

OPD MONITORING AND ADVOCACY TOOLKIT (OMAT) FOR THE LOCALIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF KENYA'S GLOBAL DISABILITY SUMMIT (GDS) COMMITMENTS.

**Developed Jointly by:
Black Albinism and United Disabled Persons
of Kenya (UDPK) with CBM support**



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A Maasai woman dressed in traditional Maasai regalia sits with her baby with albinism on her lap. The baby gently plays with the colorful beads around her neck.





SCAN ME

To access a video of how to use this toolkit.



SCAN ME

To access videos explaining what is the GDS and all the 30 commitments.



SCAN ME

To access an editable version of all the tools referenced in the toolkit.

Executive Summary.

The OPD Monitoring and Advocacy Toolkit (OMAT) is a comprehensive, rights-based resource designed to empower Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) and grassroots advocates to effectively monitor, document, and influence the implementation of Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments at the county level.

The toolkit translates Kenya's 30 GDS commitments, spanning financing, inclusive education, health equity, employment, accessible infrastructure, political participation, community support, and climate resilience, into practical tools for local tracking and advocacy. It includes the County GDS Monitoring Tool, County Inclusion Scorecard, and Data Quality Assurance Checklist to facilitate systematic data collection, validation, and reporting.

Furthermore, it outlines a clear Advocacy Cycle, from evidence generation and issue identification to message development, engagement planning, and follow-up. Practical instruments such as petition/memorandum templates, policy brief formats, advocacy reporting logs, and tracking templates enable OPDs to structure their engagements with county governments, assemblies, and oversight bodies.

Through this toolkit, OPDs are equipped to generate credible evidence, engage effectively with duty bearers, and hold county institutions accountable for inclusive policies, budgets, and programs, ensuring that the GDS 2025 commitments lead to tangible improvements in the lives of persons with disabilities.

Preface.

This toolkit was jointly developed by the United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK) and Black Albinism, with support from CBM, as part of a shared mission to strengthen the capacity of OPDs to engage effectively in inclusive governance and accountability. It embodies the principles of participation, transparency, and evidence-based advocacy, empowering organizations of persons with disabilities to take a central role in monitoring Kenya's GDS 2025 commitments.

The toolkit's design reflects an inclusive co-creation process involving OPDs, county disability leaders, technical experts, and development partners. It emphasizes the dual role of OPDs, as both monitors of government performance and advocates for rights realization.

It is intended to be practical, accessible, and adaptable for use across Kenya's 47 counties. By applying its templates and strategies, OPDs can systematically track county progress, generate credible data, and influence public policy and budget decisions.

In doing so, this toolkit reinforces a culture of accountability, collaboration, and shared ownership of Kenya's disability inclusion agenda, ensuring that no one is left behind in the realization of the 2025 Global Disability Summit commitments.

Section 1: Introduction to the toolkit.

This toolkit has been developed to guide Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in monitoring, documenting, and advocating for the implementation of Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments at the county level. It provides OPDs with practical tools, frameworks, and strategies to hold duty bearers accountable, influence policy and budget processes, and ensure that the rights and priorities of persons with disabilities are fully realized within county development agendas.

This toolkit is grounded in a rights-based and participatory approach. It emphasizes collaboration between OPDs, county governments, and national institutions such as the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) and the Council of Governors (CoG). The tools and templates within it, such as the County GDS Monitoring Tool, County Inclusion Scorecard, and Advocacy Reporting Framework, enable OPDs to align their monitoring work with national and global reporting systems.

By using this toolkit, OPDs will be able to:

- Systematically track county-level progress on each of Kenya's 30 GDS 2025 commitments.
- Collect and validate disability-disaggregated data to inform policy and budget decisions.
- Develop and deliver targeted advocacy messages backed by credible evidence.
- Strengthen partnerships with government, media, and development allies to promote accountability and inclusion.
- Hold decision makers accountable for delivering inclusive services and ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities

In essence, the OPD Monitoring and Advocacy Toolkit transforms Kenya's disability inclusion commitments from abstract policy statements into practical, community-driven action. It positions OPDs not only as watchdogs but also as partners in ensuring that every county delivers inclusive and equitable development for persons with disabilities.

1.1 Target Users

The primary users of this toolkit are persons with disabilities and their representative organizations (OPDs) at county, sub-county, and community levels. However, it is also a valuable resource for: County executive and County Assemblies; Civil society organizations (CSOs); Development partners; Media practitioners and advocates. Community leaders, and Private sector actors.

1.2 How to Use the Toolkit

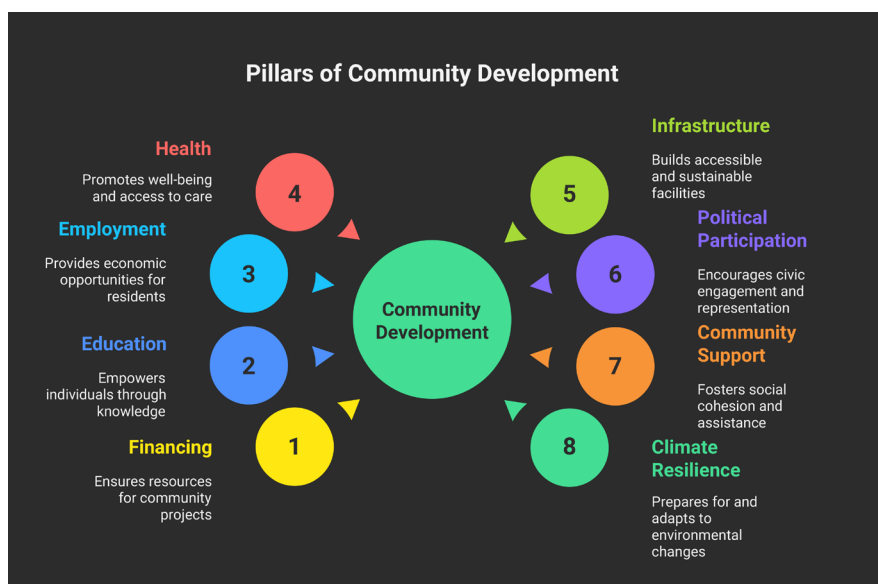
- For Training: Use the toolkit as a resource for workshops and capacity-building sessions for OPDs and county officials.
- For Monitoring: Apply the tools and indicators to track progress against specific GDS commitments at the county level.
- For Advocacy: Draw on the advocacy frameworks and templates to develop evidence-based campaigns and policy briefs.
- For Collaboration: Use the toolkit to build stronger partnerships between OPDs, government institutions, and development actors.

Section 2: Understanding the Global Disability Summit (GDS) and Its Relevance.

The Global Disability Summit (GDS) is an international platform where governments, development partners, civil society, private sector actors, and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) come together to advance the rights, inclusion, and empowerment of persons with disabilities. The summit serves as a space to share commitments, best practices, innovations, and accountability measures, with the goal of ensuring that persons with disabilities are included in all aspects of social, economic, and political life.

At the 3rd Global Disability Summit (GDS) held in Berlin in 2025, the Government of Kenya made 30 national commitments aimed at advancing disability inclusion across key sectors such as education, employment, health, social protection, political participation, accessibility, and climate resilience.

These commitments are anchored in the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which collectively define the vision and obligations for inclusive governance and the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.



Icons representing the eight GDS thematic areas:
Financing, Education, Employment, Health, Infrastructure,
Political Participation, Community Support, and Climate Resilience

While these commitments were made at the national level, their realization largely depends on county governments, the primary agents of devolution, and the active participation of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) at the grassroots.

This toolkit recognizes the central role of OPDs as both beneficiaries and key implementers in the disability inclusion ecosystem. It seeks to enhance their capacity to monitor, evaluate, and advocate for the effective localization of Kenya's GDS 2025 commitments within county systems.

2.1 Why the GDS Commitments Matter to OPDs and Persons with Disabilities.

For OPDs and persons with disabilities, the GDS commitments are more than statements of intent, they are tools for action, advocacy, and accountability. Their importance can be summarized as follows:

1. Rights-Based Significance.

The commitments reinforce constitutional and statutory rights under the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025). They provide OPDs with a legal foundation to hold county governments accountable for disability-inclusive policies, programs, and services.

2. Empowerment and Participation.

The commitments highlight the central role of persons with disabilities in decision-making processes, promoting leadership, civic engagement, and participation. OPDs can use the commitments to mobilize communities, ensuring that voices of persons with disabilities are heard at all levels of governance.

3. Guiding Monitoring and Advocacy.

The commitments provide clear, measurable targets across thematic areas that OPDs can track using monitoring tools. Evidence gathered through monitoring enables OPDs to advocate effectively for inclusive budgets, programs, and policies.

4. Driving Social and Economic Inclusion.

By focusing on employment, education, health, and accessible infrastructure, the commitments aim to remove barriers that limit opportunities for persons with disabilities. OPDs can leverage these commitments to push for equitable access to resources, services, and opportunities.

5. Promoting Systemic and Sustainable Change.

The GDS commitments encourage counties and national agencies to institutionalize inclusion, ensuring that disability rights are mainstreamed rather than treated as optional initiatives.

OPDs play a critical role in sustaining accountability, ensuring that commitments are translated into long-term, tangible impact for communities.

The GDS commitments provide OPDs and persons with disabilities with a roadmap for advocacy, participation, and monitoring, transforming national promises into practical actions that enhance equality, accessibility, and dignity. By understanding these commitments, OPDs can strategically engage with county governments, influence policies, and ensure that no person with a disability is left behind.

2.2 Kenya GDS Commitments Overview: Thematic Areas of the 2025 GDS Commitments.

At the 3rd Global Disability Summit (GDS) held in Berlin in 2025, the Government of Kenya reaffirmed its national and global leadership in advancing the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities. During the Summit, Kenya made thirty (30) measurable commitments that span across eight thematic areas. These commitments reflect the country's dedication to promoting inclusive development through legal, policy, and institutional reforms that directly impact the lives of persons with disabilities.

The commitments are grounded in a strong policy and legal framework – notably the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Together, these instruments form a comprehensive rights-based foundation for inclusion, participation, and equality.

While the national government provides the policy direction, the implementation of these commitments occurs primarily at the county level. County governments are responsible for ensuring that disability inclusion is embedded within planning, budgeting, and service delivery frameworks. Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) therefore play a vital role in monitoring, documenting, and advocat-

ing for the realization of these commitments through county systems. Kenya's 30 commitments are clustered into eight interrelated thematic areas. Each area corresponds to a core aspect of social and economic inclusion:

1. Disability Inclusion Financing.

Disability inclusion financing forms the financial backbone of Kenya's GDS 2025 commitments. It seeks to ensure that disability inclusion is adequately funded, tracked, and reported across all sectors of government. The commitment recognizes that without dedicated and transparent financial mechanisms, inclusion remains aspirational rather than practical.

Under this theme, Kenya committed to:

- Implement disability budget tagging within national and county budgets to identify and track expenditures benefiting persons with disabilities.
- Enforce the 5% public procurement quota for enterprises owned by persons with disabilities under the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (2015).
- Institutionalize disability-responsive budgeting (DRB) to ensure all departments allocate funds for inclusion.
- Promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to mobilize additional resources for assistive technology, accessibility, and inclusive services.
- Integrate disability inclusion into development financing frameworks and donor agreements.

2. Inclusive Education and Training.

Education is both a fundamental right and an equalizer of opportunities. Kenya's GDS 2025 commitments on inclusive education aim to ensure that all learners with disabilities have equitable access to quality education, skills development, and lifelong learning opportunities at all levels.

The commitments include:

- Differentiated capitation grants to cater for the diverse learning needs of learners with disabilities.
- Affirmative action programs to promote the enrolment and retention of learners with disabilities in schools and training institutions.
- Establishment of resource rooms and inclusive learning centres equipped with assistive devices and accessible learning materials.
- Provision of free assessment services for early identification and intervention for children with disabilities.
- Teacher training and capacity building on inclusive pedagogy and accessible curriculum delivery.

3. Inclusive Employment and Decent Work.

The right to work is central to human dignity and independence. Kenya's GDS 2025 commitments on employment emphasize the creation of inclusive Labor markets where persons with disabilities can access decent work, career growth, and entrepreneurship opportunities.

