

INTEGRAL  
HUMAN  
DEVELOPMENT



# **CONSIDERATIONS IN DEVELOPING HOLISTIC RECOVERY PROGRAMS AFTER THE TSUNAMI DISASTER: FOSTERING INTEGRAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The tsunami disaster that struck South and Southeast Asia has created a unique opportunity for relief and development professionals to reflect on the links between these two traditionally distinct areas. While there is an appropriate time for an immediate response to basic needs, and another time for a longer-term focus on development, many of the decisions made during the immediate response will have a long-term impact that could either enable or constrain future development efforts. The Integral Human Development (IHD) framework, adapted by CRS from the livelihood security, sustainable livelihoods and rights based approaches, helps relief and development professionals to analyze needs in a holistic manner, and design comprehensive programs that take into account household and community assets, the structures and systems that condition them, as well as the vulnerability context of periodic shocks such as the tsunami and other disasters.

This paper seeks to apply the IHD framework in the context of the tsunami, demonstrating how it can be used practically to analyze needs and develop programs that will have long-term impact on the affected communities. It assumes that households and communities are not bereft of capacities and opportunities, and are already adept at making decisions on how to use their assets within their local context. Relief and development professionals should seek to understand how households and communities combine their assets into livelihood strategies, and design programs that will reinforce assets and increase household resilience in the face of shocks such as the tsunami. Likewise, greater attention to building up structures and systems that can support household and community development efforts will allow members to respond more quickly in the face of natural and human disasters. By saving livelihoods before disaster strikes, we will be more effective than we would if we focused only on saving lives afterwards.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The hallmark of Catholic Relief Services' emergency response is that, in addition to providing immediate relief, we are committed to promoting long-term development and peace. As the immediate relief efforts subside following the tsunami disaster, the Program Quality and Support Department (PQSD) has developed this working paper to support the efforts of the field in developing holistic long-term recovery programs. The cornerstone

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<sup>1</sup> The Program Quality & Support Department (PQSD) of CRS provides technical assistance to CRS field programs in core technical areas such as agriculture, education, health, microfinance, peacebuilding, water/sanitation, monitoring & evaluation, etc., and represents CRS at technical fora in the U.S. and elsewhere.

of the paper is the application of Integral Human Development in planning holistic recovery programs. IHD begins with the end in mind – that is, people are able to lead full and productive lives, meeting all of their basic needs in a sustainable manner, while living with dignity in a just and peaceful social environment. The IHD framework provides a way to look at all the various elements needed for such a vision to become reality.

The authors of this paper recognize that in the initial phase of the disaster many assessments and relief activities have been conducted. This paper supports that work and builds upon it by using the IHD framework to analyze the situation. In addition, this paper serves as a checklist to ensure that all the important aspects of peoples' lives and livelihoods are considered and integrated into the recovery strategies and programs. The paper also includes a section on resources that can be used in putting together a framework to guide a high quality response.

IHD is a relatively new conceptual framework to guide programming strategy for CRS. It builds on livelihood security work developed by scientists and development professionals in the UK.<sup>2</sup> At the same time, it also supports the following proven CRS programming practices and individual country program experiences, including the use of:

- *Long-term planning* in the immediate relief efforts. Although it may not be possible to begin development-related interventions during the emergency phase, planning for the long-term should begin as soon as possible. Emergency interventions should be designed to support the recovery. (For example, free distributions can hurt local businesses when supplies are available locally. Voucher programs that involve agreements by local businesses to accept vouchers from needy families for later reimbursement by CRS and its partner agencies may help markets and the local economy to recover and grow.)
- *Positive Deviance*. Studies of the strategies of those individuals who are coping well can be used to model behaviors for those who are not coping as well.
- *Self-Help Groups*<sup>3</sup> (e.g., the women's rotating savings and lending groups supported by CRS/India) or other already organized community groups can be used as units for capital accumulation, social support systems, capacity building, civic engagement and empowerment of marginalized groups/communities. Strengthening already organized groups is cheaper and smarter, as it builds on local assets of social capital.
- *Change Opportunities*. Looking to see how CRS can go beyond rebuilding old systems, to facilitate creation of new and more just socio-economic and political systems that are more peaceful, natural ecosystems that are less vulnerable to shocks and livelihood systems that are more sustainable.

