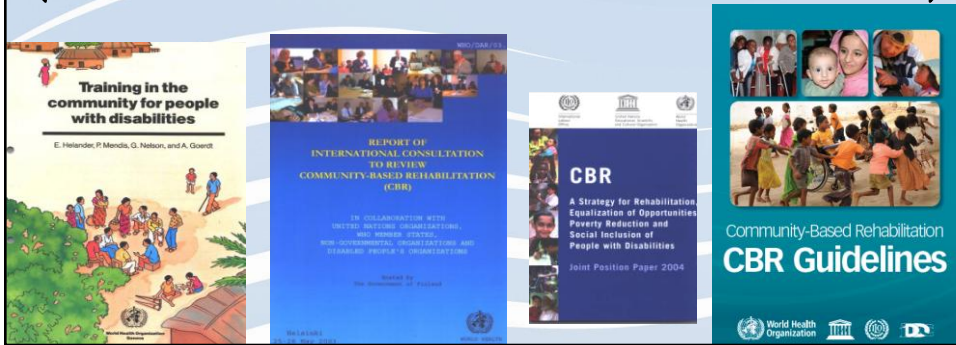


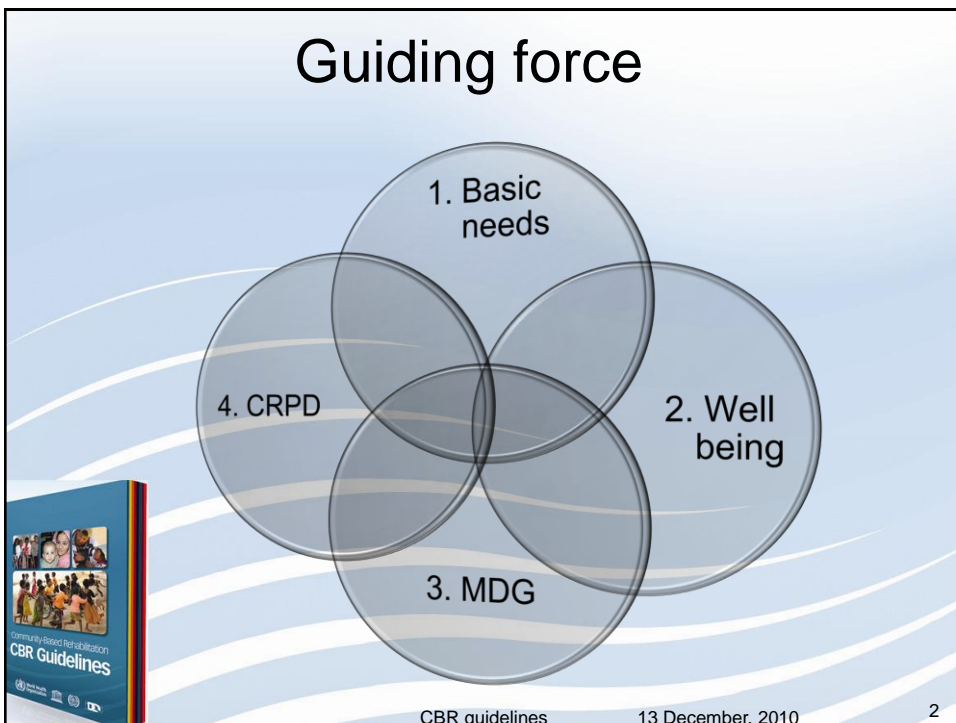
CBR Guidelines

