted area through shared learning and good practice.
- A global humanitarian evidenced-based model for engagement with faith actors.
- Learning shared with the wider humanitarian community through significant networks affiliated with the consortium partners (e.g. ALNAP, HPN, Start Network, SPHERE etc.).

5.2 Continuity strategy (links between emergency aid, rehabilitation and development)

The consortium is working with faith actors who are already engaged in development and humanitarian settings, and therefore are able to play the transitory role in the humanitarian-development nexus. The innovative nature of our project - engaging with local faith actors in humanitarian response - aims to facilitate this linkage between humanitarian and development initiatives. Based on experience with local partners, within both humanitarian and development programmes but also as they move between these interventions, the consortium partners have seen the important role played by local faith actors in bridging this gap. Whilst the international community has a tendency to separate humanitarian and development activities, local faith actors are well placed to marry short and long-term perspectives. For example, during the Ebola Crisis, Tearfund worked with local faith actors to move from their development initiatives to humanitarian relief and then recovery. Whilst international humanitarian assistance may have scaled down after such crises, local faith actors provide a continuity thread as they have remained present in the community to rebuild, restore and shape their surroundings. The nature of this project supports the strategic link between emergency aid and development programming.

5.3 Integration (e.g. reduction of disaster risks, children, human rights, gender equality, environmental impact, others to be specified)

Safeguarding (including Child Protection)

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[12]   Sustainability and connectedness are similar concepts that are used to ensure that the activities are executed in a context that takes account of longer-term and interconnected issues.

The consortium partners are committed to promoting the well-being of beneficiaries, volunteers and staff, and that children and vulnerable adults/adults at risk (men and women) are protected from all forms of harm and abuse, and able to live a life with dignity, respect and security. The following five principles will guide the project:

1. A culture of zero tolerance of sexual abuse and exploitation
2. Always putting beneficiaries first, with a particular focus on the protected of vulnerable adults and children
3. Upholding the dignity and respect of children and vulnerable adults
4. Taking preventative steps to ensure a safe environment for children and vulnerable adults
5. Responding quickly and appropriately to concerns raised

To guarantee that these principles are upheld in the project, the consortium partners will ensure that all implementing partners have satisfactory safeguarding policies. In addition, all safeguarding risks will be mapped out and the consortium partners will ensure that commitment/action is taken by all parties to reduce safeguarding risks. The consortium partners will ensure that everyone who visits a project site to undertake training, research, monitoring or evaluations signs a safeguarding policy before the visit. If any implementing partner is not upholding the safeguarding principles, the project Steering Group will take immediate action.

Gender Equality (including Gender-Based Violence)
The consortium will embed gender equality throughout the project, particularly recognising the risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in humanitarian contexts. The programme design and feedback mechanisms will be sensitive to gender, sexuality dynamics and other potentially hidden poverty issues, aiming to ensure inclusiveness of vulnerable and minority groups, and that the programme is relevant and responding to their needs and listening to their perspectives. The approach to gender equality will be guided by the consortium partners' previous experience, including Tearfund UK's work in South Sudan with partners recognising the centrality of gender, particularly in peacebuilding and the disproportionate level of suffering women face in conflict. Tearfund's partners have worked to concurrently use and challenge traditional patriarchal systems of conflict resolution - where blood price is paid in cattle, women and children. IRW has led within the Muslim community on policy development on gender inclusion and justice, with programmes globally which provide special access to women and girls to access micro-finance, education, protection and inclusion in decision making.

When working with faith actors specific attention will be given to gender equality. Discussions will be stimulated with and between faith leaders and FBOs about the role of women in society and how norms and conceptions can suppress or flourish the role of women in the community. Together the consortium aims to build an understanding of the role women play in the community and break down gender barriers helping to address patriarchal and harmful practices of religion for women. The focus will be on the importance of having a gender balance in community groups and decision-making bodies, and practical tools will be provided to enable this. Through workshops and training, the programme will try to break down harmful gender norms which partners might have. RedR UK will deliver inclusivity training course through its third course to provide knowledge and practical tools to help mainstream gender, age and disability into humanitarian intervention. The training course will also add another lens - Faith. In order to assess the inclusiveness of programme impact, data will be disaggregated to include the number of men and women.

The consortium members are involved in, and have access to, a range of gender networks enabling them to take learning from this programme to a wider network of FBOs. These include i) We Will Speak Out (WWSO) - a broad inter-faith coalition of NGOs, churches, organisations and individuals that are working together to prevent and eliminate sexual violence and ii) Side by Side Gender Justice Movement - the global Faith Movement for Gender Justice which aims to engage with faith leaders and FBOs of all traditions to work towards gender justice and support them to recognise and

use their position of power and responsibility within their spheres of influence to promote gender equality.

Disability Inclusion

The project will proactively work to support those who would otherwise be marginalised or excluded, in particular for those living with disability. The inclusion of those with disabilities is of paramount importance for the consortium. For example, RedR UK is part of the ADCAP consortium – Age and Disability Capacity Building Programme – the aim of which is to strengthen the capacity of humanitarian agencies to deliver age and disability inclusive emergency response.

