Inclusive Education Country Profile

TOKELAU



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This information was provided by government and civil society during a regional mapping of inclusive education undertaken in 2020–2021. Led by the Inclusive Education Taskforce, the mapping supports implementation of the Pacific Regional Inclusive Education Framework (PRIEF) and the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF).

Inclusive Education Policy Framework

Legislation:

Inclusive Education Policy: Tokelau Inclusive Education Policy 2018

Operationalizing Inclusive Education: Inclusive education is embedded in the Ministry's annual plan and is operationalized through an inclusive education policy implementation plan

Inclusive Education Standards: Standards for Education on Tokelau 2014

Inclusive Education in the Budget

What does the budget cover?

- **\$\$\$** Teacher aide/assistant salaries
- **\$\$\$** Training for school staff
 - \$ Assistive devices/technologies
 - \$ Community awareness on disability and education
 - \$ Infrastructure funding for accessibility modifications
 - Outreach/itinerant support to schools by specialists
 - Transport assistance specifically for disadvantaged or disabled students

Legend: Extent to which inclusive education activities are covered in the Ministry of Education budget:

\$\$\$\$ = A great extent

\$\$ = A lot

\$\$ = A moderate amount

\$ = A little

-- = Not at all



Frequency of teacher in-service training in

inclusive education

✓ More than once a year

☐ Once a year

Less than once a year

Not sure

of teachers have participated in in-service training on inclusive education



Teacher aides/assistants are part of the workforce

To what extent are schools encouraged to implement strategies that support students to build a school environment that is positive for all?

✓ A great extent School options for students with disabilities:						
A lot	Integrated (Special cla	assroor	m in n	nainstr	eam s	chool)
A moderate amount (Median for the region)	/ Inclusive				<u>e</u>	
A little	Special				ailab	əlc
Not at all	None		able	tent	ely av	vailal
Use of Individual Education Plans?			Not available	Small extent	Moderately available	Widely available
Availability of reasonable accommodations across the country:			No	Sm	Σ	×
Student sits close to board or teacher						√
Lessons are modified or reduced in complexity based on individual student						✓
Enlarged printed materials are provided					\checkmark	
Additional time is provided during assessments						$oldsymbol{\checkmark}$
Personal assistance is provided during assessments (e.g. note-taking)						$\overline{ \checkmark }$
Physical education activities are modified						\checkmark
Personal assistance is provided (e.g. assistance with note-taking, communication, managing behaviour)					√	
Assistive technologies are provided (e.g. magnifier, electronic devices, computers, communication boards)					√	
Culture of inclusion: To what extent is there a culture of inclusion at all levels (national, sub-national, schools)?						
Far exceeds expectations						
Exceeds expectations						
Equals expectations			_			
Short of expectations (Median for the reg	gion)		ortion	of	<u>8</u>	
Far short of expectations		lools	proposols	half ools	choo	ools
What proportion of schools have		No schools	Small proportion of schools	About half all schools	Most schools	All schools
classrooms that are accessible and safe for all?	nd around)		0, 0	7 10		
(people with difficulties moving and seeing can get in and around)						<u> </u>
handwashing facilities that are accessible and safe for all?						V
sanitation (toilet) facilities that are accessible and safe for all?					\checkmark	
menstrual hygiene management facilities that are accessible and safe for all?					$oldsymbol{\checkmark}$	
a disaster response plan in place that is inclusive of all st	tudents?					$oxed{\sqrt{\ \ }}$
measures to address bullying?						$\overline{ \checkmark }$

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Encouraging retention

 To encourage school retention, village laws for compulsory attendance during school age are enforced; students are not allowed to go to the village work sector until after compulsory school age.

Encouraging transition

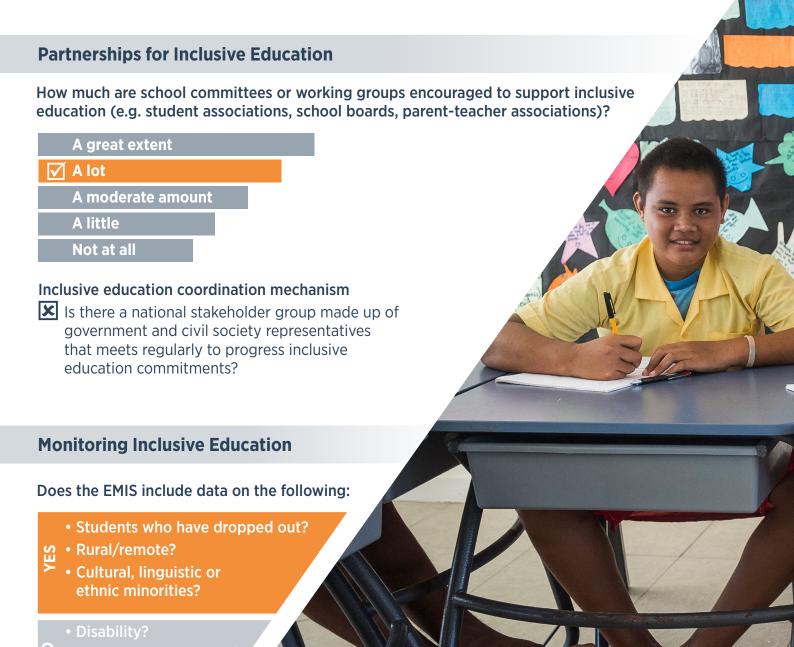
- Specific programmes exist for transitioning from early childhood education to primary level but from secondary to tertiary there is nothing specific except a brief orientation session.
- Scholarship Scheme provides support to those going for tertiary outside of Tokelau; all 3 villages have USP centres that support online learning for those learning from Tokelau.

Supporting out-of-school children

• There are no out-of-school children.

Supporting post-school pathways

- A pathways programme is available for students not making the academic track.
- Some measures exist to support people with disabilities post-school with literacy and numeracy, but deliberate structures and funding resources are not in place for post-school education and training. This relates to lack of assessment processes to identify disabilities and support needs.



Available almost everywhere in the country

Available in most large towns

Available in the capital all the time

Available in the capital only sometimes

Not available

Available almost everywhere in the country

- Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
- Social protection/welfare services
- Medical/pharmaceutical services

Available in the capital only sometimes

- Vision services (screening and glasses)
- Vision services (Braille services and orientation & mobility training)
- Hearing services (screening)
- Hearing services (audiology and hearing aids)
- Rehabilitation/therapy services
- Mobility device services
- Counselling

Not available

- Sign language services
- Early intervention services

Looking Forward

ENABLERS:

 Having data that identifies students' learning needs.

CHALLENGES:

• Lack of technical expertise to assess and diagnose specific disabilities and degrees of difficulty, and to provide specific strategies for help.

FUTURE PRIORITIES:

- Technical assessment and identification of specific needs.
- Strategies to help and evaluating their impact.
- Confirming policies and funding implementation.
- Pilot project with UNESCO to collect data on the context of disability to inform development of policy and programmes to strengthen social protection mechanisms for people with disabilities.
- Establishing a Disability Reference Group.
- Creating a digital data system to host an electronic register of people with disabilities.
- Identification and needs assessment of people with disabilities including assessment of children with disabilities utilising the Washington Group Questions.
- Development of a National Disability Policy.
- Delivery of training for teachers and key personnel in inclusive education strategies.

