

1. Investing in *inclusive* education means investing in the learning potential of all students as well as teaching students to learn with one another; teaching children the values of peace and diversity
2. Inclusive education requires substantive educational reform in most traditional educational systems (including classroom size and design; teacher training practices; practices for monitoring, testing and evaluating student performances; curriculum design; etc) in order to be more participatory (not simply rote learning) and diverse
3. Final report of the UN Commission on Human Security warns against rote learning, which has proven to create a more complacent and subservient civil society therefore inclusive education can also contribute to a more vibrant and active civil society

HEALTH EDUCATION AND CARE

Health education and care refers to the necessity of being aware of ways to protect and improve one's own health as well as having access to adequate and affordable health and rehabilitation services.

1. Sadako Ogata, former UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said refugees with disabilities face a "'double vulnerability' - often the last in camps to receive food, water and care... and, in many situations, viewed as a burden to be left behind."

Consultation Question:

What should be added to promote proper health care for people with disabilities in conflict or highly vulnerable countries?

FAMILY SUPPORT, SOCIAL CAPITAL & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. To be able to invest in the well being of their children, families who have a member with a disability need support mechanisms to assist in care giving and other important roles. Families without support mechanisms experience much higher levels of stress, frustration, burnout and feelings of hopelessness
2. Community development contributes to issues of social capital because it asks, "How do we create safe and vibrant communities?" Often when degradation, poverty and violence strike a community the first social factor to be seriously hampered is the maintenance of strong social networks. In cases of threat and violence, people are too afraid to step outside their homes after a certain time in the day. This means that community activities, relationships, and general investments in physical and social infrastructure dramatically decline. This often leaves all families in more difficult circumstances as they become increasingly detached from the networks they used to rely on to juggle competing priorities (such as care giving and employment).

Consultation Question:

What would a 'healthy community' look like to you?

How can we invest in and build inclusive communities?