These commitments include:

- Enforcement of the 5% employment quota in both national and county public services as stipulated in the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025.
- Awareness campaigns and employer sensitization to combat stigma and promote workplace inclusion.
- Expansion of the NCPWD career portal to facilitate inclusive recruitment, job matching, and mentorship.
- Promotion of inclusive entrepreneurship through training, start-up grants, and access to government procurement opportunities.
- Integration of disability inclusion into Labor inspection and policy frameworks to ensure compliance.

4. Health Equity.

The GDS 2025 commitments on health equity seek to guarantee that persons with disabilities have equitable access to health services, assistive technologies, and rehabilitation. They also aim to strengthen health systems to be responsive to the needs of persons with disabilities.

Key commitments include:

- Expansion of assistive technology access and integration into the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) program.
- Provision of free medical testing, assessment, and certification for persons with disabilities.
- Inclusion of disability-specific services in the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and county health schemes.
- Training of healthcare workers on disability-sensitive service delivery and respectful communication.
- Investment in community-based rehabilitation (CBR) programs within county health systems.

5. Accessible Infrastructure.

Accessible infrastructure is a precondition for participation and equality. Kenya's GDS 2025 commitments on infrastructure aim to make physical, digital, and transport environments accessible for all.

The commitments include:

- Enforcement of accessibility standards in all public buildings and facilities.
- Development and Implementation of inclusive transport standards, including accessible public vehicles and stations.
- Promotion of ICT accessibility to ensure digital inclusion.
- Inclusion of accessible housing within affordable housing programs and urban planning frameworks.

6. Political Participation.

Political participation is the foundation of inclusive democracy. The GDS 2025 commitments recognize that persons with disabilities must have both the right and the opportunity to engage in governance, policy-making, and electoral processes.

Kenya's commitments include:

- Guaranteeing at least 5% representation of persons with disabilities in political and decision-making spaces at all levels.
- Reforming nomination procedures to promote the inclusion of Persons with Disabilities within political party lists.
- Conducting civic education and leadership training for at least 10,000 persons with disabilities nationwide.
- Strengthening accessibility in voting processes, including election materials, polling stations, and voter registration.

7. Community Support and Care Systems.

Community-based support and care systems are essential for realizing independent living and social inclusion. Kenya's GDS 2025 commitments in this area prioritize strengthening family, community, and social protection systems that support persons with disabilities to live with dignity and autonomy.

Key commitments include:

- Conducting a national disability survey to inform policy and planning.
- Developing community-based support models for independent living.
- Establishing and training foster carers for children and adults with disabilities in family-based care.
- Enhancing social protection coverage for persons with disabilities and their households.

8. Humanitarian Action and Climate Resilience.

The final theme focuses on ensuring that persons with disabilities are fully included in humanitarian, disaster management, and climate resilience efforts. Climate change and emergencies often disproportionately affect persons with disabilities, who face barriers to evacuation, relief access, and recovery.

Kenya's GDS 2025 commitments under this theme include:

- Prioritization of persons with disabilities in emergency preparedness and response plans.
- Inclusion of disability considerations in county climate change policies and action plans.
- Training of disaster response teams on disability inclusion.
- Promotion of accessible early warning systems and communication technologies.
- Integration of OPDs into climate governance and humanitarian coordination platforms.

Why These Commitments Matter.

The 2025 GDS commitments mark a significant step toward transforming Kenya's disability inclusion agenda from policy aspiration to measurable action. They operationalize constitutional guarantees of equality, human dignity, and non-discrimination and reflect Kenya's determination to realize the rights of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life. For Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), understanding these commitments is essential for effective monitoring and advocacy. The commitments provide:

Section 3: Legal and Policy Framework.

The implementation and monitoring of Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments are firmly grounded in a robust legal and policy framework that spans constitutional provisions, national legislation, county mandates, and international obligations. Understanding this framework equips Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) with the authority and guidance necessary to effectively engage in advocacy and monitoring at the county level.

At the core of Kenya's legal landscape is the Constitution of Kenya (2010), which enshrines equality, non-discrimination, and the protection of fundamental rights for all citizens, including persons with disabilities. Specific provisions, including Articles 27, 54, 55, 56, and 57, mandate the state to take affirmative measures to ensure access to education, health services, employment opportunities, and social protection for persons with disabilities. The Constitution also places a duty on county governments to guarantee equitable service delivery and meaningful participation of marginalized groups in governance and decision-making processes.

For OPDs, these provisions provide a legal basis to demand inclusion, representation, and accountability in county planning and implementation processes. Complementing the Constitution is the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025), which operationalizes constitutional guarantees by establishing practical obligations for county governments.

The Act outlines county responsibilities for accessibility, inclusive education, employment, social protection, health services, and the provision of assistive technologies. It also mandates the involvement of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in planning, budgeting, and oversight. By grounding advocacy in this legislation, OPDs can legitimately challenge gaps in service delivery and advocate for the realization of the 2025 GDS commitments at the county level.

The County Governments Act (2012) further reinforces the role of counties as primary implementers of public policy and service delivery. It obliges counties to conduct participatory planning and budgeting, ensuring that the needs of all residents, particularly marginalized populations, are addressed. For OPDs, this provides clear entry points for engagement, including participation in the development and review of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), Annual Development Plans (ADPs), sectoral programs, and budget allocations.



Legal framework pyramid: Constitution 2010 (top), CRPD and PWD Act 2025 (middle), County Laws & Policies (bottom), with arrows showing hierarchical flow.

Kenya's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) establish an international legal standard that complements national legislation. The CRPD outlines the rights of persons with disabilities across education, health, employment, political participation, accessibility, and disaster and climate resilience. For OPDs, referencing the CRPD strengthens advocacy by situating local monitoring and engagement efforts within internationally recognized human rights standards, providing additional leverage in dialogues with county and national authorities.

In addition to these primary legal instruments, a range of national policies, guidelines, and strategies further support disability inclusion. These include the National Disability Policy, sector-specific guidelines on inclusive education, employment, and procurement, as well as disability-responsive budgeting frameworks. These instruments provide OPDs with sector-specific reference points to guide monitoring, assess alignment with GDS commitments, and frame evidence-based recommendations to county governments.

Finally, Kenya's 30 commitments under the 2025 GDS serve as a nationally endorsed policy framework that operationalizes these legal obligations. While not legally binding in the traditional sense, these commitments are linked to the Constitution, the Persons with Disabilities Act, and other policies, providing a measurable set of targets for OPDs to monitor and advocate for.

Together, this legal and policy ecosystem empowers OPDs to systematically track county progress, identify gaps, and engage constructively with duty bearers, ensuring that the rights and needs of persons with disabilities are effectively mainstreamed in county development processes.

Section 4: Role of County Governments in Implementing Kenya's 2025 GDS Commitments.

County governments play a central role in turning Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments into real outcomes for persons with disabilities. While national ministries set policies and allocate resources, counties are responsible for planning, budgeting, service delivery, and localized implementation across most sectors covered by the GDS commitments. As a result, counties are the frontline actors who determine whether national commitments translate into meaningful change at community level.

The constitutional framework of devolution gives counties clear mandates that directly relate to the GDS themes, health, education (ECDE and vocational training), infrastructure, social protection, community development, disaster response, climate resilience, political participation, and public service management.

This creates multiple entry points for OPDs to engage county governments as partners and duty bearers.

4.1 Service Delivery Responsibilities.

Counties manage the day-to-day delivery of essential services that impact the lives of persons with disabilities.

These include:

- Health services, including rehabilitation, community health, assistive products distribution, and health promotion.
- Education at ECDE and vocational training levels, including infrastructure, teacher deployment, and inclusive learning environments.
- Public works and infrastructure, where counties enforce accessibility standards in buildings, roads, markets, transport hubs, and county digital systems.
- Social protection functions such as disability registration outreach, linkages to cash transfers, and community-based support services.
- Environmental management and disaster response, critical to climate inclusion and emergency preparedness for persons with disabilities.

These sectors are central to many GDS commitments, making counties responsible for operationalizing the bulk of the agenda.

4.2 Planning and Budgeting Mandates.

Counties lead the development of planning and financing instruments that shape service delivery.

These include:

- County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)
- Annual Development Plans (ADPs)
- County budgets and sector plans
- County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (CIMES)

For GDS commitments to be implemented, they must be reflected in these instruments, supported by dedicated budgets, indicators, and performance targets. County officials are therefore key partners for OPDs seeking to ensure inclusion is embedded across planning cycles.

4.3 Governance, Participation, and Accountability.

Counties also hold responsibility for promoting public participation and ensuring that marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, influence decisions. They are required to:

- Facilitate accessible and meaningful participation
- Provide information in accessible formats
- Engage OPDs in policymaking, programme design, and budget discussions
- Respond to public petitions, memoranda, and audit recommendations
- Produce monitoring and evaluation reports that reflect inclusion
- These processes create formal avenues for OPDs to monitor GDS commitments, provide evidence, and advocate for reforms.

4.4 Regulatory and Enforcement Roles.

Counties have authority to regulate and enforce several standards central to the GDS commitments,

Including:

- Accessibility standards for buildings and public spaces
- Business licensing requirements that incorporate disability inclusion
- Public service recruitment guidelines
- Compliance monitoring for transport, markets, and digital platforms
- Procurement regulations aligned with the 5% reservation for enterprises run by persons with disabilities.

Through these functions, counties directly influence whether inclusion is practiced across public and private sectors.

4.5 Coordination with National Government and OPDs.

Counties do not act in isolation. They coordinate with:

- National ministries on policy and financing
- The National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) on registration, data, assistive devices, and compliance
- OPDs on consultation, monitoring, feedback, and accountability
- Development partners on technical support and inclusive programming

Strong coordination structures are essential for ensuring that national GDS commitments are aligned with county-level implementation realities.

Section 5: Role of OPDs in Monitoring and Advocacy for GDS 2025 Commitments.

Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) are central to the effective localization, monitoring, and implementation of Kenya's 2025 GDS commitments. As representative bodies led by persons with disabilities themselves, OPDs carry unique legitimacy, lived experience, and technical expertise that positions them as indispensable actors in accountability and inclusive governance.

OPDs serve both as rights-holders advocating for change and as partners to government in co-designing, implementing, and monitoring disability-inclusive policies and services. Their involvement ensures that GDS commitments remain grounded in real needs, reflect diverse disability experiences, and lead to tangible improvements in communities.



Concentric circles diagram illustrating monitoring levels: Inputs & Commitments (center), Implementation & Outputs (middle), and Results & Outcomes (outer), with outward-flowing arrows.

5.1 Representation.

OPDs amplify the voices of persons with disabilities and ensure that their rights, perspectives, and priorities shape county policies and programmes.

They:

- Participate in county forums, sector working groups, and public hearings.
- Mobilize community members for consultations, planning sessions, and validation meetings.
- Represent diverse disability groups, including children, women, youth, and persons with psychosocial, intellectual, or multiple disabilities.

Through this representation, OPDs help ensure that GDS commitments translate into inclusive and practical actions at county level.

5.2 Monitoring and Evidence Generation.

A core responsibility of OPDs is generating and validating evidence on the implementation of GDS commitments.

They:

- Use standardized tools (scorecards, tracking sheets, monitoring forms).
- Collect disability-disaggregated data from communities and public institutions.
- Identify gaps, challenges, and promising practices in county services.
- Conduct community outreach and feedback forums.
- Support data verification and triangulation with county offices.

This evidence forms the basis for informed advocacy and targeted reforms.

5.3 Advocacy, Lobbying, and Policy Influence.

OPDs play a vital advocacy role by translating monitoring findings into concrete asks directed at county duty bearers.

Their advocacy includes:

- Preparing policy briefs, memoranda, petitions, and position statements.
- Engaging county executives, assemblies, committees, and technical departments.
- Lobbying for inclusion in county budgets, plans, and legislative processes.
- Conducting issue-based campaigns with media, CSOs, and community leaders.
- Advocating for reasonable accommodation, accessibility, representation, and financial allocations.
- Evidence-based advocacy enables OPDs to influence policies in line with GDS commitments.

5.4 Collaboration and Partnerships.

Effective implementation of disability-inclusive commitments requires collaboration. OPDs work with:

- County governments as co-creators of inclusive policies.
- NCPWD and national ministries for technical alignment and support.
- Civil society organizations for joint advocacy and resource mobilization.
- Development partners for technical capacity and programmatic support.
- Media to amplify issues, highlight gaps, and celebrate progress.

