# Learning on strengthening the social service workforce in the post conflict recovery: The Case of BiH

Prof. dr. Sanela Bašić

University of Sarajevo

Faculty of Political Sciences

#### War and Post - War Context

- Out of <u>4.7 million</u> people
- 1.2 million internally displaced persons
- 1 million externally displased persons
- 100.000 killed
- 31.500 forcibly disappeared -"missing persons"
- between 25.000 and 50.000 raped women
- destruction of social ties, tolerance and co-existence, breakdown of families and local communities, collapse of social values and norms of normal/ordinary life

- Rising social problems
- unemployment, poverty and social exclusion,
- mental health issues, youth delinquency, gender based and family violence, human traffickking and prostitution, substance abuse,
- etc...
- while drastically reduced capacities/resources of public welfare sector to respond
- IO/NGOS as service providers manding the gaps

# Legal and Policy Framework for Social Service Delivery

- No state authority/competences in the area of social welfare
- 13 Laws on Social Protection + 13 referal ministries (for the population of 3.7 milion) without any coordinating or harmonizing mechanism in the development, adoption, implementation, evaluation and monitoring
- Sectoral Strategies at Entity and Cantonal levels
- Service Delivery: *Centers for Social Work* in 1991 SW force comprised 1460 social workers

• **2021** 

Number of CSW : **116** 

• Number of SW professionals: 1 680

Number of SW professionals: 1063

2005

• Number of Cases: 322 311

Number of CSW: 112

Number of interventions 447 884

Number of Services: 413 955

• <u>Poor working conditions</u> (low salaries, temporaly contracts — insecurity, lack of material/infrastructural, institutional and financial resources →high level of burnout)

## **Education and Training**

- Training and the education of professionals: four departments of social work at public universities in Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Mostar and Tuzla
  - Three/fourth BA, (one/two year) MA programs, PhD program
  - Master study programs in Youth in the Conflict with Law; Family and Socety;
     Managment in Social Work and Supervision in Social Work
  - Social work curricula modernized and improved in line with Global Standards for SW training and education (SW with Families, Domestic Violence, SW and Mental Health, SW and Disability/Children with DD, Poverty, Human Rights, Empowerment, Service User Involvement) gaps between formal knowledge and practice
  - Sporadic programs for continual professional education offered by NGOs/IGO
- No national association of social workers, but two professional associations at entity level + 10 cantonal for now, largely invisible
- NGOs: from (short –term, donor –driven and thematic) service delivery to advocacy work

### Successful Reform: Mental Health Care System From Institutional to Community - based Care

1. Policy development
(administrative and legal framework for community based mental care

2. Establishment and provision of health services (centers for mental health)

3. **Reduction of stigma** (awareness raising campaigns)

#### Some Lessons Learned

- External influence might have a stimulating effect on the initiation of reforms by introducing new concepts and approaches + technical and economic support, including education of professionals
- Problematic points: ownership and responsability, privatization and decentralization
  - Inclusion of key decision makers (political level) and other relevant stakeholders in public, private and NGO sectors + academia
- External intervention must be **coherent**, **prioritized and coordinated with local stakeholders** → Efforts for reconstruction regeneration -development must be linked with peace building and democratization strategies

Thank you

E-mail: sanela.basic@fpn.unsa.ba