

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

WHAT DOES INCLUSIVE EDUCATION LOOK LIKE?



Inclusive education requires a profound cultural shift at the early childhood, primary, secondary and post-secondary levels, and having one system of education for all learners with the provision of supports inclusive of learners with disabilities.

Inclusive Education embraces “Universal Design for Learning” and ensures school systems are equipped with skills, knowledge and resources to teach all learners in accessible environments.

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES?



Budgeting Issues

few countries have developed plans with budgets for implementing early intervention and inclusive education



Stigma & Discrimination

stigma and discrimination continue to marginalize learners with disabilities, especially girls with disabilities



Proper Training

teachers lack proper training and accessible learning materials to effectively teach all learners, including young children



Missed Opportunities

humanitarian and relief efforts usually forget learners with disabilities

KEY INGREDIENTS FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION



ensure accessibility of physical and communication environments in school and transport



train teachers to use “Universal Design for Learning” in curriculum development and the classroom



ensure individualized support services and reasonable accommodation in education



ensure learning materials for different modes of communication



develop inclusive education sector plans and budgets



collaborate across all sectors to implement plans



work with parents, caregivers and communities to raise awareness on the right to and the benefits of inclusive education



form partnerships with community leaders and the private sector to support inclusive education



engage with the disability movement in planning, implementing and evaluating inclusive education

STATISTICS

While the objective of SDG4 is to achieve inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

as many as half of the estimated
65,000,000

primary and lower secondary-school age children with disabilities in developing countries are out of school

BENEFITS OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION



Educating students with disabilities has economic, social and health benefits, for them, their families and the national GDP. Supporting teachers to respond to diverse learning styles benefits all learners and improves the quality of education for all.

