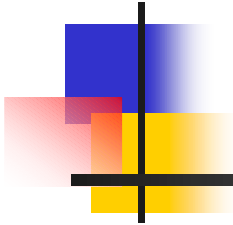


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The Role of CBR



The Post Conflict Integration of Persons with
Disabilities in

Bosnia-Herzegovina

PhD Thesis, 2002

Lorna Jean Edmonds, ICACBR, Queen's University, Canada

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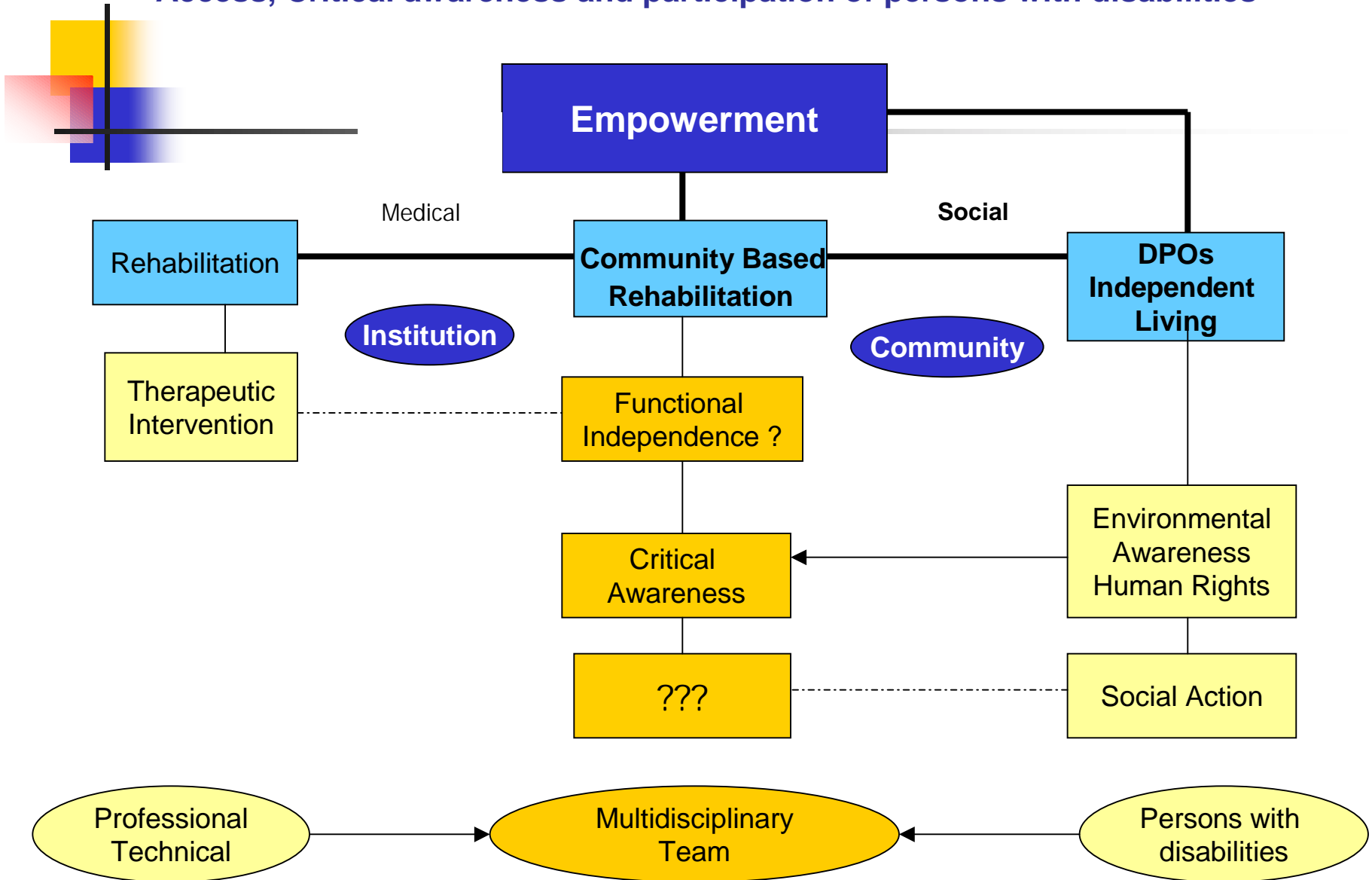