Such partnerships strengthen institutional accountability and enhance the visibility of disability issues at county level.

5.5 Capacity Building and Technical Support.

OPDs also play a critical role in strengthening community and government capacity on disability inclusion.

They:

- Train county staff on accessibility, inclusive planning, and disability rights.
- Raise awareness in communities on GDS commitments and available services.
- Mentor emerging disability leaders and youth advocates.
- Promote accessibility standards and reasonable accommodation across sectors.
- By building technical and leadership capacity, OPDs ensure long-term sustainability of inclusive practices.

5.6 Social Accountability and Community Mobilization.

- OPDs mobilize persons with disabilities to demand accountability through:
- Community barazas, town halls, and dialogue forums.
- Citizen scorecards and community monitoring exercises.
- Public participation in CIDP, ADP, and budget hearings.
- Feedback mechanisms, reporting hotlines, and community audits.

These mechanisms ensure counties remain responsive and inclusive.

5.7 Oversight Role.

Beyond collaboration, OPDs also perform an oversight function.

They:

- Track county compliance with laws, policies, and standards.
- Evaluate the quality and accessibility of services.
- Identify violations, discrimination, or policy gaps.
- Submit complaints, petitions, and recommendations to authorities.

This watchdog role enhances transparency and strengthens county accountability systems.

Section 6: Monitoring Framework and Tools.

Effective monitoring is central to ensuring that Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments move from policy promises to measurable, and inclusive outcomes. This section provides Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) with practical frameworks and tools to systematically track, document, and report on the implementation of GDS commitments at the county level. The framework emphasizes participatory, rights-based monitoring that places persons with disabilities at the centre of data collection, verification, analysis, and reporting.

Monitoring is not only about identifying gaps, it is also about recognizing progress, strengthening partnerships with county duty bearers, and ensuring that disability inclusion becomes a sustained and systemic practice.

The monitoring framework allows OPDs and county stakeholders to:

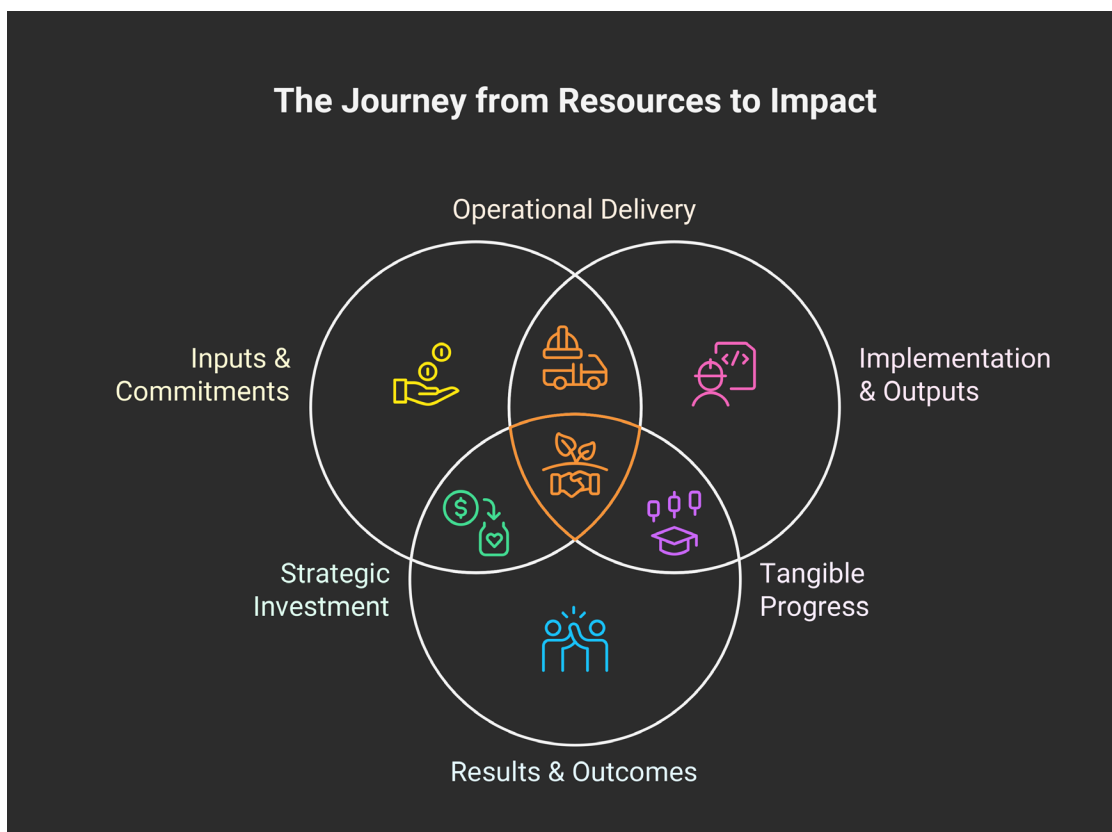
- Track county progress in implementing GDS commitments across the eight thematic areas
- Generate standardized and comparable data across counties.
- Identify gaps in policy, budget allocations, service delivery, and accessibility.
- Support OPDs to develop evidence-based advocacy messages and interventions.
- Strengthen collaboration between OPDs, county governments, NCPWD, and development partners.
- Provide structured reporting that can feed into national-level GDS accountability mechanisms.
- The monitoring framework presented here is designed to complement existing County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (CIMES) and aligns with national reporting requirements.

6.1 Principles of Monitoring.

The OPD monitoring approach is guided by the following key principles:

Rights-Based:

Monitoring should be anchored on the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025), and the CRPD, focusing on the realization of rights rather than welfare or charity.



Monitoring framework diagram: Inputs (center)
Implementation (middle) Outcomes (outer).”

Participatory:

Persons with disabilities must lead and be fully involved in all monitoring processes. County governments should collaborate with OPDs and community representatives in data collection and validation.

Evidence-Based:

Monitoring should be guided by verifiable data, documentation, and performance indicators rather than assumptions or anecdotal evidence.

Transparency and Accountability:

Findings should be shared openly with county officials, OPDs, and the public to foster mutual accountability and learning.

Inclusivity:

Monitoring tools and methods must be accessible to persons with different types of disabilities, using various accessible formats.

6.2 Structure of the Monitoring Framework.

The OPD Monitoring Framework is organized around the eight GDS 2025 thematic areas and the 30 commitments under each. It is designed to track progress at three levels. The monitoring framework focuses on three main dimensions:

a) Inputs and Commitments.

This examines whether counties have integrated GDS commitments into their plans, policies, and budgets.

Key questions include:

- Has the county included disability-specific priorities in the CIDP and ADP?
- Are there budget lines supporting inclusion?
- Are accessibility, reasonable accommodation, and participation provisions enforced?

b) Implementation and Outputs

This dimension tracks what the county has actually delivered.

Examples:

- Number of accessible buildings constructed or modified
- Number of ECDE centres equipped with inclusive learning materials
- Employment of persons with disabilities in county public service
- Disability-inclusive disaster response systems

c) Results and Outcomes.

This assesses the real-life impact on persons with disabilities,

such as:

- Improved access to services
- Increased representation in decision-making
- Reduced discrimination
- Greater availability of assistive devices
- Enhanced participation in local governance

Together, these dimensions provide a complete picture of progress.

Monitoring Level	Focus	Key Actors	Frequency
Output Level	Implementation of specific activities and county policies	OPDs, County Departments	Quarterly
Outcome Level	Tangible results such as increased accessibility or representation or increase in budgetary allocation	OPDs, County Assemblies, executives, NCPWD	Semi-Annual
Impact Level	Long-term improvements in inclusion, equality, and participation	National Agencies, CoG, OPDs	Annual

6.3 Key Monitoring Tools.

To support structured data collection and reporting, this toolkit introduces three interlinked instruments:

a) County GDS Monitoring Tool.

A structured tool organized by thematic area that tracks specific GDS commitments, progress, evidence, challenges, and recommendations.

It captures:

County name and reporting period;

Thematic area and specific commitment; Actions taken by the county; Evidence and data sources; Level of implementation (Not Started / In Progress / Completed), and Key challenges and recommendations. This tool helps OPDs generate comparable data across counties and facilitates aggregation at national level.

b) County Inclusion Scorecard.

A user-friendly rating system that enables OPDs to score county performance on accessibility, participation, budget allocation, service delivery, and compliance with disability-related standards. Each indicator is rated on a 1-5 scale, where:

1 = Not Started, 2 = Minimal Progress, 3 = Moderate Progress, 4 = Substantial Progress, and 5 = Fully Achieved.

The scorecard provides a visual snapshot of county performance in each thematic area and highlights where targeted advocacy is needed.

c) Data Quality Assurance Checklist.

- Ensures data credibility by verifying that:
- Information is accurate, complete, and up-to-date;
- Data sources (documents, reports, meeting minutes, photos) are verifiable; and
- Evidence aligns with the reported level of implementation.

This checklist supports consistency and reliability across county monitoring exercises

3. Data Collection Checklists.

- Simplified forms that OPDs can use during site visits, interviews, and meetings, for example:
- Accessibility audit checklists
- Public participation compliance checklists
- Reasonable accommodation verification tools

4. Key Informant Interview (KII) Guides.

Designed for interviews with county officials, OPDs, service providers, caregivers, and community leaders.

5. Community Feedback Forms.

Used to collect experiences and feedback from persons with disabilities across villages and sub-counties.

6. Evidence Log and Engagement Tracker.

Helps OPDs document:

- Which county officers were engaged
- Issues discussed
- Actions promised
- Follow-up required and timelines

7. Data Quality Assurance (DQA) Checklist.

Ensures data collected is credible, verifiable, consistent, and accurate.

Each tool is designed to be simple, accessible, and easy to use in both urban and rural contexts. and strengthen accountability

6.4 Monitoring Process: Step-by-Step.

The monitoring process follows six key steps:

Step 1: Preparation and Planning.

- Select which GDS commitments to monitor
- Identify sectors, departments, and institutions to visit
- Form a monitoring team including persons with various disabilities

Step 2: Data Collection.

- Use the monitoring tool, scorecard, checklists, and interview guides
- Collect quantitative and qualitative data
- Conduct site visits and community consultations

Step 3: Data Verification and Validation.

- Cross-check findings with county officials, OPDs, NCPWD, and community members
- Validate using multiple sources of evidence
- Apply the DQA checklist

Step 4: Analysis.

- Compare data with GDS commitments, county plans, and legal obligations
- Identify progress, gaps, risks, and systemic issues

Step 5: Reporting

- Summarize findings in the County GDS Monitoring Report
- Prepare policy briefs and advocacy messages

Step 6: Advocacy and Follow-Up.

- Present findings to county leadership, assemblies, committees, and departments
- Submit memoranda or petitions
- Track commitments made by county officials

This cycle should be repeated annually to track trends. Reports generated through this framework should feed into:

- County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (CIMES);
- NCPWD annual disability inclusion reports; and
- Kenya's national GDS progress updates submitted to the global GDS Secretariat.

6.5 Role of OPDs in Monitoring.

OPDs play multiple roles within this framework:

Data Collectors: Gathering disability-disaggregated evidence from the grassroots.

Validators: Ensuring accuracy and authenticity of reported information.

Analysts: Interpreting data to identify gaps and trends.

Advocates: Translating findings into policy and budget recommendations.

Watchdogs: Holding county duty bearers accountable for progress and transparency.

