Introduction to Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) & Disability Issues

EDWARD TAN ELLO
Social Mobilization Officer
GOAL: HUMAN RIGHTS ~ SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ~ INCLUSIVE SOCIETY

COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION (CBR)

PRINCIPLES: SELF ADVOCACY – PARTICIPATION - INCLUSION - SUSTAINABILITY

HEALTH
  - PROMOTION
  - PREVENTION
  - PRIMARY & SECONDARY MEDICAL CARE
  - TERTIARY CARE/REHABILITATION
  - ASSISTIVE DEVICES

EDUCATION
  - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
  - NON-FORMAL
  - FORMAL INCLUDING PRIMARY
  - SECONDARY AND HIGHER
  - LIFE-LONG LEARNING

LIVELIHOOD
  - SKILLS DEVELOPMENT
  - INCOME GENERATION
  - FINANCIAL SERVICES
  - EMPLOYMENT
  - SOCIAL PROTECTION

EMPOWERMENT
  - SELF-HELP GROUPS
  - DISABLED PEOPLE’S ORGANIZATIONS
  - SOCIAL MOBILISATION
  - POLITICAL PARTICIPATION
  - LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

SOCIAL
  - LEGAL PROTECTION
  - CULTURE RELIGION & ARTS
  - SPORTS RECREATION & LEISURE
  - RELATIONSHIP MARRIAGE & FAMILY
  - PERSONAL ASSISTANCE
What is Community-Based Rehabilitation?

- CBR is a strategy within general community development for the rehabilitation, equalization of opportunities & social inclusion of all children and adults with disabilities.

  (Joint UN Statement on CBR: WHO, UNESCO, and ILO; 2004)
What do the future hold for these kids?
Objective: To become more mobile, go out of house & play.
Objective: To go out and become more mobile.
With a new customized wheelchair, is Michelle better off now?
Cristina (Leyte)
Local Volunteer doing the Home-based Rehab. Therapy
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WHAT IS DISABILITY?
The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2007) recognizes that disability is an evolving concept, resulting from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
Problems on definition

- No formal definition of the term “disability”

- PWDs as defined by BP 344: “those suffering from restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being as a result of a mental, physical, or sensory impairment.”
What Is Disability

MAGNACARTA for Person with disability RA 7277 Section 2 (a) Disabled Persons are those suffering from restriction or different abilities, as a result of a mental, physical or sensory impairment, to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being and (C) of RA 7277 Disability - shall mean (1) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more psychological, physiological or anatomical function of an individual or activities of such individual; (2) a record of such an impairment; or (3) being regarded as having such an impairment.
Sec: 4 the title of RA 7277 is hereby amended to read as the “MAGNACARTA for person with disability”, and all references on the law to “disable person” shall likewise is amended to read as “person with disability” RA 9442

Disability - is used to refer to the restrictions caused by society when it does not give equivalent attention and accommodation to the needs of individuals with impairments.
Disability means Daily living activities or ADL involves functional abilities (e.g. range of motion of arms hands and foots fine motor. Practical activity aspects-cannot do practical things in same ways that people same age and culture do.
New Definition of Disability in the Philippines based on the new manual of CBR

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2007) recognizes that disability is an evolving concept, resulting from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
What does this mean?

**Impairment** refers to the condition traditionally associated with disability, that is, the loss of function due to blindness, deafness, intellectual delay, physical difficulty, or mental illness. In other words: “I cannot walk because I have a broken spine”, or “I cannot read that signpost because I am blind”. 
But disability is no longer defined solely as the result of impairment. Rather, it is also determined by society’s barriers which block and exclude people with disabilities from the activities and services enjoyed by non-disabled people (WHO International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, 2002). In other words: “I cannot walk, but I can use a wheelchair to get around. However I cannot go to the market because there are too many steps and no ramps”; or “I am blind and I am a qualified graduate, but employers will not employ me because of my blindness”, or “I am deaf, and I speak using sign language, but nobody else knows sign language”, or “I have epilepsy but I cannot go to school because the teacher will not let me into the class.”
CBR recognizes that disability is an evolving concept and that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ratified Philippines, 2008
According to Philippine Registry Form for Persons With Disability there is 9 classification of disability

1. Psychosocial Disability
2. Chronic Illness
3. Speech Impairment
4. Visual Disability
5. Hearing Disability
6. Mental Disability
7. Orthopedic (Musculoskeletal) Disability
8. Multiple Disabilities
9. Learning Disability
Classifications of disability: type, cause, prevention of cause, intervention

1. ORTHOPEDIC, MUSCULAR-SKELETAL OR MOVING IMPAIRMENTS

- POLIO

- CEREBRAL PALSY

- AMPUTEE (arms, legs, fingers, toes).