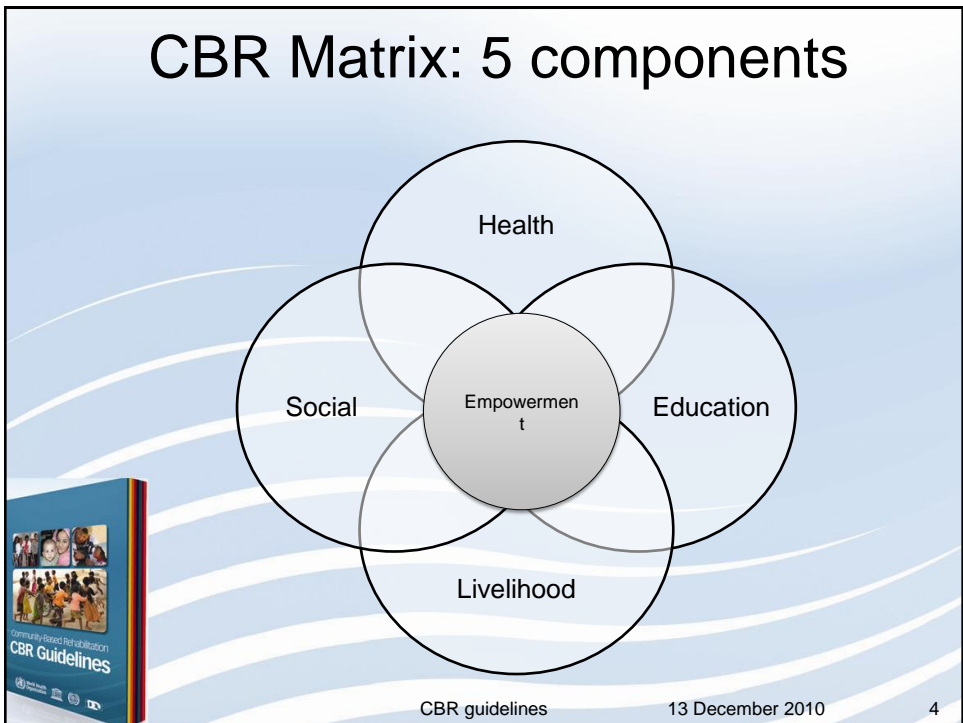
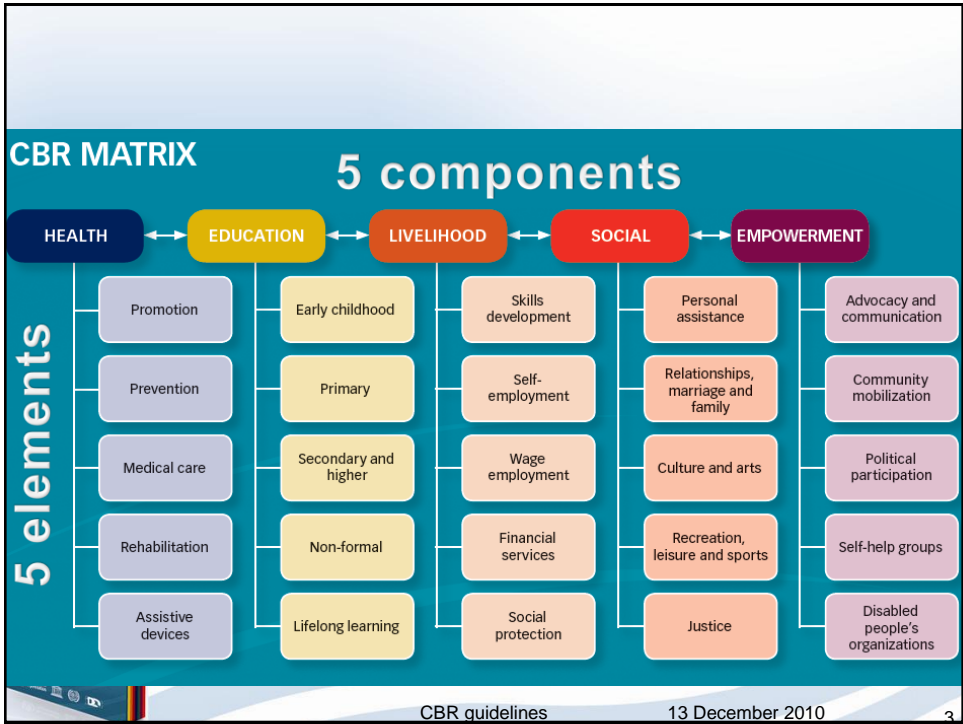
Management