To ensure that local faith actors prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable, including those with disabilities, RedR UK will deliver a training which utilises some of their Gender, Age and Disability (GAD) training course to provide knowledge and practical tools to help mainstream gender, age and disability into humanitarian intervention. In order to assess the inclusiveness of programme impact, data will be disaggregated to include the numbers of those with disabilities.

Environmental Impact

The consortium partners work towards a world where every person's basic needs are met, and all have the chance to flourish within their environmental limit. The consortium is aware that humanitarian response can cause environmental degradation (e.g. soil erosion, aquifer depletion, overfishing, or pollution), thus amplifying a crisis or vulnerability levels. As such, measures will be taken to reduce any negative effects upon the environment. These could include reforestation, rainwater harvesting, efficient use of resources, and ethical procurement policies and practices.

The capacity development activities will include best practice on the reduction of negative environmental impact, such as an environmental impact assessment, which may result in the adaptation of some activities to make them 'kinder' to the environment. During capacity development activities and learning events, RedR UK will limit the handouts provided by producing a participant workbook for courses, and providing materials in soft copy where its practical, to limit the environmental footprint of each event.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The consortium is committed to helping people understand, manage and reduce the risks they face as well as address the drivers of vulnerability. This includes supporting partners to identify risks and take measures to reduce their impact and likelihood. The approach to disaster risk reduction draws upon existing learning in the sector, including the Start Network's recent project - Linking Preparedness, Response and Resilience in Emergency Contexts (LPRR).

The consortium partners recognise that effective humanitarian action is not just humanitarian response. Training on response planning will include other elements of the disaster management cycle, namely - preparedness, rehabilitation/recovery and mitigation. It is envisaged that the local faith actors will take steps towards reducing the risks faced by communities in the targeted areas. The project's research component will identify specific learning on the role of faith actors in disaster risk reduction.

Localisation

The modality of working with (and through) different faith actors, secular organisations and academic institutions will help to develop an innovative approach to meeting the ambitious goals outlined in the Charter4Change and the Grand Bargain. Whilst both the Charter4Change and the Grand Bargain are key to realising the localisation agenda, there remains some apprehension amongst local partners, INGOs and institutional funders as to its practical application – to ensure resources get to where they are needed, local partners have the connections and capacities to respond, and funds are properly utilised, in a transparent and accountable manner. This consortium believes that engaging, mobilising and harnessing the enormous potential of faith actors at a local level will release

resources, creativity and understanding that will enormously expand the effectiveness of humanitarian response to counter the unprecedented challenges of this age.

There are a number of initiatives which are working to strengthen local partners and revolutionise the humanitarian system in South Sudan and globally. The consortium partners are involved with this work including an ECHO funded project in South Sudan looking to accelerate localisation through support to local partners. The project will harness this internal and sector expertise and ensure faith actors are fully recognised and appropriately employed as first responders. The consortium is committed to producing the most innovative new evidence in this area to help direct the localisation agenda. Through creating a learning hub, the consortium is providing an innovative platform for external actors to understand the evidence emerging from the project, allowing for both immediate and longer-term engagement with a wide range of actors worldwide. The intersection of key trends in humanitarian response will be inherently important themes to the evidence and research developed by the consortium; particularly in relation to local faith actors, which represents a crucially under-researched area and therefore one in which the consortium can make a substantial contribution.

Innovation

The project brings together an innovative group of actors with different sets of expertise to look at how to better integrate smaller first responders into the humanitarian system. Alongside the innovative nature of the project design certain activities have been developed to shift how the humanitarian sector currently works in order to bridge the gap between faith and non-faith actors. In particular, the work on faith literacy will 'demystify' the language used and help to break down barriers between different groups. It will also help to fully engage faith actors who can often play a pivotal role in community disaster prevention and response, however can be overlooked by external implementers who do not understand the benefit these actors could play in responding to community needs.

Digitalisation

It is recognised that digitalisation can add significant impact to projects and programmes. Parts of the training modules designed and developed as part of the project will be made available electronically as part of the knowledge strategy. This will enable wide dissemination and access to the full humanitarian sector. As part of the participation in Humanitarian Coordination Forums future links to undertake further trainings with key global actors in humanitarian response will be explored. Learning from the project will then also determine the possibility of how to pursue further funding with the aim to develop fully electronic training sessions which can lead to the courses being made available globally.

5.4   Describe the ethical and other considerations (including data protection) arising from the project.

Good governance and effective management is an important aspect of implementation. As such, there are a number of key ethical considerations which the consortium partners will be sensitive to, in the running of the project. These include:

- **Financial**: Corruption or fraud at partner or agency level means that funds are not spent as intended
- **Security**: Political instability or conflict at country level results in limited access or programming.
- **Programmatic**: Staff misconduct or safeguarding issues.
- **Programmatic**: Lack of inter-agency coordination leads to duplication (or unanticipated gaps) in agency programmes.
- **Programmatic**: Faith Actors fracture and become less willing to work together and with consortium agencies. They block inter-faith engagement altogether and harm is created as a result.