The paper has two main analytical sections: *Assessment* and *Response*. Each considers the disaster from the perspective of the IHD's five main components: Assets, Structures and Systems, the Vulnerability Context, Livelihood Strategies and Outcomes. The Assessment section looks at both the effects and opportunities created by disaster. The Response

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<sup>2</sup> See [www.livelihoods.org](http://www.livelihoods.org) or [www.odi.org.uk](http://www.odi.org.uk)

<sup>3</sup> Self-help development 1.0: Self-help groups and Integral Human Development, Catholic Relief Services/South Asia, 2003.

section proposes activities according to the six main strategies of IHD: Coping-Survival Mechanisms, Risk Reduction, Engagement, Asset Recovery, Asset Diversification, and Asset Maximization

## **I. OVERVIEW OF THE INTEGRAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

The IHD concept implies that people are able to lead full and productive lives, meeting all of their basic needs in a sustainable manner, while living with dignity in a just and peaceful social environment and a diverse and healthy natural environment.

To help in analyzing local situations from a holistic perspective, the IHD utilizes a framework (Annex 1) that has five main components. These include:

- **Outcomes:** IHD begins with a vision of desirable community outcomes that are sustainable over time: community members are able to meet their basic needs for food, water, health services, shelter, income and education; community members engage in addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic as it affects their lives; community members live in peace, free from physical and psychological violence and the fear of war; community members participate in the decisions which most affect their lives and are empowered to contribute to positive social and political change; community members protect the environment for future generations; community members are less vulnerable to shocks (natural or man-made disasters); and community members possess full human dignity.
- **Strategies:** The IHD identifies the following strategies that communities may use to achieve this vision: coping/survival mechanisms; risk reduction; engagement; asset recovery; asset diversification; and asset maximization. In addition, it is useful and often critically important to analyze livelihood strategies in light of shocks, cycles and trends. Are the major types of livelihoods (fishing, farming, trading, artisan activities, wage labor, etc.) appropriate for the current vulnerability context as it changes?
- **The Vulnerability Context:** These are external threats and hazards that may impinge on peoples' lives at any time, and reduce their capacity to successfully implement their livelihood strategies or otherwise live in human dignity. Vulnerabilities are commonly described in three main categories: **Shocks** – sudden cataclysmic events such as the tsunami, earthquakes, or the outbreak of war; **Cycles** – events that occur regularly but often in an unpredictable fashion, such as droughts and floods; and **Trends** – usually, downward spirals that make it more and more difficult for people to sustain productive lives and livelihoods. Examples include collapsing economies, increasing crime and violence, deforestation, global warming and increasing climate variability. However, trends may sometimes be positive, and present good opportunities.
- **Structures and Systems:** This refers to the external environment in which people live their lives, but which they often do not control. It includes religious and cultural norms and beliefs, government and non-government support systems, and the regulatory environment. In general, “Structures” are tangible things like

government health clinics, licensing offices or the local extension agent. “Systems” are intangible things such as laws, beliefs, regulations or social taboos. Structures and Systems clearly affect how people are able to use their assets, in both positive and negative ways.

- **Assets:** These are the tangible and intangible resources that people use to lead full and productive lives to meet their basic needs. They include 6 main categories: Human/Spiritual, Social, Financial, Physical, Natural and Political assets. People use their “capabilities” – their knowledge, skills and physical and mental abilities – to combine and deploy their other assets, generating livelihood strategies. Peoples’ knowledge and capabilities are usually considered to be part of their “Human Assets”.

## II. ASSESSMENT

Two important lessons learned from the CRS Hurricane Mitch assessment and other emergencies were:

1. The most important information will usually be obtained through direct discussions with the people whose lives have been affected; and
2. The main sources of vulnerability and the priority needs tend to change quite rapidly, especially in the days, weeks and months immediately following the disaster. It is therefore important not only to do an initial needs assessment, but also to do *follow-up assessments* at regular intervals throughout the relief and recovery processes.

Within any household or community, some people will be more vulnerable, and others less vulnerable to any given threat. For instance, wealthy shopkeepers may be less affected by a drought than poor farmers, and the elderly and very young may be the most susceptible to malaria. So when considering the issue of vulnerability, it is important to consider *which* are the most important threats, *who* is most vulnerable, and *what* can be done to make those individuals (or households or communities) more resilient in the face of those particular threats.

CRS has many tools that can help in conducting assessments. The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Emergency Response manuals may be particularly useful. Looking at the tsunami disaster from an IHD perspective will enable us to understand the full effects (and opportunities) created by the tsunami.