30 years of evolution & practice



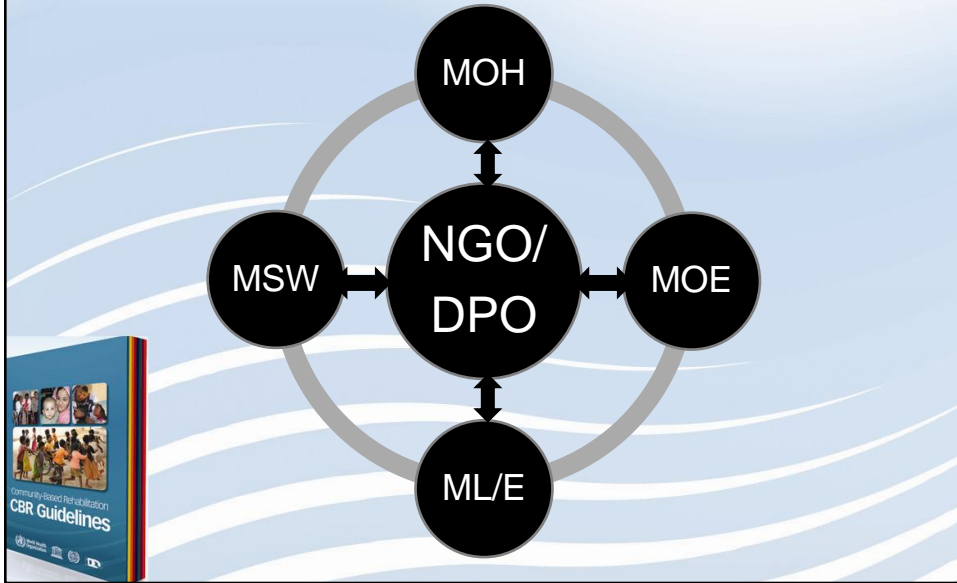
Guiding force





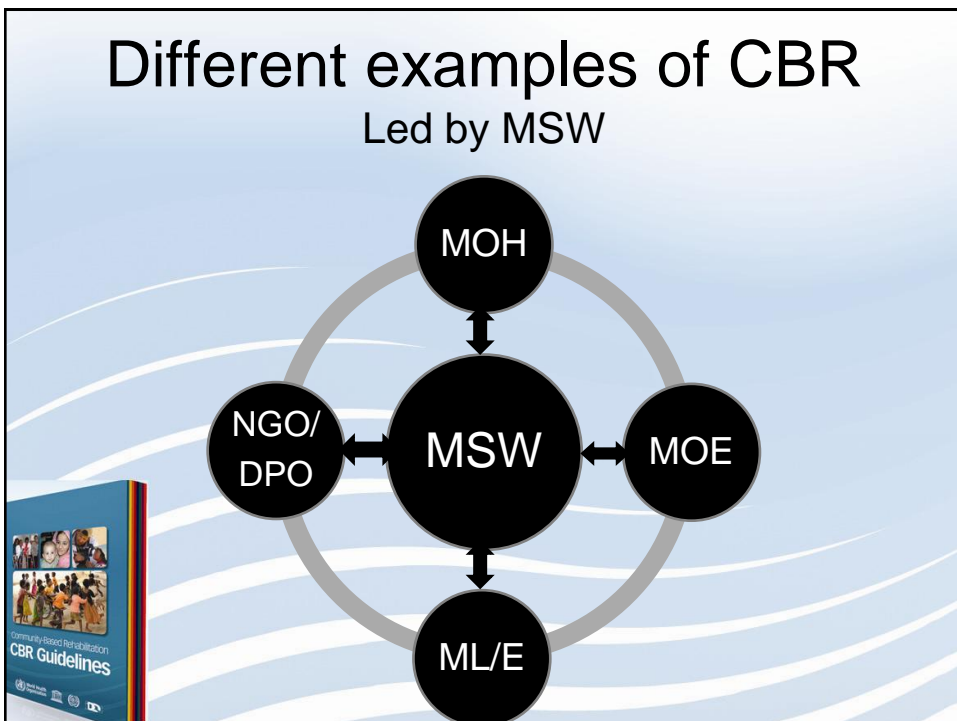
Different examples of CBR

Led by civil society

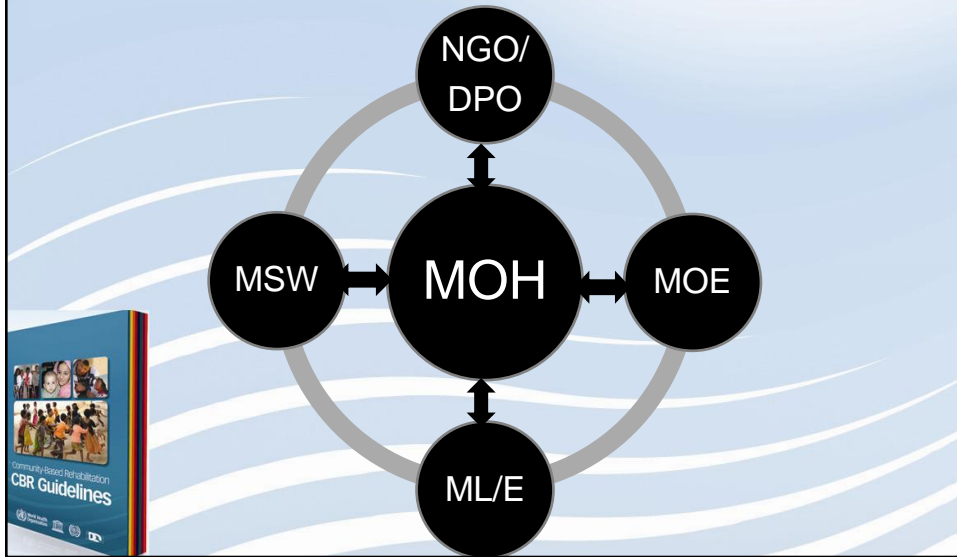


Different examples of CBR

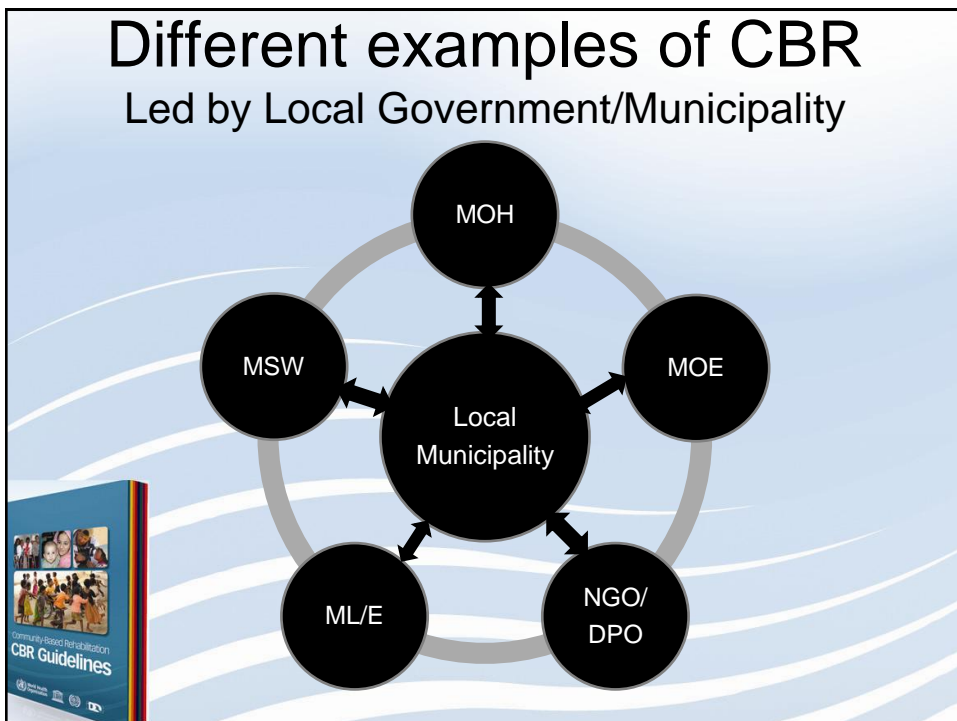
Led by MSW



Different examples of CBR Led by MOH



Different examples of CBR Led by Local Government/Municipality



Who initiates CBR???

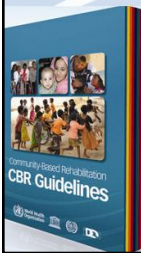