- **Governance**: Breakdown in relationships or communication between consortium partners jeopardises programme delivery.
- **Data protection:** Data is not handled correctly or stored securely.
- **Do No Harm:** Project activities cause harm to beneficiaries and the wider community.
- **Anti-Terrorism:** The consortium partners will comply with anti-terrorism legislation through the selection and funding of partners ensuring that checks on organisations and staff who work for them are undertaken prior to any training or grants being provided.

5.5 Summarise in tabular form a risk analysis of the ethical and other issues pre-identified in 5.4

Pre-identified Risks	Likelihood (rare-possible-almost certain-certain)	Severity	Identification of actions	Type of action (accept the risk/ refuse / neutralise or reduce the risk / share the risks with a third party)
Financial: Corruption or fraud at partner or agency level means that funds are not spent as intended.	Rare / Possible	Severe	The project will work through well-established partnerships and relationships and organisational capacity building will focus on the financial management and compliance of partners. Due diligence checks have been done for each consortium agency. Tearfund has an Anti-Fraud and Bribery policy which all staff are briefed on alongside the risks and unacceptability of fraud. The Whistleblowing policy provides a mechanism for any concerns to be raised including possible misuse of funds.	Neutralise or reduce the risk
Security: Political instability or conflict at country level results in limited access or programming	Possible / Almost Certain	Moderate - Severe	The project has selected to work in fragile areas and the partners are already embedded in local communities and have existing relationships with state and non-state agencies. Local faith actors remain active and are responding in these areas despite conflict and tension, by working through them the project is able to continue to be present and to operate when INGOs withdraw.	Accept the risk
Programmatic: Staff misconduct	Rare	Severe	Each organisation involved in the project has a staff code of conduct and reporting systems and procedures should misconduct occur.	Neutralise or reduce the risk

Programmatic: Lack of inter-agency coordination leads to overlap (or unanticipated gaps) in agency programmes	Rare	Moderate	Steering Group, Global Coordination Group and In-Country Coordination Groups will be established which will supervise and coordinate project implementation. These will include representatives from all consortium agencies and from local partners. The committees will meet at regular intervals.	Neutralise or reduce the risk
Programmatic: Faith Actors fracture and become less willing to work together and with consortium agencies. They block inter-faith engagement altogether and harm is created as a result	Possible	Severe	The consortium will deliver theological training workshops to underpin the basis for engagement with faith actors. This will be accompanied by a dialogue on the benefits of cross faith working. Consortium agencies will mentor partners and faith actors who are struggling with this.	Neutralise or reduce the risk
Governance: Breakdown in relationships or communication between consortium partners jeopardises programme delivery	Rare	Severe	Teaming agreements are already in place across the consortium. On award of the contract, a partnership agreement and sub-contracts will be put in place, detailing working relationships for the project.	Neutralise or reduce the risk
Data protection: Data is not handled correctly or stored securely	Possible	Moderate	The consortium members are GDPR compliant and therefore all data collection and storage will be informed by the European Guidelines on data protection.	Neutralise or reduce the risk
Do No Harm: Project activities cause harm to beneficiaries and the wider community	Rare	Moderate - Severe	Through robust monitoring of the project deliverables, the consortium will ensure that the activities undertaken do not cause harm to the target population.	Neutralise or reduce the risk
Anti-Terrorism: Support is provided to an organisation with links to terrorist activities	Rare	Severe	Terrorism checks will be done on all partners and faith actors and their staff in line with international requirements before providing any training or grants.	Neutralise or reduce the risk

5.6   [INT] In the event of changes or issues to be dealt with, please provide information

5.7   [FIN] In the event of changes or issues to be dealt with, please provide information

6. SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MEASURES

6.1 Emergency measures (plan B/mitigation measures to be taken if the risks and assumptions set out in the logical framework materialise)

Risk or Assumption	Statement	Emergency & Mitigation Measures
Risks	Humanitarian community and faith groups are unwilling to trust and collaborate with one another	There is a growing body of evidence that outlines the positive contribution faith actors can play in humanitarian response. Additionally, there is a growing acceptance that the global humanitarian community needs to work with faith actors to meet the growing needs of affected communities. Consortium organisations have significant experience working with faith actors and will facilitate the engagement from both sides through trust developed by long term partnerships.
	Faith groups are unwilling to collaborate with other faith groups	The consortium will deliver theological training workshops to underpin the basis for engagement with faith actors. This will be accompanied by a dialogue on the benefits of cross faith working. Consortium partners will mentor partners and faith actors who are struggling with this.
	Extreme currency fluctuations	Rates are forecast to allow for some movement in exchange gains or losses. The relevant currencies (EUR, GBP, SDG) will be monitored and actual costs tracked on a monthly basis.
Assumptions	Access to target communities is not disrupted by conflict, natural disasters or political and social instability	The partners are already embedded in local communities and have existing relationships with state and non-state agencies. Local faith actors remain active and are responding in these areas despite conflict and tension. By working through partners, the project is able to operate if INGOs need to withdraw. If instability does threaten the target areas, other project areas may need to be selected across the consortium's reach.
	Ability to recruit and retain adequately skilled and experienced human resources	If required, consortium members will draw down from their surge mechanisms, to deploy adequately skilled and experienced staff to fill any gaps.
	Faith groups are well placed to respond (access, trust and people etc.)	The consortium members and the partners have existing relationships with local faith actors. As such, local faith groups will be selected who have access to affected populations and have the trust of their local community.
	Faith groups have links with other faith networks	Faith groups are often linked to a wider network (e.g. denominations) or other faith arenas. Based on evidence in this area, and experience with faith groups, such actors have the power to influence beyond their immediate sphere.