## Using the IHD Framework for an Assessment

In an assessment of a coastal area where cyclones, hurricanes and flooding are serious recurring problems, you will probably collect information on potential escape routes, location and soundness of buildings, stores of food or drinking water and access to government relief services. These are all important elements of an assessment and can lead to a well-designed disaster preparedness project for reducing flood impact. With the IHD Framework, you can enrich the assessment in the following ways:

- Studying how floods (a shock located in the Shocks, Cycles & Trends box of the framework) affect household livelihood strategies and how livelihood strategies may affect flood impact.
  - How do families cope when their crops are washed away, or the main wage earner drowns?
  - Are girl children pulled out of school to collect fuel wood or are children sold into labor (coping strategies with long-term negative consequences for assets and livelihoods)?
  - Is paddy rice production or shrimp farming along vulnerable river banks or coasts the most appropriate livelihood strategy for storm-prone areas? If not already cleared, both activities require massive tree and mangrove felling. Yet we know that forests act as natural sponges during flooding and mangroves brunt the impact of coastal storms.
- Examining how government agencies, policy and services (Structures and Systems) protect, enhance or erode assets. For example:
  - Are early warning systems widely available to rural, as well as urban, populations?
  - Do government ministries allow forest clear cutting for logging companies or for tourism?
  - Are rural schools built with only one story to save costs now, while ignoring a second floor that could provide safe haven in crisis tomorrow?
- Assessing how beliefs and norms (Structures and Systems) influence assets. For example:
  - Are lower caste or ethnic families relegated to the most fragile lands in disaster-prone areas, putting assets and livelihoods of the lowest socio-economic strata at frequent risk?
  - If a husband dies in a disaster, do his land and property assets go to his brother?
  - Does his wife lose all her financial and physical assets, as well as her husband?
  - Is his wife stigmatized for being a widow, thus losing her social assets and preventing her from seeking help in the community, while perhaps forcing her into stealing, begging, migration or illicit sex for the survival of her family (thus compromising her family's future opportunities)?

An assessment that includes these questions may still lead to a project focusing on disaster preparedness, but one that may also include long-term disaster mitigation as part of later recovery and development phases:

- An agro-forestry component (to help families increase and diversify their financial and natural assets for livelihood security and environmental resistance to storms)
- A livestock disaster preparedness component (to protect financial and productive assets with evacuation plans and stored fodder)
- An advocacy component (working with other NGOs to pressure governments to implement emergency preparedness services in light of cyclical shocks and community realities)
- A targeted relief component (to provide shelter and food aid to community-identified families or individuals within families who are most vulnerable)
- A civil society component (to increase political and human capital via knowledge of voting rights and local government structures. This may result in increased voting, election to local office and collaboration with local officials for stronger school buildings, bullhorns for early warning, first aid training, materials for evacuation boats, faster emergency relief, etc.)
- A community preparedness component (to strengthen or establish accountable community structures to coordinate with local government officials for planning and implementation of disaster preparedness)

The following provides a starting point for conducting an assessment using the IHD. The first component is the ***Vulnerability Context***. This shows how the disaster weakens the Assets, Structures and Systems essential to sustainable IHD, and at the same time exacerbates the overall level of vulnerability, weakening peoples' capacity to cope with future shocks.

An essential step following a disaster like the tsunami is to understand and prioritize the main sources of vulnerability for these different segments of the population. These may include:

- Loss/lack of Assets (human, social, physical, financial, natural and political)
- Potential for further shocks (death of more family members from illness or trauma, flooding, crime, serious diseases, etc.)
- Non-functioning "Structures and Systems" (e.g., government, community support systems, hospitals, schools, communications systems, etc.)
- Livelihood choices and livelihood activities that increase vulnerability or disaster risk (shrimp producers who fell mangrove trees for shrimp farms, leaving coasts unprotected; farmers in flood-prone regions depending on crops sensitive to water saturation or saline soils)

Following a disaster such as the tsunami, many peoples' lives have been devastated. However some will be more resilient, while others will be much more vulnerable, and less able to cope. The next step, then, is to understand which segments of the population and which livelihood strategies are most vulnerable to this type of disaster, or which are least able to cope and recover quickly. For example, orphans, widows, the disabled, ill or elderly are least able to cope with most disasters. Farm families may be less resilient to flood or mudslides than families engaged in herding.