CBR

- Access for all
- Medical model context:
 - functional independence
- Social model approach:
 - Environmental awareness and human rights and attitude change
 - Participation of persons with disabilities

ICACBR's Concept of Practice of CBR (1991 – 1999)

Access, Critical awareness and participation of persons with disabilities



Map of Bosnia-Herzegovina

The Introduction of CBR (1993 to 1996)



ICACBR, Queen's University,
Canada



The CBR Project (1996-2000)

- Ministry of Health (FBIH) – Rehab services
- Lead coordinating agency: World Bank
- Beneficiaries: Persons with disabilities and families (estimated to be approx. 170,000)
- Components (\$ 6 million USD)
 - Policy Development and Operation (MoH)
 - Reconstruction: CBR centres civil works and equipment (World Bank and others)
 - Education and research (Canada):
 - Continuing education for therapists and other stakeholders
 - University Curricula
 - Project Management (MoH WR ICACRR)



Education of more than 350 Rehabilitation Practitioners

- Physical therapists, doctors, social workers, psychologists, nurses
- In current trends in community practice
 - Active rehabilitation
 - Environmental awareness
 - Case management
 - Team work

On-site education in a CBR Centre



Research Methodology

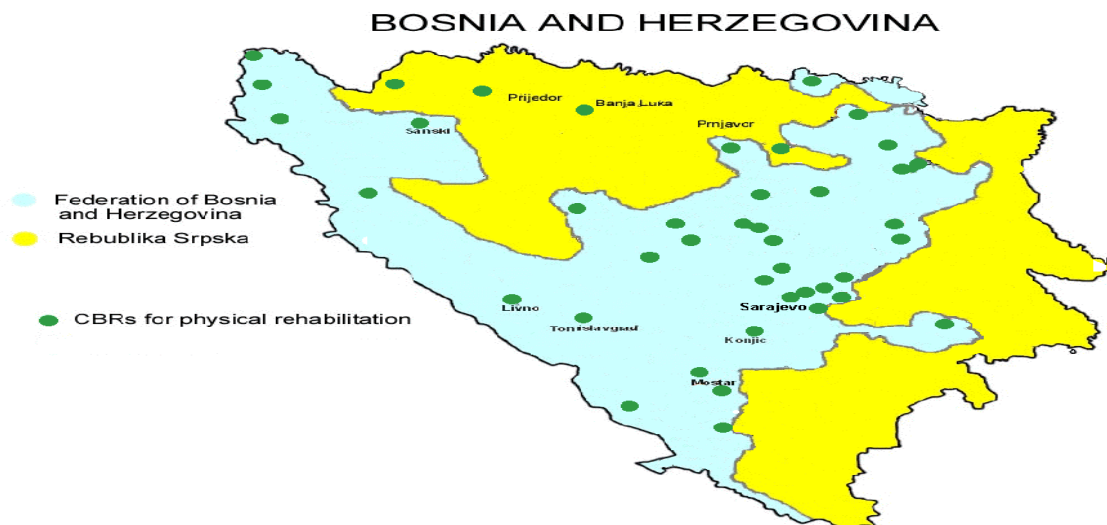
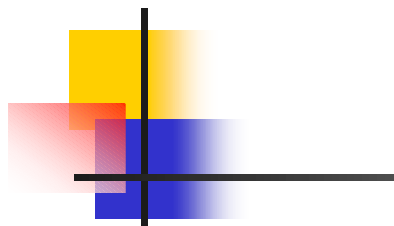
- Objectives:
 - Project evaluation,
 - Identify dimensions of CBR and development
- Multi-method, grounded theory approach
 - Survey, questionnaire, focus groups, social history/case study, key informants
- Participants:
 - 5 CBR centres (rural and urban, ethnic, geography)
 - 151 persons with disabilities, and
 - 52 rehabilitation practitioners
- Time frame: 1996 - 2002



Evaluation Tools and Results

- Outcomes
 - Access
 - Quality
 - Community Integration
 - Participation
- Impact: Empowerment, Sustainability, Replicability
- Lessons learned about CBR and Development