	Personnel in humanitarian community remains stable enough to be influenced	Those in leadership working in the humanitarian community, who often reside in locations for longer periods of time, will be targeted. If there are fluctuations in key personnel, the evidence-based model will act as a key influencing tool to demonstrate the value added by faith actors.

6.2 Security-related aspects

6.2.1 Situation in the field. Please provide a brief description

In 2017, South Sudan's civil war entered its fourth year, spreading across the country with new fighting in Greater Upper Nile, Western Bahr al Ghazal, and the Equatorias, featuring highly abusive government counterinsurgency operations. Extrajudicial killings of civilians, arbitrary arrests and detentions, hate speech, and the harassment of political opponents are rampant. In recent months there has been an increase in the number of reported cases of harassment of UN and INGO staff, specifically in Juba. There has also been an increased number of incidents in armed conflict. There is a continued rise in crime against National NGO workers across the country, and NGO compound intrusions have also increased. The airports are continuing to function as normal. On 9 November 2017, President Salva Kiir issued a decree ordering "free, unimpeded and unhindered movement" for humanitarian aid convoys, including the removal of roadblocks, and declaring that anyone who obstructs aid or imposes taxes on aid convoys "shall be held accountable". In a 13 November statement, OCHA urged swift implementation of the order on the ground.

Intense fighting in Central Equatoria in late October 2017 forced more than 17,300 already displaced people to flee to new locations, with the majority reportedly crossing into Uganda. In Kajo-Keji, the humanitarian crisis has been aggravated by the civil war that has continued to adversely affect this area. Security deteriorated in January 2017, causing terror and displacement to IDP camps and across the border to Uganda. In September 2017 violence in IDP camps resulted in people abandoning the camps and fleeing towards Uganda or the bush for safety. Conflicting reports from various parties claim that the insecurity was caused by government forces or cattle raiding, which is a regular phenomenon in that part of the region. Since then government forces and forces in-opposition (IO) worked to re-establish order, thus prompting people to return to the camps during December 2017 to February 2018. In March and April 2018, clashes between SPLA and IO in Kajo Keji have caused further displacements of people throughout the area and across the border into Uganda.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) has not been hugely affected by the political crisis that erupted in Juba on December 15, 2013 and spread quickly to Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States. Since 2017, there have been no locations designated as "no go areas" by UN or INGOs and the Aweil area has been relatively calm compared to other locations in South Sudan. Security remains stable, however there have been unconfirmed reports of mobilisations of youth aligned to the former Chief of Staff and Governor of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Paul Malong, along the border with Sudan. Currently the border between NBeG and Sudan remains open with free movement of goods, services and people.

Tribal/clan clashes are common in NBeG, particularly between Dinka and Nomadic Arabs (Messiriya). Tribal grievances are sometimes manipulated for political gain, but most clashes are caused by seasonal tensions, especially during the late dry season, exacerbated by ready access to weapons. In most cases, the SPLA deploy to deter against possible clashes. At present, there are no clashes of significance that are affecting the programme areas or the wider State. In recent years, the communities and state government has been promoting annual peace conferences between the two tribes (Dinka and Messiriya) to reduce the possibilities for misunderstandings and clashes.

6.2.2 Has a specific security protocol been drawn up for this action?
yes ☐　　no　☐　　Standard procedures X

If yes, provide information:

Tearfund and IRW have well established security management plans and procedures for South Sudan which are regularly updated as operational and security situation is very fluid. Each agency has a security focal point or security manager in country who manages safety and security for all staff, projects and assets, as well as providing coordination and oversight of the risks in field sites. The security manager or focal point is responsible for the security management plan and for the training of staff on the procedures detailed in the plan.