Are there major shifts in livelihood activities after severe flooding? What is the viability of previous livelihood strategies and the new alternative livelihood strategies? Does a large proportion of the population in a specific livelihood group use unsustainable coping strategies during and after severe weather, such as massive deforestation to rebuild that increases long-term vulnerability or selling livestock herds to survive the loss of land and crops? Do certain livelihood groups incur other unacceptable costs, such as crippling debt, illegal or socially unacceptable activities that compromise social assets by reducing status? Which livelihood and population sub-groups are more resilient and recover more quickly?

The second component is ***Structures and systems***. Assessing structures and systems reveals what policies, institutions and values are supporting or constraining people's ability to recover from the disaster and live with dignity.

Structures and systems are extremely important in determining the amount of assistance people can obtain, both in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, and in the longer term process of rebuilding their lives. They may also determine what opportunities are available to different segments of the population (e.g., women or castes in some societies may not be allowed to take certain jobs). A review of structures and systems in place immediately before the disaster and an assessment of structures and systems immediately afterwards will illustrate where power lies and what opportunities exist to promote livelihood security and food security, justice and peace. Some important considerations include:

**Effects:**

- Many of the normal support structures may be overwhelmed by the needs.
- The ability to effectively respond to the disaster may strengthen some structures or institutions and weaken others.
- Changing internal government dynamics may empower or disempower local government bodies.
- Disasters of this magnitude can wash away all legal documents (e.g. identification, financial records, and land titles) for many people, increasing their vulnerability and reducing their capacity to recover.
- Cooperation among families, communities and with local governments may be hindered in a conflict environment.
- Heightened inter-group competition from new or renewed conflicts may occur over resource allocation and access to services.

**Opportunities:**

- Responding to the disaster may create opportunities for new relationships between government and civil-society structures.
- CRS and our many partner agencies can play a role in rebuilding government infrastructure to strengthen local capacity.
- Our response can encourage civic participation and lead to the development of stronger support structures in civil society.
- International organizations can reconsider their policies toward the affected areas in light of the disaster (e.g. debt restructuring).
- New systems can be established to address the information needs of the population.
- Response strategies can address underlying injustices in social systems (access, leadership, gender, etc.)
- Collaboration between protagonists in conflict environment toward common, shared goals may reduce future conflict.
- A new understanding of the role of robust vegetative cover in buffering landscapes and people from natural disaster can give impetus to livelihood activities that provide income while regenerating natural resources (fast growing fuel wood, fodder, fruit and nut trees; perennial flower bushes for market sale; agro-forestry patches interspersed with improved pasture and controlled grazing; etc.)

The third component is *Assets*. Examining assets paints a picture of the impact of the disaster on individual and community resources. Assets are considered in the six categories of the IHD framework, as per the table below. There are, of course, overlaps between categories, especially with regard to Social and Political assets that also have many links with the Structures and Systems component of the assessment. Again, these assets are analyzed based on both the effects and opportunities that have been created by the disaster.



