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| --- | --- |
| Danish organisation | 100% for the Children |
| Title of the intervention | Nothing for us, Without us |
| Partner name(s) | Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya |
| Amount applied for | 974.974 |
| Country(ies) | Kenya |
| Period (# of months) | 12 months |

**1.** **Objective and relevance (the world around us)**

**The long-term impact for this development intervention is**

* To provide persons with disability equal access to electoral and political processes in a meaningful and peaceful way to have increased representation in political and economic decision-making processes. This will enable all persons with disabilities to fully enjoy their rights and to have issues of importance to them to be included and stakeholders to be held accountable.

**Outcomes to be reached within this intervention pre, during and post General Election 2022**

1) **Awareness and access for persons with disabilities**: A minimum of 5000 persons with disabilities from Nairobi and Mombasa County have gained awareness of and access to political and electoral processes in Kenya to enhance active political participation during the election in August 2022.

2) **Visibility of disabilities and peace:** 30 ‘Nothing for us, without us’ Ambassadors, 25 mentors and selected DPOs and CBOs has been empowered and are raising awareness on disability rights, electoral process, peacebuilding/conflict management and governance to spearhead advocacy on peaceful participation of persons with disabilities in the election activities.

3) **Accountability on inclusive access to employment, education and health for persons with disabilities in Nairobi and Mombasa County:** Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya together with selected DPOs and CBOs are capable of holding stakeholders accountable in the post-election period by 1) supporting government institutions in creating legal and regulatory frameworks that provide an opportunity for increased political participation of persons with disabilities, 2) developing a monitoring plan to ensure accountability of elected officials’ performance on access to education and health care for persons with disabilities in Nairobi and Mombasa County and 3) create concrete recommendations for policy reforms to be distributed among stakeholders.

As Kenya Government engages in the upcoming general elections in August 2022, persons with disabilities are at a greater risk of exclusion in political participation and representation. Inadequate access to information on political rights and to the election centers due to non-accessible physical structures excludes them from opportunities to make decisions of who to elect and non-election of potential persons with disabilities to represent the specific needs of persons with disabilities in political positions. Further, violence has been very visible in every electioneering process in Kenya with Kenyan persons if not killed tending to develop disability. As many actors and CSOs put up mechanisms to reduce the risk of violence in the year 2022, persons with disabilities especially on the hot spots where APDK provide awareness and disability program interventions, remain vulnerable to the violence, and are subjected to double discrimination: exclusion, and non-represented in the political discourses.

Considering these considerations, there is a need to develop strategies that will support a peaceful election process in Kenya in 2022 and ensure that persons with disabilities are empowered to meaningfully participate.

Further, organizations working with persons with disabilities and DPOs have been fighting to have disabilities recognized and accepted in many African contexts including Kenya making service delivery, capacity building, sensitization, and de-stigmatization the most important areas to focus on first and foremost. Holding stakeholders accountable and advocating on a national scale for disability rights have not up until now been something that Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya in large scale have taken upon them. This is also the case with the election process. Previous interventions have mostly focused on creating awareness and access up till and during the election leaving little attention to the post-election period. In this intervention, Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya and 100% for the Children wish to enter new ground when we set out to not only focus on the periods of pre- and during-election, but especially also the post-election period. Together we wish to start holding stakeholders accountable helping them to include persons with disabilities and issues of importance for them.

**What is the main purpose with this intervention including challenges that need to be addressed?**

This intervention consolidates and amplifies the results of previous CISU financed projects. At the same time, it moves beyond previous interventions focusing more on accountability of stakeholders.

19-2426-SI-sep and 20-2594-MI-maj were both projects implemented by Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya (APDK) and 100% for the Children (100%). Here we started building our partnership from one focused on service delivery and capacity-building to also include advocacy by the target group itself testing the youth ambassador approach. The 20 female ambassadors have learned to raise their voice to express how living with disabilities today means not utilizing the full potential of oneself because of exclusion, stigmatization, and discrimination. With the 2022 General Election in august, the time is now opportune to make their voices heard by county politicians. This intervention further sets out to strengthen the coordination and collaboration among the ambassadors from Mombasa and Nairobi. Furthermore, the ambassadors will be crucial in sharing information about peaceful participation in the upcoming election.

For many years, there has been a need for organizations working with persons with disabilities and OPDs to concentrate on service delivery, capacity building and awareness-raising activities to ensure the most crucial needs are being met. There is still some way to go in terms of making disability visible and accepted in Kenya, so the work of lobbying and political advocacy does not yet stand as a strong component in the work of APDK. However, with the General Election coming up in Kenya APDK feels that the timing is right to start holding politicians and stakeholders accountable and therefore the need of becoming stronger in terms of strategic advocacy and lobbying alongside accountability tools will be addressed in this intervention.

To facilitate this, the project will build the capacity of APDK technical teams in the project areas to lobby and advocate for inclusive political participation and accountability. The project will leverage the experiences of the OPDs and CBOs working on the disability in the targeted regions who are already working on the same interest area of political participation to facilitate topical areas during the implementation period. This will lay a stronger ground for further collaboration between these actors in the post-election period.

Furthermore, this intervention will strengthen the partnership between APDK and 100%. Within the framework of advocacy, the partners have already gained useful experiences by including the young persons in the advocacy work realizing that they in fact can go further than we could without them in accessing stakeholders. This intervention will add positive to these experiences by including the ‘Nothing for us, Without us’ ambassadors in advocacy at county level in Nairobi and Mombasa. Further, we as partners will together take the first steps towards becoming strong accountability agents on the disability agenda.

**Context**

This intervention will foc​us mainly on the two Counties of Nairobi and Mombasa. In Nairobi the focus area will be the entire Nairobi metropolitan area (Nairobi County, parts of Kiambu county and Kajiado county (Kitengela, Ngong) whereas in Mombasa this intervention will focus on Mombasa County and parts of Kwale and Kilifi Counties. APDK have a branch in each area conducting home visits and community work in all areas of the counties meaning that they have the needed knowledge and network in the intervention counties.

Statistics show a low percentage of disabilities in urban settings such as Nairobi (1.1%) and Mombasa (1.4%) County compared to rural settings (2.6%). However, these numbers are probably encumbered with uncertainty due to the lack of universally accepted standards for categorizing disabilities and methods for collecting data that navigate potential issues of stigma. Even though disability rates in the urban settings are lower than in rural settings most of the challenges faced by persons with disabilities in Kenya are the same. Some of the major issues that persons with disabilities in Nairobi and Mombasa are facing are:

* Persons with disabilities are more likely to live in poverty
* People with disabilities experience stigma and discrimination which excludes them from economic and social activities and full participation in life. Women, youth, and children are especially vulnerable.
* Persons with disabilities struggle to find work. Most of them are self-employed and many lack financial literacy and management skills.
* Access to education: children with disabilities are less likely to attend and/or finish school
* Access to health care: Despite government efforts, health services and facilities and public health campaigns remain inaccessible to many persons with disabilities

**National policies**

Kenya ratified the UNCRPD in 2008. Disability rights are provided under Kenya’s 2010 constitution and the 2003 Persons with Disabilities Act, amongst others. Some individual counties have their own disability legislation, Nairobi being one of them. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development has the mandate to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. The National Council for Persons with Disabilities is charged with follow up and enforcement of the law. The Employment Act 2007 outlaw’s discrimination on grounds of disability in employment in both the public and private sectors. Other relevant legislation includes the 2016 National Employment Authority Act, the 2003 Public Officers’ Ethics Act, the 2015 Public Procurement and Disposal Act, and different County Youth Women and Persons with Disabilities Enterprise Development Fund Bills, as well as quotas under the Persons with Disabilities Act and the constitution. The 2013 Basic Education Act outlines needs in relation to the provision of education for disabled children, whose right to education is guaranteed under the constitution. The new Sector Policy for Learners and Trainees with Disabilities supports the principles of inclusive education. The 2014-2030 Kenya Health Policy acknowledges the rights of people with disabilities to health and pledges to make health services to all. Women and youth with disabilities rights to sexual and reproductive health services is acknowledged in the 2007 National Reproductive Health Policy and the 2015 National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy.