Community initiated CBR

- Greater sense of ownership
- More appropriate
- More possibilities of empowerment
- Better chance of sustainability

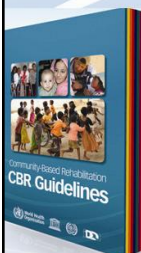
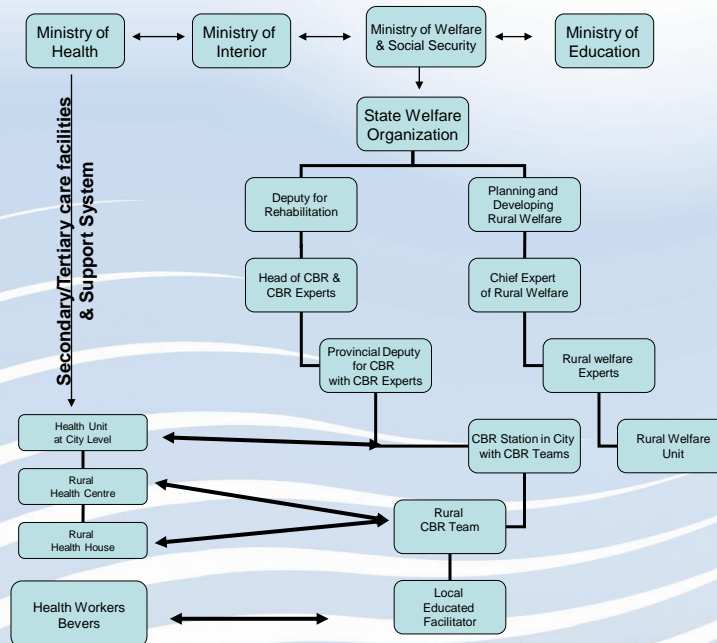
Government initiated CBR

- Well resourced
- Easier to facilitate multi-sectoral involvement
- Referral support
- Larger reach
- Larger benefits

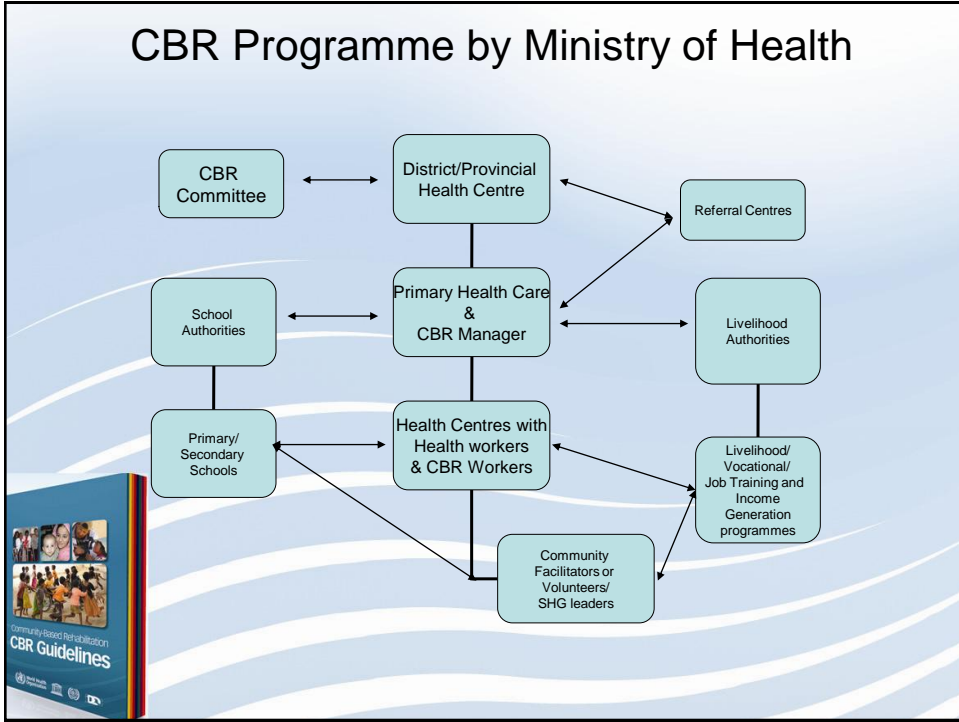
Both approaches have been successful and both have merits and demerits.