- SPINAL INJURY

- Pott’s Disease

- Club foot

- CLEFT LIP & PALATE

- HYDRO-CEPHALUS

- EPILEPSY

- Muscular dystrophy
2. CHRONIC ILLNESSES WITH IMPAIRMENTS
   STROKE

3. INTELLECTUAL & MENTAL CONDITIONS
   INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY
   DOWN SYNDROME
   AUTISTIC SPECTRUM DISORDERS (ASD)

4. CHILDREN WITH LEARNING IMPAIRMENTS
   LEARNING DISABILITY, including Dyslexia and Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD)
5. PSYCHOSOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL CONDITIONS

PSYCHO-SOCIAL IMPAIRMENT
Schizophrenia   Anxiety
Depression,
Post-traumatic stress disorders
senile psychosis/ Alzheimer’s

6. VISUAL OR SEEING IMPAIRMENTS

VISUAL IMPAIRMENT
Cataract
Pterygium

Diabetic Retinopathy
Glaucoma
Refractive Errors
7. COMMUNICATION IMPAIRMENTS

HEARING IMPAIRMENT

8. SPEECH IMPAIRMENTS

9. MULTIPLE DISABILITIES
What does this mean?

Impairment refers to the condition traditionally associated with disability, that is, the loss of function due to blindness, deafness, intellectual delay, physical difficulty, or mental illness.
WHO estimates that 10% of the population of developing countries are disabled
# PWDs – Relevant statistics

**Department of Health - PWDs’ Profiler**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 6</td>
<td>45,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Province of Iloilo</td>
<td>13,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In AJUY the total number of PWDs Based on MSWDO Data  424

Hilwai Project Validated PWDs with total number of 74

Most Common Disability
1. Cerebral Palsy
2. Polio
3. CVA
4. Amputation – Vehicular Accident
Instruction “Line – up” in a corner which best describes how much you agree with statement stated

1= do not agree at all

2= fully agree
QUESTION 1

Would allow my only child to marry a person who is Visually Impaired?
Would hire a person with mentally handicap to work in my home and help my child?
In the Philippines

- 80% of persons with disabilities (PWDs) live below poverty line. In 2004, WHO estimates that of the 84 million Filipinos, 10% are PWDs (8.4M)

- Only 20% of PWDs receive any form of rehabilitation

- Access to orthopedic & rehabilitation services for PWDs living in remote island communities is even worse (mostly can’t afford to go to urban-based rehab centers)
- Employment rate for PWDs in the private sector in 2001 is only 0.3-0.5 % of the total labor force (roughly 15,000 out of 4 Million PWDs in 2001)
- Only 0.1% of the 1.5 million employed in government service are PWDs (roughly 1,960)
- Yet government laws (Magna Carta for PWDs: Ch. 1, Sec. 5) mandate that 5% of all casual, emergency and contractual positions in government agencies, offices and corporations engaged in social development should be reserved for PWDs
Major Philippine Legislation

Feb 1983: Accessibility Law

Sept 1989: White Cane Act

March 1992: Magna Carta for Disabled Persons

Aug 2002: PROCLAMATION NO. 240
Philipine Decade of Persons With Disabilities (2003-2012)
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 437

ENCOURAGING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION (CBR) FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

WHEREAS, Section 11, Article XIII, of the 1987 Constitution, declares that "the State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all the people at affordable cost. There shall be priority for the needs of the under-privileged sick, elderly, disabled, women and children. The State shall endeavor to provide free medical care to paupers";

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 7277, otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons, expressly provides that "people with disabilities shall be given rehabilitation, opportunities for self-development and self-reliance to prepare them for full integration into the mainstream of society";

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 8425, otherwise known as the Social Reform Act Provides for the poverty-alleviation of the basic sectors, including persons with disabilities;

WHEREAS, the Biwako Millenium Framework which promotes a right-based, barrier-free and inclusive society for persons with disabilities is supported by Proclamation No. 240 "Declaring the period 2003-2012 as the Philippine Decade of Persons with Disabilities";

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 7160 known as the Local Government Code of 1991 mandates the devolution of services to the local government units (LGUs);

WHEREAS, there is a need at the community level for an effective approach in providing comprehensive rehabilitation services and in promoting the rights and empowerment of person with disabilities;

WHEREAS, the Community-Based approach has been successfully demonstrated as an appropriate way of providing comprehensive rehabilitation services to person with disabilities nationwide.

NOW, THEREFORE, I GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. All Local Government Units (LGU) are hereby encouraged to:
Adopt the Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Program in delivering services to their constituents with disabilities and to allocate funds to support the program.
Designate a unit under the office of the local executive to be responsible for the implementation of the Community-Based Rehabilitation program in accordance with the police and implementing guidelines set by the National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons to include the promotion and capability building of the LGUs on CBR.

SECTION 2. The concerned national government agencies shall provide support to LGUs for the effective and sustained implementation of CBR.

SECTION 3. All orders, issuances, rules and regulations or any part thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Executive Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 4. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

DONE in the City of Manila on this 21st day of June in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand and Five.

