



Sightsavers



**Sightsavers' approach to
Inclusive Eye Health**

April 2016

1. THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

What are the most relevant international frameworks and policies related to Inclusive Eye Health?

2. SIGHTSAVERS' SOCIAL INCLUSION STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

How does Inclusive Eye Health fit in the context of Sightsavers' social inclusion strategy?

3. INCLUSIVE EYE HEALTH

What is Sightsavers' approach to Inclusive Eye Health?

1. THE GLOBAL CONTEXT



Why Inclusive Eye Health?

Every human being is entitled to the **fundamental, inalienable right to health**, without distinction of sex, ethnicity, disability, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**, Art 25: “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family”
- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)**, Art. 12: “The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
- **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**, Art. 24: “States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health”

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

- Adoption: 18 December 1979
- Entry into force: 3 September 1981

By accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to **end discrimination against women in all forms**, including:

- to incorporate the principle of **equality of men and women** in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women;
- to establish tribunals and other public institutions to **ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination**;
- to ensure **elimination of all acts of discrimination against women** by persons, organizations or enterprises.

CEDAW Article 12.1 – Health

“States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to **eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care** in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, **access to health care services**, including those related to family planning.”



- Article 1 – Discrimination
- Article 2 – Policy Measures
- Article 3 – Guarantee of Basic Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Article 4 – Special Measures
- Article 5 – Sex Role Stereotyping and Prejudice
- Article 8 – Representation
- Article 11 – Employment
- Article 13 – Economic and Social Benefits
- Article 14 – Rural Women

United Nations' Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD)

- Adoption: 13 December 2006
- Entry into force: 3 May 2008
- First comprehensive human rights treaty of the third millennium
- The fastest negotiated human rights treaty in history

Paradigm shift: Persons with disabilities are not viewed as "objects" of charity, medical treatment and social protection; rather as "**subjects**" **with rights**, who are capable of claiming those rights and making decisions for their lives based on their free and informed consent as well as being active members of society.

Definition of disability in the Preamble:

“Disability is an evolving concept that results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.”



UN CRPD Article 25 – Health

“States Parties recognize that **persons with disabilities have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability.**”



“States Parties shall take all appropriate **measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to health services that are gender-sensitive, including health-related rehabilitation.**”

Inclusive Eye Health (IEH) and the UN CRPD

- Article 6 - Women with disabilities
- Article 7 - Children with disabilities
- Article 8 - Awareness-raising
- Article 9 - Accessibility
- Article 16 - Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse
- Article 19 - Living independently and being included in the community
- Article 20 - Personal mobility
- Article 21 - Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information
- Article 22 - Respect for privacy
- Article 26 - Habilitation and rehabilitation
- Article 27 - Work and employment
- Article 31 - Statistics and data collection

- **Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**
 - Political commitment of the governments of all 193 Member States of the United Nations (UN).
- Resolution adopted by the **UN General Assembly** on 25 September 2015
- **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** with 169 associated targets
- Based on **human rights approach**:
 - “[...] respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status”

- Commitment to **“Leave no one behind”**
 - “we pledge that **no one will be left behind**. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society.”
 - **“People who are vulnerable** must be empowered. [...] all children, youth, **persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty)**, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants.”
- For the goals to be reached, **everyone needs to do their part**: governments, the private sector, civil society

The SDGs



SDGs – GOAL 3

Good health and well-being



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.8 – Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

SDGs – GOAL 5

Gender equality



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

SDGs – GOAL 17

Partnership for the goals



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

7 explicit references to persons with disabilities

18 references to 'vulnerable populations'

All inclusive language links to persons with disabilities

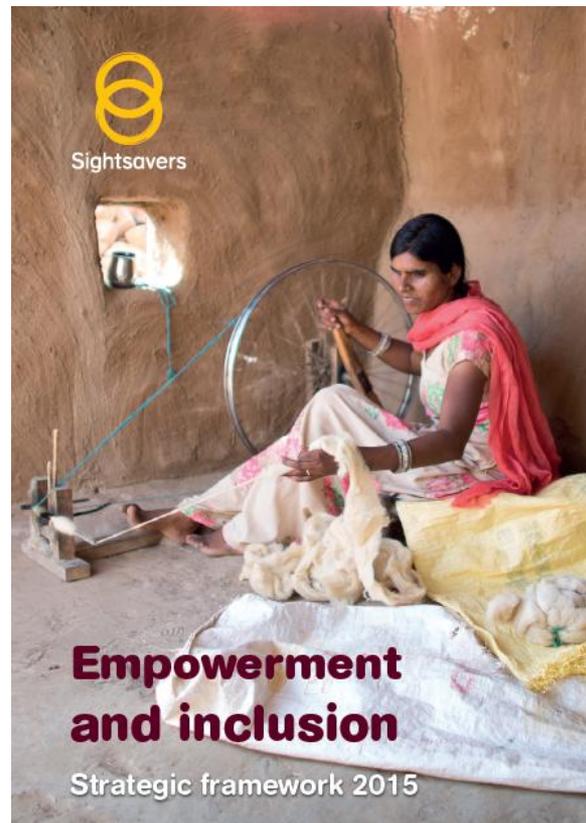
Entire 2030 Agenda includes principle of 'Leave No One Behind'