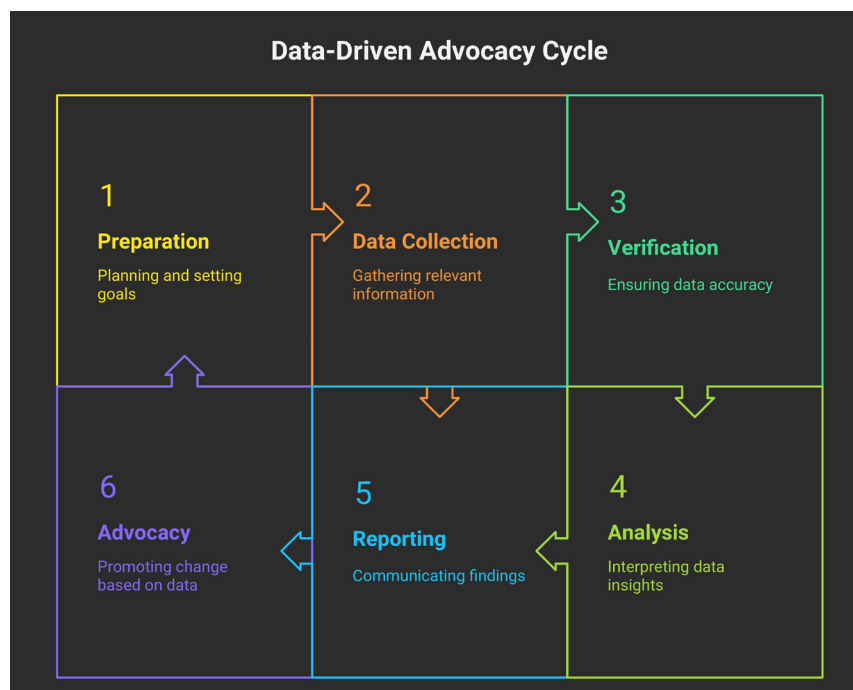
By actively engaging in these processes, OPDs strengthen local ownership of Kenya's GDS commitments.

Section 7: ADVOCACY.

7.1 Advocacy Framework and Tools.

Once Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) have gathered credible evidence through systematic monitoring, this framework provides guidance on how to translate findings into effective advocacy strategies. Advocacy ensures that the voices of persons with disabilities are heard in county governance, budget allocations, policy decisions, and service delivery.

The Advocacy Framework is grounded in a rights-based approach, emphasizing participation, accountability, and solution-oriented engagement. It complements the monitoring tools, transforming data into actionable messages and interventions that influence decision-makers.



A hand-drawn flowchart of six connected boxes—Preparation, Data Collection, Verification, Analysis, Reporting, and Advocacy—each with a simple icon and arrows showing the process flow.

The advocacy framework enables OPDs to:

- Translate monitoring data into clear, realistic “asks” for county governments.
- Strengthen the voice and visibility of persons with disabilities in decision-making spaces.
- Promote inclusive laws, policies, budgets, and service delivery practices.
- Build constructive relationships with county executives, assemblies, and technical departments.
- Influence long-term institutional reforms that support disability inclusion.
- In essence, advocacy ensures that evidence leads to action.

7.1 Principles of Effective Advocacy.

OPDs advocacy under the GDS Localization Framework should be grounded in the following principles:

Rights-Based Approach : Advocacy must be anchored on the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025), and the CRPD, framing disability inclusion as a legal obligation, not charity.

Evidence-Based Advocacy: Effective advocacy is grounded in credible data. OPDs should draw on findings from the County GDS Monitoring Tool and Inclusion Scorecard to support their positions.

Partnership and Collaboration:

Joint advocacy between OPDs, County Assemblies, County Governments, and CSOs ensures credibility and broader ownership.

Accessibility and Participation:

All advocacy products (briefs, petitions, media content) must be accessible in multiple formats and ensure representation of diverse disability groups.

Constructive Engagement:

Advocacy should focus on solutions providing actionable recommendation, using dialogue and partnership rather than confrontation. Focus should not be only on the problem.

Consistency and Follow-Up:

Advocacy is a process, not a one-time event. Continuous engagement, monitoring, and follow-up with decision makers are essential for sustained progress.

7.2 Components of the Advocacy framework.

The framework introduces a five-stage advocacy cycle that OPDs can use to structure interventions. The advocacy process for localizing Kenya’s 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments follows a structured five-stage cycle that enables Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) and county actors to move systematically from data collection to policy influence. Each stage builds upon the previous one, ensuring that advocacy is grounded in credible evidence, strategic engagement, and measurable outcomes.

Stage 1: Evidence Generation.

The advocacy process begins with systematic data collection and analysis. OPDs, working in collaboration with county departments, use the County GDS Monitoring Tool and the Inclusion Scorecard to gather reliable information on how well the county is implementing its disability inclusion commitments. This stage produces verified data, quantitative ratings, and progress summaries that form the foundation for evidence-based advocacy.

Stage 2: Issue Identification.

Determine priority areas requiring policy or budgetary intervention based on evidence and stakeholder

input: Once data have been collected, the next step is to analyse the results and identify areas where progress is weak or inconsistent. OPDs and Counties should focus on commitments with low performance, typically those scoring 2.9 or below on the Inclusion Scorecard. The purpose of this analysis is to pinpoint the specific causes of underperformance, such as lack of funding, policy gaps, or limited capacity. The output of this stage is a list of clearly defined priority issues supported by factual evidence and community feedback.

Stage 3: Message Development.

At this stage, OPDs translate the data and identified issues into clear, persuasive, and solution-oriented messages. Effective advocacy messages are concise, evidence-based, and framed around county mandates and human rights obligations under the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025), the Constitution of Kenya (2010), and the CRPD. The key outcome is a set of targeted messages and policy recommendations that can be presented to decision-makers in formats such as policy briefs, memos, or presentations.



A hand-drawn circular diagram with five segments labeled Evidence, Issues, Messages, Planning, and Action, each with a simple icon. Arrows connect the segments in a clockwise flow.

Stage 4: Engagement Planning.

Identify strategic entry points such as CIDP/ADP reviews, public participation forums, county assemblies, and sectoral committees: With strong messages in place, OPDs then develop a strategic engagement plan to identify who to approach and how. This includes mapping duty bearers such as County Executive Committee Members (CECMs), County Assemblies, or Treasury and Finance Departments. It also involves identifying allies in the media, civil society, and development sectors.

The engagement plan specifies timelines, advocacy activities, and communication methods. The expected output is a structured advocacy plan that defines clear responsibilities, audiences, and follow-up mechanisms.

Stage 5: Action and Follow-Up.

The final stage involves implementation of the advocacy plan through targeted actions such as sub-

mitting policy briefs, petitions, or memoranda, and engaging in formal dialogues with county officials. OPDs and partners should document all interactions, agreements, and outcomes, ensuring that commitments made by decision makers are tracked and followed up over time.

This stage results in tangible evidence of influence, such as meeting records, county responses, or policy changes, and ensures continuity by feeding lessons learned into the next monitoring and reporting cycle.

7.3 Linking Monitoring to Advocacy.

The Advocacy Framework is closely integrated with the Monitoring Framework:

- Monitoring provides credible evidence on the status of GDS commitments.
- Evidence informs priority issues and targeted advocacy messaging.
- Advocacy interventions aim to address gaps, influence decision-making, and ensure accountability.
- Follow-up monitoring assesses the effectiveness of advocacy and identifies next steps.

7.4 Advocacy Tools and templates.

The advocacy tools in this section provide Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) with practical, ready to use, standardized, and results-oriented instruments to translate monitoring evidence into concrete actionable advocacy action. Each tool is designed to help OPDs present issues clearly, engage duty bearers effectively, streamline documentation, and track responses systematically.

Together, the Policy Brief, Petition/Memorandum, and Advocacy Reporting Template form a complete cycle of influence, from identifying inclusion gaps and proposing solutions to documenting commitments and measuring change. When used collectively, these tools strengthen OPD-led advocacy, promote accountability, and ensure that county governments fulfill their obligations under the Kenya 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments and the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025).

A. The Petition or Memorandum Tool.

The Petition or Memorandum Tool enables Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) to formally request action or policy change from county governments. It provides a clear, respectful format for presenting evidence-based issues, ensuring that advocacy is professional, traceable, and grounded in data collected through the County GDS Monitoring Template and Inclusion Scorecard.

This tool is particularly useful when OPDs seek to influence county plans, budgets, or regulations related to Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments and the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025). By documenting issues and recommendations in writing, OPDs strengthen accountability and create a record of engagement that can be monitored and followed up.

Components:

- Header: Organization name, contact details, date.
- Recipient: Designated county official or department.
- Subject: Clear, concise statement of the issue.
- Introduction: Brief background and context.
- Evidence: Key findings from monitoring activities.
- Recommendations: Specific actions required from the county.
- Closing: Signatures of OPD representatives and stakeholders.

How to Use the Tool.

- Use this tool when a policy, service, or inclusion gap has been identified through monitoring or com-

munity feedback.

- Keep the tone factual and respectful, referencing relevant laws or GDS commitments.
- Submit the petition or memorandum formally to the relevant County Executive Committee Member (CECM), committee, or office.
- Retain a copy for follow-up and reporting purposes. - Follow up formally and document responses for accountability.

B. Policy Brief Tool.

The Policy Brief Tool is a concise, evidence-based advocacy document that enables Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) to present key inclusion issues and actionable recommendations to county governments and other decision-makers.

It converts monitoring data into clear policy messages that highlight gaps, propose solutions, and support the implementation of Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments and the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025). By using this tool, OPDs can engage county authorities in informed, constructive dialogue that promotes transparency, accountability, and sustainable inclusion.

How to Use the Policy Brief Tool.

Identify an Issue:

Choose a specific inclusion gap or policy challenge revealed by data from the County GDS Monitoring Template or Inclusion Scorecard.

Gather Evidence:

Collect supporting data and feedback from OPDs or community consultations.

Develop Key Messages:

Frame the issue as a rights-based concern linked to relevant legal and policy frameworks.

Formulate Recommendations:

Provide clear and actionable proposals that the county government can implement.

Engage and Follow Up:

- Share the brief with county decision-makers, media and track progress
- Limit to 2-3 pages for easy reading.
- Use charts, tables, or infographics to communicate data visually where necessary.

Policy Brief Template.

Section	Description
Title	A short, specific, and compelling title that captures the issue (e.g., Improving Disability Budget Tracking for Inclusive Governance).
Issue	Describe the challenge or policy gap. Explain why it matters to persons with disabilities and link it to specific GDS 2025 commitments.
Evidence	Summarize relevant findings from county monitoring, scorecard ratings, or community feedback. Include short statistics or observations.
Impact	Explain the social or economic consequences of inaction — e.g., exclusion, inefficiency, or rights violations.
Recommendations	List 2–4 actionable and realistic proposals the county can implement. Each should link to a relevant legal or policy framework.
Responsible Office	Indicate which county department or institution is best placed to act (e.g., Treasury, Health, Education, Public Works).
Follow-Up Plan	Outline how OPDs will monitor progress and engage the responsible office after submission.
Date / Author	Include the name of the OPD, focal person, and date of submission for tracking purposes.

Note.

This template can be customized by OPDs to reflect specific county contexts, thematic areas, and advocacy priorities. It should be limited to one or two pages and supported by data drawn from monitoring tools to strengthen credibility. A Sample of a policy brief is annexed

C: Advocacy Reporting Template.

The Advocacy Reporting Template enables Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) and county disability stakeholders to document advocacy activities, engagements, and outcomes related to the implementation of Kenya’s 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments. It ensures that each advocacy action, such as policy dialogue, submission of briefs, or presentation of petitions, is tracked for transparency, accountability, and learning.

This tool supports continuous documentation of progress, helps evaluate the effectiveness of advocacy strategies, and provides verifiable evidence for inclusion in the Annual County Disability Inclusion Report and the National GDS Progress Report.

How to Use the Advocacy Reporting Template.

Record Each Advocacy Action:

After every advocacy engagement (e.g., meeting, petition submission, media event), complete one entry in the reporting form.

Attach Supporting Evidence:

Include minutes, letters, photographs, or media links that confirm the activity took place and indicate its impact.

Track Responses:

Note any official commitments, policy changes, or follow-up actions taken by county officials or partners.

Update Quarterly:

Use the tool to prepare quarterly summaries and include key findings in the reports i.e. Annual County Disability Inclusion Report.

Analyse and Reflect:

Review patterns of success or challenges to refine future advocacy strategies and strengthen OPD engagement with duty bearers.

- Complete immediately after each engagement.
- Maintain a central log to track progress on each commitment.
- Use data to inform future advocacy cycles.

Advocacy Reporting Template.