<b>Assets Analysis: Effects and Opportunities</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Human and Spiritual Assets</b></p> <p><u>Effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of productive assets, skills and knowledge at household and society levels</li> <li>• Diminished remaining capacity/productivity</li> <li>• Diversion of existing assets to less productive (non-livelihood) activities (e.g., finding drinking water, etc)</li> <li>• Disruption/loss of schooling, training – reduced long-term development of human assets</li> </ul> <p><u>Opportunities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement of local people in decision making, project implementation and governance can lead to greater empowerment of individuals and communities</li> <li>• Rethink existing schooling/training to create new skills, stronger long-term capital base</li> <li>• New skills training can increase capabilities</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Social Assets</b></p> <p><u>Effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changed family structures, support networks, safety nets</li> <li>• Altered expectations of relationships, access</li> <li>• Diminished social status (orphans, widows, etc.)</li> <li>• Potential for new or renewed conflicts over resource allocation and access to services</li> </ul> <p><u>Opportunities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build and support new bonds and understanding between communities, strengthen interfaith collaboration – joint decision making and action</li> <li>• Emergence of stronger community organizations, partners; Increased individual volunteerism</li> <li>• Address underlying injustices in social systems (access, leadership, gender, etc.)</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Financial Assets</b></p> <p><u>Effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of livelihoods, income</li> <li>• Loss of cash savings, claims to savings</li> <li>• Loss or reduction of financial service options (banks, microfinance institutions, moneylenders, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><u>Opportunities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce innovative savings and investment schemes</li> <li>• Involve new, outside actors in supporting local financial asset base</li> <li>• Diversify livelihood income strategies and financial asset bases</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Political Assets</b></p> <p><u>Effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in traditional political structures; weakened or strengthened</li> <li>• New political leaders(hip) emerge</li> <li>• Termination of existing social/political programs</li> </ul> <p><u>Opportunities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes for more inclusive political structures</li> <li>• New actors diversify local political systems</li> <li>• Develop new social audit mechanisms</li> <li>• Positively redirect or start new social/political initiatives</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Physical Assets</b></p> <p><u>Effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of shelter, transport and communication assets</li> <li>• Loss of individual assets of stored wealth or income generating assets (e.g. grain stores, tools, boats)</li> </ul> <p><u>Opportunities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influx of outside resources to build new, less vulnerable asset bases to meet both basic needs and productive needs</li> <li>• Opportunity for improved planning (e.g., more durable housing in protected locations)</li> <li>• Transfer to local communities of physical assets and infrastructure used by international organizations for disaster relief, when operations finish</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Natural Assets</b></p> <p><u>Effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of natural resources that support livelihoods (e.g., salination of croplands and water sources, destruction of tree plantations)</li> <li>• Alteration of natural environment (e.g. shift of coastline, river courses)</li> </ul> <p><u>Opportunities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and expand the most resilient natural resources (positive deviance in nature)</li> <li>• Re-establish natural environmental protection systems (e.g., Coastal mangroves or forested areas like the one that protected a village in south India)</li> <li>• Establish better and more protected water management systems</li> </ul>

### III. RESPONSE

The key to sustainable integral human development in the aftermath of a disaster will be in mitigating immediate threats/hazards and promoting long-term development and peace. Response strategies have three primary objectives:

- Reduce vulnerability to priority threats/hazards
- Strengthen existing Structures and Systems, making them more effective and efficient in disaster preparedness, to speed the recovery and promote social harmony, and
- Rebuild productive assets and livelihood strategies to improve immediate and future well-being, and increase resilience

These three primary objectives are incorporated in the main strategies described in the IHD framework, which include: coping/survival mechanisms; risk reduction; engagement; asset recovery; asset diversification; and asset maximization.

#### III. A. Strategies

Some useful approaches for thinking through how to support community strategies:

<p><b><u>Coping/Survival Mechanisms</u></b> (Systems that people use to get through difficult periods)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss with representative individuals and communities what their present coping strategies are, and how external assistance can usefully improve or strengthen these mechanisms for the future</li> <li>• Where people are using negative coping mechanisms (i.e. short term strategies that harm their long-term prospects for recovery), try to change these into positive coping mechanisms that build toward a better future</li> <li>• Protect human assets through the reestablishment of schooling and training; medical and health programs, psychosocial counseling and support based on local community traditions.</li> <li>• Identify and support positive deviance behavior as a model to increase resilience</li> <li>• Combine access to clean water with training on sanitation issues</li> <li>• Consider both short and long-term needs simultaneously for shelter, water and food</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Risk Reduction</u></b> (Reducing peoples' vulnerability to shocks, cycles and trends)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate disaster resistant or reducing technologies and designs into the reconstruction of fixed physical assets</li> <li>• Establish emergency preparedness and action plans (early warning, evacuation, rescue equipment and teams, safe-haven collection points, food and water supplies, communication systems, etc.)</li> <li>• Use natural resource rehabilitation programs to reduce vulnerability to future tsunamis and other possible natural disasters (e.g., forested coastal areas like the one that protected a village in south India, while neighboring villages lost 6,000 lives. Also protect vulnerable hillsides, improve water resources management)</li> <li>• Community based protection programs for orphans, widows, other vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Sanitation, hygiene and health programs</li> <li>• Develop micro-insurance systems and services</li> <li>• Seek activities that combine income generation with natural resource protection (e.g. plant fruit or nut producing trees)</li> <li>• Examine the appropriateness of livelihood strategies in light of recurring or potential emergencies</li> </ul>
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<p><b><u>Engagement</u></b> (Increasing the influence of people and communities in decision making)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support coordination between civil society groups and between civil society groups and local and national governments</li> <li>• Enhance community influence in decision making e.g., use of natural resources, emergency preparedness, and social transformation</li> <li>• Use the disaster response to improve capacity of local civil society organizations</li> <li>• Use the disaster response to encourage government structures (local or national) to deliver <i>quality</i> services</li> <li>• Address underlying injustices in social systems for greater inclusivity.</li> <li>• Coordinate advocacy efforts with other international actors to address problems at the systemic level</li> <li>• Engage social and faith-based leaders to support affected families.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Asset Recovery</u></b> (Rebuilding all categories of assets lost during a disaster)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash work for rehabilitation to help people recovery their dignity and put cash in their pockets to rebuild productive assets for income generation.</li> <li>• Training of new skilled personnel (teachers, health workers) to address loss of human assets.</li> <li>• Seed fair s &amp; vouchers for recovery of crop production per CRS East Africa innovations</li> <li>• Livestock restocking and feed to sustain surviving livestock – through voucher systems as per CRS Ethiopia programs</li> <li>• Link affected persons to micro-finance opportunities – access capital to initiate or re-establish productive enterprises (may also require building basic business skills, especially for youth or widows)</li> <li>• Re-establish market places and market systems (again, voucher programs can help).</li> <li>• Subsidize replanting of degraded or damaged communal and public lands.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Asset Diversification</u></b> (Establish a range of asset types, to increase household and community resilience in case of loss of any one set of assets (e.g., loss of livestock or crops)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage/assist the development of diverse skills and income sources for families and communities</li> <li>• Expand productive asset base (e.g., orchards, crops, livestock, crafts, fishing, tourism, etc.)</li> <li>• Support development of good market systems for different types of products and encourage agro-enterprise.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Asset Maximization</u></b> (Increasing peoples’ capabilities and incomes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance to improve productivity and competitiveness of local enterprises (e.g., fishing, agriculture, crafts, etc.) Link producers to effective markets</li> <li>• Encourage/enhance the development of small businesses and trade, agro-enterprise</li> <li>• Consider how change can be introduced into existing systems, such as the education/school system, to make them more effective at building and protecting assets.</li> </ul>

