



**Data, Inclusion and the  
Sustainable Development  
Goals**

# How revolutionary will the data revolution be?

- Data has never been more talked about in development.
- Much talk of a “data revolution” to underpin the ambition of the SDG framework and measure progress.
- Various processes in all thematic areas and at global, regional and national levels
- Main official process under UN Statistical Commission – the Inter-agency Expert Group.
- Task to March 2016: Find 100 (+/-) indicators for 169 targets (MDGs = 48 / 18)

# Inclusive data: technical realism versus political ideology

- Overall, SDGs big step forward. 11 clear mentions in final framework.
- But indicators two steps back. 1, 2 then 3, plus disaggregation “where data exists, where relevant or after sex and age is sorted”
- The focus more on “what can be measured now” **not** “what needs to be measured to judge if we’re meeting ambition of the Goals?”
- If “*What gets measured, gets done*” is true, current big risk of disability exclusive SDG monitoring leading to continued exclusion from progress.

- Status quo = 1.3.1 poverty eradication; 8.5.2 employment; 16.7.1 positions in institutions.
- Possible = 4.5.1 education (Danke schön Deutschland!), 6.1.1. WASH, 11.7.1 Inclusive Cities.
- Doesn't even cover the seven targets... accessible schools, accessibility of public transport both missing.
- Sightsavers' input to IAEG consultation called for a further 18 indicators to include specific disability references.

- Regional consultations ongoing: Africa this month.
- Decisions taken on 20<sup>th</sup> November, consultation officially over, internal discussions to March UNSC.
- National level planning is key.
- Washington Group surveys increasingly prevalent and improving baseline / denominator data.
- What of citizen / civil society / service provider level data collection? – eg Bhopal eye health project.

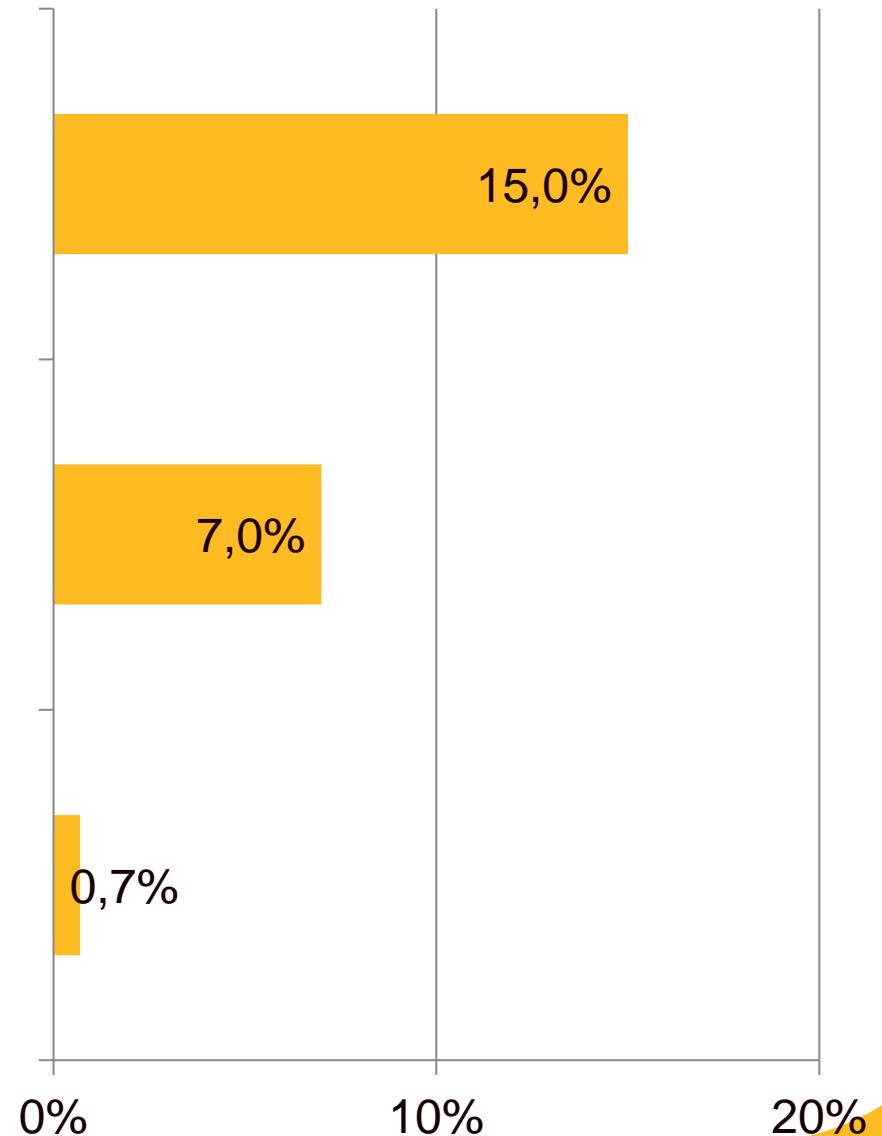
# Initial data from Bhopal, India

**What proportion of our clients have a disability?**

**15%** of project clients report **severe or completely limiting difficulties** in at least one domain.

**7%** when we exclude the sight domain.

**0.7%** when we ask them directly if they are disabled (as in the national census).



## Initial data from Bhopal, India

- **Prevalence among clients according to service location:**
- Clients are **6 times more likely** to report a disability at the primary centre than the secondary centre
- Males are **twice as likely** to go to the tertiary centre than females.
- Almost zero clients reporting difficulty in communication or self-care.
- Question: Are we reaching the whole population?
- Answer 1: More research needed
- Answer 2: Develop adaptable, learning-based inclusive eye health programmes



Hamza Kamuna





# Anuradha Pareek





**Thank  
you!**

**Danke!**