Section	Description
Advocacy Issue / Theme	Identify the GDS commitment or inclusion area being addressed (e.g., Inclusive Education, Employment, Health, Budgeting).
Date of Engagement	Indicate when the advocacy activity took place.
Type of Engagement	Specify the format — e.g., policy dialogue, petition submission, meeting, media advocacy, or workshop.
Stakeholders Involved	List key actors, including county officials, OPDs, CSOs, media, and partners.
Key Messages / Requests	Summarize the main advocacy points or recommendations presented.
Evidence / Data Source	Indicate which monitoring data or reports supported the advocacy effort.
Outcome / Response from County	Describe the immediate results — commitments made, policy decisions, or follow-up meetings scheduled.
Follow-Up Actions Required	Note what needs to be done next, who is responsible, and the timeline for follow-up.
Status	Mark progress (Ongoing / Completed / Escalated).
Supporting Documents / Links	Attach or reference any supporting materials (letters, minutes, reports, media coverage).
Remarks / Lessons Learned	Highlight challenges, best practices, or reflections from the engagement.

Note:

This reporting template could be completed jointly by OPD advocacy leads and the County. It can be integrated into quarterly or annual reporting formats and serves as a foundation for evidence-based reviews of progress toward GDS 2025 commitments.

7.5 Strategic Entry Points for OPD Advocacy.

To maximize the impact of advocacy efforts, OPDs must engage at the most effective points within county governance and planning processes. This section outlines the strategic entry points where OPDs can influence decision-making, policy formulation, and budget allocation to ensure that Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments are fully implemented.

7.5.1 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) Reviews.

The CIDP is the primary strategic planning document for each county, outlining long-term development priorities, programs, and budgets over a five-year period. Ensuring that disability inclusion is embedded within the CIDP is critical for mainstreaming the 2025 GDS commitments into county policies, resource allocation, and service delivery. Effective engagement at this stage allows OPDs to influence county priorities before they are finalized, securing sustainable and institutionalized inclusion.

How OPDs Engage:

Participation in Public Forums and Consultative Meetings:

- Attend county-led public consultations on CIDP drafts to provide input on disability-inclusive planning.
- Organize pre-forum briefings for persons with disabilities and community representatives to ensure their voices are represented.

- Advocate for accessibility of consultation venues, materials, and processes (e.g., braille, sign language interpretation, easy-read documents).

Reviewing Draft CIDPs for Alignment with GDS Commitments:

- Examine the draft CIDP to identify gaps where GDS commitments are not reflected or adequately funded.
- Compare county priorities with national commitments in areas such as inclusive education, employment, accessible infrastructure, and community support.
- Highlight omissions or inconsistencies with evidence from the County GDS Monitoring Tool or Inclusion Scorecard.

Submission of Evidence-Based Recommendations:

- Prepare Policy Briefs or Memoranda summarizing findings, recommended actions, and resource requirements.
- Reference credible data, monitoring results, and examples from other counties to strengthen recommendations.
- Ensure submissions are formally logged with county offices and follow up to track consideration and response.

Follow-Up and Advocacy:

- Engage with county technical teams, sectoral committees, and county assemblies to clarify recommendations and provide technical support.
- Monitor incorporation of disability-inclusive provisions into the final CIDP.
- Document successes, challenges, and lessons learned to inform future CIDP cycles and advocacy efforts.

Guidance Notes:

- Start engagement early, as CIDP drafting typically follows a structured timeline.
- Collaborate with other OPDs and CSOs to present unified positions on inclusion.
- Use accessible tools and communication formats to ensure full participation of all persons with disabilities.
- Leverage evidence from monitoring to strengthen the case for resourcing and implementation of GDS commitments.

7.5.2 Annual Development Plan (ADP) Processes.

The ADP translates the long-term CIDP into annual operational plans and budgets, outlining sector-specific programs, targets, and resource allocation for the year. Engaging in the ADP process allows OPDs to ensure that disability-inclusive programs and funding are incorporated into county priorities and implemented within the annual cycle.

How OPDs Engage:

- Participation in Sectoral Planning Meetings:
- Attend meetings led by county departments to review proposed annual activities and budgets.
- Advocate for the inclusion of GDS commitments in sector plans such as education, health, employment, and infrastructure.
- Highlight gaps in service provision for persons with disabilities using evidence from monitoring and scorecards.

Reviewing Draft ADPs:

- Examine proposed programs, activities, and resource allocations to identify areas where disability inclusion is missing or underfunded.
- Ensure that targets, indicators, and timelines for disability-inclusive programs are clearly stated.
- Submission of Evidence-Based Inputs:
- Provide Policy Briefs or Memoranda to county technical teams with concrete recommendations for including GDS commitments.
- Include supporting monitoring data, community feedback, and best practices from other counties.

Follow-Up:

- Track whether recommended interventions are incorporated in the final ADP.
- Maintain records of engagement and feedback to strengthen future advocacy.

7.5.3 Budget and Program-Based Budget (PBB) Hearings

Budget and PBB hearings are forums where county officials, OPDs, and the public review proposed budgets and expenditures. This is a critical point for advocating for resource allocation to support disability-inclusive programs and to ensure enforcement of statutory obligations, such as the 5% employment and procurement quotas.

How OPDs Engage:

Preparation for Hearings:

- Analyse county budget proposals and PBB submissions to identify funding for disability-related programs.
- Gather evidence from monitoring tools, scorecards, and community consultations to support funding requests.

Active Participation During Hearings:

- Present findings and recommendations orally or in writing during hearings.
- Highlight areas where budgets fall short of fulfilling GDS commitments.
- Suggest reallocations or additional funding for disability-inclusive interventions.
- Documentation and Follow-Up:
- Record the discussions, responses, and commitments made by county officials.
- Follow up on implementation to ensure that recommended allocations are honoured.

7.5.4 County Assembly Committees.

County assemblies are responsible for lawmaking, oversight, and representation. Committees within the assembly provide an important forum for OPDs to influence legislation, monitor policy implementation, and ensure that county programs align with GDS commitments.

How OPDs Engage:

Submission of Memoranda and Petitions:

- Share evidence-based recommendations with relevant committees, such as Education, Health, Social Services, and Finance.
- Use petitions or policy briefs to highlight gaps in county policies or budgets relating to disability inclusion.

Oral Presentations:

- Participate in committee meetings to present monitoring findings and suggest corrective actions.
- Engage constructively in question-and-answer sessions to clarify data and recommendations.

Follow-Up and Advocacy:

- Track the progress of motions, bills, or resolutions that relate to disability inclusion.
- Maintain communication with committee clerks and members to ensure that recommendations are considered.
- engagement.

7.5.5. Sectoral and Multi-Stakeholder Platforms.

Sectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms are collaborative forums that bring together county departments, OPDs, civil society, development partners, and private sector actors. These platforms are critical for influencing technical planning, resource allocation, and program implementation.

How OPDs Engage:

Joining Technical Working Groups or Task Forces:

- Participate in sector-specific working groups (e.g., health, education, infrastructure) to ensure GDS commitments are considered in program design and implementation.
- Sharing Monitoring Data:
- Present evidence from the County GDS Monitoring Tool and Inclusion Scorecard to highlight progress, gaps, and areas requiring attention.

Collaborating with Allies:

- Work with CSOs, development partners, and private sector actors to strengthen advocacy messages and coordinate interventions.
- Policy Dialogue and Consultation:
- Engage in discussions on policy formulation, program evaluation, and project prioritization to ensure disability inclusion is mainstreamed across sectors.

7.5.6 Monitoring and Feedback Loops

Monitoring and feedback loops ensure that advocacy interventions are effective and that county governments remain accountable for implementing GDS commitments. They also enable OPDs to continuously improve strategies based on observed outcomes.

How OPDs Engage:

Tracking Advocacy Outcomes:

- Use the Advocacy Tracking Log to record all advocacy activities, responses from duty bearers, and follow-up actions.

Providing Feedback to County Stakeholders:

- Share monitoring results and advocacy outcomes with county departments, disability committees, and community members.
- Highlight successes and challenges to inform future planning and engagement.

Documentation and Reporting:

- Maintain clear records of advocacy processes, including meetings, submissions, and responses.
- Prepare periodic reports summarizing progress, lessons learned, and recommendations.

Adaptive Engagement:

- Adjust advocacy strategies based on feedback and monitoring results.
- Identify emerging issues or gaps in county implementation of GDS commitments and plan targeted interventions.

Section 8. Media and Ally Engagement.

Effective advocacy is strengthened when OPDs leverage media platforms and strategic partnerships. Engaging the media and allies amplifies the voices of persons with disabilities, increases visibility for GDS commitments, and applies pressure on county governments to act. This section provides practical guidance on building these alliances and using media effectively.

8.1 Engaging the Media.

Purpose:

To raise public awareness, influence policy, and hold duty bearers accountable.

Strategies:

Press Releases and Media Briefings:

Share monitoring findings, scorecards, or success stories with journalists.

Opinion Pieces and Articles:

Write accessible, evidence-based articles in local newspapers or online platforms.

Radio and TV Programs:

Participate in interviews, talk shows, or community radio segments to highlight inclusion issues.

Social Media Platforms:

Use Facebook, Twitter, X, Instagram, TikTok, and WhatsApp to disseminate messages widely.

Visual Storytelling:

Include photos, infographics, and short videos to communicate key findings in an accessible way.

Guidance Notes:

- Tailor messages to the audience; keep them simple, clear, and focused on the evidence.
- Ensure accessibility in all communications (e.g., captions, sign language interpretation, easy-read formats).
- Coordinate with other OPDs to maintain a consistent advocacy message.

8.2 Building Alliances and Partnerships.

Purpose:

To strengthen advocacy through collaboration and shared resources.

Potential Allies:

Other OPDs:

- Work together to present unified positions on county GDS implementation.
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): Partner with organizations advocating for social justice, education, health, and accessibility.

Development Partners:

Engage NGOs, UN agencies, and donors supporting disability-inclusive programming.

Private Sector:

- Mobilize corporate social responsibility initiatives that support inclusion.
- Community Leaders and Influencers: Leverage traditional and local leadership structures to promote inclusive practices.

Approaches:

- Conduct joint advocacy campaigns with allied organizations.
- Share monitoring data and analysis to support collective evidence-based lobbying.
- Engage allies in public forums, media events, and policy dialogues to amplify impact.

8.3 Advocacy Messaging Tips.

Use Data-Driven Messages:

Present findings from the County GDS Monitoring Tool and Inclusion Scorecard.

Highlight Human Stories:

Combine statistics with personal narratives of persons with disabilities.

Focus on Solutions:

- Provide clear recommendations rather than only pointing out gaps.
- Maintain Respect and Professionalism: Build credibility with duty bearers and partners.

Monitoring Media Impact.

- Track media coverage of advocacy messages to assess reach and influence.
- Document social media engagement (likes, shares, comments, reposts).
- Use media reports as evidence to reinforce future advocacy interventions.

Media and ally engagement transforms monitoring and advocacy efforts into public, visible, and influential action. By combining evidence with strategic communications and partnerships, OPDs can hold county governments accountable, increase awareness of GDS commitments, and ensure meaningful inclusion of persons with disabilities in all county-level processes.

Section 9: Building Partnerships and Alliances.

Partnerships are the backbone of effective GDS 2025 implementation. The realization of disability-inclusive development requires coordinated action among multiple actors – government, OPDs, civil society, the private sector, academia, and the media.

For OPDs, partnerships expand influence, visibility, and access to resources. They enable joint problem-solving, shared learning, and the pooling of expertise. When OPDs work collectively with allies, they can transform commitments into tangible, inclusive outcomes across counties.

Effective partnerships also help bridge the gap between policy and practice. They foster shared accountability, build trust between government and communities, and ensure that persons with disabilities have a seat at every decision-making table.

9.1 Key Partners and Their Roles.

a) County Governments.

- Lead implementation of GDS commitments at the county level.
- Facilitate participatory planning and budgeting.
- Provide technical and financial support for disability inclusion programs.
- Establish County Disability Committees and ensure OPDs' representation.

b) National Government and Agencies.

- Through the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD), provide policy direction, coordination, and data frameworks.
- The Council of Governors (CoG) ensures harmonization and cross-county learning.
- Ministries in charge of health, education, employment, infrastructure, and climate action provide sectoral alignment with national priorities.

c) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Development Partners.

- Offer technical expertise, research, funding, and capacity-building support.
- Act as intermediaries between grassroots OPDs and policymakers.
- Document best practices and promote evidence-based advocacy.

d) Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs).

