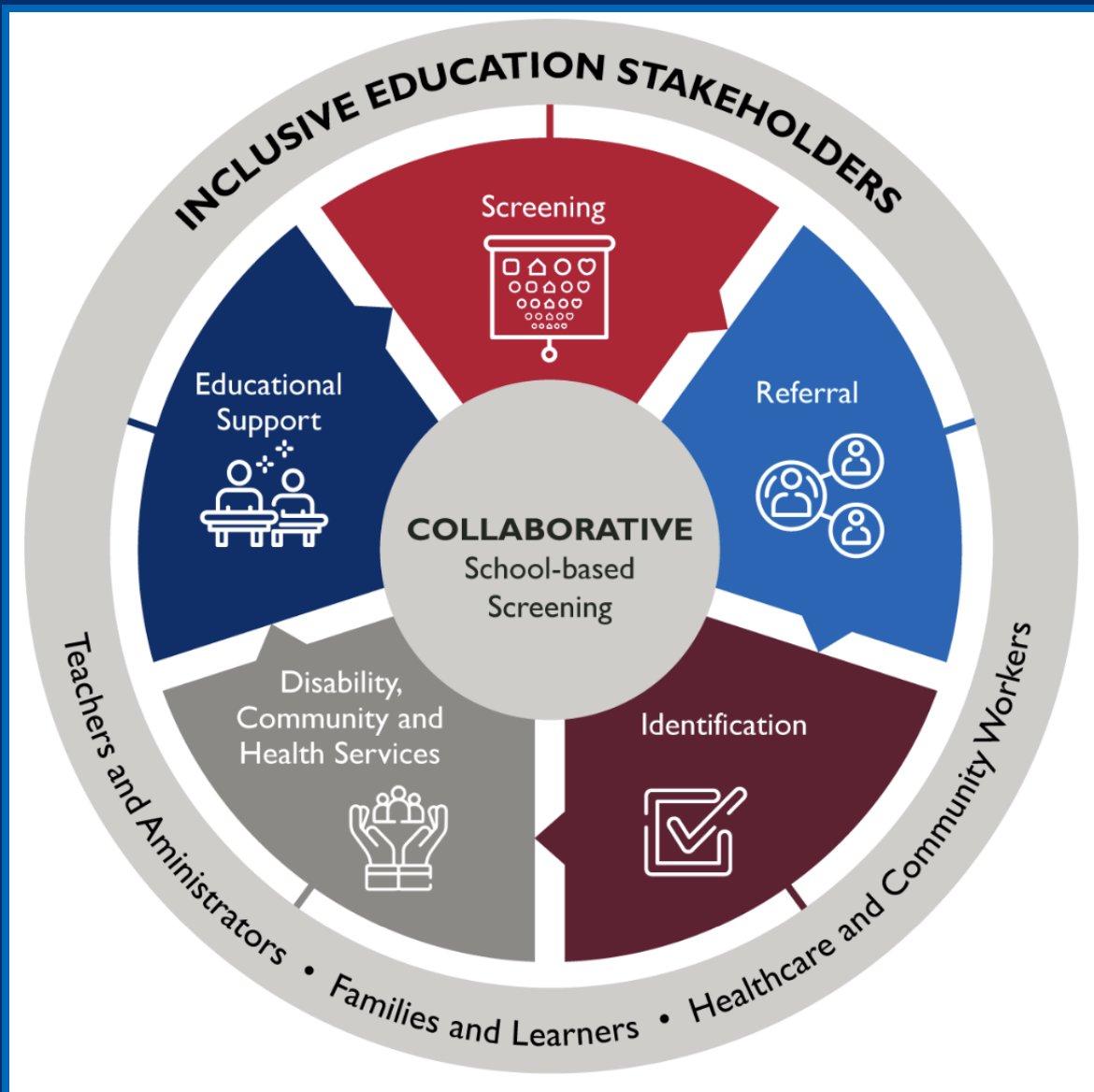


School-Based Screening System

How Does Screening Fit Into a Broader Cycle of Information Gathering and Support for Learners?



Source: This graphic was produced for the MCSIE evaluation through the USAID Data and Evidence for Education Programs (DEEP) activity, 2022.

Cycle Components

Using a screening tool is just an initial step of a comprehensive systems approach to ensure that children with disabilities receive the essential supports and services they need for effective learning.



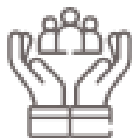
Screening is often the first step in a comprehensive systems approach and flags learners in school for referral.



Flagged students are referred to medical practitioners for formal identification of disability.



The type of medical practitioner involved in disability identification varies by location, often including community-based healthcare providers, local hospitals, or specialists in larger urban centers.



Once a diagnosis is made, learners should receive appropriate medical interventions and services tailored to their needs ranging from treatment for infections and corrective surgeries to the provision of assistive technologies and therapies that improve functional abilities.



To promote full participation and to maximize learning, educational support activities include ensuring physical access, making learning materials accessible, providing assistive devices, and adopting inclusive teaching strategies.

A collaborative effort is required, involving families, students, educators, administrators, and healthcare and community workers.

Repeating the screening process and consistent monitoring helps guarantee that all children with disabilities can access and benefit from education.