The security plans contain the following information:

- Critical information for easy access and quick reference, for example, any restrictions such as curfew times or no-go areas, and important contacts;
- Current context – a summary of the current operating context and the overall security situation, the main risks to staff, assets and programmes (risk assessments system), threats faced in this context, and evaluation of threats and rating of risk;
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) – simple and clear security procedures that staff should adhere to in order to prevent incidents, and how to respond should problems arise. SOPs are linked to the key risks identified and address issues such as cash in transit, communications, incident reporting, field travel and vehicle safety, facilities and site security, office and facility access control, robbery, vehicle accident, personal conduct, staff health and welfare, and information security;
- Health and safety – staff protection from health threats as well as accidents, stress and post-traumatic stress disorder;
- Human Resources – policies related to recruitment, background checks, contracts, confidentiality, inductions, risk assessment of roles, etc.;
- Security briefings – procedures on providing information to new staff and visitors, and when this information should be provided;
- Administrative and financial security – policies for preventing theft, fraud and corruption, as well as cash handling and procurement;
- Security levels – the organisation's security levels/phases, with situational indicators that reflect increasing risks to staff in that context and location, and specific actions/measures required in response to increasing insecurity;
- Incident reporting – the procedures and responsibilities for reporting security-related incidents, for example, the type of incidents to be reported, the reporting structure, and the format for incident reporting;
- Crisis management – role of each member of the crisis management team and activation rules, including contingency plans in anticipation of foreseeable threats or critical incidents, such as the relocation or evacuation of staff, natural disasters and medical emergencies.

Tearfund and IRW actively participate in security coordination forums, notably the NGO Forum Security Working Group, and with UNDSS, UNOCHA, government and partner agencies to monitor, update and get latest news on the security situation. South Sudan is a designated red zone by the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office and procedures are in place to ensure the safety of staff traveling to IRW and Tearfund's programmes in South Sudan, including approvals to travel, briefings, mandatory training, and so on. The other consortium partners do not have a continuous presence in South Sudan and when visiting South Sudan will come under the security management of either IRW or Tearfund, depending on which project location is being visited.

6.2.3 Have the staff in the field and the expatriates received information and training concerning these procedures?
yes X   no   ☐

6.3 [INT] In the event of changes or issues to be dealt with, please provide information

6.4 [FIN] In the event of changes or issues to be dealt with, please provide information

7. COORDINATION IN THE FIELD

7.1 Coordination in the field (please state the humanitarian organisation's participation in the coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders, such as "clusters", NGOs, the United Nations agencies, others (to be specified), as well as the links to the consolidated appeal procedure, if necessary)

Tearfund coordinates with the local authorities, donors, UN, NGOs and CBOs in South Sudan. Tearfund is an active member of the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), WASH, and Nutrition clusters, as well as the Cash Working Group at both state and national level. Tearfund Technical Advisors and Area Coordinators are in regular communication with cluster coordinators and other cluster members in their location. County level coordination is conducted via monthly inter-agency coordination meetings. Through participation in cluster meetings and inter-agency coordination meetings Tearfund coordinates interventions with other humanitarian agencies, ensuring any gaps are covered, duplication is avoided and that Tearfunds intervention are aligned and complimentary with the work of other agencies. Tearfund also actively participates in and contributes to inter-agency joint assessments. The Country Office in Juba provides networking and collaboration with all the national representatives from UN agencies and other humanitarian partners, including UN OCHA, FAO, UNICEF and WFP. All of Tearfund's projects, are in line with the 2018 UN OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan and cluster strategies and guidelines.

The Centre for Emergency and Development Support (CEDS) is an active member of the FSL cluster at both national, state and county level. CEDS coordinates with local government, community governance structures and the local and national RRC and Ministry of Agriculture, as well as UNOCHA, WFP and FAO, to increase local government support of project activities, and ensure the complementarity of project activities with the activities of other humanitarian actors.

Tearfund and DKK will coordinate with Relief Organisation of South Sudan, ROSS, to inform them of the project activities, and ensure security and access to the IDP camps. Project staff will also coordinate with other agencies previously working in the IDP camps, such as Help, ARC TITI Foundation, Street Children International (SCI) and Medair to share information on any planned projects and ensure there are no duplications or gaps in implementation. Prior to the escalation of the conflict, other agencies had planned activities in the IDP camps however they have not yet returned and currently do not have activities planned. There will also be coordination with UNHCR to verify beneficiary lists in order to confirm that selected beneficiaries are not registered to receive assistance in refugee camps in Uganda. The DKK is actively involved in the cluster and coordination meetings with other stakeholder organisations such as ARC, ACTED, Oxfam, and Street Children Aid (SCA); through these DKK is updated on the work going on in the camps, opportunities for collaboration and partnership, and gaps to fill.

Islamic Relief is registered with the RRC which is the operational arm of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. IRW is a registered member of the NGO forum which manages information sharing and cluster groupings by sectors and regions and participates in the FSL, WASH, Health, protection, nutrition, logistics and NFI clusters. IRW attends the WASH cluster zonal working groups in Juba and Torit. Interventions in Terekeka country are coordinated at the Juba level OCHA cluster meetings. Islamic Relief has worked with and coordinated assessments, verification and distributions with government agencies such as RRC and other ministry officials of WASH, and Health commissioners. Through its coordination activities IRW ensures that its activities are complimentary to those of other actors, avoiding duplication and maximising coverage of services for disaster affected populations.