- Represent the voices, experiences, and aspirations of persons with disabilities.
- Conduct monitoring, advocacy, and community mobilization.
- Facilitate feedback loops between communities and decision-makers.

e) Private Sector.

- Create inclusive employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.
- Invest in accessibility and assistive technologies.
- Partner with OPDs on corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs promoting inclusion.

f) Media and Communication Actors.

- Amplify voices of persons with disabilities.
- Raise awareness about inclusion, rights, and progress under GDS.
- Serve as watchdogs, promoting transparency and accountability.

g) Academic and Research Institutions.

- Generate and analyze data on disability inclusion and GDS progress.
- Support evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation.
- Partner with OPDs in research and innovation for inclusion.

9.2 Principles for Effective Partnerships.

To ensure productive and sustainable collaborations, OPDs and partners should uphold the following principles:

Mutual Respect and Shared Vision.

All partners must respect each other's roles, expertise, and lived experiences, working towards shared inclusion goals.

Transparency and Accountability.

Open communication, financial accountability, and regular progress reviews build trust and credibility.

Equity and Representation.

Partnerships must ensure equal participation of women, men, youth, and diverse groups of persons with disabilities, including those with multiple or intersecting identities.

Learning and Adaptability.

Successful partnerships are dynamic. Continuous learning and adaptation are essential to respond to emerging needs and challenges.

Sustainability and Ownership.

Local ownership ensures that initiatives continue beyond donor or project cycles. Partners should embed inclusion within existing institutional structures.

9.3 Building and Managing Partnerships.

OPDs can strengthen partnerships by following these practical steps:

Mapping Stakeholders:

Identify potential partners working in related sectors (education, health, climate, etc.).

Developing Partnership Proposals:

Clearly define shared objectives, roles, and expected outcomes.

Formalizing Collaboration:

Use Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) or partnership frameworks to guide collaboration.

Joint Planning and Implementation:

Co-create action plans, advocacy events, and monitoring tools.

Regular Communication and Review:

Maintain dialogue through joint meetings, updates, and reports.

Celebrating Successes:

Acknowledge milestones to motivate partners and maintain visibility.

Section 10: Accountability, Learning, and Sustainability.

10.1 Strengthening Accountability.

Accountability ensures that commitments are translated into measurable change. Both OPDs and counties have a shared duty to monitor progress, identify challenges, and take corrective action.

Mechanisms for Accountability:

County Disability Committees:

Oversee implementation and report progress.

Scorecards and Monitoring Tools:

Provide measurable indicators of inclusion.

Public Participation Forums:

Allow citizens to review county budgets and performance.

Joint Review Meetings:

Facilitate reflection, dialogue, and joint action planning between OPDs and county officials.

Role of OPDs:

Document success stories and gaps.

- Publish accessible monitoring reports and share them widely.
- Demand transparency in budgeting, resource allocation, and service delivery.

10.2 Strengthening Learning Systems.

- Learning is a continuous process that helps stakeholders adapt to challenges and replicate what works.
- Approaches to Institutionalize Learning:
 - Peer Learning Sessions: Create spaces for OPDs and county officers to exchange experiences.
 - Annual Reflection Workshops: Review progress and develop new strategies for the next implementation phase.
 - Knowledge Sharing Platforms: Use digital tools, newsletters, or social media to disseminate lessons.
 - Documentation of Best Practices: Record case studies, innovations, and successful advocacy examples.
- By embedding learning into implementation, OPDs and counties foster a culture of reflection, improvement, and innovation.

10.3 Promoting Sustainability.

Sustainability ensures that disability inclusion is not dependent on external funding or temporary projects. It is about embedding inclusion into systems, policies, and everyday practice.

Strategies for Sustainability:

Institutionalization:

Advocate for the creation of permanent disability inclusion units within county departments.

Policy Integration:

Ensure inclusion clauses are embedded in all county and sectoral policies.

Financial Sustainability:

Encourage counties to allocate consistent budget lines for disability inclusion, beyond donor support.

Capacity Building:

Invest in training and leadership development for OPD representatives and county staff.

Community Ownership:

Empower local disability groups to sustain advocacy and monitoring at grassroots levels.

Partnership Continuity:

Strengthen long-term collaborations with key actors for ongoing technical and financial support.

10.4 Continuous Improvement.

Accountability and learning are only meaningful if they lead to action. Counties and OPDs should use lessons from monitoring and evaluation to:

- Adjust programs and budgets for better inclusion.
- Develop new policies or review existing ones.
- Scale up successful pilot initiatives to reach more people.

Section 11. Annexes.

The annexes provide the operational backbone of this toolkit. They translate Kenya's 2025 GDS commitments into measurable, manageable, and reportable actions at the county level. By applying these templates and indicators consistently, counties and OPDs will not only enhance accountability but also foster a shared culture of evidence, transparency, and collaboration. The annexes also serve as a reference guide for trainers, planners, and policymakers, ensuring that every stakeholder, from county executives to grassroots OPD leaders, has the tools to contribute effectively to Kenya's inclusive development agenda.

Ultimately, these instruments guarantee that disability inclusion becomes not just a policy aspiration but a permanent, practical, and measurable feature of Kenya's devolved governance system.

Annex 11.1. County GDS Monitoring Tool.

The County GDS Monitoring Tool is designed to help county governments, Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), and civil society partners systematically track the implementation of Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments at the county level. It provides a structured framework for documenting county actions, policies, indicators, and outcomes related to disability inclusion.

This template supports: Tracking progress against specific GDS commitments and indicators, strengthening coordination between county departments and OPDs. Generating comparable data across counties for reporting and updating Council of Governors (CoG), and enhancing OPD advocacy by providing verifiable evidence on inclusion efforts.

Structure and Key Components of the County GDS Monitoring Tool.

Field	Description and Guidance
Theme	Refers to the eight thematic areas of Kenya's GDS 2025 commitments: Financing, Education, Employment, Health, Infrastructure, Political Participation, Community Care, and Climate Action.
Commitment No.	Corresponds to the specific GDS commitment number (1–30) under the national framework. Counties can align their actions with the relevant commitment.
County Action / Policy	Describes the specific intervention, policy, or activity undertaken by the county government in line with the commitment. Examples include new programs, policy guidelines, accessibility audits, or inclusion initiatives.
Indicator	States the measurable variable used to assess progress, for instance, “Number of inclusive classrooms,” “Percentage of budget tagged for disability inclusion,” or “Number of Persons with Disabilities employed.” Indicators should be quantifiable, time-bound, and aligned with county development plans.
Data Source	Identifies where the data will be obtained, such as county departments (Education, Health, Finance), administrative records, survey data, or field verification. OPDs may also validate data through participatory monitoring.
Progress (Yes/No)	Indicates whether the activity has been initiated or achieved. This binary response provides a quick overview of implementation status.
Evidence	Describes the documentation available to verify progress — including reports, photographs, meeting minutes, budget documents, or audit results.
Remarks	Provides additional comments on progress, challenges, or next steps. OPDs and departments can use this space to record qualitative observations or recommendations.

Theme A: Disability Inclusion Financing.

Commitment No.	Commitment Focus	County-Level Action / Policy	Indicator	Data Source	Progress (Yes/No)	Evidence / Remarks
1	Implement disability budget tagging at national and county level	Introduce disability tagging in county budgets and ADPs	% of total county budget tagged for inclusion	County Treasury, Budget Office		
2	Enforce 5% procurement quota for persons with disabilities-owned enterprises	Track and report county tenders awarded to PWD enterprises	% of procurement value awarded to PWD-owned firms	Procurement Dept., AGPO records		
3	Institutionalize disability-responsive budgeting (DRB)	Integrate inclusion in sector budgets and PBB	# of county departments applying DRB	County Treasury, Departmental Plans		

4	Promote public-private partnerships (PPPs) for inclusion	Partner with private sector for inclusive infrastructure / AT	# of PPP projects with disability inclusion component	County Economic Planning Office		
5	Integrate inclusion in development financing frameworks	Include disability in county-donor programs and grants	# of donor projects with inclusion provisions	County Planning Office, Donor MOU		

Theme B: Inclusive Education and Training.

Commitment No.	Commitment Focus	County-Level Action / Policy	Indicator	Data Source	Progress (Yes/No)	Evidence / Remarks
6	Provide differentiated capitation for learners with disabilities	Advocate for inclusive ECDE funding formulas	# of ECDE centers with capitation adjustments	County Education Dept.		
7	Establish inclusive resource rooms and learning centers	Build or upgrade ECDE resource centers	# of resource rooms operational	County Education Dept., School Reports		
8	Implement affirmative action for enrollment and retention	Provide bursaries for learners with disabilities	# of learners with disabilities receiving bursaries	Education Dept., Bursary Committee		
9	Provide free assessments and early interventions	Facilitate local education assessment services	# of children assessed annually	EARCs, Health Dept.		
10	Build teacher capacity on inclusive pedagogy	Train ECDE and VTC teachers on inclusive education	# of teachers trained	County HR / Education Dept.		

Theme C: Inclusive Employment and Decent Work.

Commitment No.	Commitment Focus	County-Level Action / Policy	Indicator	Data Source	Progress (Yes/No)	Evidence / Remarks
11	Enforce 5% employment quota in public service	Track PWD recruitment within county staff	% of county employees with disabilities	County Public Service Board		
12	Conduct awareness campaigns for employers	Host employer sensitization forums	# of sessions held per year	Social Services Dept., OPDs		
13	Expand NCPWD career portal and mentorship	Link county jobs to the NCPWD portal	# of PWD applicants recruited via portal	CPSB, NCPWD Reports		
14	Promote inclusive entrepreneurship and access to tenders	Allocate funds in County Enterprise Funds for Persons with disabilities	# of Persons with disabilities accessing loans / grants	Trade Dept., Finance Dept.		
15	Integrate inclusion into labor inspection frameworks	Include accessibility in workplace inspections	# of inspected firms with inclusive compliance	Labor Dept., OPDs		

Theme D: Health Equity.

Commitment No.	Commitment Focus	County-Level Action / Policy	Indicator	Data Source	Progress (Yes/No)	Evidence / Remarks
16	Expand assistive technology access through UHC	Distribute assistive devices under UHC	# of AT devices issued	County Health Dept., NCPWD		
17	Provide free disability assessments and certifications	Offer free medical exams for Persons with disabilities	# of persons certified annually	County Health Dept.		
18	Include disability in NHIF and county health schemes	Enroll Persons with disabilities in health insurance	#/% of Persons with disabilities enrolled	NHIF, County Health		

19	Train health workers on disability inclusion	Conduct sensitization and training workshops	# of health workers trained	County Health HR Dept.		
20	Strengthen community-based rehabilitation (CBR)	Establish or strengthen CBR centers	# of functional CBR centers	County Health / Social Services		

Theme E: Accessible Infrastructure.

Commitment No.	Commitment Focus	County-Level Action / Policy	Indicator	Data Source	Progress (Yes/No)	Evidence / Remarks
21	Enforce accessibility standards in public buildings	Conduct accessibility audits and retrofits	#/% of compliant public facilities	County Public Works Dept.		
22	Develop inclusive transport standards	Audit transport systems for accessibility	# of accessible matatus/ bus stations	Transport Dept., OPDs		
23	Promote ICT accessibility	Ensure county websites and systems are accessible	% of ICT platforms accessible	ICT Unit, Communications Dept.		
24	Include accessible housing in development programs	Reserve % of units for Persons with disabilities	# of accessible housing units allocated	Housing Dept., Planning Office		

Theme F: Political Participation.

