

**WORKSHOP REPORT**

**DATA ADVOCACY WORKSHOP HELD ON 27th June, 2022 IN NAIROBI KENYA**

**PREPARED BY**

**UNITED DISABLED PERSONS OF KENYA**

**(UDPK)**

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# **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The workshop was organized and supported by CBM Global together with United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK) as part of continued dialogues on disability data and building capacities of OPDs and other stakeholders on this subject. The workshop was moderated by Dr. Samuel Kabue who is also a member to the UNCRPD Committee.

The workshop brought together line government departments, UN Systems organizations, Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), Non-Governmental Organizations in Kenya to dialogue on issues of Disability Inclusive Data. Participation was drawn from the following specific organizations/ institutions: State Department for Labour, Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programs, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), CBM Global, UNICEF, Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, The SDG Forum and various OPDs including Society for professionals with Disabilities (SOVID), Albinism Society of Kenya (ASK) , Down Syndrome Society, Deaf Empowerment Kenya (DEK), Kenya Association of persons with Intellectual disabilities (KAIH) and the United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK).

# **2.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP**

The agenda of the workshop included

* Discuss progress made and lessons learned on inclusive data in Kenya
* Share relevant data linkages and updates from global level;
* Highlight challenges in data processes and how to address these;
* Propose collaborations and partnerships around inclusive data;
* Discuss future plans of action linking national to global work and Advocacy
* Discussion around the monograph – learnings and the journey and follow up
* Develop a case study from key reflections.

# **3.0 PRESENTATIONS**

## **3.1 Remarks by the Moderator-Dr. Samuel Kabue**

He welcomed the participants to the forum and highlighted the expectations of the workshop with emphasis on having focused discussions that will yield actionable way forward regarding promotion of Inclusive Data in Kenya.

He acknowledged that the Kenya Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is doing a commendable work on data, but admitted that the Bureau still faced various challenges on navigating Inclusive Data landscape.

## **3.2 Inclusive Disability Data – Global to National Linkages-Presentation by Elizabeth Lockwood (CBM Global)**

Elizabeth gave an overview of Disability Inclusive Data and how various regions of the world like the pacific are implementing and working on Inclusive Disability Data, with a view of sharing experience of how other regions of the world can leverage on Data to do Data Driven Advocacy and influence the desired change.

She stated the importance of mainstream Data Institutions working with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) to generate Citizen/Community Generated Data so as to complement the existing official data.

The legal framework that underpins Inclusive Disability Data includes CRPD Article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD): which states **“State** **Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention”** and **2030 Agenda for SDGs.**

**3.2.1 Data Disaggregation**

To underscore the process of Inclusive Data and reflecting on the ‘Global SDGs Indicator Framework’, only a few indicators have been disaggregated; i.e., out of a total number of 231 Indicators only 9 have been disaggregated. Out of this 9, only 3 have reliabledisaggregated data and these includes in areas of Social Protection, Cities with Open Space and Schools/Infrastructure.

Some data on unemployment, access to transport and Discrimination by disability is available but this data is not reliable in some aspects. Data on some areas on inclusion is available but from unofficial sources.

**3.2.2 Data Partnerships**

The objectives of Inclusive Disability Data cannot be achieved by working in isolation/in silos, there is an overarching need for organisations to link and work together to accelerate all efforts geared towards promotion of inclusive Disability Data.

Enhanced and Short Washington Group of Questions and Child Function Modules are necessary tools to ensure comprehensive and inclusive data collection leaving No One Behind. She recommended that there is need to expand the use of Washington questions- the short set (WG-SS) for surveys and census since it is internationally comparable and also that we use other data tools or more in-depth information on persons with disabilities.

This presentation also emphasized that partnerships with Mainstream Data Institutions, OPDs and other development partners are key to ensuring meaningful participation and enrichment of the data process and ushering in new framework of co-operation that would ensure availability of wide array of data through various ways including Citizen Generated data.

**3.2.3 Case study-Pacific**

The Case Study on the Pacific region on the engagement on the processes of Inclusive Disability Data demonstrated notable efforts made around inoculating Inclusive Data into the implementation of the UNCRPD and SDGs.

**3.2.4 Lessons Learned from the Pacific Region**

* Importance of forming and strengthening of partnerships-this underscores the importance of data linkages.
* Long-view approach: It is important to cast the net far wide and envision Inclusive Data in future and how will that look like in the greater framework of Nations Mainstream Development Agenda.
* Forging of Working Groups and Strengthening capacity of OPDs
* Perusing other ways of Data Collection.