As seen above ​​Kenya has adopted national policies suitable to address economic, social, cultural, political, and civil rights of persons with disabilities. This involves both disability specific policies and legislation, and disability concerns in some key mainstream legislation. However, the country has faced challenges implementing many of the provisions in legislation and policies. According to a analysis of disability inclusive development in Kenya this has been attributed to inadequate budgetary allocation for the implementation of these legislations and policies; lack of definitional clarity about what constitutes a disability; the non-prioritization of disability; lack of robust monitoring and enforcement mechanisms; the lack of involvement of organizations of persons with disabilities and service providers in the planning and implementation; lack of collaboration between government departments providing services and other actors; and low levels of awareness of disability and negative attitudes among some policy makers and implementers.

**Electoral process in Kenya**

The [Constitution of Kenya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Kenya) requires that a general election of members of parliament be held on the second Tuesday in August in every fifth year, which means that the next general election is scheduled for 9 August 2022. The Constitution requires that a presidential election take place at the same time as the general election.

Kenya is set to hold a general election on 9 August 2022, which will see changes for all elected positions within the government, including members of parliament, senators, and the presidency. This situation, along with many other factors, puts the country in a fragile situation. While democratic elections are usually promising, Kenya has developed a firmly established pattern of electoral violence since the rebirth of pluralist democratic politics (OHCHR, 2008). Despite once being seen as a beacon of peace in Africa, during the 1992, 1997, 2007, and 2017 general elections the country experienced violence that killed over 1,200 people and displaced hundreds of thousands more. While conflict triggers are multi-dimensional and include historical, structural, institutional, legal, and cultural factors, they have always reflected tensions between ethnic identities. This is because the foundation of pluralistic democratic politics in the country was anchored on political party structures that originally segmented the country along ethnic lines. While the situation is fragile, persons with disabilities, who already been excluded in the political patterns have double challenges in enhancing their space and participation due to stigma, discrimination, and exclusion of the views in the political cycles. The political violence primarily impacted multiethnic, low-income areas in Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Mombasa. Beyond the direct victims of physical violence, there were also severe economic impacts (VOA 2009).

Kenya is barreling toward a highly contentious and likely tumultuous presidential election that could alter the future of the country’s political system. Kenya will hold general elections on Aug. 9, 2022, where voters will elect the president, members of the National Assembly and Senate, and various county positions. But the presidential ballot is shaping up to be a highly contested race, with two political insiders as the frontrunners: Kenyan Deputy President William Ruto (the former ally and now adversary of Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta) and former Prime Minister Raila Odinga (who has become one of Kenyatta’s closest allies in recent years). Ruto is running under the slogan “hustler nation” to paint himself as an average Kenyan who achieved great success by working his way up the political ladder. Odinga, meanwhile, is running on decades of political experience and a social welfare platform.

**Political participation for persons with disabilities**

According to a Baseline Survey Report on INCLUSIVE ELECTION – Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Electoral and Political processes in Kenya 2017 by Handicap International in partnership with Action Network (ANDY), United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK) and Deepening policy program the participation of persons with disabilities in the 2017 election was very low right from the registration stage to voting. 52.4% of the respondents across the areas had faced challenges during the voter registration exercise. 41.2% found lack of assistance and​ discrimination during registration as a major challenge compared to those respondents (35.3%) who stated that lack of the right materials especially for the visually impaired as a challenge and (23.5%) who stated that long queues presented a challenge to them during voter registration

“*The IEBC clerks were very rude to me. They asked to register my fingerprints on the BVR but when they realized that I did not have fingers on my right hand, they asked me how I had managed to apply for my national I.D Card and that I should not even have come to waste their time” – PWD in Kilimani Primary School Nairobi Area.*

*“I was forced to stay and follow the queue for hours. I was very tired, but no-one would let me pass because they said everyone was equal. My plea to the policemen manning the process fell on deaf ears. At one point I wanted to go home and not register as a voter.” Young Mother with physical impairment in Kibra YMCA Area said*

The findings revealed that an overall proportion of 97.1% across the three areas had participated in a voting process in the past. These findings paint a good picture regarding the willingness of PWD to participate in electoral processes in Nairobi County. The participants did not state why they had not participated in the process before besides the few who had not acquired the IDs by then. One could therefore conclude that there was general apathy among some PWDs towards elections. Only 30% of the respondents across the locations found the process to be inclusive (Needs of the PWDs catered for) with a majority (67%) of these drawn from rural. The findings further revealed that only 22% of respondents' urban area found the electoral process inclusive. It was worth noting that none of the respondents in informal settlements found the electoral process to be inclusive. The low proportions of respondents who found the past elections to be inclusive is a serious issue that could easily water down the desire of the PWD to continue participating in future elections and should therefore be addressed.

Additionally, the findings further revealed that an overall proportion of 55.9% of the respondents found it very important to participate in the upcoming polls with Rural having a majority 66.7% of these followed by Urban at 55.6% then informal settlement at 46.2%. Further analysis of the survey findings revealed 44.1% of the respondents recommended that next time IEBC sets out to conduct civic education; it should consider using channels and materials that will reach out to PWD of all types including braille for the visually impaired. The study was informed that lack of braille material for the visually impaired as well as lack of sign language interpreters to pass on information to those with hearing impairment meant that the civic education processes were largely not accessible and inclusive of PWD in many areas of Nairobi County. In article 54 the Constitution recognizes and specifically details rights of PWD with specific emphasis on the right to be treated with dignity, equal access to educational facilities, reasonable access to all places, and use of sign language, braille, or other communication. 40.2% of the respondents who did not belong to any political party were not interested in political activities as they did not find any significance; this is a gap to empower on their rights and role of political development while the rest (8%) cited lack of National identity cards as the hindrance

“*Some of us have the required leadership skills to become a very good representative of our people. What stops us is that we lack financial ability to do serious campaigns, and this means we cannot challenge those currently in power. We need financial support to be able to launch effective campaigns” - male PWD in Korogocho area (Rural) Nairob*i.

The study findings revealed that the respondents made the following overall recommendations on what should be done to improve participation of PWD in the electoral processes as:

· IEBC should provide means of transport

· IEBC should improve on sitting areas for persons with disabilities and lighting inside the polling centers

· IEBC should facilitate direct assistance to persons with disabilities with specific types of disabilities including psychosocial disabilities should all for help arise at the polling stations

· Ramps should be provided to ease access for persons with disabilities

· Doors are quite smaller for persons with disabilities using wheelchairs and therefore standard accessible doors of about internal width of 36 as internationally recommended should be used.