CBR Centers: 38 in Federation and 5 in Republik of Srpska



Access
Quality
Community Integration
Participation

**Ministry of Health/World Bank
War Victims Rehabilitation Project**

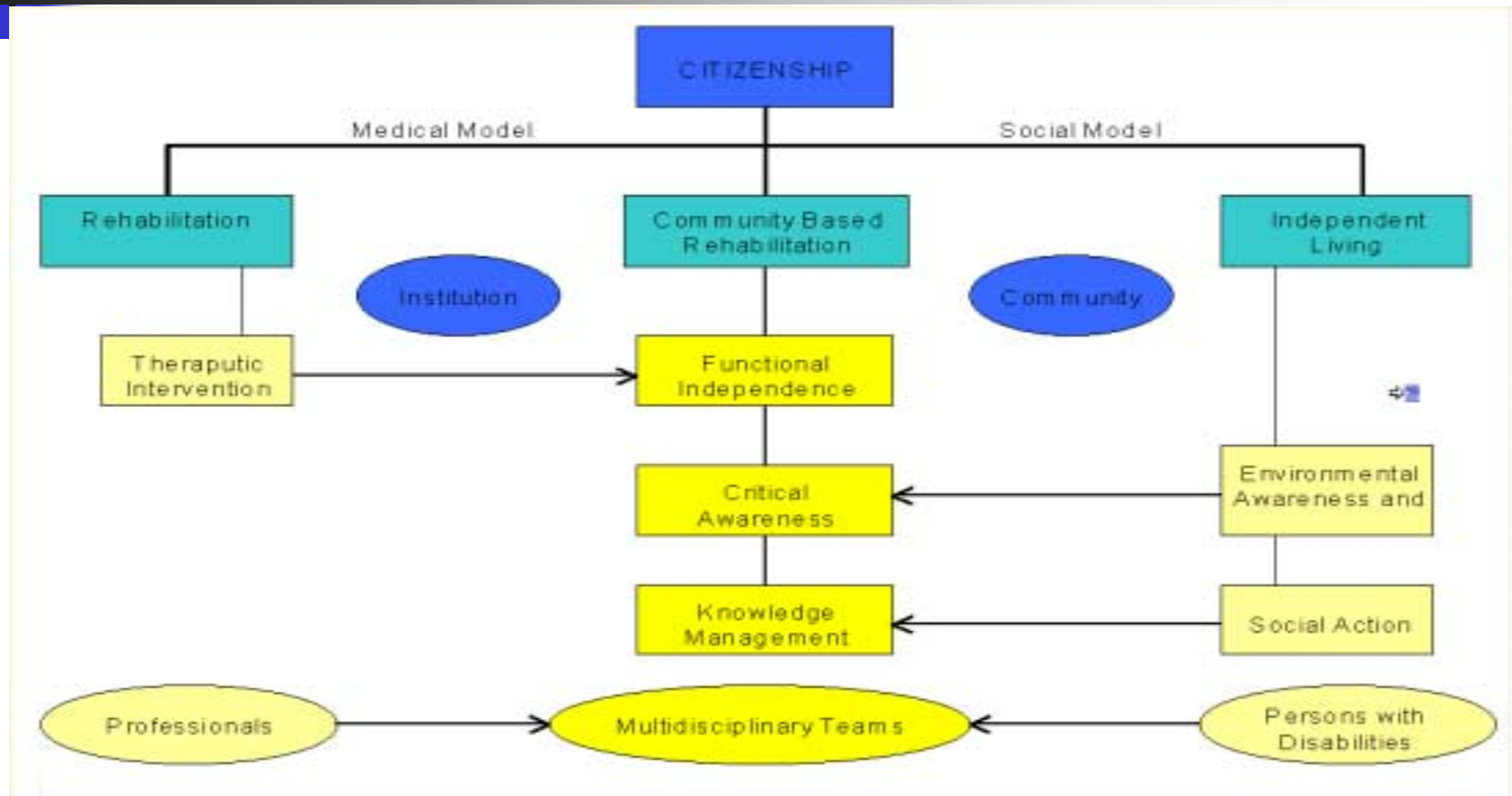


Impact: Empowerment of all

- Beneficiaries
 - Rehabilitation: more empowering than in pre-war but still not enough
 - Enhanced but incremental community integration and participation
 - Peace and stability and democracy promoted within community services
- **Disempowered the therapists – enhanced capacity but no ‘decision making authority’**
- **No venue for empowering DPOs – decision making authority but limited capacity**
- Implementing Agencies/Donors
 - Capacity building

