

## Welfare and Development Policy

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<b>Unit</b>	<b>International Program, Habitat for Humanity Australia</b>		
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### Introduction

Habitat for Humanity Australia (HFHA) clearly distinguishes its work from the normal definition of welfare activities. Instead of providing assistance on short-term bases often not requiring active community engagement to address immediate needs of individuals and communities, HFHA seeks to foster self-reliance by engaging communities as active partners in project activities. While HFHA can provide assistance to individuals and families, HFHA's approach is integrated within a broader community development program aimed at improving social and economic conditions, and strengthening the capacity of communities to respond to their own needs.

### Policy Statement

HFHA adopts the strengths-based model to enable communities to respond to their own needs, by ensuring that initiatives are undertaken that:

- Promote self-reliance, by strengthening existing skills and building upon capacities that communities require to respond to their own development needs.
- Build upon the local resources and capacities that exist within the communities that HFHA works with.
- Are socially inclusive and engage families and communities as active partners in every stage of the development process.
- Reinforce the approach of 'hand up' and not 'hand out' to ensure that the dignity and equality of communities with which we work remain intact.
- Focus on project activities that are time bound and include exit strategies, as well as strategies for ensuring the long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

### Policy in Practice

In implementing this policy, HFHA:

- Works to ensure that it provides a "hand up" and not a "hand out". Assistance through shelter security will typically be provided on a shared-cost basis with home partners entering into a loan as part of their contribution. Exceptions may include projects assisting disaster-affected or extremely vulnerable groups who have no means of making loan repayments. In these instances, home partners are

still required to make non-financial contributions to the project (e.g. voluntary labour, building materials). These activities will be incorporated within a broader program of capacity building and skills development activities.

- Facilitates community saving schemes as a means for participants to contribute financially to building their own homes and manage loan repayments (where applicable).
- Implements projects in cooperation with government and local partner organisations to ensure accountability and sustainability.
- Creates self-sustaining revolving funds which can be used to assist other disenfranchised families.
- Provides capacity building trainings for local communities that include leadership and governance training, and livelihood skills development.
- Ensures that program staff and local counterparts understand and support the principles of sustainable community development and seek expertise where required.
- Ensures that project designs go beyond the provision of individual houses and support broader social and economic development.
- Monitors social and economic development outcomes as measures of project impact.