A research project from University of Nairobi showed some of the same findings. The study evaluated the access to voting rights for persons with mobility disabilities in Nairobi County during the 2017 General Election. The target group of the study responded that they did not participate in the election due to inadequate laws and policies, inaccessibility to polling stations, architectural and other physical barriers, socio-economic and cultural barriers, infrastructural barriers, lack of information and communication and lastly fear of political violence.

**COVID-19 and its impacts on the country, election, and this intervention**

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely damaged major economic sectors, disrupted Kenyan society, and worsened the country’s debt burden. The economic and social disruptions induced by the pandemic have eroded progress in poverty reduction in Kenya, forcing an estimated two million more Kenyans into poverty. The economic fallout will almost certainly morph into an election issue as more Kenyans continue to be faced with the widening socioeconomic gaps in their society. Persons with disabilities, in all the politically fragile situations, remain vulnerable to political exclusion in both Nomination and elective positions in Kenya. Persons with disabilities who happen to be nominated tend to only align to the political ideologies to the party as opposed to stand for the specific needs of persons with disabilities in leadership, representation, and participation. A specific focus for this intervention’s advocacy efforts by the young ambassadors is to create awareness about the identified areas of importance for persons with disabilities among persons with disabilities running for positions making it easier for them to raise a collective voice on these matters during and post-election.

This concept intends to engage persons with disabilities to realize the need to build their capacities, dialogue with politics, participate on the criteria of representation, engage Independent electoral, boundaries commission on representation and political party’s secretariat on coming up with viable actions to increase representation of persons with disabilities.

Kenya’s economy has been hurt by the COVID–19 pandemic. In 2020, GDP growth is expected to decelerate to 1.4% from 5.4% in 2019. Growth is supported by agriculture, while weaknesses in services and industry have had a dampening effect. Domestic demand is subdued while external demand has neither helped nor hurt growth. Expansionary fiscal, monetary, and financial policy measures were introduced to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on businesses and households. Inflation is expected to ease to 5.1% because of lower aggregate demand. The fiscal deficit is expected to widen to 8.3% of GDP—the result of revenue shortfalls and pandemic-related spending increases to deal with health issues and to mitigate the damage to household income and businesses. The current account deficit is expected to narrow to 5.4% of GDP, supported by a sharp reduction in the oil import bill. Foreign exchange reserves declined to $7.8 billion (4.8 months of import cover) at the end November 2020 from $8.96 billion (5.6 months of import cover) at the end November 2019. The local currency weakened by 8.9% to KSH 110 to the US dollar at the end November 2020 from KSH 101 to the dollar a year earlier. The financial sector was affected by spillover effects from major sectors; the capital market was the hardest hit. The Nairobi Securities Exchange share index fell 20% between 30 September 2019 and September 2020, and market capitalization fell 2% over the same period. The pandemic did serious social damage. Nearly 2 million people are estimated to have fallen into poverty, and nearly 900,000 lost their jobs.

 **Describe whether the intervention takes place in a stable or fragile context**

The interventions will be taking place in a stable context as a lot of programs and engagement are ongoing to ensure Kenya will be peaceful before, during and after the election.Kenya Offers a Low-Risk Environment which is characterized by political stability, low risk of fraud, security, and low competition, among other factors. Kenya ticks most of these boxes When compared to other African states, and African leaders, Kenya fairs significantly well as the country has social and political stability

**Describe how this intervention will strengthen civil society organizing to advance social justice (realization of people’s rights, reducing inequality and fighting poverty, participation in decision-making processes, equal access to resources, and just institutions).**

The above inclusive election interventions will maximize the civil society organizing. Sustainable Development Goal 16 calls on UN Member States to promote responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making, and to build effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels. While the means to promote participation have diversified rapidly, using new technologies and social media, elections remain the mechanism by which most governments derive legitimacy. Voting is a fundamental aspect of the democratic process. This provides individuals with a voice to influence decisions that affect their lives. However, people with disabilities have often been discriminated against in this regard. This intervention intends to act on this by making the upcoming General Election in August 2022 accessible for more persons with disabilities in Nairobi and Mombasa County. A large part of this is done by young people with disabilities functioning as ambassadors making information and peaceful participation accessible in collaboration with APDK and selected DPOs. Further, this intervention sets out to strengthen the capacity and collaboration among APDK, ambassadors, economic mentors and DPOs to become capable of holding stakeholders accountable. In this way, civil society will overtime be able to force stakeholders to live up to their obligations towards persons with disabilities as described in the former mentioned national policies.

**What climate- and environmental conditions do the partnership and/or the intervention need to respond to? And how have the partners responded to it? This could be in relation to the conditions of the target groups, the number of flights or the activities of the intervention, and how these affect the environment or climate in the area.**

Communities in Kenya are ‘grappling with food insecurity, famine and the impact of large-scale population displacement due to prolonged drought, flooding and rising sea levels along the coastal belt, as well as an increase in climate-related diseases such as malaria’. Due to its vulnerability to climate change, Kenya has begun extensive work in the areas of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction /management. However, people with disabilities have not really been included in actions relating to resilience and disaster risk reduction and there is a lack of information on emergencies and disaster strategies in accessible formats. This is despite research suggesting that people with disabilities may be more likely to be affected because of factors such as lack of diversified economic activities, which make it harder to switch with climatic patterns, or because their ability to recover may be slower. Therefore, an embedded part of the advocacy in this intervention will link to climate change and its effect on people with disabilities.

Further we will apply considerations on climate- and environmental impact in planning of all activities including the amount of paper being needed in advocacy materials, sorting of trash, using local suppliers, etc.

**2.** **The partnership/collaborators (our starting point)**

**100% for the Children** (100%) works from a rights-based approach focusing on access to basic services for marginalized groups among children and youth, but also influences, through advocacy and capacity building of key actors, to participate as active citizens.

100% engages actively in capacity building (through providing trainers) and advocacy activities with all local partners, where relevant. Focus lies on young people actively shaping their societies, through youth leadership, participation, capacity building, campaign, and advocacy work. CISU supported initiatives like Unheard Voices (CAS Ghana), the I AM campaign (WEMA, Kenya) and the REPOSITION, YOUTH PEACE AMBASSADORS, MVMV and YOUTH TAKE LEAD projects (YOTA) all reflect the peer-to-peer based advocacy focus 100% has as core. Information activities in Denmark involving local partners include ‘Poetic Empowerment’ and the ‘Treasure Hunt’ with Danish children tracing SDG implementation in Ghana. 100% allies with educational institutions, which send students as interns. Most often, these students become part of the volunteer base and take active part in project work. As such, 100% shows an innovative approach on how to couple its development efforts with new avenues of information work and increased popular participation in Denmark, reaching beyond normal target groups. Furthermore, 100% work strategically with its partners to strengthen participation in the SDG agenda. 100% has two daily employees, supported by freelancing project consultants, an active board, and a broad volunteer base.

**Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya**

The Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya (APDK) is a non-governmental organization in Kenya that works closely with government authorities. APDK directly benefits over 100,000 persons with different abilities and their families annually through empowerment using the Community Based Rehabilitation Strategy (CBR) that comprises 5 pillars; health, education, livelihood, social and empowerment. Having been established in 1958, APDK is one of the oldest and most effective organizations for persons with disabilities in Kenya. Since its inception, APDK has assisted and rehabilitated over 700,000 persons with disabilities through a network of 10 branches and comprehensive programmers ranging from medical rehabilitation, therapeutic services, community-based rehabilitation, educational programmers, vocational training, employment, self-employment through micro-financing and provision of appliances and mobility aids. With currently over 489 employees, trainees, and Government attached personnel with a total of 228 employees being persons with disabilities; APDK provides life-changing support to persons with disabilities from the poorest families with disabilities.

