

Inclusive Data Charter monitoring form

Annual Champion progress survey – 2021				
Name of IDC Champion:		Sightsavers		
Name of person responsible for completion of form:		Alicia Cummins		
Date that IDC action plan was published:		2018		
Previous annual monitoring form:		2020		
Date of submission of this monitoring form:		2021		
Se		ction 1: Progress on inclusive data priorities		
No.	Question	Guidance	Champion response	
1.1	What progress have you made on your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan priorities in the past year?	Include examples to accompany any highlights or achievements.	At Sightsavers we continue to focus on our shift from disability data to inclusive data and reflecting on how inclusive data supports us to deliver against strategy – coming out of an organisational strategy refresh in 2019, and a thematic strategy refresh in 2020/21 we emphasise inclusive data priorities through our strategy monitoring and accountability mechanism -LAMP – which will be piloted in 2022.	
			To ensure ownership and engagement of the inclusive data priorities at all levels, we are anchoring the work in a multistakeholder internal working group. This group will lead on the refresh of our IDC action plan in 2022 as well as monitoring our progress against inclusive data plans and priorities Data reflection sessions (led by the MEL team) have become a routine part of the	

data collection and analysis process. Project staff are invited to collaboratively review data that has been collected, analysed and visualised using PowerBi and identify key trends and potential issues. Discussion points from these sessions are then fed into inclusive data reports and recommendations are made for adapting or improving the data collection process prior to the next round of inclusive data collection. Towards the end of 2020/2021 the MEL team took some time to capture and reflect upon all that they have learnt from the process of planning and collecting inclusive data for routine monitoring purposes within projects. As part of this, the team agreed that it was not always clear as to the purpose and value of inclusive data. An issue which the team felt was crucial to address before commencing any data collections.

In order to clarify the purpose of collecting inclusive data and strengthening the use of these data for routine monitoring, the MEL team developed a series of specific learning question to help give focus to the work. These questions are now there to be referred to when a project is in its design phrase and any monitoring activities relating to inclusive data should seek to address one of more of the learning questions. A MEL inclusive data progress report was compiled during 2021 that captures all the learnings around the process of planning, collecting, analysing and using inclusive data in MEL to help guide future projects seeking to incorporate inclusive data monitoring activities Inclusive eye health projects in Bangladesh and Pakistan have conducted three rounds of disability data collection over the last three years. Significant strides have been taken to build an accurate picture of service utilisation by people with disabilities in these projects. Both projects have also had success in tracking referrals for cataract surgery and disaggregating referral uptake by disability. This has helped us to determine if people with disabilities have equitable access to cataract surgical services.

			Data collected in Bangladesh were of sufficient quality for the analysis to be published in the form of a journal article.
			In November 2021, we were invited to showcase our Inclusive Data work in Pakistan as part of a webinar organised by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) on using the Washington Group Questions in development programmes. The recording of the webinar is available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rSQGm2I3aX0 In Q3 2021 a regional knowledge share seminar was organised and conducted remotely for ECSA staff. Inclusive data practitioners from Tanzania and Malawi country offices prepared presentations on their experiences of collecting disability data using the WGQs in Inclusive Eye Health projects and delivered these presentations to other ECSA country offices who were still getting to grips with
1.2	What areas of your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan have you made the least progress on, in the past year?	Include any challenges or barriers faced.	Inclusive eye health projects in Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia have also begun to collect routine monitoring data that can be disaggregated by disability. In these contexts, it has been more difficult to use data to inform programme improvements. Data collection processes and referral mechanisms are not consistent across the different levels of the eye health system, which makes it difficult to track referral uptake. However, these findings resonate with the new eye health strategy which places an emphasis on system strengthening, which includes the development of robust referral mechanisms Inclusive data collection is also starting to deliver valuable evidence relating to other priority issues such as gender equity. For example, age disaggregated data in many of our inclusive eye health projects are showing that while projects tend to screen more women than men, there are inconsistencies across different age brackets.

			Women under 50 attend screening services in greater numbers than men, but this trend eventually reverses as age increases and older women appear to be underrepresented. We are still working on our approach to packaging and using these data.
1.3	Have there been any changes to your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan objectives in the last year?	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details of any changes	Yes. While our specific IDC action plan objectives haven't changed during 2021. Building on the successes of country level engagement on the IDC, Sightsavers is now looking to include IDC influencing objectives within our long-term country advocacy plans, ensuring that we are able to work with stakeholders to promote inclusive data in line with our longer-term objectives. The long-term plans will also give a context and provide a starting point to any influencing we integrate into projects, so the intention is that we will look to align the IDC with project advocacy where possible.
1.4	Has the progress on advancing your inclusive data priorities/IDC Action Plan led to any changes (internally or externally) in one or more of the following areas?	 Checklist – tick all that apply: Increased visibility and awareness on inclusive data Broader engagement and action being taken on inclusive data Increased capacity to collect, analyze and make use of inclusive data Strengthened coordination and collaboration with others to advance inclusive data objectives Strengthened knowledge exchange & learning Other (please specify) 	 Increased visibility and awareness on inclusive data (internally and externally) Broader engagement and action being taken on inclusive data (internally and externally) Increased capacity to collect, analyze and make use of inclusive data (internally and externally) Strengthened coordination and collaboration with others to advance inclusive data objectives (internally and externally) Strengthened knowledge exchange & learning (internally and externally)
		Section 2: IDC network en	gagement
No.	Question	Guidance	Champion response
2.1	In the last 12 months, have you engaged in any advocacy	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details, including any examples	Yes.