**Question Raised from the presentation and Responses**

Q1. How can we ensure acceptability of Citizen Generated Data?

This could be done by forming linkages with Mainstream Data Institutions – they will then be in better position to authenticate and officiate the Data.

Q2. What is the current development around climate change and Data and Disability?

Comments 1: It was commented that the United Nations is in the process of developing Citizen Generated Data.

Comment 2: KNBS has developed Guidelines for Acceptability of Citizen Generated Data.

Comment 3: The guidelines by KNBS are Technical and there is need for their publication and popularization.

**3.2.5 Recommendations**

Recommendations included:

* Need to support communities to gather community generated data-Entrenching data co-creation process
* Strengthen capacity of OPDs on Data Processes and ensure their involvement throughout the data process
* Data Collection Enumerators should be well trained for collection of accurate data

## **3.3 Effective Data Advocacy-Presentation by Sally Nduta (United Disabled Persons of Kenya)**

The presentation highlighted the process adopted by the disability movement in Kenya in engaging with the Inclusive Data processes, the outcomes and lessons learned

The process has been to engage with persons with disabilities and Organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), building their capacity to engage with data and drawing relationship between data and governance, reflecting on the existing gaps and showcasing how lack of disaggregated Disability data impacts negatively on ability of government to effectively fulfil its mandate. Onward in the process awareness was done on the Washington Group of Questions and how they are used in collection of Disability Data. Engagement in the data process has not been limited to non-state actors only, engagement with government line departments and other agencies like Kenya Bureau of Statistics has been ongoing.

Out of these engagements with stakeholders Disability Movement in Kenya has been able to post some positive outcomes regarding Inclusive Data, these include;

* Use of Washington module (Short Questions) of collecting disability data in 2019 Census.
* Signing of Inclusive Data Charter by (GOK)-Commitment on disability disaggregated data- at the 1st Global Disability Summit (2018) and drafting of the Action Plan to implement the IDC
* IDC is a key agenda of the Inter Agency Coordinating Committee (IACC).
* Provided inputs (through Submission of Memoranda) to Persons with Disabilities Bill 2021- Contains Article on Disability Data and standards.
* Development of the National Plan of Action on Iimplementation of Rrecommendations made by the UNCRPD Committee of Experts in relation to the initial report of the Republic of Kenya (September 2015-June 2022).
* Survey on Persons with Disabilities conducted in 2007.
* Held a Multi-Stakeholder forum on the implementation of the 2018 Global Disability Summit commitments made by the government
* Attempts by development organisations (esp. Development Initiatives) to analyse GOK budget allocations to disability.
* Capacity strengthening endeavours by INGOs (esp. Development Initiatives, Leonard Cheshire. The International Disability Alliance)
* Data cycles, Data Analysis work with OPDs in Western Kenya
* Bridge Training for self-advocates and OPDs on using the Human Rights Approach in enhancing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
* Ratification of the African Disability Protocol by Government of Kenya on 15th November 2021.

**3.3.1 Lessons Learned**

In the Inclusive Data Process and through engagement with various actors, the disability Movement in Kenya gained experience and learned some valuable lessons that would inform future engagements this included:

* Inclusive Data process needs a collaborative efforts- A Multi-stakeholder approach to advocacy on disability data – this was made possible through collaborative platforms like CDRA (Caucus on Disability Rights Advocacy and) Inter- Agency Coordinating Committee (IACC)
* Organizations of Persons with Disabilities are Key in Generating and Using Disability Data and hence they have to be fully involved in the process

**3.3.2 Case Study Engaging the KNBS on Disaggregation of data**

Disability Movement in Kenya has been involved in the process of Inclusive Data. This has necessitated Engagement with the government Key Statistical Departments. Engagement with bureau began in 2016-2017, the engagement included having Multi-Stakeholder forum by KNBS on disability data and formation of working group on Disability data. This culminated to High level training on the Washington module on disability data and jointly developing messaging on census.

The outcomes of these engagements among other things it gave birth to usage of Washington module on collecting Disability data and eventual development of Monograph on Disability (Report on Economic survey 2021).

**3.3.3 Recommendations**

* Capacity strengthening of stakeholders on Disability data-citizen generated data.
* Investment / resourcing the work of the Working Group.
* Capacity strengthening of stakeholders, especially OPDs both at national and local levels- on citizen generated data, data standards.
* Ensuring meaningful participation of under-represented groups.