APDK works towards four overall objectives in the organization: 1) To create awareness on causes, prevention, and management of various disabilities with the aim of reducing the prevalence and overcome prejudices and traditional beliefs towards persons with disabilities; 2) To promote quality rehabilitation services through medical rehabilitation, social and economic empowerment; 3) To network with Government and other service providers for persons with disabilities with the aim of coordinating activities to avoid duplication and 4) To promote the formation of grassroots groups of persons with disabilities with the aim of increasing their self-confidence to achieve full participation in their communities and attain equal rights.

APDK coordinates its National programs through the Head office based in Nairobi with a capacity of 15 employees who provide leadership to the Countrywide Branch Network. The Head office is coordinated by the Chief Executive officer who is the Secretary to the Board of Directors who oversee the Governance arm of the Organization.

APDK has been working in partnership with Foreign and commonwealth development office (FCDO) under UKAID to support digital skills development for persons with disabilities to enhance access to government digital services. The skills developed will go a long way to enhance registration as voters using the biometric voter registration devices and voting process.

APDK has recently made shifts in their methodological approaches with a view to addressing and reversing societal obstacles that PWDs face, not from a charitable perspective, but from a human rights standpoint. A human rights-based approach in disability programming demands that disability be addressed and embedded into mainstream development including changes in policies and practices that promote discrimination and exclusion of PWDs. This line argues that PWDs should be actors in their own lives rather than passive recipients of care of charity. This intervention will strengthen APDK in this development and reflect their shift of standpoint to a human rights standpoint towards stakeholders.

The project will employ inclusive planning, participation and monitoring of the project with strong participation and involvement of young people with disabilities acting as ambassadors, parents of children with disabilities, communities, and other implementing partners. In addition, APDK will also work with and strengthen the existing community structures (OPDs, CBOs), in collaboration with stakeholders to provide opportunity for increased access of information on election process and other related interventions closely with all the stakeholders.

**The Institute for Social Accountability (TISA)**

TISA’s goal is to institutionalize a sustainable culture of social inclusion in the Kenyan society, through inclusive policy frameworks and budgetary decisions, to the realization of inclusive governance (voice), and the accountable and equitable distribution of resources. TISA is directed by National Coordinator Wanjiru Gikonyo and has a staff of 15 and a 5-trustee board. They are known for their expertise on social audits, social accountability, civic education, and public participation. Their mission is to help Kenyans find their voice and agency to claim their rights to services; make the Kenyan government accountable for its duties and promises; and ultimately, make the constitution a lived experience. They have years of experience in building TISA implementation capacities thereby helping citizen groups and CSOs to demand their rights and to facilitate emergence of inclusive and responsive services delivery culture among national and county governments in Kenya.

In this intervention TISA will be responsible for capacity-building of selected staff in APDK and selected DPOs to build their advocacy capacities for the promotion of effective service delivery and advocate for improved transparency, access, and effectiveness of decision-making processes alongside accountability tools.

**Previously cooperation and common strategic goals**

100% and APDK has worked together since 2013 to date and the partnership is, therefore, a strong and lasting one built over the past years. For years, 100% has supported children and families through APDK with services such as training, food, medicine, etc. This has, in recent years, been elaborated with a business start-up program for parents. This component has successfully enabled parents to gain an income – and at the same time bring their children to work, which has increased the visibility of youth and children with disabilities in their respective communities. In 2019 and 2020 the partnership started up a new project with the APDK branch in Mombasa (19-2426-SI-sep) and the most recent project in Nairobi (20-2594-MI-maj).

In the first intervention, 19-2426-SI-sep, the ambassador approach was tested in Mombasa, where 10 young female ambassadors were trained in advocacy to create awareness on exclusion and stigma of girls with disabilities in schools and local communities of Mombasa in a small-scale intervention. This intervention showed that the approach to use the target group itself to advocate for issues of importance to them was strong and further, that the fellowship among the ambassadors had the power to strengthen the girls on an individual level. The bond between the 10 ambassadors and their will to create lasting change made them continue as an informal DPO even though the project period ended. The head office of Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya in Nairobi was inspired by this new way of including the youth in advocacy efforts therefore laying the ground to test this approach alongside other components in an intervention in Nairobi (20-2594-MI-maj) focused at creating a more inclusive labor market for persons and especially youth with disabilities. Here 10 female young ambassadors were also trained in advocacy and disability rights and in a small-scale way connected to the ambassadors in Mombasa and to economic mentors (parents of children with disabilities) in Nairobi. The 10 ambassadors managed to access both public and private workplaces where they met with key managers discussing the need for an inclusive labor market. They even managed to knock down doors to offices that not even APDK itself had managed to access, showcasing the unique strengths of using the target group itself for advocacy purposes.

As part of the larger experience, APDK was able to develop an Advocacy policy and Advocacy strategy to guide the organization in the Advocacy programmes in building the capacities of the stakeholders, communities, and persons with disabilities on advocacy strategies as well as raising awareness of the Government who are the duty bearers to respond to the rights of persons with disabilities.

In this intervention, Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya and 100% for the Children wish to enter new ground when we set out to not only focus on the periods of pre- and during-election, but especially also the post-election period. Together we wish to start holding stakeholders accountable helping them to include persons with disabilities and issues of importance for them.

**Responsibilities and roles:**

APDK will be the Kenyan partner overseeing the intervention implementation and overall financial management in Kenya. APDK has a vast experience of above 60 years in supporting persons with disabilities with a team of qualified and experienced personnel who will be spearheading the implementation process as planned. The team is based within the areas of focus of Nairobi and Mombasa where there are branches.

The project will work closely with APDK Regional branches of Nairobi and Mombasa to leverage the national coverage. The project intends to engage both existing staff through the level of effort as well as direct project staff building from previous Nairobi advocacy project gains. The project will use the 20 Ambassadors from Mombasa and Nairobi to execute the project.

The national office remains the coordinating point to the project headed by the Head of Programs Research and development. The level of effort and salary contribution is very key to the success of the project. The project will build on the previous Advocacy project for Nairobi and Mombasa with existing and new actors recruited to support the project. The project will directly work with the County and National Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), Organizations of persons with disabilities, Judiciary, County Government agencies, Kenya Parliamentary persons with disabilities, to synergize in enhancing inclusion of persons with disabilities before the election, during and after elections.

100% will be responsible for the overall narrative and financial reporting to CISU to this effect there has been allocated ongoing monitoring payroll costs to the Danish personnel, as they are ultimately accountable to CISU. This is a project below 1 million kr, therefore it is 100% staff that will be conducting the monitoring trip to Kenya to which Danish payroll expenses have been added. 100% will also participate in monthly zoom meetings with APDK.

100% will be responsible for the information work to ensure that the project's results are shared among 100% SOME followers (4500). This communication will have to be in Danish for the highest impact.

TISA will be responsible for planning, facilitating, and evaluating the capacity building seminar of selected staff from APDK and selected DPOs. TISA will coordinate with APDK head office for planning the seminar. TISA will create a report describing the seminar, learnings and plans created during the seminar. TISA will further function as a consultative partner in the ongoing implementation of this intervention.