CBR and the Citizenship Model of Disability

The contribution of CBR as a part of the Rehabilitation and IL Continuum





Lessons learned

Therapeutic Intervention

- General and Specialized Training in rehabilitation techniques
- Active approach to clinical services
- Empowerment of all stakeholders in clinical decision making, including person with disability and their family
- University trained allied health professionals
- Reorientation of existing health and social services
- Outcome: Functional Independence



Lessons learned

Environmental Awareness

- Improve understanding of human rights and need to overcome barriers in the community
- Improve attitudes towards disability among all stakeholders, including persons with disabilities
- public awareness and policy development towards a barrier free environment
- Government a key player in the reform process
- Work within and outside the system (State and NGOs)
- Outcome: Critical Awareness



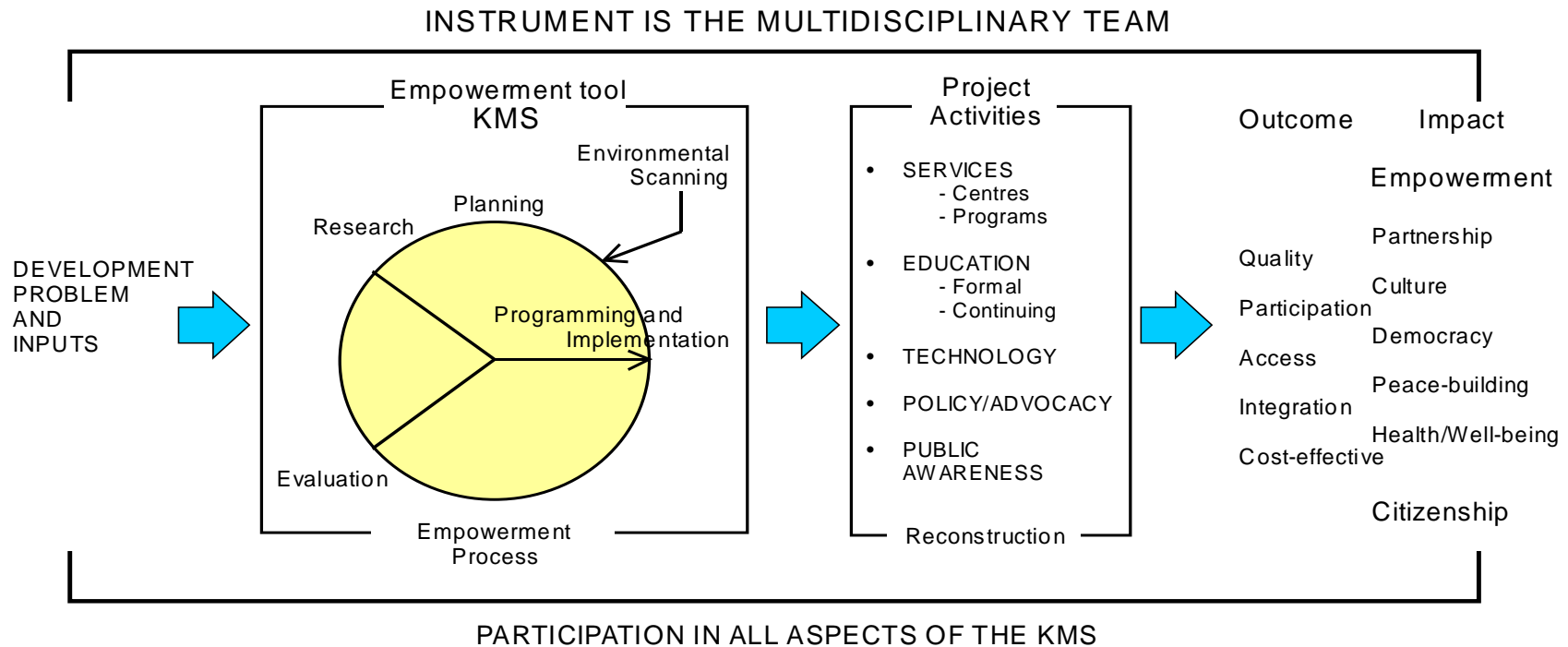
Knowledge Management System

- Management is not solely the domain of 'manager's but is a skill to be learned and applied by all involved
- Access to information is more important than control
- Multidisciplinary teams - Participation of All Stakeholders
 - within a Management System of a Continuum of Services

The Conceptual Framework for CBR Development

The Contribution of the Knowledge Management System (KMS)

A Tool and a Process





Impact: Sustainability

- CBR in BIH in 2002
 - Public system three years following Project end
 - Accessed by over 40,000 persons a year
- Created a cadre of stakeholders who continue to promote CBR and NGO development
- Creation of other disability programs
 - Donor assistance: more focus is on NGO development
- **Vulnerability: Knowledge not integrated into the formal education system to the extent required**
- Internat'ls: learned principles of development