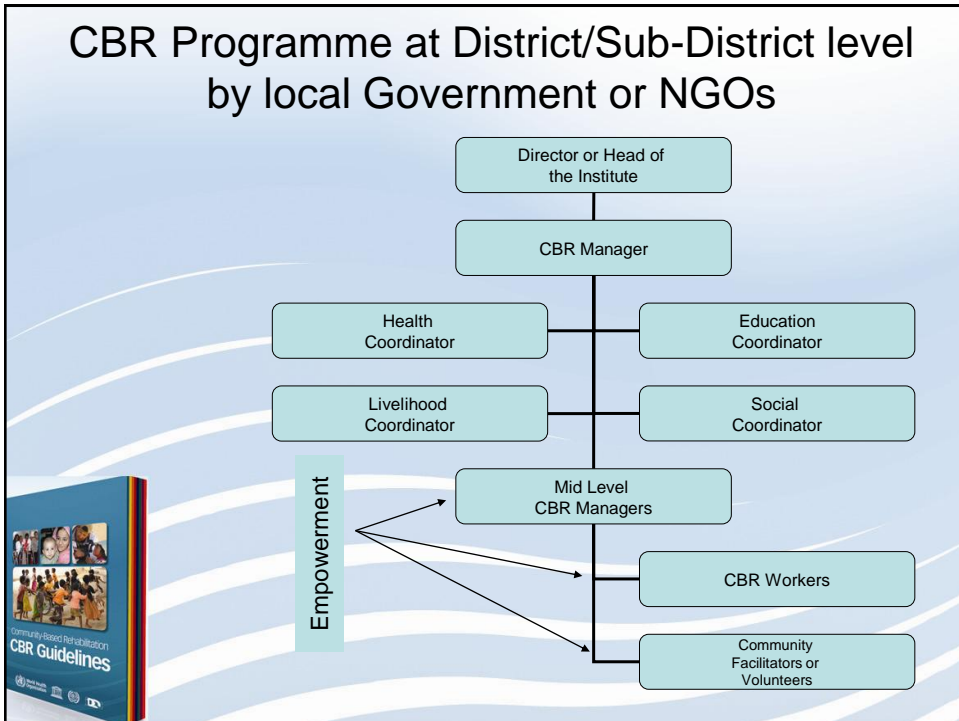
National CBR Programme – I. R. Iran



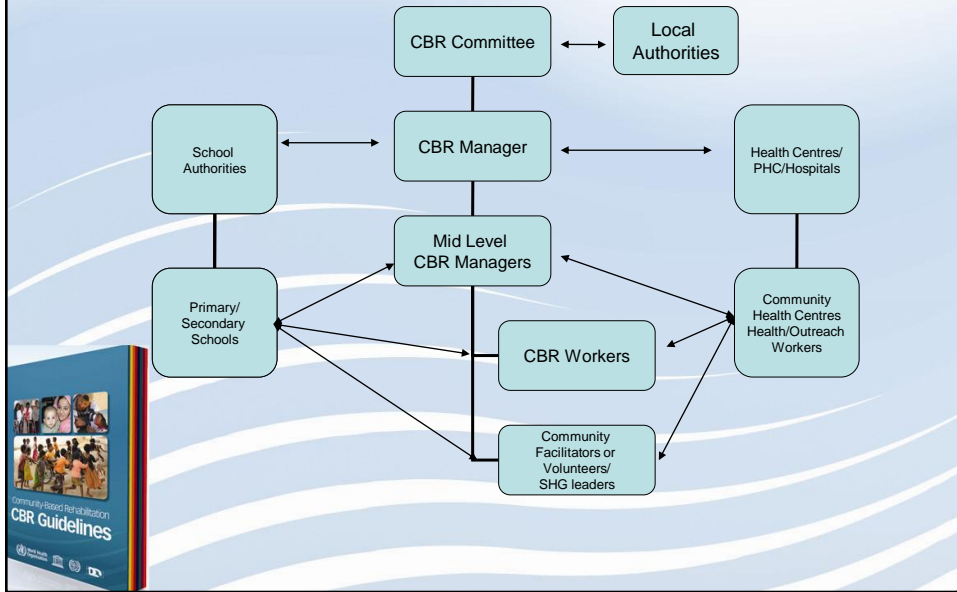
CBR Programme by Ministry of Health



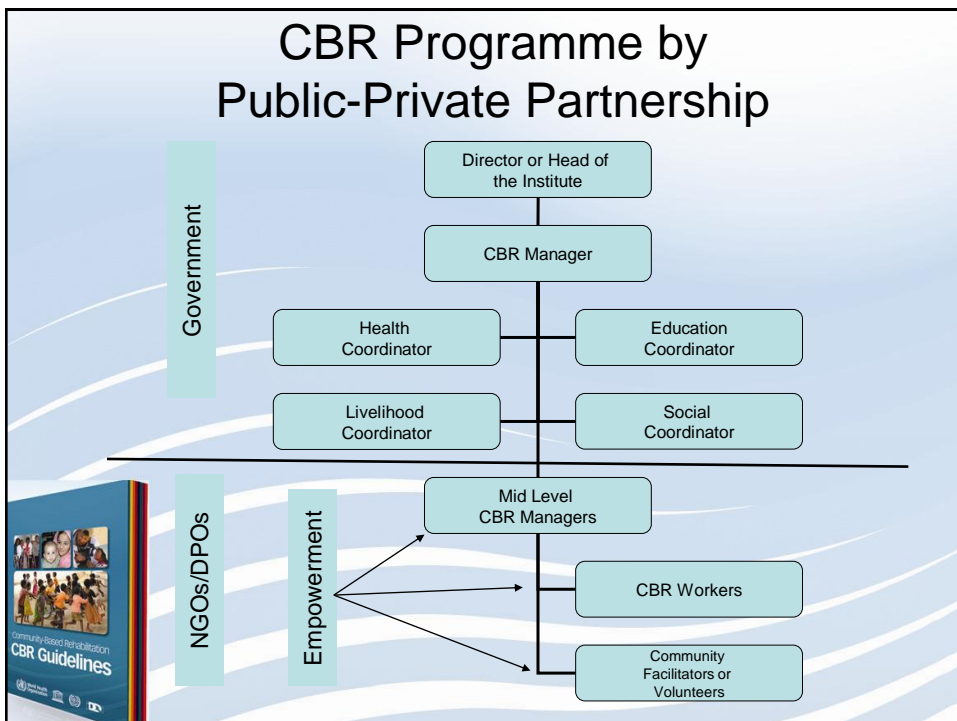
CBR Programme at District/Sub-District level by local Government or NGOs



CBR Programme at local level

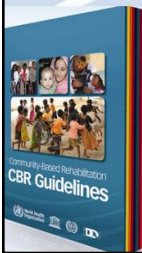


CBR Programme by Public-Private Partnership



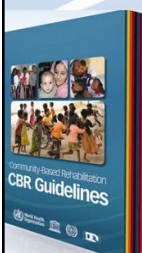
Planning a CBR programme

- Planning is the first essential function of CBR management.
- It is a crucial aspect of any development activity.
- The planning process has two aspects:
 - **Philosophy**
 - **Management** – Converting philosophy into practice and managing it