7.2 National and local authorities (relationships established, authorisations, coordination)

Tearfund and IRW maintain healthy relationships with the authorities at national, state, county and community level, through frequent and transparent communication, and proactive coordination and integration with government structures. Government of South Sudan and In Opposition (IO) governance structures exist in South Sudan, therefore Tearfund and IRW coordinate with both GOSS's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and IO's Relief Organisation of South Sudan (ROSS) depending on the location. Whenever appropriate Tearfund and IRW coordinate with government ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Education and the County Health Department (CHD).

7.3 Potential coordination with the Belgian diplomatic representation

Tearfund's South Sudan Country Director will be the primary point of contact with the relevant Belgian diplomatic representative in South Sudan. In the event that there are no Belgian diplomatic representatives in South Sudan, then Tearfund Belgium will be the primary point of contact with an appropriate representative in Brussels.

7.4 [INT] In the event of changes or coordination issues to be dealt with, please provide information

7.5 [FIN] In the event of changes or coordination issues to be dealt with, please provide information

8. IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

8.1 Name and address of the implementation partner(s)

Tearfund, 100 Church Road, Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 8QE, United Kingdom

Islamic Relief Worldwide, 19 Rea Street South, Birmingham, B5 6LB, United Kingdom

RedR UK, 250a Kennington Lane, London, SE11 5RD, United Kingdom

University of Leeds, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, LS2 9JT

Joint Learning Initiative on Faith & Local Communities, 4201 Cathedral Ave. NW #308W, Washington DC20016, USA

Local Partners

In NBeG and Central Equitoria, Tearfund will work through its partners The Centre for Emergency and Development Support (CEDS) and Diocese of Kajo Keji (DKK) respectively.

CEDS address: The Centre for Emergency and Development Support, Hai Mathiang, Aweil East, Northern Bahr el Ghazal.

DKK address: Diocese of Kajo Keji, P.O. Box 138, Moyo, Uganda or Box 110, Juba, South Sudan

IRW will implement this project directly and will issue sub-grants to two local partners who will be identified during the mapping process done at the initial stage of the project

8.2 Status of the implementation partners (e.g.: NGOs, local authorities, etc.) and the role played by them

Consortium Partners

Tearfund and Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) are International Non-Government Organisations (INGOs). Their role and responsibilities are to identify and engage local partners and LFAs in the operational areas and to assess their capacity. They will mobilise partner and LFA staff and facilitate training in humanitarian standards and response and faith literacy, including arranging and coordinating venues, travel and accommodation. Tearfund and IRW will administer and issue the grants for humanitarian responses to local partners and LFAs, and provide oversight of the humanitarian interventions implemented, including monitoring and evaluation, accompaniment and supportive supervision of responses.

Tearfund and IRW will undertake humanitarian actor mapping in the operational areas and facilitate networking meetings between partners, LFAs and non-faith actors, as well as facilitate the participation of partners and LFAs in clusters and coordination meetings at local and national levels. Tearfund and IRW will lead the theological discussions and dialogues between partners, LFAs and other parties and will facilitate the formation of linkages and coalitions with other actors at national level. Tearfund will host the UoL employed researcher. Tearfund and IRW will facilitate and participate in the project monitoring and evaluation activities in South Sudan and support the publication and dissemination of the research findings.

RedR UK is an INGO which specialises in providing training to the humanitarian sector. The role and responsibilities of RedR UK are to lead the capacity building component of the project. This includes designing and delivering a series of learning events covering the Essentials of Humanitarian Practice, Emergency Response Planning, Resource Mobilisation and Inclusivity to local faith actors and faith based organisations (FBOs) in South Sudan. RedR UK will conduct monitoring and evaluation activities for the learning events and provide coaching to the participating LFAs and FBOs. RedR will also design and deliver the humanitarian and faith actor stakeholders engagement workshops at the start and mid-point of the project, and, in collaboration with the Tearfund and IRW, design and deliver the faith literacy workshops to Humanitarian key staff.

University of Leeds (UoL) is a leading UK academic institution involved in research and teaching. The role and responsibilities of the UoL are to lead and implement the project research activities. These include the literature review, ethnographic research, preparing the research report, and developing the evidence-based model for two-way engagement with faith actors. The UoL is also responsible for recruiting and employing the researcher and for conducting the final evaluation.

The Joint Learning Initiative (JLI) is an international collaboration building and collating evidence on the role and contribution of religion and faith groups to development and humanitarian response. It is an unincorporated project administered under a formal fiscal sponsorship agreement by the Center for Faith and the Common Good (a US based tax exempt 501C3 entity). It is widely recognised as a

leading actor in the collation and dissemination of the most current information about mechanisms and methods of engagement of local faith actors in humanitarian response. The role of the JLI in the consortium is to contribute expertise and evidence to the research activities led by the UoL and to disseminate the research findings and report.