**3.** **Target groups, objectives, strategy, and expected results (our intervention)**

**Outcome 1: Awareness and access for persons with disabilities in the General Election 2022**

*Primary target group*

A minimum of 5.000 persons with disabilities of mixed age, tribe and gender living in Nairobi and Mombasa County will be targeted through awareness raising activities and IEC materials with the aim of enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities in electoral processes. In Nairobi, we are targeting the informal settlements of Pumwani, Mathare, Mukuru and Kibra and our adjacent slums in Kangemi and kawangware. In Mombasa, we are targeting the informal settlements of Bombolulu, Ziwani, Maweni, Soweto, Matopeni, and Bombo la Maziwa Mawili.

30 selected stakeholders and representatives from electoral management body, OPDs, KEPIDA, political parties and county offices in Nairobi and Mombasa County are targeted through dialogue sessions facilitated by APDK and selected DPOs and advocacy campaigns including social media engagement. The National and County Electoral management bodies are further being invited into 5 meetings to strengthen the collaboration and further sensitize them on laws and policies for political rights of persons with disabilities.

25 economic mentors of mixed age, tribe and gender, all parents to children with disabilities. The economic mentors were identified in the latest CISU-financed intervention and have already been capacity-built and shared experiences about economic empowerment in their respective parent support groups. For this intervention this means that they have the capacity and network to share information on election processes effectively and timely with the local communities of Nairobi and Mombasa County.

Secondary target group

A minimum of 10.000 from the public will be faced with inclusive and peaceful electoral initiatives during the first phase of this intervention at selected election centers. In Nairobi, we are targeting the informal settlements of Pumwani, Mathare, Mukuru and Kibra and our adjacent slums in Kangemi and kawangware. In Mombasa, we are targeting the informal settlements of Bombolulu, Ziwani, Maweni, Soweto, Matopeni, and Bombo la Maziwa Mawili.

All parts of the electoral management bodies, government offices and political parties will be sensitized through presence at selected voting sites and social media engagement.

**Outcome 2:** **Visibility of disabilities and peace**

Primary target group:

30 Young ‘Nothing for me, Without me’ ambassadors: 10 female ambassadors from Nairobi, 10 female ambassadors from Mombasa and 10 male ambassadors from Nairobi in the age between 15-30 years. Identification and training of ambassadors in this and former interventions follows a pre-developed selection criteria giving all young people an equal chance to participate. This to avoid traps of favoritism and biases. The ambassadors will, based on their own wishes, bed capacity-built on convention and rights, advocacy, electioneering process, youth action planning and how to influence decision makers at county level.

Secondary target group:

Since it is up to the youth ambassadors themselves to map out and decide on methods to connect with and advocate, the specifics of the secondary target group are not yet known. This is to let the process be truly owned by the young ambassadors. However, the ambassadors will pick out 30 institutions to hold consultative discussions on inclusive election.

Furthermore, they will be participating at 2 National TV stations and 3 local radio stations. A Media Audience Measurement shows that radio was the most accessed form of media, with about 9 in every 10 respondents in the survey having accessed radio in the last 30 days. For both media types, 8 in every 10 people had access in the last 30 days. This means that the secondary target group will consist of a quite large group being targeted through the ‘Nothing for us, Without me’ campaign. APDK have worked closely together with both TV and radio in the past making it possible to get airtime in this intervention. One of the female youth ambassadors from Nairobi also has a job at a National TV station.

With their presence at polling stations a secondary target group is also a minimum of 10.000 from the public will be faced with inclusive and peaceful electoral initiatives during the first phase of this intervention at selected election centers. In Nairobi, we are targeting the informal settlements of Pumwani, Mathare, Mukuru and Kibra and our adjacent slums in Kangemi and kawangware. In Mombasa, we are targeting the informal settlements of Bombolulu, Ziwani, Maweni, Soweto, Matopeni, and Bombo la Maziwa Mawili.

**Outcome 3: Accountability on access to employment, education and health for persons with disabilities in Nairobi and Mombasa County**

Primary target group:

The project will target technical staff who include the Physiotherapists, Occupational therapists, orthopedic technologists, social workers, employees with disabilities at the administration and other departments as front champions. The project will develop a criterion of selecting the staff from Nairobi (20), Mombasa (15) and other affiliated regions within the targeted counties (3 per region \*3 =9). This total to 44 staff with the priority of 60% approximately 26 staff being persons with disability. This to create a broad base of capacity among the different levels of APDK making the ownership and sustainability of the learnings from this intervention strong and easily transferable to other branches.

Secondary target group:

At the national level, the project interventions will work to influence on national policies and frameworks cutting across all the sectoral areas of Health, Education social protection programmes through an inclusive policy engagement. In addition, the Directorate of special needs education which is within the National Government will be part of Advocacy for the project on early identification and placement of children with disabilities in mainstream schools.

At the County level, the project will work closely with the devolved functions of Health, Agriculture and Gender and social services to influence policies on public participation, inclusive budgeting and planning. In addition, the devolved function of Early childhood education (ECDs) will be a priority area of collaboration and engagement in the project to ensure inclusive policies are developed to address early identification of children with disabilities for placement in mainstream and regular schools.

**Describe how the target groups will participate in- and benefit from the intervention.**

APDK will work closely with the already established systems with the ongoing Advocacy project in both Mombasa and Nairobi to implement the project, by utilizing the already empowered 20 Girl Ambassadors with disabilities, the economic mentors and the groups of parents and persons with disabilities to drive the project.

The youth ambassadors play a significant role in almost all activities within this intervention. In the pre-election/election phase, they will participate directly in getting their people with disabilities to vote using their own experiences as a mobilization tool. They will also be directly involved in conflict resolution (if necessary) at the voting polls to create a safe space for people with disabilities especially women and young persons. In the post-election phase, the target groups will obtain a better understanding on how to make their voices heard in a political context by pursuing policies on county level. This will benefit the target group in terms of their political inclusion and visibility in decision making processes. This intervention also proposes new experiences for the target group and thus new skills sets in rights mobilization, advocacy, and accountability, which will benefit the target group beyond this intervention

**Describe how the target groups and relevant actors have been involved in the development of the intervention as well as the partners’ legitimacy to act as champions of the target groups’ cause.**

This intervention has been co-created with the target groups themselves, as a natural continuation of the work already carried out in the two CISU-funded interventions where 20 young female ambassadors have been trained in and carried out advocacy activities. This has enabled these young persons with disabilities to raise their voice and create awareness on the real-life experiences of living with disabilities and being a young woman. The ambassadors now want to make their voices matter in political and decision-making processes pushing for accountability among stakeholders together with APDK and DPOs. During a visit to Kenya by Charlotte Lea Jensen (100%) in February 2022 the ambassadors expressed their need for further capacity building and their wish to continue fighting for better conditions for young people with disabilities. In this way, the target group has been directly involved in defining the activities in this intervention. Further, this intervention is a result of a co-creation process between APDK and 100% where APDK contributes with specialized knowledge on the disability area and the context in Kenya and 100% contributes with the ‘Nothing for us, Without us’ philosophy including the ambassador approach.

Partners in this project are legitimately eligible with necessary implementation capacities to ensure the success of this project. APDK has been working in this area since 1958 helping more than 100.000 persons from all parts of Kenya. They not only work with people with disabilities but the organization itself employs 228 persons with disabilities. Their community-based approach means that they have close and daily contact with even the poorest communities and people with disabilities in Kenya.