### **III. B. Resources**

There are many types of resources available for building holistic recovery programs following disasters. Some examples include:

#### **Local Resources:**

- National institutions (ministries, etc.) still intact
- In the community itself, social assets may remain strong or may be reformed even in the wake of a disaster – this asset can be a resource in addressing deficits in other asset areas
- For the reinforcement of physical and financial assets some resources are:
  - Local philanthropic people
  - Existing finance and microfinance institutions
  - Government officials willing to support finance recovery mechanisms
  - International support and donations
  - CRS microfinance experience, especially lessons learned from previous disasters

- CRS experiences with voucher programs
- CRS agro-enterprise learning alliance
- CRS experience with Self-Help Groups (SHG) in India

**Programmatic Resources:**

All Things Considered 1.1: Our Approach to integral human development, Catholic Relief Services/South Asia, 2004.

CRS Justice Lens Case Studies: Reflections on Justice, Solidarity and Peacebuilding in CRS Programming, Catholic Relief Services/Baltimore, 2004.

CRS Seed Vouchers & Fairs: Using Markets in Disaster Response, Catholic Relief Services/East Africa, 2004.

Greatest Hits 1.2. Learning Conversation for Villagers to: Solve Village Problems, Promote Peace and Civil Society and Link to Rights and Resources, Catholic Relief Services/South Asia and Freedom from Hunger, 2004.

Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crises and Early Reconstruction, Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies, 2004.

ProPack/The CRS Project Package: Project Design and Proposal Guidance for CRS project and Program Managers, Catholic Relief Services/Baltimore, 2004.

Self-Help Development 1.0: Self-Help Groups and Integral Human Development, Catholic Relief Services/South Asia, 2003.

Stormy Weather: Helping Villages Preserve and Strengthen Assets in the Face of Recurring Natural Disaster. Catholic Relief Services/South Asia, 2004.