Local Partners
Tearfund will work through two partners, Centre for Emergency and Development Support (CEDS) and the Diocese of Kejo-keji (DKK), who are both national NGOs. The role of these partners is to create linkages and coordinate with local faith actors and to empower and support them to effectively respond to humanitarian crises. Staff from both organisations will be targeted for capacity building trainings, to ensure they are well equipped to respond to the ongoing crises and to support the local faith actors.

IRW will work through two LFAs who will be identified during the mapping process done at the initial stage of the project. Institutional capacity assessments will be conducted for potential IRW partners and intensive capacity building provided, including placing IRW staff at the partner's office to ensure high quality delivery of humanitarian aid and minimise risks involved. These partners will undergo a screening process at IRW and thereafter formalised partnership agreements will be signed. For activities related to Faith Literacy trainings, workshops, dialoguing and jurisprudence, IRW will work with the Leadership of South Sudan Islamic Council, Jamia Mosque in Juba, Mahad Mosque and Terekeka County Islamic Council including the LFAs who will have formalised the partnership with IRW. RRC will be pivotal in providing IRW information about these organisations during the mapping exercise.

8.3 Type of relationship with the implementation partner(s) and the reports expected from the implementation partner

Consortium Partners

The consortium was formed in 2017 and emerged from several years of close collaboration between Tearfund, IRW and JLI on building the evidence base around the impact of local faith communities in humanitarian response and development. A joint project proposal on this theme was developed and submitted to DFID in 2017.

Local Partners

CEDS and DKK are humanitarian response implementers whose role will be to work with local faith actors and support them in implementing humanitarian interventions in NBeG and Kejo-Keji county respectively. Both have been through a rigorous assessment by Tearfund and have a track record of implementing humanitarian responses. Both are expected to provide monthly reports (narrative and financial) throughout the duration of the project.

8.4 [INT] In the event of changes, please provide information

8.5 [FIN] In the event of changes, please provide information

9. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

9.1 Planned communication activities

There are two primary communication activities. Firstly, a final **learning report** from the project published and widely circulated through consortium partners networks, including the JLI which has over 350 members. There will also be efforts made in the research process to engage with different levels of actors (academic, humanitarian, policy makers) at national and international levels, while also closing the feedback loop to those involved in the project. Secondly, **learning materials** (powerpoint presentations, participant workbooks etc.) will be developed by RedR UK and will be branded in-line with the consortium and donor communications guidelines for each learning event, and banners will also be produced for each event.

9.2 How will knowledge and learning generated by the project be shared with the entire humanitarian system?

An overall knowledge plan will guide the consortium's evidence, research, and learning work. The plan will include research and dissemination and act to connect the evidence emanating from the programme to a final report detailing the model used for dissemination. This will bring intentionality to the evidence gathering and learning so that evidence will have impact in practitioner, policy, and academic circles and the innovative aspects of the work can be disseminated to the wider humanitarian system

This will include the development of knowledge sharing through the JLI Learning Hubs, forums through which over 350 members of NGOs, governments, UN agencies, and academia gather virtually to learn about the latest research in religion and development, plans for final knowledge products (final report and policy brief), and the identification of dissemination targets and key consortium partners through which this dissemination will flow. Full collaboration between consortium partners will occur so that knowledge is effectively produced and shared within the consortium and their networks.

In the initial stages of the project, the JLI will also work to include the members of its Mobilization of Local Faith Communities Learning Hub (with representatives of over 15 humanitarian and development organizations participating in the Hub at the moment) in the process. This group has a good knowledge of working to engage local faith leaders, but primarily in development rather than humanitarian contexts. They can be engaged to help understand what mobilization methods are used already and the successes and challenges of those methods.

9.3 Outreach on durable equipment, the main supplies and on the project location

The consortium will ensure that reference to the donor is made in all the project activities, so that there is clear visibility on where the funding has originated. A similar approach will be taken to the guidelines on visibility from ECHO, with logos of the Foreign affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation included alongside consortium partner agencies on training manuals, research publications and evaluations etc.

Any asset and durable equipment purchased using Belgian Government funding will include an asset sticker with reference to the donor funding and website and digitised content including on the learning hubs.

The activities include small grants to faith partners and actors, who will reference the donor at all inception meetings at project locations as well as including visibility on any distributed items as relevant and at the site of any infrastructure installed as part of humanitarian response.

9.4 Publication activities planned

The main publication will be a report that summarises the learning from the project and outlines the model used for two-way engagement so that the greater humanitarian system can learn from this approach. The publication will be produced by Tearfund's in-house publication team, who have experience editing, designing, and printing such publications. The learning report will be published and widely circulated through consortium partner's networks, including the JLI which has over 350 members. The JLI's Mobilization of Local Faith Communities Learning Hub will act as a peer review mechanism for the final publication from the project, as they represent an already convened group of experts on the subject.