(Sgd.) GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO

By the President:
(Sgd.) EDUARDO R. ERMITA
Executive Secretary
GOAL: HUMAN RIGHTS ~ SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ~ INCLUSIVE SOCIETY

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March 1992 the creation of Magna Carta for Disabled Persons
1992 Magna Carta for PWDs (RA 7277)

- An act providing for the rehabilitation, self-development and self-reliance of disabled persons and their integration into the mainstream of society and for other purposes.
Feb 1983 The Accessibility Law
1982 Accessibility Law (BP 344)

- An act to enhance the mobility of disabled persons by requiring certain buildings, institutions, establishments and public utilities to install facilities and other devices.
Salient points of BP 344

- Section 4.1 – No permit for construction, repair & renovation shall be issued to public and private buildings and related structures for public use unless barrier-free facilities and accessibility features are provided.
- Section 4.2.1 – Streets, highways and transport related structures shall be provided with barrier-free facilities and accessibility features at every pedestrian crossing: ramps & other access features
- 4.2.3.a – No license or franchise for the operation of public buses, passenger boats, ships and domestic airplanes shall be issued unless the operator have designated the number of seats for PWDs.
Accessibility

Crutch-users
Amputees
Wheelchair-user
Walker-users
Pregnant Women
Elderly
Yikes! That looks slippery!

Will my wheelchair fit?

Gotta go by taxi. Wonder what it will cost?

Will anyone there help me?

Can I use the toilet without difficulty?

Is the place disabled-friendly & accessible?
That wide cubicle inside is utterly useless... I can't even get through from here!!!
Now, how do they expect me to close this door? What about my privacy...?

So near & yet so far!

Grab bars beyond reach!
Hazardous & non-functional ramps

- Steep
- Slippery
- Narrow
- Obstructed
- No railings

What's that tree doing in the middle of the ramp?
What Accessibility Means to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

- It refers to features that enable PWDs to make use of the primary functions for which a structure is built.
- It means a barrier-free environment necessary for independent living and equalization of opportunities.
- It is indicated by this universal graphic sign:
- It means:
  - Mobility
  - Convenience
  - Safety
  - Time-saving
  - Independence
  - Productivity
  - Equality
  - Empowerment
  - Progress
- It is a matter of **HUMAN RIGHTS**.
Without accessibility, PWDs cannot have:

- Independent living
- Meaningful social rehabilitation
- Inclusive education & mainstreaming
- Empowerment & quality of life
- Meaningful human rights & anti-discrimination legislation
- Participation in all kinds of activities
- Barrier-free tourism
RA 9442

- AN ACT AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7277, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "MAGNA CARTA FOR DISABLED PERSONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"
Sec: 4 the title of RA 7277 is hereby amended to read as the “Magna Carta for Person with Disability”, and all references on the law to “disable person” shall likewise be amended to read as “Person with Disability”

Sec. 40 no individual, group or community shall execute any of these act of ridicule against person with disability in any time and place which could intimidate or result in loss of self-esteem of the letter.
PWDs are entitled to the same rights and privileges as others

- Equal employment opportunities
- Access to quality education
- Right to health development and affordable rehab services
- Access to public transportation, accommodation and services
- Right to assemble and organize
- Right to vote, right to worship
- Prohibition on discrimination
- Access to special telecommunication services
Dealing with PWD's

Disability Etiquette
Always Use "Person First" Language

- “Person with disability" not "the disabled“
- “Person who is blind" not "a blind person“
- "Disability" is the most generally accepted term-not "handicap"
- It is okay to offer assistance
- Ask before providing assistance
- Once the offer for assistance has been accepted,
- Ask for instructions and clarify what kind of assistance the person wants.
- Respect all assistive devices (i.e., canes, wheelchairs, crutches, communication boards, service dogs, etc.) as personal property.

- Unless given specific and explicit permission, do not move, play with, or use them.
Always direct your communication to the individual with a disability. If a person is accompanied, do not direct your comments to the companion.

Remember that people with disabilities are interested in the same topics of conversations as people who do not have disabilities.
Use a normal speaking tone and style. If someone needs you to speak in a louder voice, they will ask you to do so.

Remember that people with disabilities, like all people, are experts on themselves. They know what they like, what they do not like and what they can and cannot do.
When introduced to a person with a disability, it is appropriate to offer to shake hands.

People with limited hand use or who wear an artificial limb can usually shake hands. (Shaking hands with the left hand is an acceptable greeting.)
Treat adults as adults. Address people who have disabilities by their first names only when extending the same familiarity to all others.
Questions?
WHO IS DISABLED?
If you fail to see the person,
But only see the impairment
Then who is blind?
If you cannot hear
your brother’s cry for justice,
Then who is deaf?
If you do not communicate with your sister
but separate her from you,
Then who is mentally handicapped?
If you do not stand up
for the rights of all persons,
Then who is crippled?
SO, WHO THEN IS DISABLED?
Our attitudes towards persons with disabilities
could be what makes them disabled,
and what makes us disabled.
Let’s break these attitudinal barriers now!

(Adopted from: "Who is Disabled" by Tony Wong from Jamaica)
Nothing about us without all of US!