**Strategy**

This intervention is premised on the theory of change that, if persons with disabilities have the conditions in place for active participation in political processes, they will act on it making their priorities known to politicians and other stakeholders. To do this politicians and other stakeholders need to be supported in the process for making society more inclusive for persons with disabilities and also to be held accountable for their responsibilities, obligations and promises. Without this element of accountability, persons with disabilities - as any other voter not having their promises and needs met - will lose trust in the political system and democratic process.

To create the right conditions for active and peaceful participation in the electoral process persons with disabilities needs to receive correct and disability-friendly information, be met by non-judgmental, non-stigmatizing, non-excluding and non-violent behavior at the polling centers and be able to access the polling centers (ramps, seating spots, lights, braille, etc.). Securing these conditions depends on the Government in collaboration with DPOs, CSOs and other stakeholders. If these conditions are not present thereby making the election and democratic process inaccessible for persons with disabilities it is up to civil society to hold stakeholders accountable and assure that the priorities and perspectives of persons with disabilities are being included in political and decision-making processes.

The target group itself - being persons with disabilities in this intervention - have the strongest voice to advocate for change under the ‘Nothing for us, without is’ philosophy. However, to do this successfully they must deploy their skills and capacities in a systematic way to increase their support base, improve their knowledge, monitor, and access information, gather feedback, disseminate learning, undertake advocacy, and engage in the policy arena. This will result in a two-part outcome of increasing influence and strengthening voices. Strengthening voices focuses on building the capacity of youth groups so that they can take the right steps to being heard, while the increasing influence focuses on strengthening the capacity of youth groups to engage in policy development and political processes with an accountability focus.

For this intervention most activities center around capacity building and advocacy building both the capacities among APDK and young ambassadors. The ambassadors expressed a wish to become stronger advocates and therefore will be capacity-built on advocacy efforts and how to plan, implement and evaluate their activities. In this intervention they will also be responsible for the advocacy efforts under the ‘Nothing for us, Without us’ campaign. APDK will also undergo capacity-building in their efforts to move from a charity perspective and to a human rights perspective advocating for disability to be addressed and embedded into mainstream development and holding stakeholders accountable. Only a few strategic service deliveries will be part of this intervention in relation to making the polling booths accessible for people with disabilities.

**Activities and output**

**Outcome 1: Awareness and access for persons with disabilities in the General Election 2022**

Activity 1: Conduct 5 awareness and sensitization sessions

The 5 sessions will target a minimum of 5.000 persons with disabilities, OPDs and parent support groups in Nairobi and Mombasa County. The sessions will center around disability rights, representation, inclusion approaches, the election process, and this intervention. This includes development of disability specific and targeted IEC materials to promote awareness creation and sensitization of the public on the election process and political participation. The material includes flyers, brochures, and banners. The sessions will be led by 30 ambassadors, 25 economic mentors and intervention staff from APDK.

In Nairobi, we are targeting the informal settlements of Pumwani, Mathare, Mukuru and Kibra and our adjacent slums in Kangemi and kawangware. In Mombasa, we are targeting the informal settlements of Bombolulu, Ziwani, Maweni, Soweto, Matopeni, and Bombo la Maziwa Mawili.

Activity 2: Dialogue and sensitization sessions targeting stakeholders from electoral management bodies, KEPIDA, OPDs and others.

30 selected stakeholders and representatives from electoral management body, OPDs, KEPIDA, political parties and county offices will be invited to 6 dialogue sessions with the aim of discussing and sensitizing them on rights of persons with disabilities, existing policies and disability mainstreaming in the electioneering process

The dialogue sessions will be facilitated by selected trained staff from APDK, selected ‘Nothing for me, Without me’ ambassadors and OPDs representatives. This will ensure that persons with disabilities become part of the trainers for an inclusive conversation.

Furthermore, 5 meetings targeting National and County Electoral management bodies will be held to further sensitize on laws and policies for political rights of persons with disabilities.

Activity 3: Social media engagement

To support the above activities, share information broader than possible in physical presence and advocate for inclusive election processes for persons with disabilities. Communication officers in APDK will be mainly responsible for this activity but with input and coordination from the ‘Nothing for us, Without us’ ambassadors. This means that the messages shared through social media are aligned with the lived experiences from the target group itself and that it is targeted at the specific issues relevant for persons with disabilities in both Nairobi and Mombasa County.

Activity 4: Mapping out for the polling centers

Mapping out for the polling centers in the independent boundaries commission offices at the County project area for audit and provision of recommendation for joint action prior to election. 5 piloted election centers will be identified within the two intervention counties.

Activity 5: Accessibility audits

Conduct accessibility audits to the 5 piloted election centers identified and write the accessibility reports to enhance modification/Adaptation of the environment. Disseminate the audit reports to the relevant government institution for replication to other centers for short- and long-term planning.

The accessibility audits will be carried out by an already existing Accessibility Audit committee which comprises members from National Council for persons with disabilities (NCPWDs), Action for disabled youth (ANDY), OPD representative from the regions, Plan International Kenya representative led by APDK. The team has been trained on Disability and Gender accessibility audits.

Activity 6: Identification and refurbishment

Identification and refurbishment (ramp building, making low level tables) of 5 pilot voting booths selected from the two intervention counties. This is to showcase how making the election disability friendly can look like to stakeholders in terms of design, pricing etc.

**Indicators:**

* 2400 IEC materials have been created and shared on different platforms and occasions targeting a minimum of 5000 persons with disabilities and further 10.000 persons from the two intervention counties.
* 5 accessibility audits have been created and used actively in the advocacy and accountability work done by APDK intervention staff and ambassadors.
* 5 pilot voting booths have been refurbished making them accessible for persons with all kinds of disabilities to showcase the way forward in making the election process inclusive for all.

**Outputs:**

1. A higher percentage of persons with disabilities living in Nairobi and Mombasa County - especially youth and women - have access to voting booths and are voting in the General Election 2022 thereby making sure that their perspectives and issues are reflected in the political discourse during and after the election.
2. Furthermore, relevant government officials including the electoral management body has become aware of the issues around accessibility and representation for persons with disabilities in political and decision-making processes and has entered a dialogue with APDK, ambassadors and selected DPOs to include this in future elections.

**Outcome 2:** **Visibility of disabilities and peace**

As a part of the budget for all activities related to the youth ambassadors there will be extra costs for assistive measures including sign language interpreters, helpers and extra transport costs.

Activity 1: Identify 10 male youth ambassadors

Select 10 male ambassadors to join the 20 female ambassadors in their advocacy work to represent a broader group of youth with disabilities. The male youth ambassadors will be selected from Nairobi County since APDK's head office located in Nairobi is managing this intervention. The 10 ambassadors will be identified using the criteria and methods developed during the last two CISU-funded interventions.

Activity 2: Capacity builds 30 ambassadors

A 5-day training workshop will be planned for the 30 ambassadors. A focus for the workshop is also to strengthen the synergy, collaboration and coordination among the ambassadors making it possible for them to plan, execute and evaluate activities within and beyond this intervention.