Comment 1: A participant appreciated the progress that was done by disability movement in Kenya in Inclusive Data Process and emphasized on importance of capacity strengthening for OPDs and their involvement in the Data process

## **3.4 Experiences on collecting Disability Data-Presentation by Renice Bunde (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics)**

The Kenya Bureau of Statistics is mandated to collects official data in Kenya. One of their principles in official statistics is Inclusion. Ideally all effort must be made to ensure they leave no one Behind in Data Collection. The Bureau has three major sources of data these include Census, surveys and Administrative Data. Kenya conducts population and household census (KPHC) after every ten years.

**3.4.1 Disability Data and Census in Kenya**

During 1989 there was an attempt to collect disability Data by inserting a direct screening question in the questionnaire that sought to know if someone had a disability. (Do you have a disability? And if yes, what type of Disability?) These data were not published after the exercise. In 1999 census there was no question on Disability. This could have been necessitated by lessons learn on 1989 census (The reason is not clear)

In 2009 census a question on disability was introduced almost mirroring the 1989 questions on disability. It was a twin-pronged question which also tried to gauge the economic aspect for persons with disabilities. These questions took care only of the major disabilities as physical, visual, self-care and intellectual, -person was not supposed to choose more than three categories of disabilities. The second question tried to find out to what extend disability affected your engagement in economic activities (Do you have difficulty in engaging in economic activities?).

In 2019 a module for disability question was introduced, which was based on Washington Group of Questions (Short Set). The questions covered at least six categories of disabilities including Albinism. Both on 2009 and 2019 a Disability Monographs were produced and they are available on KNBS website for download.

Prevalence Rate

Disability Prevalence rate in 2009 was put at 3.5% of the total population of 38, 610, 097, while prevalence rate at 2019 was 2.2% of the total population of **47,564,296. The difference in prevalence rate was due to the way Bureau Calculated the prevalence rata.**

**Reason for drop in Prevalence Rate: In 2009 the calculation was based on Cases while at 2019 calculation was based on Individuals.**

**3.4.2 Surveys**

The Bureau conducts survey regularly depending on the need. Economic and Health related surveys fall under this category. In 2007 the Bureau conducted a National Disability survey on all 8 regions in Kenya (former provinces). The survey results put Disability prevalence Rate at about 4.6% of the total population. The Kenya Integrated Household Surveys meant to measure poverty index conducted have put disability prevalence at 2.8%.

KNBS has also collaborated with Ministry of education (MOE) and conducted a survey for children with disabilities in Schools. The survey targeted children between the ages of 3-21. In these exercise Washington Group of questions (Enhanced) and Child function Modules were used.

KNBS in collaboration with Department of Social Protection and NCPersons with Disabilities conducted a survey on the needs of persons with disabilities in Kenya using Washington Group of Questions and Child Functioning Modules.

There is ongoing Kenya Health Survey which runs from February to July 2022, the Washington Group of questions (short set) have been in-cooperated.

**3.4.3 Administrative Data**

The bureau links up with other government department and collects administrative data from them. It receives data from National Council Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD)-Government body mandated to deal with disability affairs in Kenya) -This data indicated the number of persons with disabilities who have been registered with the NCPWD.

The bureau collects Administrative Data from Judiciary, SDGs Indicators and the gaps in implementation and also on Social Protection Department especially on Social Protection Measures like Cash Transfers.

**3.4.4. Recommendations**

* Strengthening the collaboration component
* Importance of Standard Data collection tools throughout government departments

**Question Raised from the presentation and Responses**

Question 1: Why did the Disability prevalence Rate drop in 2019 to 2.2% from 3.5%in 2009?

Response: Because of the variance in the way the rate was calculated. In 2009 it considered cases, but in 2019 it considered individuals.

Question 2: is there an effort to have a standardized way to collect data in different government ministries?

Response: There is effort to have all government ministries collect and present data in a standard way that will allow seamless sharing and integration.

Question 3: What is the procedure or process of KNBS Accepting Community generated Data?

Response: KNBS has developed a guide, some sort of checklist which will guide data collectors on acceptability criterion which when met data can be considered for mainstream

Question 4: Were the enumerators well trained, there were experiences where enumerators did not asked question to persons with disabilities, they just assumed by looking at them?

Response: Enumerators were adequately trained although the turn-around time was a bit short and we continue to apologize fort oversights experienced in administration of the questions.