around the IDC, like	Following a national advocacy campaign, the government
encouraging other	of Senegal, through the Ministry of Planning and Economy
organizations to join or	(MEPC), became a Champion of the IDC in 2021. The
speaking about the IDC at	government was influenced to take action by the Council
events?	of Non-Governmental Development Support
	Organizations (CONAGD) in partnership with Sightsavers
	Senegal, who coordinated a campaign engaging over 200 community representatives and 40 civil society
	organizations to advance a national dialogue on inclusive
	data. Sightsavers Pakistan initiated conversations on the
	IDC with the Ministry of Planning Development & Special
	Initiatives, SDGs section. This was done as part of
	Sightsavers Pakistan's ongoing work to support the
	ministry to strengthen disability-inclusive data as part of
	their SDG monitoring dashboards. SS Pakistan will
	continue to explore entry points for the IDC in the year
	ahead.
	Sightsavers Cameroon is working with the IDC, national
	and local level partners to develop and implement local
	level pilots focused on strengthening capacity on inclusive
	data in two councils — one urban, one rural. The insights
	from these pilots will inform national level advocacy
	engagement of key government stakeholders and partners on inclusive data.
	Our Policy and Global Advocacy team are engaging with
	the IAEG-SDG group. The team also compiled a

submission for the OHCHR Call for Inputs on Statistics and

Data Collection on Persons with Disabilities.

2.2	In the last 12 months, has being part of the IDC enabled you to collaborate with other Champions or partners to take forward your inclusive data priorities?	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details, including any examples.	 Yes. In partnership with GPSDD and the IDC, Sightsavers Nigeria successfully engaged the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs). There has been a good level of political will and commitment to signing up to become an IDC Champion. A Technical Working Group (TWG), convened by OSSAP-SDGs, the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics and Sightsavers Nigeria has recently been established to take forward the work on the IDC. The TWG will bring together key selected MDAs including Ministry of Education; Women Affairs, Health; Labour and Employment; Humanitarian Affairs; and National Commission for Persons with Disabilities and other, to collaborate on developing an action plan and implementation roadmap for the IDC. In Kenya, Sightsavers supported the Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs & Special programs (formerly the Ministry of Labour & Social Protection) with financial and technical resources to finalise their IDC action plan, which is focused on strengthening disability data. Sightsavers has been a key strategic partner to the ministry on the action plan development as part of a multi-stakeholder collaborative alongside the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Development Initiatives and national level OPDs. We will continue to build on this collaboration as the ministry starts to implement its action plan in 2022.
2.3	In the last 12 months, have you shared learning with other countries/organizations on the actions you are taking on inclusive data?	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details, including examples.	Yes. • In January 2021, Sightsavers hosted a successful inclusive data learning event alongside UN Women, Development Initiatives and HelpAge International. Over 300 attendees took part in this interactive session which was focused on

			sharing practice and learning on collecting and using inclusive data. We will be continuing to build on this work through the publication of a Sightsavers inclusive data paper later this year looking at the experiences and learning from staff across various country offices. This is a key piece of work as we continue to build more awareness, understanding and engagement of inclusive data across Sightsavers to facilitate the sharing of good practice on inclusive data collection and use.
			 Alongside the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), the International Civil Society Centre (ICSC) and over 20 CSO partners, Sightsavers was a key strategic partner and contributor to the Civil Society Collaborative on Inclusive COVID-19 Data Unequal Pandemic report launched at the 2021 High Level Political Forum (HLPF), which looks at the value of community and CSO data in providing a more accurate picture of the realities experienced by people who have been marginalised. The report launch has been very successful with the interactive report viewed over 3,000 times. Beyond the report launch, we will continue to work alongside collaborative partners on continued advocacy on the role of data for a more inclusive COVID-19 recovery.
			 Following our engagement as a partner on the Inclusive Data Charter's intersectionality knowledge products series, we contributed to a blog with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), reflecting on tips for promoting data inclusivity within the development sector.
2.4	Which of the offerings below have you found to be the most	Checklist – tick all that apply:	Participating in external events

valuable to you as a member of	Communication opportunities	Collaborating with other Champions on shared challenges
the IDC network in the last 12	e.g. blogs, data stories	or topics of interest
months?	Participating in external eventsParticipating in knowledge	 Being part of a network coming together on a common vision / goal
	exchange & learning sessions e.g. Champion calls	Receiving support from the IDC Secretariat
	Resources and materials shared	
	through the network	
	 Collaborating with other 	
	Champions on shared challenges	
	or topics of interest	
	Being part of a network coming	
	together on a common vision /	
	goal	
	 Receiving support from the IDC 	
	Secretariat	
	 Other/ please specify 	