The program for the 5-day training will be focusing on:

* Day 1: Welcome: getting to know each other, this intervention, and the program for the rest of the days. Introduction to the convention, rights, and national laws on the disability area
* Day 2: This day will dive deeper into the electioneering process. Second part of the day will focus on peacebuilding and conflict management.
* Day 3: Political advocacy: how to plan, execute and evaluate advocacy activities during election period and to target political and decision-making processes. The facilitators will train participants in identifying and linking disability issues to broader county priorities, allocating responsibilities, promoting youth action planning, and influencing decision makers at county level.
* Day 4: The ambassadors will be facilitated in planning the advocacy efforts including messages to be shared about political participation and peace during the General Election 2022 for persons with disabilities. This day also includes a stakeholder analysis.
* Day 5: Finalizing the activity plan for this intervention’s advocacy activities including a plan for monitoring and evaluation. This day will also be used to create a stronger synergy, collaboration, and coordination between the ambassadors in Mombasa and the ambassadors in Nairobi.

The 5-day training workshop will be facilitated by the APDK trained technical team led by Head of Programmes Research and development and selected OPD trained representatives from the regions who have vast experiences with Advocacy work and disability.

The 5-day training workshop will be held in Nairobi where most of the ambassadors and facilitators live and work. As a product of the workshop a Youth Organizing and Community Action Guide will be developed as training material and will assist the ambassadors in future engagement as active agents in civil society.

Activity 3: Advocacy efforts to support inclusive and peaceful elections going up to the election.

The ambassadors will hold 15 consultative discussions on inclusive election (the executive, judiciary, and legislative election and development) with 30 institutions picked out by the ambassadors in their 5-day training during the stakeholder analysis.

The ‘Nothing for us, Without us’ ambassadors will engage in 2 National TV, and 3 Local Radio to create more awareness on Inclusive elections and preparations. APDK project coordinator will help the ambassadors facilitate this media engagement in close collaboration with the communication officer at APDK. However, the messages being shared will be designed by the ambassadors during their 5-day training.

A specific focus for the advocacy work done by the ambassadors will be peace during the General Election 2022 and strengthened participation from young persons with disabilities since most of the Kenyan population consist of young persons.

Further, the ambassadors will during their 5-day training workshop create a full action plan for a campaign under the slogan ‘Nothing for us, Without us’ where they amongst other things will identify polling stations where they will be present on the election day advocating for a peaceful and inclusive election for all participants. The campaign will continue for the rest of the intervention period after being kickstarted during the election.

**Indicators:**

* 1 Youth Organizing and Community Action Guide has been developed assisting the ambassadors in this intervention and in future organization of civic engagement.
* 10 personal impact stories have been developed focusing on the lived experience of young people living with disabilities to showcase the reality that political priorities on the disability area should accommodate.
* 1 advocacy campaign - ‘Nothing for us, without us’ including stakeholder analysis, means and messages and monitoring plan has been developed guiding the Ambassadors in their efforts to advocate for peaceful and meaningful participation in the General Election 2022.
* The ambassadors have attended 2 National TV stations and 3 local radio stations to share their messages

**Outputs:**

1. The ambassadors take lead on the planning and implementation of advocacy activities within this intervention giving them the experiences and capacities needed to engage in youth-led civic change mechanisms on the disability area
2. The coordination and coherence among ambassadors from Nairobi and Mombasa are now so strong that they together form an informal Disabled People’s Organization / Civil Society Organization and thereby having a shared platform for future civic engagement.
3. Stakeholders who have been in contact with the ambassadors have invited them to participate in planning and budgeting to include them or by minimum the issues they raise.
4. Persons who have been in contact with the ambassadors pre- and during the election period will not resort to violence making it the first step toward a peaceful election.

**Outcome 3: Accountability on access to employment, education and health for persons with disabilities in Nairobi and Mombasa County**

Activity 1: Capacity-building of APDK staff and selected DPOs on political and evidence-based advocacy, lobbyism, and accountability tools.

In this intervention TISA will be responsible for capacity-building of selected staff in APDK and selected DPOs to build their advocacy capacities for the promotion of effective service delivery and advocate for improved transparency, access, and effectiveness of decision-making processes alongside accountability tools.

The capacity building process will take place at a 3-day seminar hosted by APDK with TISA as the facilitator. During the seminar APDK staff and selected DPOs will create a plan for monitoring the inclusiveness of the General Election 2022 focusing on both accessibility during the election and how to hold stakeholders accountable in the post-election period.

Activity 2: Supporting government institutions and other relevant stakeholders in creating legal and regulatory frameworks that provide an opportunity for increased political participation of persons with disabilities

APDK, selected DPOs and the ambassadors will host 5 consultative strategic forums where members from NCPWDs, County and National Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), Judiciary, County Government agencies, Kenya Parliamentary persons with disabilities, and representatives from community, county, and national Government agencies. APDK intervention staff will map out relevant persons from the above-mentioned stakeholders to be invited, they will facilitate the forums together with the ‘Nothing for us, Without’ ambassadors and selected DPOs.

The result from the 5 forums is legal and regulatory frameworks to be put in place during and post-election to make sure that increased political participation of persons with disabilities becomes an integrated part of government institutions and other stakeholders planning and budgeting. These legal and regulatory frameworks are to be reviewed by the monitoring plan also developed within this intervention.

Activity 3: developing a monitoring plan to ensure accountability of elected officials’ performance on access to employment, education and health for persons with disabilities in Nairobi and Mombasa County.

The framework for the monitoring plan has been developed during the seminar with TISA, however what specific areas to monitor besides political participation will be decided in close consultation with the communities wherein APDK work by inviting people with disabilities, parents and/or relatives/helpers to partake in prioritizing what issues should be addressed first within the three overall themes: employment, education, and health. A questionnaire will be developed by APDK for this purpose making it possible for Physiotherapists, Occupational therapists, orthopedic technologists, and social workers who are in close daily contact with the target population to collect this information also building the ground for effective evidence-based advocacy. The monitoring plan will include both short- and long-term performance indicators whereby the short-term indicators will be monitored during this intervention and the long-term indicators will be continually monitored by APDK and ambassadors beyond the timeframe of this intervention.

Activity 4: Create concrete recommendations for policy reforms

Based on the monitoring of especially the short-term performance indicators on access to political participation, employment, education, and health APDK will together selected DPOs develop a paper with recommendations for policy reforms to address the challenges pointed out by persons with disabilities.

At the national level, the project interventions will work to influence on national policies and frameworks cutting across all the sectoral areas of Health, Education social protection programmes through an inclusive policy engagement. In addition, the Directorate of special needs education which is within the National Government will be part of Advocacy for the project on early identification and placement of children with disabilities in mainstream schools.

At the County level, the project will work closely with the devolved functions of Health, Agriculture and Gender and social services to influence policies on public participation, inclusive budgeting and planning. In addition, the devolved function of Early childhood education (ECDs) will be a priority area of collaboration and engagement in the project to ensure inclusive policies are developed to address early identification of children with disabilities for placement in mainstream and regular schools.

The ‘Nothing for us, Without us’ ambassadors will be able to use this paper with recommendations to guide their advocacy efforts.

**Indicators:**

* 44 selected staff from APDK and selected DPOs working together with APDK have participated at the seminar facilitated by TISA and now have the capacity to hold stakeholders accountable by monitoring their performances on areas being identified as prioritized by people with disabilities
* 1 monitoring plan on political participation, employment, education, and health for people with disabilities including both short- and long-term indicators has been developed laying the groundwork for accountability efforts
* 1 paper with recommendations on the above-mentioned areas has been developed and shared among stakeholders and the 30 ‘Nothing for me, Without me’ ambassadors have made use of the recommendations in their advocacy efforts.

