Inclusion through provision of assistive devices in Kenya

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Overall Functions of NCPWD

- Formulating and developing policies designed to achieve equalization of opportunities for PWDs at the national, regional and international levels;

- Cooperating with the national government during the National Census to ensure that accurate figures of PWDs are obtained in the Country;

- Registering persons with disabilities, Disabled Persons Organizations/institutions, including those controlled and managed by the Government giving services to PWDs;
Functions of NCPWD contd

- Issuing adjustment orders requiring owners of public buildings to adjust such buildings to accommodate PWDs;

- Encouraging and securing the habilitation and rehabilitation of PWDs within their own communities and social environment;

- Providing assistive devices, appliances and other equipment to PWDs through collaboration with stakeholders;
Functions of NCPWD contd

- Making provisions for assistance to students with disabilities in the form of scholarships, loan programmes, fee subsidies and other similar forms of assistance in both public and private institutions;

- Raising public awareness on the rights of PWDs; and

- Performing such other functions as may be assigned to the Council under the Act.
Objectives

Inclusion
Assistive devices

- Innovation and use of new technologies
- Regulatory framework
- Adoption of standards
Disability situation in Kenya

- The World Disability Report 2011 estimates persons with disability to constitute 15% of the general population.

- The National population and Housing Census of 2009 put the population of persons with disabilities in Kenya at 1.3 million.

- The National Disability survey 2008 the prevalence of disability was 4.6%.

- Persons with disabilities constitute a significant segment of the population any country.
Provision of assistive devices in Kenya

NCPWD

2013/14
2,800 assistive and supportive devices

2014/15
1,217 assistive and supportive devices

2015/16
902 reading devices to persons with albinism
9,462 assistive and supportive devices

2016/17
3,616 assistive and supportive devices
Disabling Barriers in Kenya

Disability Act not fully implemented and other legislations

Inadequate funding to support disability mainstreaming

Retrogressive practices

Inaccessibility to most physical infrastructure
Poor Access to inclusive education

System & infrastructure creates dependency syndrome to PWDs

Low levels of employability

Discrimination

Effects of Barriers on PWDs
Address of the challenges

- Aggressive awareness Creation.
- Support of mainstreaming programmes
- Extra funding for sheltered projects
- Revision and enactment of disability laws
- Creation of policies/supporting standards
Recommendations

• Adhering and implementing the policies / laws to the letter

• Creation and adoption of supporting standards

• Research and more information sharing on best practices

• More efforts and resources need to be put in to achieve success
Education
Free inclusive primary and secondary school

Disability mainstreaming through Performance Contracting in GOK systems

Vision 2030

Legal frameworks supporting inclusion

Addition of funds through A National Development Fund (ND FPWD)
1. Lobby through relevant DPOS on improvement of legislation.
2. KEBS development and adoption relevant standards
3. Adoption of best practices in disability issues
Opportunities

Low production and fabrication of assistive products

Political Goodwill

Constitution dispensation through devolution

Opportunity for research and knowledge
Conclusion

- Standards should be included in regulations for efficiency in services delivery.
- Full implementation of the ISO 21542
- Government to remove competition and regulations that hinder inclusion and increase cost of assistive devices;
- Collaboration of all stakeholders, including the persons with disabilities; and
- The country has witnessed remarkable progress, particularly on disability mainstreaming.