

# The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Inclusive Education Implementation

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# Defining Inclusion

- Identification, Assessment & Enrollment: seeking out the children who are not there.
- System Development: Transforming education systems in order to remove the barriers that prevent pupils from participating fully in education.
- Government Leadership: Community, NGO, University Outreach – planning and action through inclusion.

## Roles of the NGO

- NGO's can play many roles
- Roles for NGO's are based on need and the translation of expertise into local context
- NGO's provide technical assistance for capacity building, systems design and use of current resources
- Role should be defined by partners and local leadership
- NGO's can help facilitate a process of collaboration ensuring all voices are heard and all expertise is accessed.

## Types of Roles

- Defining Disenfranchised Populations & Data Collection
- Facilitation of Collaboration Network
- Needs Assessment - Policy Development
- Policy Implementation -System Development
- Public Awareness

# Defining Disenfranchised Populations and Data Collection

- Who is excluded?
- What barriers do they face?
- Accurate data collection informs government and stakeholders on needed policy and program developments
- Data collection must be culturally specific and designed for sensitivity
- NGO's provide assistance in developing strict data collection methodology
- Assistance in analyzing and packaging data for use

# Facilitation of Collaboration of Network

- Who are **Stakeholders**: student, teachers, parents, administrators, school committees, medical professionals, NGO's, universities, corporations, and government
- Creating an open forum where issues are prioritized and **advocacy** is aligned
- Balancing approaches and promoting **joint strategies** amongst diverse stakeholders
- Ensuring an **INCLUSIVE** Environment

# Needs Assessment and Policy Development

- Defining Needs through data analysis
- Defining Needs through the collaboration network
- Identifying systemic barriers to defined needs in the education system
- Correction of barriers through policy additions or revision
  - Universal Access
  - Provision of Essential, Support and Peripheral Services
  - Creation of Itinerant Teacher position

# Policy Implementation-System Development

- Identification, Assessment and Enrollment
- Development of Essential, Support and Peripheral Services
- Administrator and Teacher Training
- Monetary and Human Resource Allocation
- Strategic Investments
- Monitoring and Evaluation

# Public Awareness

- Working to create one message for all stake holders
  - Ex: Menuju Inklusi (towards Inclusion)
- Media campaigns
- Symposiums and events

## Conclusions:

- NGO assistance can be system wide or targeted for specific project
- NGO's must promote KERJASAMA (collaboration in all activities)
- NGO's must LISTEN to local stakeholders and help to solve local problems in order to provide expertise and technical assistance that will be sustainable
- NGO's must rely on governments and stakeholders to create momentum and set the agenda for progress