**Outputs:**

1. On the specific areas picked out as monitoring points under the areas of employment, education, and health there can be witnessed an allocation of specific funds for inclusive measures and also, people with disabilities have been included as experts guiding the practical framework and implementation of inclusive policies and budgets at county level.
2. The monitoring outputs of stakeholders indicates by the end of this intervention that the recommendations shared within this intervention have been implemented creating notable change on the areas picked out by people with disabilities.

 **Time plan: May 2022 - May 2023**

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| **Objectives and activities** | **May** | **Jun** | **Jul** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** | **Dec** | **Jan** | **Feb** | **Mar** | **Apr** |
| **Objective 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act. 2  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act. 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Objective 2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act. 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Objective 3** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Act.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Act. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evaluation, reporting and integrating of experiences among partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Describe how the intervention contributes to establishing sustainable and lasting improvements for poor, marginalized and vulnerable target groups and strengthening the partners’ capacities after the intervention period.**

Making people with disabilities included in the electioneering process means that they get a say on issues affecting their lives. This is one of the most important impacts that this intervention will have created not only peaceful participation in this upcoming General Election 2022 but also meaningful participation in political and decision-making processes in the years to come. Furthermore, building the capacity within APDK to hold stakeholders accountable will assure real progressive having a monitoring plan and concrete recommendations for stakeholders to follow. In the long-term perspective this will allow people with disabilities to access not only decision-making processes but also employment, education and health care giving them the opportunity to live full lives.

The Youth Organizing and Community Action Guide being developed in this intervention will help the youth ambassadors continue civic engagement and coordinating activities between Nairobi and Mombasa to reach a broader group of people in their advocacy efforts in the future. We have already experienced that providing the young people with capacities to undertake advocacy activities will lead to them pursuing inclusion and de-stigmatization in activities beyond the interventions. The training of peace building / conflict management will also be a useful capacity among the young people with disabilities beyond this intervention since they face discrimination, exclusion, and violent behavior in many contexts where they participate. These skills to navigate and step-down conflict will therefore follow the ambassadors in all their endeavors.

This intervention will integrate activities within the mainstream programs of APDK as a strategy for maximum community engagement. The project will incorporate the previous project strategies and utilize the advocacy efforts to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the county and national election processes and structures. The fact that APDK is composed of branches in all areas of Kenya means that the experiences from this intervention could be passed on to these creating impact on inclusive access to decision making processes and services in all of Kenya.

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**Risk Analysis and Management**

The project will be implemented in Nairobi and Mombasa Counties. This intervention will work closely with persons with disabilities, their households, County Governments, political parties during the electioneering period. One of the risks is the political violence among the ethnic regions which may disrupt the project due to early campaigns in the country. As part of the mitigating efforts, APDK will work closely with the Organizations of persons with disabilities, political party’s secretariat, Local leaders to generate strategies to ensure peaceful engagement and coexistence among communities.

**Describe the plans to monitor, collect and use experiences along the way and at the end of the intervention. If an external evaluation has been planned (obligatory for interventions above DKK 2 million), this should be described.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Indicator** | **Means of Verification** | **M&E Tools** | **Frequency** | **Person Responsible** |
| Conduct 5 awareness and Sensitization sessions  | No. of Persons with disabilities sensitized on election process and leadership  | Reports from the project teamCopies of manuals presentations  | Follow up toolsAssessment and review tools Feedback tools  | monthly | Project coordinatorAdvocacy and communication officer |
| Development of disability specific and targeted IEC materials to promote awareness creation and sensitization of the public on the election process and political participation. This include posters |  No. of IEC materials developed and issued to the public | List institutions/people given the IEC materialsWeekly and monthly reports | Assessment and review tools  | Monthly  | Project coordinatorAdvocacy and communication officer |
| Social media engagement  | No. of sessions with the media stations No of persons with disabilities involved in the media stations | Video scripts with the media stationsReports from the project teams | Follow up toolsAssessment and review tools Feedback tools | Monthly | Project coordinatorAdvocacy and communication officer |
| 30 key stakeholders sensitized  | Number of stakeholders sensitized on disability and disability mainstreaming | Reports of the trainings | Training reporting tools  | Monthly | Project coordinatorAdvocacy and communication officer |
| Mapping out for the polling centers in the independent boundaries commission offices at the County project area for audit and provision of recommendation for joint action prior to election. | No of Number election centers and independent boundaries commission offices  | Mapping reports | Mapping tools | weekly | Project coordinatorAdvocacy and communication officer |
| Conduct accessibility audits to the 5 piloted election centers identified and write the accessibility reports to enhance modification/Adaptation of the environment. |  No of Number election centers and independent boundaries commission offices assessed | Assessment reports  | Assessment tools  | Monthly  | Project coordinatorAdvocacy and communication officer |
| Disseminate the audit reports to the relevant government institution for replication to other centers for short- and long-term planning.  | Number of Government institutions reached | Dissemination reports  | Dissemination tools  | Monthly | Project coordinatorAdvocacy and communication officer |
| Conduct 5-day training workshop to the 30 ambassadors | Number male ambassadors identified.Successful training | Training report The Youth Organizing and Community Action Guide | Training reporting tools  | 1 time after the training | Project coordinatorAdvocacy and communication officer |
| Conduct 15 dialogue sessions with 3o institutions picked out by the ambassadors.  | Number and name of institutions | Summaries from the meetingsList of experiences and dialogue topics pursued doing the meetings | Follow up toolsAssessment and review tools Feedback tools | Weekly | Project coordinatorAdvocacy and communication officer |
| Accountability of stakeholders on peaceful and meaningful participation in the election process and further access to employment, education and health care.  | Number and name of stakeholders being held accountable by being monitored and receiving recommendations  | Mappin reportMonitoring reportPaper with recommendations | Accountability tools  | weekly | Project coordinatorAdvocacy and communication officer |

**4.** **Intervention-related information work in Denmark**

In this intervention the specific aims for the information work in Denmark will be:

* To raise awareness on the issues arising around meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in political and decision-making processes, the consequences of not being heard and the actions to make them included followed in this intervention.
* To share personal impact stories from the ambassadors through videos to the danish target groups
* To enter dialogue with DHO and DHF about their experiences with accountability on the disability area to share information about this intervention among Danish organizations but also local partners in the South.

All 100% for the Children’s projects includes a Danish component sharing information about our interventions in the South to Danish members, followers, donors, etc. Launching of this intervention, progress and results will be shared on both social media, 100% website and in newsletters as an ongoing activity during the whole project period (4500 followers). The SDGs will be used to pinpoint how this intervention is a step in the right direction towards reaching some of the goals set out for 2030.

The personal impact stories will be shared on both Instagram and Facebook for the followers to understand the lived experiences of young people with disabilities. Also, Charlotte Lea Jensen will together with the ambassadors write a article to be published on 100% webpage and APDK webpage elaborating how being a part of a community of young people with disabilities give them a sense of belonging empowering them to stand up for not only themselves but also other people with disabilities in Kenya. The article will also include aspects of conflict management and why this is an important capacity to have no matter what being a person with disability as the situation is right now in Kenya and how we hope to see differently on this some years from now.

A dialogue will be entered by Charlotte Lea Jensen, head of communication in 100%, project coordinator and communication officer from APDK and selected staff from DHO and DHF and their partners in both Denmark and South to share experiences of accountability tools on the disability area, using youth ambassadors and how our information and advocacy work can also support this. It is an experience exchange component where all participants will bring experiences to the table and be able to take learnings from it to guide future interventions.