Commitment No.	Commitment Focus	County-Level Action / Policy	Indicator	Data Source	Progress (Yes/No)	Evidence / Remarks
25	Guarantee 5% representation of Persons with disabilities in governance	Track representation in committees / boards	% of Persons with disabilities in county boards	County Assembly, HR Records		
26	Reform nomination and participation processes	Ensure political party lists include Persons with disabilities	# of Persons with disabilities nominated / elected	IEBC, Political Office		

27	Conduct civic education for Persons with disabilities	Deliver civic education sessions	# of participants trained	Civic Education Dept., OPDs		
28	Ensure accessibility in elections	Audit polling stations for access	% of polling stations accessible	IEBC, County Admin		

Theme G: Community Support and Care Systems

Commitment No.	Commitment Focus	County-Level Action / Policy	Indicator	Data Source	Progress (Yes/No)	Evidence / Remarks
29	Conduct national / county disability surveys	Support local data collection	# of Persons with disabilities profiled in survey	County Planning Office		
30	Develop community-based support models	Establish local support groups and carers	# of support models operational	Social Services Dept., OPDs		
31	Train foster carers for persons with disabilities	Conduct foster care training	# of carers trained	Social Services Dept.		
32	Strengthen social protection coverage	Enroll eligible Persons with disabilities in county welfare schemes	# of beneficiaries enrolled	County Social Protection		

Theme H: Humanitarian Action and Climate Resilience.

Commitment No.	Commitment Focus	County-Level Action / Policy	Indicator	Data Source	Progress (Yes/No)	Evidence / Remarks
33	Prioritize Persons with disabilities in emergency response plans	Include Persons with disabilities in disaster preparedness planning	# of inclusive emergency plans adopted	Disaster Management Unit		
34	Integrate disability in climate change policies	Mainstream inclusion in County Climate Action Plans	# of inclusive climate actions implemented	Environment Dept., OPDs		

35	Train disaster response teams on inclusion	Conduct capacity-building for responders	# of officers trained	Disaster Office, Red Cross		
36	Promote accessible early warning systems	Use inclusive communication tools	# of accessible alerts issued	ICT / Environment Dept.		
37	Include OPDs in climate governance	Engage OPDs in County Climate Committees	# of OPDs represented	Climate Office, OPDs		

Usage Instructions.

Data Collection:

Each county department should update the template quarterly, providing data and documentation on progress. OPDs can complement official data through independent monitoring and community validation.

Collaboration:

The template should be maintained jointly by the County Disability Committee (CDC) and OPDs, with coordination from the County Department of Social Services.

Reporting:

Summaries from the template feed into the Annual County Disability Inclusion Report, which is submitted to CoG and shared with the public through county websites and inclusion forums.

Review and Updating:

Counties should revise the template annually to reflect emerging commitments, new programs, or updated indicators.

Annex 11.2: County GDS Inclusion Scorecard.

The County GDS Inclusion Scorecard provides a standardized mechanism for counties and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) to assess progress in implementing Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments. It complements the County GDS Monitoring Template by translating monitoring data into measurable performance scores, allowing for evidence-based reporting and comparison across counties.

Each commitment is rated from 1 to 5, with accompanying notes and evidence. Average scores per theme can be used to generate a County Inclusion Index (CII).

Rating Scale.

Score	Performance Level	Description / Interpretation
1	Not Initiated	No actions, plans, or policies exist to address the commitment.
2	Planning Stage	Commitment acknowledged in plans, but implementation has not started or lacks resources.
3	Partially Implemented	Activities underway but limited in scope, coverage, or consistency.
4	Substantially Implemented	Most actions implemented; evidence available; inclusion outcomes visible.
5	Fully Achieved and Institutionalized	Commitment fully implemented; inclusion mainstreamed, policies institutionalized, and results sustained.

Thematic Scorecard Framework.

Theme A: Disability Inclusion Financing.

Commitment No.	Indicator / Focus	Score (1–5)	Evidence	Remarks / Action Required
1	Disability budget tagging adopted in county budget			
2	5% procurement quota implemented			
3	Disability-responsive budgeting (DRB) institutionalized			
4	PPPs and donor programs integrate disability inclusion			
Average Theme Score (A)				

Theme B: Inclusive Education and Training.

Commitment No.	Indicator / Focus	Score (1–5)	Evidence	Remarks / Action Required
5	Differentiated capitation for learners with disabilities			
6	Resource rooms and inclusive centers established			
7	Affirmative action for enrollment and retention			
8	Free assessment and early intervention services provided			
9	Teachers trained in inclusive pedagogy			

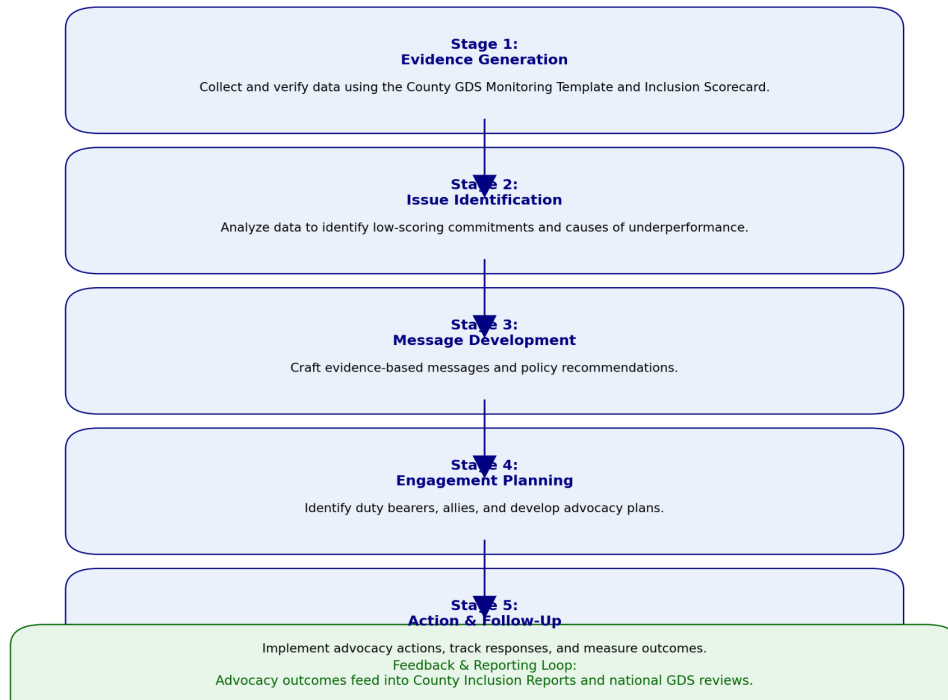
Average Theme Score (B)				
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Theme C: Inclusive Employment and Decent Work.

Commitment No.	Indicator / Focus	Score (1–5)	Evidence	Remarks / Action Required
10	5% employment quota enforced in county service			
11	Employer sensitization and awareness conducted			
12	NCPWD job portal linked to county recruitment			
13	Persons with disabilities supported through enterprise funds			
14	Disability inclusion integrated in labor inspections			
Average Theme Score (C)				

Theme D: Health Equity.

Commitment No.	Indicator / Focus	Score (1–5)	Evidence	Remarks / Action Required
15	Assistive technology access expanded			
16	Free medical assessment and certification available			
17	Disability coverage included in health insurance			
18	Health workers trained on disability inclusion			
19	Community-based rehabilitation (CBR) strengthened			
Average Theme Score (D)				



Source: County Disability Inclusion Monitoring and Advocacy Toolkit (CDIMAT), UDPK & Black Albinism, 2025.

Theme E: Accessible Infrastructure.

Commitment No.	Indicator / Focus	Score (1–5)	Evidence	Remarks / Action Required
20	Accessibility standards enforced in public buildings			
21	Inclusive transport systems operational			
22	County ICT platforms accessible			
23	Accessible housing integrated in county programs			
Average Theme Score (E)				

Theme F: Political Participation.

Commitment No.	Indicator / Focus	Score (1–5)	Evidence	Remarks / Action Required
24	5% representation of Persons with disabilities in leadership positions			
25	Inclusive nomination and civic processes			
26	Civic education for Persons with disabilities conducted			
27	Electoral processes and venues accessible			
Average Theme Score (F)				

Theme G: Community Support and Care Systems.

Commitment No.	Indicator / Focus	Score (1–5)	Evidence	Remarks / Action Required
28	County-level disability surveys conducted			
29	Community-based care and support models established			
30	Social protection programs reach Persons with disabilities effectively			
Average Theme Score (G)				

Theme H: Humanitarian Action and Climate Resilience.

Commitment No.	Indicator / Focus	Score (1–5)	Evidence	Remarks / Action Required
31	Persons with disabilities prioritized in disaster preparedness plans			
32	Disability inclusion integrated into climate policies			
33	Response teams trained on disability inclusion			
34	Accessible early warning and information systems			
35	OPDs represented in climate and humanitarian forums			
Average Theme Score (H)				

Interpretation and Analysis of the Score Card.

The County Inclusion Index (CII) is derived by averaging all eight thematic scores. Scores can be interpreted as follows:

- 1-1.9: Minimal progress
- 2-2.9: Emerging inclusion
- 3-3.9: Moderate progress
- 4-4.4: Advanced inclusion
- 4.5-5: Fully institutionalized inclusion.

Counties can visualize these scores through radar or bar charts to compare inclusion performance across themes. High-performing counties serve as learning hubs through CoG and NCPWD regional forums.

Practical Use.

- County Departments - conduct self-assessments and document progress.
- OPDs - provide community-level evidence and verify findings.
- County Disability Committees - consolidate and analyze data for joint reporting.

The scorecard should be applied twice annually (Mid-Year and End-Year) alongside the County GDS Monitoring Template.

Peer Learning:

High-performing counties serve as learning hubs through CoG and NCPWD regional forums.

Annex 11.3 Strategic Entry Points for OPD Advocacy.

Entry Point	Why It Matters	OPD Action
County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)	Main vehicle for long-term county planning.	Advocate for inclusion indicators in the CIDP review process.
Annual Development Plans (ADPs)	Annual priorities and budgets are set here.	Use monitoring data to influence ADP hearings.
County Budgets and PBB Hearings	Determine actual allocations.	Present policy briefs or petitions during budget hearings.
Public Participation Forums	Legal requirement for citizen input.	Mobilize OPD members and allies to present evidence.
Assembly Committee Sessions	Influence legislation and oversight.	Submit memoranda to Committees on Health, Education, or Finance.
Media Engagement	Raises visibility and accountability.	Share evidence-based stories and highlight progress or gaps.

Annex 11.4 Sample Advocacy Message Framework.

Commitment Area	Key Issue Identified	Evidence (Scorecard / Data)	Advocacy Message	Target Decision Maker	Desired Outcome
Disability Financing	Budget tagging not implemented	Only 1.5% of county budget tagged	“Allocate a distinct disability code to ensure accountability.”	County Treasury / Finance Dept.	Disability budget line established
Inclusive Education	Lack of inclusive ECDE facilities	Only 2 resource centers in county	“Invest in inclusive ECDE centers and train teachers.”	CECM Education	Inclusive ECDEs operational
Employment	5% employment quota unmet	Only 1.8% of county staff are Persons with disabilities	“Enforce 5% employment quota and publish annual compliance reports.”	CPSB / County HR	Compliance mechanism in place
Health	No CBR services at sub-county level	0 functional CBR centers	“Integrate CBR in health strategy and allocate resources.”	CECM Health	CBR centers funded and active

Advocacy Outcomes and Documentation.

Short-term: Increased awareness and formal acknowledgement of inclusion gaps.

Medium-term: Policy adjustments, new budget lines, or accessibility improvements.

Long-term: Institutionalization of disability inclusion in all county plans, budgets, and legal frameworks.

Annex 11.5: Sample Advocacy Tracking Log.

To promote consistency and follow-up in advocacy, OPDs can maintain a tracking log of engagements with county officials. This helps document progress and accountability in real time.

Date	Issue / Commitment	Office Engaged	Action Requested	Outcome / Response	Follow-Up Plan	Status
10 Jan 2025	Accessibility compliance (GDS 18)	CECM Public Works	Conduct building audits	Agreed to pilot in 3 facilities	Joint inspection by March 2025	Ongoing
20 Feb 2025	Budget inclusion (GDS 2)	County Treasury	Introduce budget tagging	Awaiting approval in budget circular	Resubmit during public hearings	Pending
5 Mar 2025	Employment quota (GDS 11)	County Public Service Board	Implement 5% quota	Recruitment directive issued	Monitor next recruitment round	Progressing

This log becomes an internal OPD accountability tool and can be summarized in quarterly reports.

Annex 11.6: Data Quality Assurance Checklist.