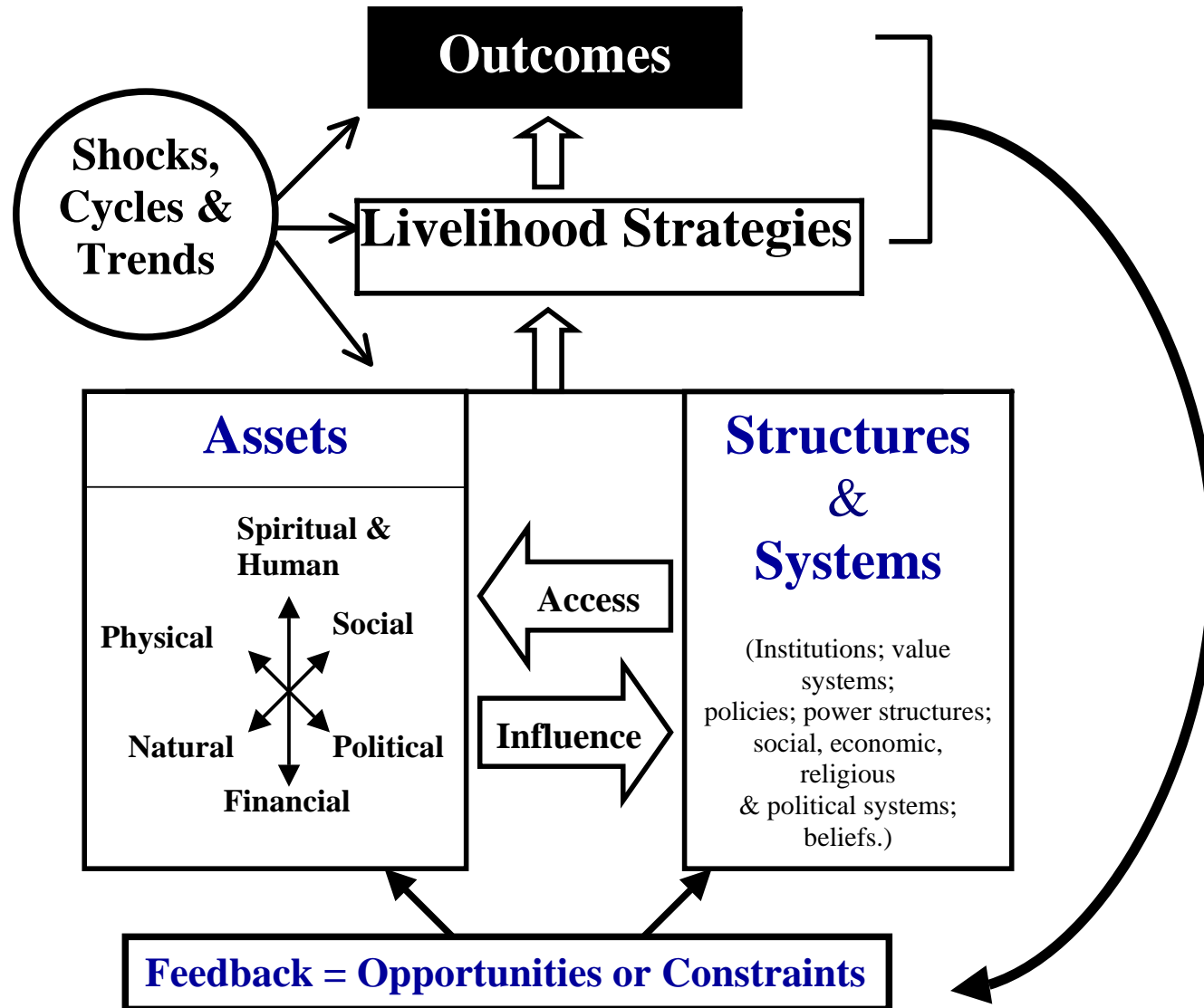
**FINAL THOUGHTS**

Disasters are by definition terrible occurrences, and this tsunami represents one of the largest and most dramatic disasters that the world has seen. It is the work of CRS and our partners to provide immediate relief and to help people recover as rapidly and as fully as possible. To this end, it is vital that we apply the lessons learned from earlier disasters, and use holistic approaches that link relief and development in ways that increase resilience and reduce vulnerability.

Though tragic in most aspects, disasters such as this also create opportunities to rebuild better and more resilient livelihoods and more just and peaceful societies. It is important to utilize these opportunities to prevent or mitigate the effects of future disasters, and enhance social environments to promote human dignity. The Integral Human Development Framework is an additional tool that helps to combine different and complex aspects of relief, recovery, development and peacebuilding. It can also serve as a useful checklist, to ensure that all aspects of peoples' lives and livelihoods are considered in this process. By saving livelihoods before disaster strikes, we will be more effective than we would if we focused only on saving lives afterwards.

# CRS Framework for Integral Human Development (IHD)

ANNEX 1





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Cover photos by David Snyder

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