There was also attempts to use local language while administering the Disability questions which might have contributed to different experiences

Question 5: Why did you not consider all types of disabilities in administering the disability question?

Response: All types of disabilities were considered under the six categories in Washington group of questions used.

Comment 1: Every tool of data collection that The Bureau uses has component of disability data collection.

Comment 2: A participant noted that in the survey that KNBS together with Ministry of education conducted put the population of children with disabilities over a million, so it was concerning when the Census data indicate that persons with disabilities are less than one million in the country

Also, that Uganda used the same Group of question as Kenya but their prevalence rate was higher.

## **3.5 Inclusive Data Charter-Presentation by Karen of the Inclusive Data initiative)**

In 2015 Countries all over the world came together, developed and adopted Sustainable Development Goals (17), These Goals are to set the world on sustainable development path. Inclusive Data Charter was conceived in 2018 to put plans into action and track implementation of the SDGs.

**3.5.1. The Inclusive Data Charter (IDC)**

Membership to the IDC is voluntary and Governments and other partners can and have signed on (30 governments). Guided by the principal of ‘*Leave no one behind*’, the idea is to have inclusive disaggregated data from all sources. The IDC agenda is propagated through championing and collaborations

IDC has collaborated with different players in the space in Africa as Kenya and Sierra Leon and beyond to ensure Inclusion in data process. DC has worked with the Government Line Ministries, KNBS, Inter-Agency Committee and other partners in Kenya to develop Kenya Action Plan.

**3.5.2 Action Plan**

Each County Develops its action plan to Implementation of the SDGs details a clear plan of action on how to achieve some indicators in the SDGs. IDC Helps to build capacity around these areas. Kenya doing November cycle.

The Action plan by countries are key in implementation of SDGs, among other things it helps to:

* Identify and address existing gaps including want of technical capacity.
* Mobilization of needed resources AND Promote collaboration.
* Creation of Synergize across the system.
* Documentation of good practices.

Question: Given that IDC is voluntary and not enforceable how do we ensure countries implement it?

Response: Yes, it is not possible to enforce the IDC after Countries sign on it, but we can collaborate and work with countries including building their technical capacity and other necessary empowerment to ensure they Act on their plan of Action.

## 3.6 Kenyan survey on support needs for people with disabilities -presentation by Moses Kamau (State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes)

The department conducted a survey in 10-Counties in Kenya to understand the support needs of persons with disabilities in Kenya. The department in collaboration with other stakeholders including organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) developed data collection tools. Training to the data collectors was done sufficiently.

The survey was concluded and the department is in data analysis stage.

**3.6.1 Methodology**

The mode of data collection included Focused Group Discussions (FGD) and Interviews among others leveraging on purposive sampling. Sample size was 800-1,000 constituting 669 households.

The survey included:

* Household information Module
* Child Functioning Modules
* Enhanced set of Washington group of Questions

The survey among other things was looking also at uptake of Assistive devices, Accessibility, self-care and Health and habilitation services and education.

**3.6.2 Initial Outcomes**

The department is at the initial stages of data analysis, but already noting some patterns coming out like 47% of persons with disabilities have primary education, 70% of Persons with disabilities aged between 18-59 need Assistive Devices.

The director concluded by noting that the Department will be sharing the full report once they are through.

Question 1: What barriers did the enumerators face as they collected data?

Response: The enumerators were well trained to collect data, so communications barrier which could have been the biggest barrier was not significant.

Question 2: in the preliminary results, are you seeing some patters regarding cross-cutting need across all disabilities?

Response: The cross cutting need we are seeing across all categories of disabilities in the need for support.

Comment: Participants voiced appreciation by the effort department was making and said they were looking forward to interacting with the report once it was out.

## **3.7 Summary of the morning session.**

Dr. Samuel Kabue, the moderator for the session appreciated and thanked the presenters and the participants for the meaningful engagement. He lauded the efforts made by Government in disability data collection. Noting that even with the existing gaps steps toward right direction were been made.

He echoed the call from the various discussions on the need for OPDs, Government and other partners in the space to strengthen collaboration in Inclusive Data Processes.

# **4.0 GROUP WORK**

The afternoon session was moderated by Karen Bett from the Inclusive Data Initiative. For this session, participants were divided into 3 Groups to consider the following questions and prepare presentations of their discussions.