Criterion	Questions to Verify	Status
Completeness	Are all relevant indicators captured for each GDS theme?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Accuracy	Are data sources verified and cross-checked?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Timeliness	Are reports submitted within the required reporting period?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Consistency	Are indicators measured using uniform definitions and units?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Disaggregation	Is data disaggregated by sex, age, and type of disability?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Verification	Has data been validated through OPD review or field observation?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Documentation	Are supporting documents (photos, reports, attendance lists) attached?	☐ Yes ☐ No

Reliable monitoring depends on consistent data collection and verification. This checklist guides counties and OPDs to ensure credibility and accuracy in reporting. Counties should apply this checklist quarterly before submission to ensure high-quality, credible reports.

Annex 11.7: Advocacy Cycle Flow.

The Advocacy Cycle Flow Chart illustrates the sequential process through which OPDs and county governments translate evidence into action. It shows how data collected through monitoring tools informs issue identification, message development, stakeholder engagement, and follow-up actions, ultimately feeding into the accountability and reporting system.

Annex 11.8 Sample Petition / Memorandum.

To:
County Executive Committee Member (CECM) - Department of Infrastructure and Public Works

From:
Inclusive Development Network (IDN) Date....

Subject:
Implementation of Accessibility Standards under Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) Commitment No. 18

We respectfully request that the County Government of Nakuru take immediate action to strengthen compliance with accessibility standards in all public buildings and transport facilities, in line with Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments and the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025).

Background:
The Inclusive Development Network (IDN), through the County GDS Monitoring Template and Inclusion Scorecard, has established that only 45% of public facilities in Nakuru County meet minimum accessibility requirements. Several recently constructed county offices and health centers lack ramps, accessible washrooms, and signage in Braille or tactile form.

These findings contradict Section 41 of the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025) and GDS Commitment No. 18, which obligates both national and county governments to enforce universal design and accessibility standards in all new constructions. Lack of compliance restricts access to services for persons with disabilities and undermines inclusive development.

Recommendations:

The County Department of Public Works should conduct an accessibility audit of all county-owned public buildings and facilities by the end of the current financial year.

All new construction projects should include mandatory accessibility checklists during the design and approval stages.

A joint technical committee comprising representatives from the County Department of Public Works, the County Disability Committee, and OPDs should be established to oversee compliance and follow-up.

Expected Outcome:

Improved physical access to county offices, hospitals, and schools for persons with disabilities.

Integration of universal design standards into county construction and approval processes.

Strengthened accountability and partnership between the County Government and OPDs in promoting inclusive infrastructure.

Yours Sincerely,
Disability Advocate name
Chairperson, Inclusive Development Network (IDN)
Email: idn@gmail.com | Tel: xxxxxxxxxxxx

Annex 11.9 Sample Policy Brief.

Title:

Strengthening Disability Budget Tagging for Inclusive County Development.

Issue:

Despite Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitment to implement disability budget tagging, most county budgets do not explicitly identify or track expenditures benefiting persons with disabilities. As a result, inclusion priorities remain underfunded, and progress is difficult to measure.

Evidence:

Data collected through the County GDS Monitoring Template and Inclusion Scorecard show that, in the FY2024/25 budget, less than 1% of total county allocations were tagged for disability-related initiatives. Interviews with OPDs and county treasury officials revealed that while inclusion programs exist in departments such as Education, Health, and Social Services, they are not clearly coded or monitored as disability-responsive expenditures.

This gap limits accountability and hinders the realization of Kenya's commitments under the Persons with Disabilities Act (2025) and the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act (2012), which emphasize equity and transparency in public resource use.

Recommendations:

1. Institutionalize Disability Budget Tagging:
Direct all departments to include a disability code in their Program-Based Budgets (PBBs) starting FY2025/26 to track inclusion expenditures.
2. Allocate Dedicated Inclusion Funds:
Commit at least 2% of the county budget to disability-responsive programs, including accessible infrastructure, rehabilitation, and social support.
3. Build Capacity of Treasury Staff:
Train County Treasury and Departmental Budget Officers on disability-responsive budgeting (DRB) and financial reporting.
4. Engage OPDs in Budget Consultations:
Ensure OPDs are represented in public participation forums and review meetings for the County Budget Review and Outlook Paper (CBROP).

Expected Outcome:

Transparent reporting of disability-related spending in county budgets.

Increased allocation and efficiency of funds for disability inclusion programs.

Strengthened collaboration between OPDs and county treasuries, enhancing accountability and public trust.

Responsible Office:

County Treasury and Department of Finance and Economic Planning, in collaboration with the County Disability Committee (CDC).

Follow-Up Plan:

OPDs will review the FY2025/26 budget circular and engage the Treasury to ensure inclusion codes are adopted. Progress will be monitored quarterly and documented in the Annual County Disability Inclusion Report.

11.10 County-OPD Partnership / MoU Template.

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) establishes a formal partnership between Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) and the County Government to promote meaningful participation, co-production, and accountability in the implementation of disability-inclusive policies and the Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments. The MoU provides a structured framework for collaboration, ensuring that OPDs contribute their lived experience, expertise, and community feedback while the county government strengthens inclusive planning, budgeting, service delivery, and monitoring. It aims to foster a long-term, transparent, and mutually beneficial relationship that advances the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities across all county functions.

Sample MOU Structure.

1. Parties

- County Government of _____
- Federation/Network of OPDs in _____ County

2. Purpose.

- To formalize collaboration on GDS implementation, monitoring, feedback, and inclusive service delivery.

3. Scope of Collaboration.

- Co-designing county plans
- Joint monitoring of GDS commitments
- Sharing data and evidence
- Capacity building and awareness
- Public participation and consultations

4. Responsibilities.

- County Government
- Include OPDs in planning/budgeting processes
- Share reports and data
- Provide reasonable accommodation
- OPDs
- Provide feedback and community-level data
- Participate in monitoring
- Advocate for disability inclusion

5. Duration.

- 3-year renewable agreement.

10.11 Advocacy Reporting Template.

The Advocacy Reporting Template enables Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) and county disability stakeholders to document advocacy activities, engagements, and outcomes related to the implementation of Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit (GDS) commitments. It ensures that each advocacy action, such as policy dialogue, submission of briefs, or presentation of petitions,

is tracked for transparency, accountability, and learning. This tool supports continuous documentation of progress, helps evaluate the effectiveness of advocacy strategies, and provides verifiable evidence for inclusion in the Annual County Disability Inclusion Report and the National GDS Progress Report.

How to Use the Advocacy Reporting Template.

1. Record Each Advocacy Action:
After every advocacy engagement (e.g., meeting, petition submission, media event), complete one entry in the reporting form.
2. Attach Supporting Evidence:
Include minutes, letters, photographs, or media links that confirm the activity took place and indicate its impact.
3. Track Responses:
Note any official commitments, policy changes, or follow-up actions taken by county officials or partners.
4. Update Quarterly:
Use the tool to prepare quarterly summaries and include key findings in the reports i.e. Annual County Disability Inclusion Report.
5. Analyse and Reflect:
Review patterns of success or challenges to refine future advocacy strategies and strengthen OPD engagement with duty bearers.
6. Complete immediately after each engagement.
7. Maintain a central log to track progress on each commitment.
8. Use data to inform future advocacy cycles.

Advocacy Reporting Template.

Section	Description
Advocacy Issue / Theme	Identify the GDS commitment or inclusion area being addressed (e.g., Inclusive Education, Employment, Health, Budgeting).
Date of Engagement	Indicate when the advocacy activity took place.
Type of Engagement	Specify the format — e.g., policy dialogue, petition submission, meeting, media advocacy, or workshop.
Stakeholders Involved	List key actors, including county officials, OPDs, CSOs, media, and partners.
Key Messages / Requests	Summarize the main advocacy points or recommendations presented.
Evidence / Data Source	Indicate which monitoring data or reports supported the advocacy effort.
Outcome / Response from County	Describe the immediate results — commitments made, policy decisions, or follow-up meetings scheduled.
Follow-Up Actions Required	Note what needs to be done next, who is responsible, and the timeline for follow-up.
Status	Mark progress (Ongoing / Completed / Escalated).
Supporting Documents / Links	Attach or reference any supporting materials (letters, minutes, reports, media coverage).
Remarks / Lessons Learned	Highlight challenges, best practices, or reflections from the engagement.

Note:

This reporting template could be completed jointly by OPD advocacy leads and the County. It can be integrated into quarterly or annual reporting formats and serves as a foundation for evidence-based reviews of progress toward GDS 2025 commitments.

10.12 A sample Press Release.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

[Date]

Disability Groups Call for Inclusive Budgeting in [County Name]

Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in [County] have raised concerns that the county's draft budget for 2026/27 does not include a disability budget line. This goes against Kenya's commitments at the 2025 Global Disability Summit.

"Our county cannot afford to leave us behind again," said [Name, OPD Leader]. "We need resources for assistive devices, accessible schools, and inclusive health services."

The OPDs call on the County Assembly to:

1. Introduce a disability budget line.
2. Ensure OPDs are included in consultations.

Contact: [Name, Phone, Email].

10.12 A sample Social Media Post.

Disability Rights are Human Rights.

In [County Name], only 2% of the budget goes to disability inclusion. Kenya promised at #GDS2025 to change this – but we are still left behind.

We demand a disability budget line in the 2026/27 budget.

#InclusionNow #NothingAboutUsWithoutUs

10.13. A sample Ally Engagement Letter.

[Your OPD Name]

[Date]

To: [Ally Organization or Leader]

Subject: Partnership for Disability Inclusion

Dear [Name],

We, [name of OPD], are monitoring how [County] is implementing Kenya's 2025 Global Disability Summit commitments. Our findings show gaps in [state issue briefly].

We invite your organization to join us in advocating for disability inclusion. Together, we can ensure our county's plans and budgets reflect the rights of all citizens.

Sincerely,

[Name & Contact]

10.14 Glossary of Key Terms and Abbreviations.

- **ADP:** African Disability Protocol – a treaty adopted by the African Union to strengthen disability rights in African contexts.
- **Advocacy:** The process of influencing leaders, policies, and decisions using evidence and community voices.
- **Accessibility:** Ensuring environments, services, and information can be used by everyone, including persons with disabilities.
- **Accountability:** Holding leaders responsible for promises made and ensuring transparency in how actions and resources are used.
- **Affirmative Action:** Special measures taken to ensure marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, can access opportunities equally.
- **CIDP:** County Integrated Development Plan – a five-year plan that guides county priorities and budgets.
- **Commitments:** Promises made by governments, such as those at the Global Disability Summit (GDS).
- **CRPD:** Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – an international treaty ratified by Kenya in 2008.
- **Data Disaggregation:** Breaking down data by categories (such as disability, gender, or age) to show inequalities and ensure inclusion.
- **Enforcement Mechanism:** A system or body set up to make sure laws, policies, or commitments are implemented.
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- **GDS: Global Disability Summit** – the world’s largest platform on disability inclusion, where governments and stakeholders make commitments.
- **Inclusive Education:** Education that removes barriers so that learners with disabilities can learn alongside others, with the support they need.
- **Localization:** Turning national or global commitments into real action at the county level.
- **Monitoring:** Collecting and analyzing evidence to check if promises are being fulfilled.
- **MTEF:** Medium-Term Expenditure Framework – a three-year rolling budget framework used in Kenya that includes annual budget plans.
- **NCPWD:** National Council for Persons with Disabilities – a government agency responsible for coordinating disability issues in Kenya.
- **OPD:** Organization of Persons with Disabilities – groups led and run by persons with disabilities to represent their rights and interests.
- **Participation:** The meaningful involvement of persons with disabilities in decision-making processes that affect their lives.
- **Peer Learning:** OPDs teaching and learning from one another through experience-sharing.
- **Petition:** A formal request signed by citizens, calling on leaders to take specific action.
- **PWD Act (2025):** Persons with Disabilities Act (2025) – Kenya’s main law on disability rights.
- **Reasonable Accommodation:** Adjustments made to ensure persons with disabilities can participate equally in work, education, or services.
- **SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals** – global goals adopted by the United Nations to end poverty and promote equality by 2030.
- **Social Protection:** Programs (like cash transfers or school feeding) that support vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.
- **Transparency:** Openness in decision-making and use of resources, so that citizens know what is happening.
- **Universal Design:** Designing products, environments, and services to be usable by all people, without the need for adaptation.



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Developed and published with support from Christian Blind Mission (CBM).

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