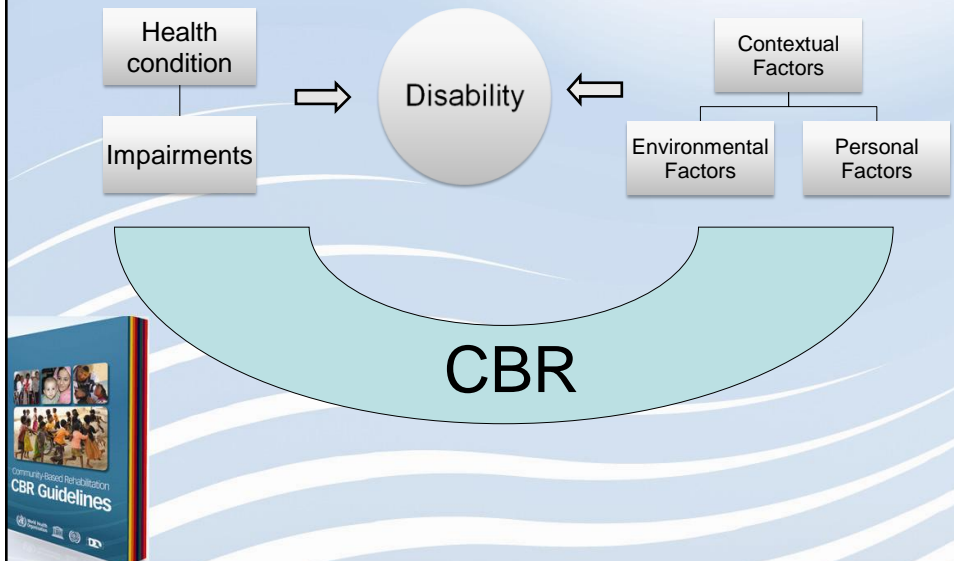


Philosophy

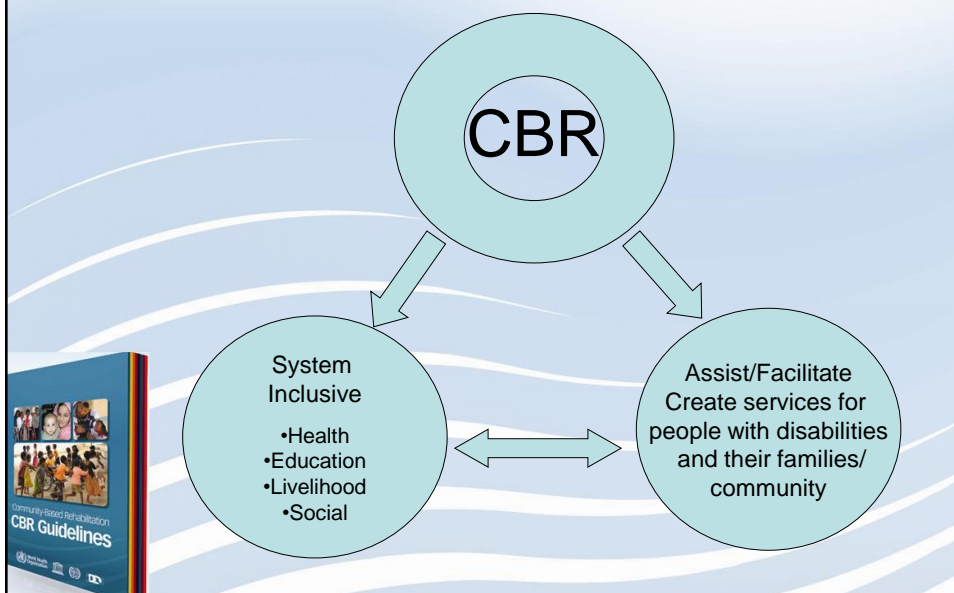
- Understanding the realities - good intentions are never enough
- Lateral thinking–look beyond/partnership
- Change agents
- Participatory management
- Sustainability – community mobilization/ ownership
- Community-Based Inclusive Development
- **Twin-track approach**



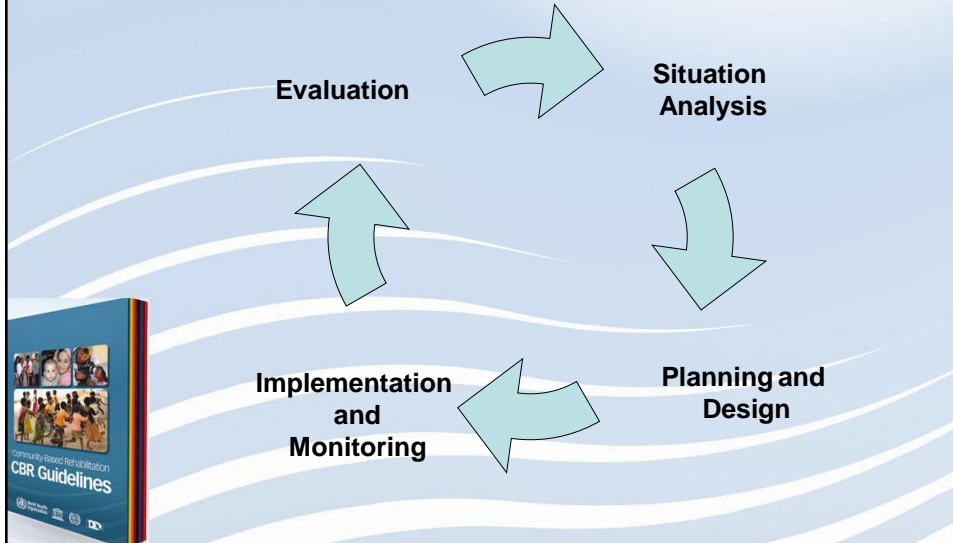
Twin-track approach



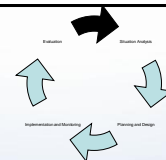
Twin-track approach



Management Cycle

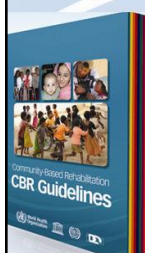


Situation Analysis

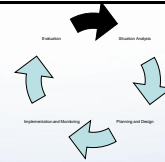


Where are you now?

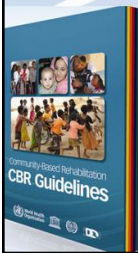
- Collecting facts and figures
- Stakeholder analysis
- Problem analysis
- Objectives analysis
- Resource analysis



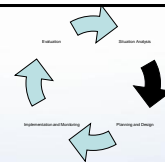
Situation Analysis



- Determine the **needs** of people with disabilities and their families and the conditions in which they live;
- Assess the **resources** that are available or required to improve the situation (resource mapping becomes more relevant if it is related to the needs identified);