1. What are the opportunities for promoting inclusive data?
2. What are the challenges in accessing data, and what are possible solutions?
3. How can OPD engagement be strengthened as well as reaching other underrepresented groups?
4. How can we establish partnerships to ensure better data processes? And what kind of partnerships?
5. What are they key next steps to strengthen inclusive data in Kenya?

## **4.1 Group one presentation**

Question 1: What are the opportunities for promoting inclusive data?

* Through government interventions/programs-Employment
* Through OPDS/Stakeholder programming-Citizen generated data.
* Budgeting Process.
* Electoral Process.
* Government Information systems/HMIS/NEMIS/HUDUMA
* Legal framework.
* Employment - 5 % quota on employment (Article 54 of Constitution of Kenya, 2010)
* Interagency forums
* Role of KNBS- Technical Working Committee on disability statistics
* Access to services - Administrative data

Question 2: What are the challenges in accessing data, and what are possible solutions?

* Unavailability of need data- Limited knowledge on existence of disability data.
* Data held in manual systems.
* Lack of publicity of data.
* Data that is not disaggregated by Disability.
* Quality of data-Poor/integrity.
* Inaccessibility of available data.
* Lack of standardize/harmonized method of data collected from various players Government/and OPDs /Other Partners.

Solutions

* Publicize/sensitize available data on accessible platforms - accessibility guidelines.
* Digitized and disaggregate by disability all available data.
* Capacity /technical support on data processes to improve data quality.
* Data presentation in accessible formats and in accessible platforms.
* Co-opting citizen/community generated data into mainstream statistics to broaden the target and address scarcity.
* Development of Standardized way of dealing with data across board.

Question 3: How can OPD engagement be strengthened as well as reaching other underrepresented groups?

* Technical Capacity Strengthening-Data driven advocacy.
* Strengthen the Linkage on OPDs and National /County Government.
* Meaningful Involvement in Data processes.
* Strengthen the Citizen Data generation Component.
* Self-advocated champions.
* Mapping out OPDs
* Have OPDs belong to larger network.
* Awareness/sensitization.
* strengthen the Caregiver Component
* Formation of OPDs.

Question 4: How can we establish partnerships to ensure better data processes? And what kind of partnerships?

* Leverage on Existing Larger network to create forum for engagements
* Identify the data needs and find partners
* Government Engaging OPDs in data process
* Leverage on legal framework to create partnerships
* OPDs registered and belong to a larger Network
* IDC Action plan

Types of partnerships

* Technical Working Committees
* Inter-Agency Working Group
* Collaboration of OPDs
* Loosely tied outfits
* MOU based partnership

Question 5: What are they key next steps to strengthen inclusive data in Kenya?

* Disaggregation of data
* Improve Accessibility of data
* Capacity Strengthening on inclusive data
* Frequency of data collection
* Strengthening of Citizen generated Data
* Localization of Washington Group of Questions
* Development on harmonised data process platform
* Publication of data
* OPDs training –mapping OPDs.
* Socializing IEDC with OPDs - Data value chain

## **4.2 Group two presentation**

Question 1: What are the opportunities for promoting inclusive data?

* UNCRPD Article 31
* Review of countries by the UCRPD committee
* SDGs Review- Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)- Indicator Reporting Framework
* National Disability Surveys (shared earlier by government)
* National Education Management of Information Systems (NEMIS)
* Through OPDs/ disability administrative networks
* Treaties and Charters (e.g, Inclusive Data Charter)

Question 2: What are the challenges in accessing data, and what are possible solutions?

* No internationally comparable data on disability
* No agreed/ harmonized methodology- standards
* Low importance placed on disability data collection.
* Accessibility is limited to persons with disabilities
* Different storage locations/ data on persons with disabilities is fragmented/ scattered
* Raising awareness on importance of data is low
* Sometimes, there is lack of clarity on why certain information is sought, leading to resistance to giving information/ data.

Solutions:

* Standardization of methodology- KNBS, regional frameworks be developed.
* Training of enumerators
* Awareness creation of disability inclusive data tools – Such as Washington Modules
* Implementation of data protection law.

Question 3: How can OPD engagement be strengthened as well as reaching other underrepresented groups?

* Capacity strengthening on data,
* Funding OPDs research work

Question 4: How can we establish partnerships to ensure better data processes? And what kind of partnerships?

* State to non-state, state to State partnerships, Non-state to Non-state partnerships. Such partnership present opportunities to strengthen each other and overcome weak areas.

