The Right to Inclusive Education:



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What commitments have been made to inclusive education?

What can members of Inclusion International and Inclusion Europe do to promote inclusive education?

Commitments to Inclusive Education

1948

Articulated economic and social rights

including right to education



Right to Education: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Adopted 1966 Entered into Force 1976

Article 13:

Right of everyone to education

Article 14

Detailed plan for progressive implementation

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

"disabled child receives education...

in a manner conducive to achieving

fullest possible integration and development".



ARTICLE 24 OF THE CRPD GUARANTEES

- An Inclusive education system at all levels
- Quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with others
- Reasonable accommodation
- Individualized support measures

CRPD COMMITTEE INTERPRETS ARTICLE 24

- Enforceable right to inclusion
- Guarantee of appeal
- Immediate reasonable accommodation
- Transfer to regular schools
- •Inclusion distinguished from "integration"
- Special education funds reallocated to inclusion
- Quality ensured.

IDA INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE 24

- Coherent, comprehensive with one system
- Coordination across all Ministries and in international cooperation
- Schools welcome all students from their community and arrange for individualised supports
- Schools are accessible
- Universal design
- Children go to a regular school
- Teachers are trained to teach children with diverse learning styles

CRPD ARTICLES WHICH SUPPORT ARTICLE 24

- Preamble: Families receive protection and assistance
- Article 3: Participation and inclusion
- Article 5: Equality and Non-discrimination
- Article 7: Children
- Article 8: Awareness-raising
- Article 9: Accessibility

- Article 23: Respect for Home and Family
- Article 27: Work and Employment
- Article 30: Culture, Recreation, Leisure, Sport

SUSTAINABLE GEALS





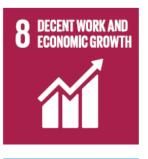


































ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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COMPLIANCE WITH RIGHT TO INCLUSIVE EDUCATION REQUIRES SYSTEMIC OVERHAUL

From identifying students in need



universal design that includes all

WHAT MEMBERS OF INCLUSION INTERNATIONAL AND INCLUSION EUROPE CAN DO TO PROMOTE INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

IDENTIFY THE BARRIERS TO INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

- Conflicting understandings of inclusive education
- Lack of awareness of benefits of inclusion
- Insufficient investment in early years
- How/where money is invested
- EFA lack of focus on marginalised learners has impacted on quality
- Focus on standardized curricula and assessments
- Lack of involvement of parents
 - Adapted from responses to International Commission on Financing Global Education Opportunity Civil Society, NGO and Youth Global Consultation by the International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC) Inclusive Education Task Group and Inclusion International, May 2016

FOLLOW THE MONEY

WHAT ARE THE COSTS?



WHO BENEFITS?



KNOW THE FACTS

- Cost of exclusion of children with disabilities is up to 7% of GDP
- Inclusion is 7 to 9 times less costly
- Failure to finance will lead to exclusion from education and society
- Lack of funding is due to:
 - Misbelief it is too expensive
 - Perception of low expected returns
 - Lack of reliable data

IN HIGH AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES STATE RUNS TWO SYSTEMS

REGULAR EDUCATION

SPECIAL EDUCATION

For children without disabilities

For children with disabilities

IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES

State and donors fund education for children without disabilities

Donors and NGOs fund education for children with disabilities

FAMILIES BEAR MANY COSTS

- Care-giver required for child not in school
- Transportation
- Support worker/interpreter
- Adapted materials
- Aids and devices

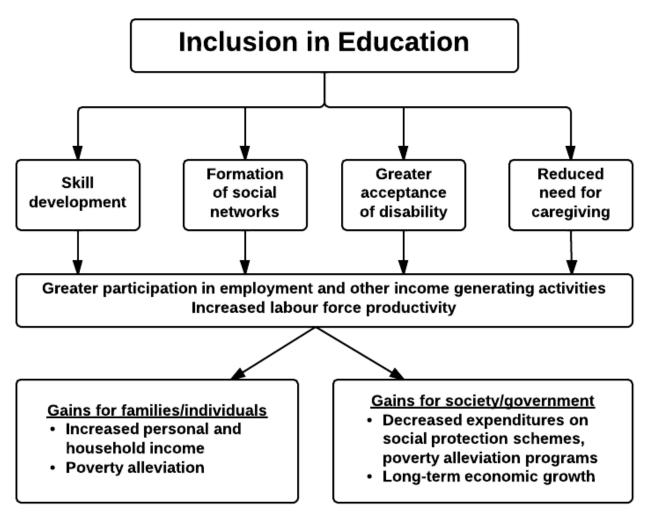
INDIVIDUAL COSTS

- Reduced health
- Fewer skills
- Limited social network
- Isolation
- Poverty

INDIRECT COSTS TO COMMUNITY

 Increased social dependence requiring social protection and poverty alleviation programs

Less acceptance of diversity and social cohesion



http://disabilitycentre.lshtm.ac.uk/files/2014/07/Costs-of-Exclusion-and-Gains-of-Inclusion-Report.pdf

TRANSFORMATIONAL INVESTMENT REQUIRES

Principled leadership

Human rights basis

Building practice that supports teachers to serve all students

(Porter, 2015)

KEY MESSAGE

KEEP THE STUDENTS AND THE RESOURCES IN THE REGULAR SYSTEM

SOME STRATEGIES TO BRING ABOUT CHANGE

1. IT ALL STARTS WITH VISION

2. COLLABORATE WITH A DIVERSE NETWORK

3. PERSEVERE

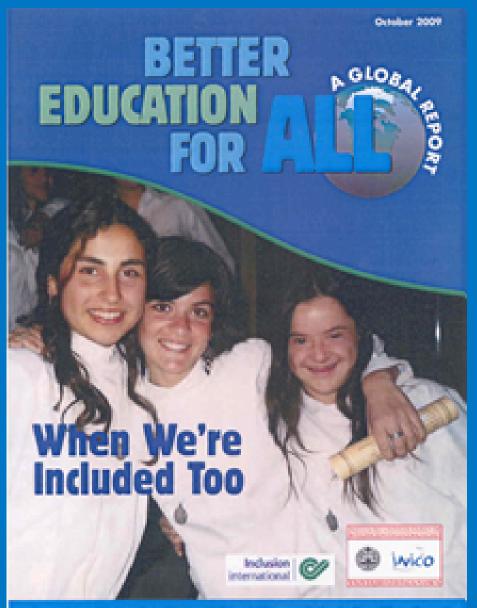
4. LINK VALUES, CONTENT AND PROCESS

CONCLUSION

There is an internationally recognized right to inclusive education
Inclusive education isn't just good for students who have disabilities
It leads to better education for all.

We need to transform existing systems to support inclusion.

We need to be strategic to achieve our vision.



People with an Intellectual Disability and their Families Speak
Out on Education for All, Disability and Inclusive Education

www.inclusion-international .org

OBRIGADA

THANK-YOU