- People with disabilities themselves and their families/community are very **important resources**.
- Identify key **stakeholders** and foster their commitment by involving them from the beginning

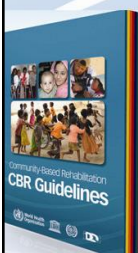


Planning & Design

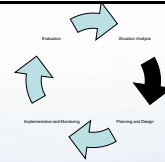


Failing to plan = Planning to fail

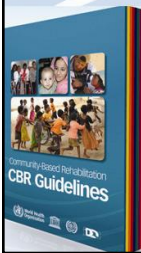
- Plan together with key stakeholders
- Identify key priorities
- Prepare a SMART programme plan
- Develop a GANTT Chart



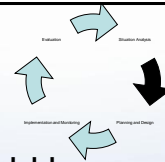
Planning & Design



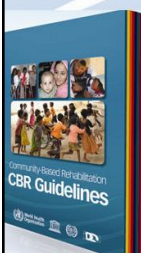
- **Setting priorities:** Priority setting involves deciding what needs to be done and in what order of importance.
- **Programme goal or vision:** This is the overall, long term, end result envisaged.
- **Objectives:** the medium term directions of the programme, developed to achieve the goal or vision.
- **Indicators:** (criteria for performance) should be developed
- **Activities:** For each objective a sequential list of activities is developed with quantitative targets and time lines.