How/ approaches to partnerships

* Technical working groups/ inter-agency coordinating committees
* Networks
* Linkages
* Collaboration

Question 5: What are they key next steps to strengthen inclusive data in Kenya?

* Dissemination/ awareness on inclusive data. The ID charter already has a workplan + Community data generated framework.
* Utilising the expertise of different actors. E.g Universities.
* Resource mobilisation and co-financing
* Meaningful engagement of OPDs in the whole data cycle.
* Showcasing the good results from use of data.
* Better/ improved collaboration among stakeholders (state and non-state)
* Improve generation of disaggregated data, Citizen generated data,
* Improve Accessibility data
* Localization of Washington modules (Questions)
* Harmonization of data
* Dissemination of data per category of disabilities.

## **4.3 Group three presentation**

Question 1: What are the opportunities for promoting inclusive data?

* Having OPDs involved and Government entities such as KNBS-participation, County governments,
* Through administrative bodies
* Working with Government bodies, e.g., Disability parliamentary Network
* Existence of legal instruments, treaties, agreements and the good will that we have from the government
* The availability of citizen generated data and other sources of data such as community driven data
* Technology-the advancement and growing space for technology such as Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Question 2: What are the challenges in accessing data, and what are possible solutions?

* Lack of awareness on existence of disability data- create awareness on disability data and its existence
* inadequate resources to support disability data collection-establishing data collection centers e.g at the Huduma center
* Ineffectiveness of available data-accuracy of data is questionable sometimes- Harmonizing data sources and improve capacity of personnel that are involved with disability data collection and use, standardized and harmonized way of collecting disability data across different institutions
* Data sharing as a challenge- harmonize data collection
* Duplication of data and efforts- harmonize data collection
* Inaccessible data formats- use accessibility guidelines to share data across different platforms
* Lack of cohesion among the different OPDs

Question 3: How can OPD engagement be strengthened as well as reaching other underrepresented groups?

* Capacity building for OPDs on disability data and the use this data to influence and advocate for service delivery.
* Funding OPDs to be able to support credible data collection.
* Ensuring that the different types of disabilities are also disaggregated so that specialized services can be allocated to the different groups equitable.
* Awareness on OPDs to the remote grassroots so that Persons with Disabilities can be aware of their existence and garner bigger support from the ground.
* Representation of OPDs in data collection and use processes by all stakeholders.
* Empower and mentorship Persons with Disabilities in areas of specific leadership.
* Encourage the participation of OPDs in inclusive public process such as budget making processes.
* Developing MOUs between ODPs and government entities that work with data relating to Persons with Disabilities.
* Embracing multi-stakeholder approaches to working on and with disability data- first start mapping out who these stakeholders are
* Improve efficiency of disability data access to make it easier to interact with this data whenever needed for decision making.

Question 4: What are they key next steps to strengthen inclusive data in Kenya?

* Continuous engagement nationally especially through the UDPK which is the umbrella organisation of persons with disabilities.
* Mapping exercise for stakeholders working directly with Persons with Disabilities and Persons with Disabilities related data.
* Push of the implementation of the IDC action plan and increase awareness on the same especially among OPDs to ensure they can hold the Government accountable to their promises on service delivery
* The National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) needs to be fully involved and take lead in the engagement with OPDs and matters related to disability data.
* Ensure disability inclusive data is up to date and is conforming to the dynamics and changing trends such as climate change, disaster risk reduction, technology among others.

# **5.0 SUMMARY OF KEY REFLECTIONS FROM THE WORKSHOP**

Out of the presentations by different presenters and the group work discussion, some key suggestions came out offering some solutions and what should be done to ensure we Inclusive data process in Kenya. These include:

* Strengthening the Technical Capacity of OPDs to engage in data processes,
* strengthening the component of community generated data, standardization of data collection across board,
* strengthening of collaboration of different stakeholders in data space and Government, and
* pursuing additional methods for data collection.

**Annex: List of Attendance**

[**..\..\PROJECTS\URAIA\2021 Activities\Additional Sector ACTVITIES\Data Advocacy and Accountability Workshop\Participants list\Participant list Disability data Workshop 27th june 2022.pdf**](file:///%5C%5CUXENSVR%5C%7BFD34A37F%7D%5CPROJECTS%5CURAIA%5C2021%20Activities%5CAdditional%20Sector%20ACTVITIES%5CData%20Advocacy%20and%20Accountability%20Workshop%5CParticipants%20list%5CParticipant%20list%20Disability%20data%20Workshop%2027th%20june%202022.pdf)