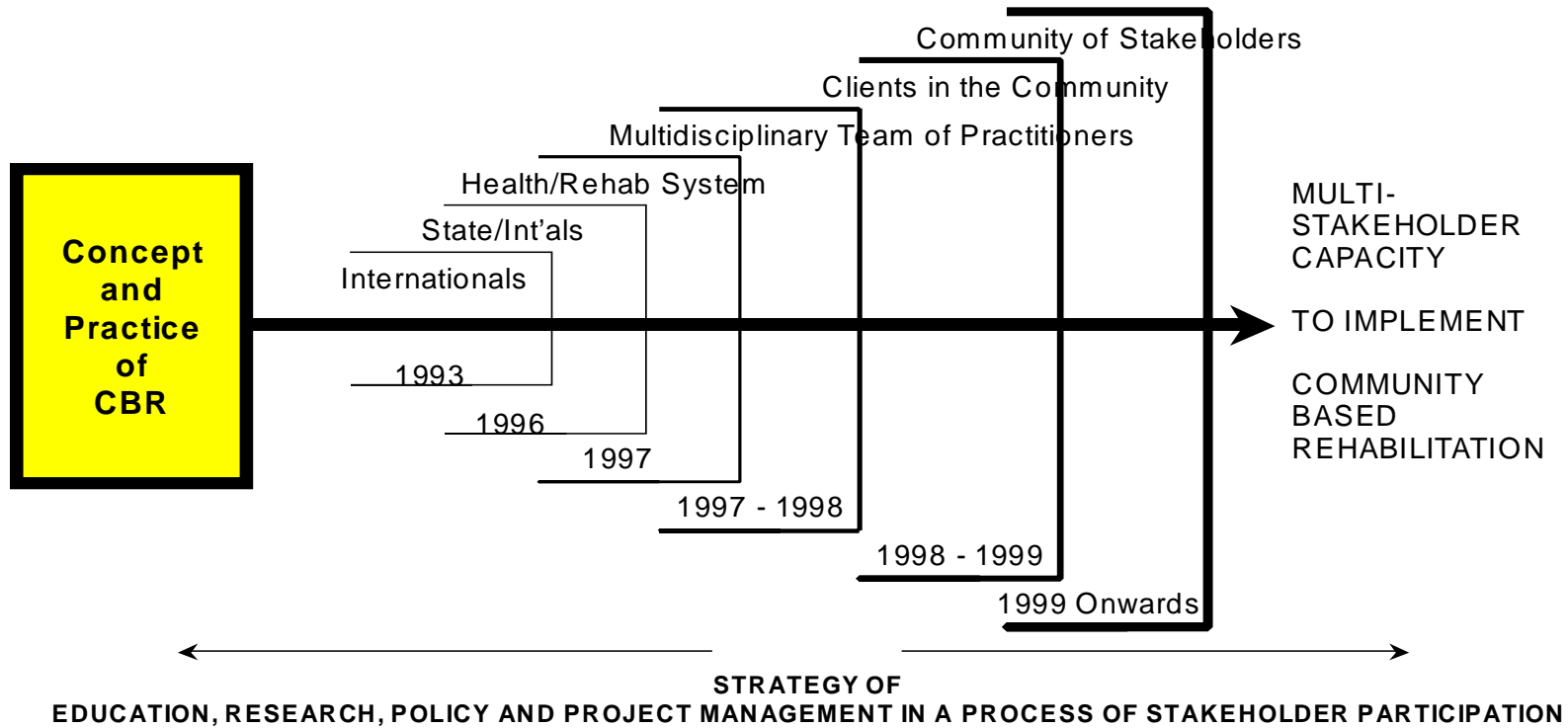


Principles for Development

Partnership: with who EXPECT to participate

- Int'l:resources, new knowledge, experience
- Recipient country: ownership of results and sustainability
- Build on existing resources
- **A new culture**
- **Development takes time**
- **Mainstreamed, Targeted and MANAGED**
 - Integrated and multi-stakeholder approach

The CBR Development Approach in Bosnia-Herzegovina



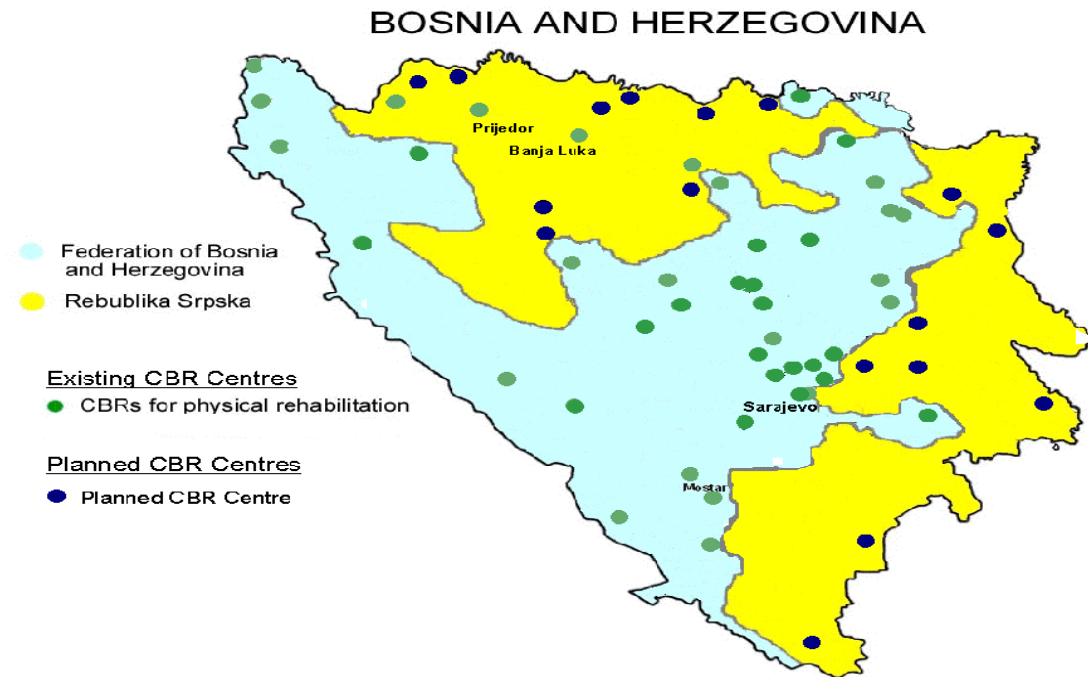


Impact: Replicability

- Critical success factors
 - Donor influence to establish TOR
 - Participation of key stakeholders to design TOR with MOH
 - Coordination of ALL Stakeholders, particularly donors – as when project ended coordination worsened
 - Risk: Integration in Formal Education System
 - Mainstreaming but targeted and MANAGED
- Outcome: Expanded to RS, BiH
 - Partnership of Canada, Japan and RS
 - Project Governance: multi-stakeholder
 - Capacity building Education: multi-stakeholder

National CBR System

17 CBRs
to be
implemented
in RS
2002 to 2004



BiH, World Bank, Japan, Canada and Others

Targeted Mainstreaming Indicators for Planning, Implementation, Evaluation