Planning & Design



- **Risks and assumptions:** it should be considered in every planning process.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** how the programme will be monitored and evaluated
- **Costing and Budgeting:** this deals with the question of what money is needed to implement the activities, so as to reach the objectives.
- **Partnerships:** finally, the programme plan identifies mechanisms to build partnerships within the community.

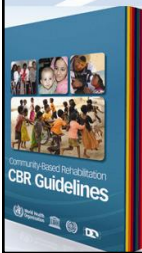


Implementation & Monitoring



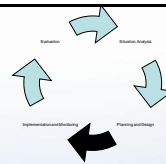
Putting your plans into action

- Develop detailed work plans
- Mobilise and manage resources
- Carry out planned activities



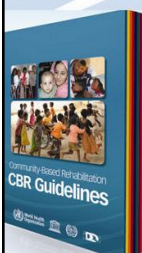
Monitoring your progress

Implementation & Monitoring



From individual to group

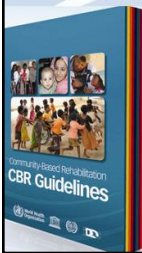
- Many people with disabilities and their families feel that they are the only ones facing a particular problem.
- Once people with similar problems meet, they can come to realise that they have common problems and that there are common solutions.
- Being together helps to minimize isolation and to increase mutual support. Feeling of togetherness is a prerequisite for group empowerment.
- Self-help groups (SHG) or Disabled people's organisations (DPO) are the foundation of any model CBR programme



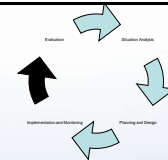
Implementation & Monitoring



- Capacity building of different levels of stakeholders is an ongoing activity for the sustainability of the CBR programme.
- This takes many forms:
 - exposure visits,
 - exchange programmes,
 - annual events, etc.
 - continued training

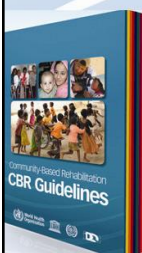


Evaluation



Where do you go from here?

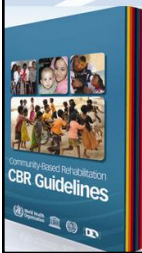
- Assess current or completed activities
- Learn from successes and failures
- Make decisions about the programme
- Continue the management cycle



An example from the CBR Guidelines

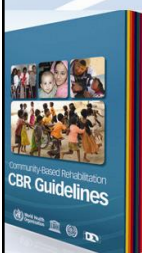
Mobility India is running CBR programmes in three different locations with three different starting strategy:

- 1) the urban slums of Bangalore;
- 2) a periurban area (Anekal Taluk) about 35 km from Bangalore;
- 3) a rural area (Chamrajnagar District) about 210 km from Bangalore.



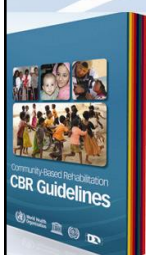
Learning from evaluation

- initiate activities that benefit the whole community, not just a few disabled people;
- involve key stakeholders at all levels of the management cycle;
- perform a proper situation analysis before starting a CBR programme;
- make a solid investment in initial planning, ensuring that clear indicators are developed;
- develop partnerships with key stakeholders, partnerships with local government are essential;

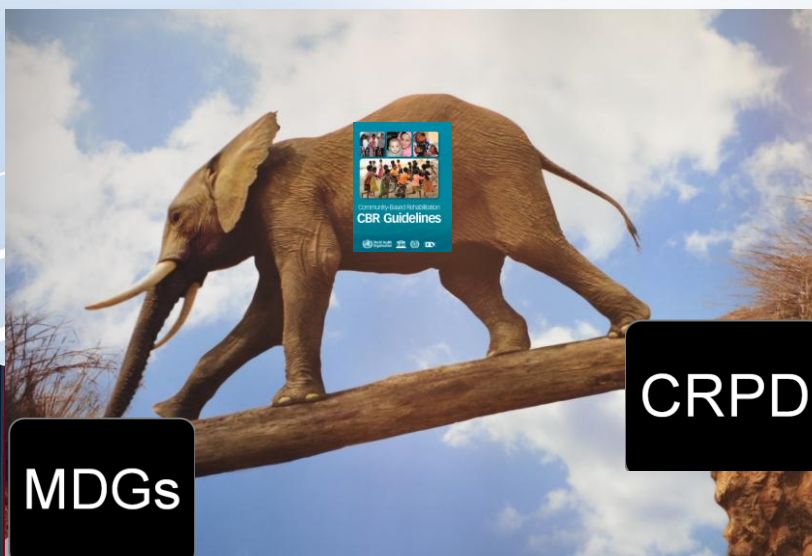


Learning from evaluation

- recruit CBR personnel from local communities and giving preference to people with disabilities, particularly women;
- ensure that capacity building is an ongoing process and inclusive of everyone, e.g. people with disabilities, their families, community members, service providers and local leaders or decision-makers;
- sharing successes and failures with others.



Thank you



MDGs

CRPD