9.5 [INT] In the event of changes, please provide information

9.6 [FIN] Report on relevant activities

10. HUMAN RESOURCES

10.1 Please state the overall figures by function and by status

Function	Status[13]	Number of people	Number of people/months in the project	Comments
Tearfund Belgium				
Programme Officer	HQ	0.15	12 months	Based in Belgium
Finance Manager	HQ	0.15	12 months	Based in Belgium
General Director	HQ	0.1	12 months	Based in Belgium
Tearfund				
Deputy Country Director - Partnerships	National	0.1	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Partnerships Project Officer	National	0.1	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Project Officer for Emergencies	National	0.1	12 months	Based in South Sudan
M&E Officer	National	0.1	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Finance Officer	National	1.0	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Church & Community	National	0.1	12 months	Based in South Sudan

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[13]   Expatriates, local staff, staff of the implementation partner, etc.

Transformation Coordinator				
Partner Humanitarian Response Advisor	Expatriates	0.1	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Area Coordinator	Expatriates	0.1	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Country Director	Expatriates	0.05	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Finance Manager	Expatriates	0.1	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Grants Coordinator	Expatriates	0.05	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Senior Logistics Officer	Expatriates	0.05	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Finance Business Partner	HQ	0.15	12 months	Based in the UK
Programme Funding Manager	HQ	0.15	12 months	Based in the UK
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)				
Project Coordinator	National	1.0	6 months	Based in South Sudan
Community Partnership Project Officer	National	1.0	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Finance Officer (new)	National	1.0	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Driver	National	1.0	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Media Officer	National	1.0	6 months	Based in South Sudan
Guard	National	1.0	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Logistics Assistant	National	1.0	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Cleaner	National	1.0	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Head of Mission	Expatriate	0.1	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Finance Coordinator	Expatriate	0.1	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Logistics Coordinator	Expatriate	0.1	12 months	Based in South Sudan
Regional Desk coordinator	Expatriate	0.2	12 months	Based in South Sudan
RedR UK				
Programme Manager	HQ	0.15	12 months	Based in the UK
Project Coordinator	HQ	0.5	12 months	Based in the UK

Project Officer	HQ	0.5	12 months	Based in the UK
Senior Learning & Development Advisor	HQ	0.05	12 months	Based in the UK
M&E Officer	HQ	0.05	12 months	Based in the UK
Trainers	HQ	2.0	156 days	
Interpreters	National	2.0	76 days	
Joint Learning Initiative (JLI)				
Research Lead (Olivia Wilkinson)	HQ	1.0	21 days	Based in the USA
Research Advisors (Jean Duff & Jorg Haustein)	HQ	2.0	8.5 days	Based in the USA and UK
University of Leeds (UoL)				
Researcher (Emma Tomalin)	HQ	1.0	21 days	Based in the UK
Postdoctoral Research Assistant (includes evaluation)	HQ	1.0	5 months	Based in South Sudan

10.2 [INT] In the event of changes, please provide information

10.3 [FIN] In the event of changes, please provide information

11.   ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

11.1 Name and title of the legal representative signing the agreement

Cécil Van Maelsaeke   General Director Tearfund in Belgium VZW-NGO

11.2 Name, telephone number, e-mail address and titles of the person(s) responsible for the management of the dossier

Cécil Van Maelsaeke   General Director Tearfund in Belgium VZW-NGO

Mobile   +32(0)474 66 42 78

E-mail   cvm@tearfund.be

Annelyse Mary   Head of Finance, Administration and HR

Telephone   +32(0)2 251 77 10

E-mail	am@tearfund.be

Cynthia Carlens	Program & project desk officer
Telephone	+32(0)2 251 77 10
E-mail	cc@tearfund.be

11.3 Name, telephone and fax number and e-mail address of the representative in the intervention area

Martin Ruppenthal, Tearfund Country Director, South Sudan.

0921296899 / 0956154017

southsudan-cd@tearfund.org

11.4 Bank account
Name of the bank: KBC Bank
Address of the bank agency: Leuvensesteenweg 250A, 1800 Vilvoorde
Precise designation of the account holder: Tearfund vzw
Complete account number (including bank code(s)): […]
IBAN code: BE83 7340 1027 2915
SWIFT code: BIC KREDBEBB

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ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Abbreviations and Acronyms

ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action
CEDS	Centre for Emergency and Development Support
CFGB	Canadian Foodgrains Bank
DKK	Diocese of Kajo-Keji
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FSL	Food Security & Livelihoods
GAC-IHA	Global Affairs Canada - International Humanitarian Assistance
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition

GCG	Global Coordination Group
HPN	Humanitarian Policy Network
ICG	In-country Coordination Group
ICSS	Islamic Council in South Sudan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
IO	(Forces) In Opposition
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
JLI	The Joint Learning Initiative
KS	Knowledge Strategy
LFA	Local Faith Actor
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
NNGO	National Non-Government Organisation
PDRA	Postdoctoral Research Assistant
PLW	Pregnant & Lactating Women
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SEM	Sudan Evangelical Mission
SG	Steering Group
SGBV	Sexual & Gender-Based violence
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army

SSCC	South Sudan Council of Churches
TSFP	Therapeutic and Supplementary Food Programme
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UoL	The University of Leeds

Annex 2 – Map of South Sudan

Annex 3 – Work plan

Annex 4 – Budget