Source: IDDC & IDA, The 2030 Agenda – The inclusion of persons with disabilities

The **UN CRPD** serves as a guiding framework for implementing the **SDGs**



2. SIGHTSAVERS' SOCIAL INCLUSION STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



Sightsavers and disability

1950: Sir John Wilson founds the British Empire Society for the Blind (today's Sightsavers)

Initial focus:

- Education
- Rehabilitation
- Welfare



Our Theory of Change



Mainstreaming

Inclusive health

Priority focus

Strengthen disability-inclusive eye health programmes

Priority focus

Develop effective and inclusive NTD programmes

Inclusive education

Priority focus

Demonstrate scalable, cost-effective approaches to education for children with disabilities

Organisational diversity

Priority focus

Ensure Sightsavers is an employer of choice for people with disabilities





Empowerment of women and men with disabilities

Voice, agency and participation

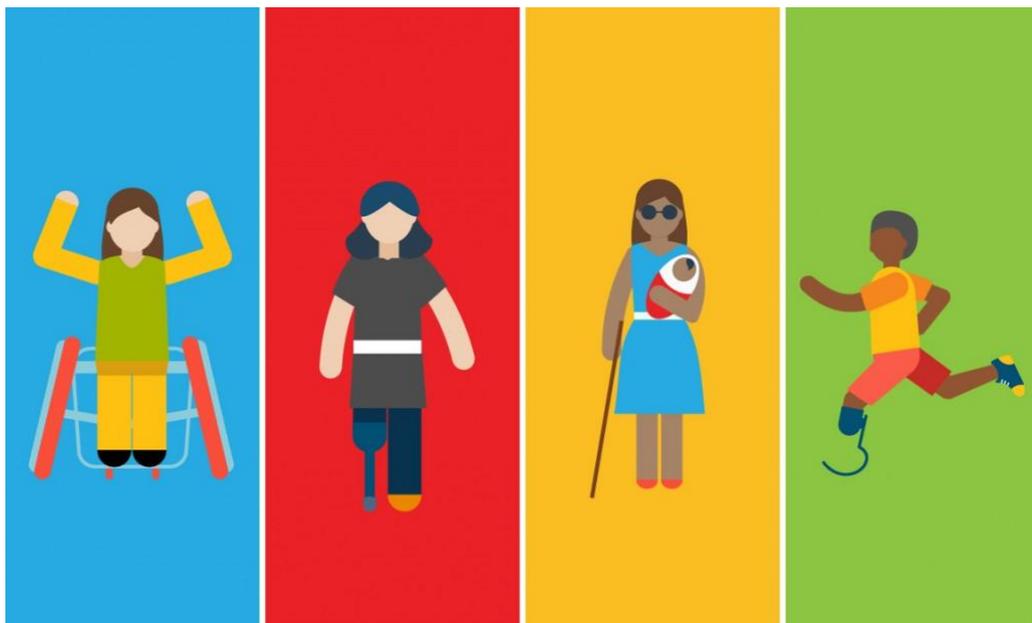
Priority focus

Promote the inclusion of people with visual impairment in electoral process

Economic empowerment

Priority focus

Promote inclusion in financial services for people with disabilities



Cross-cutting

Equal rights for women and girls with disabilities

Priority focus

Develop pilot interventions targeted towards realising the rights of women and girls with disabilities

Priority focus

Embed gender analysis in each programme development process
intersectoral inequalities through targeted interventions for women and girls with disabilities

Influencing

Priority focus

Greater joined up national and global UNCRPD advocacy efforts

3. INCLUSIVE EYE HEALTH



Inclusive Eye Health (IEH) Definition

“Eye health services that are provided within a barrier free environment, which are inclusive by design and are sustainable”

Sightsavers’ priority focus is to address the barriers experienced by **people with disabilities** and **women and girls**.

Goal

Improved eye health for urban poor with focus on **people with disability and women** in **barrier free inclusive** and sustainable health services

Objectives

- To facilitate uptake of eye health services by improving health seeking behavior amongst the urban poor, **especially people with disability and women**
- To ensure provision of **barrier free** quality, affordable and convenient eye health services by strengthening the urban public health system
- To facilitate improved community and policy environment for **inclusive eye health** through building capacities of urban local bodies

A systemic approach to IEH



In the first image, it is assumed that everyone will benefit from the same supports. They are being treated equally.



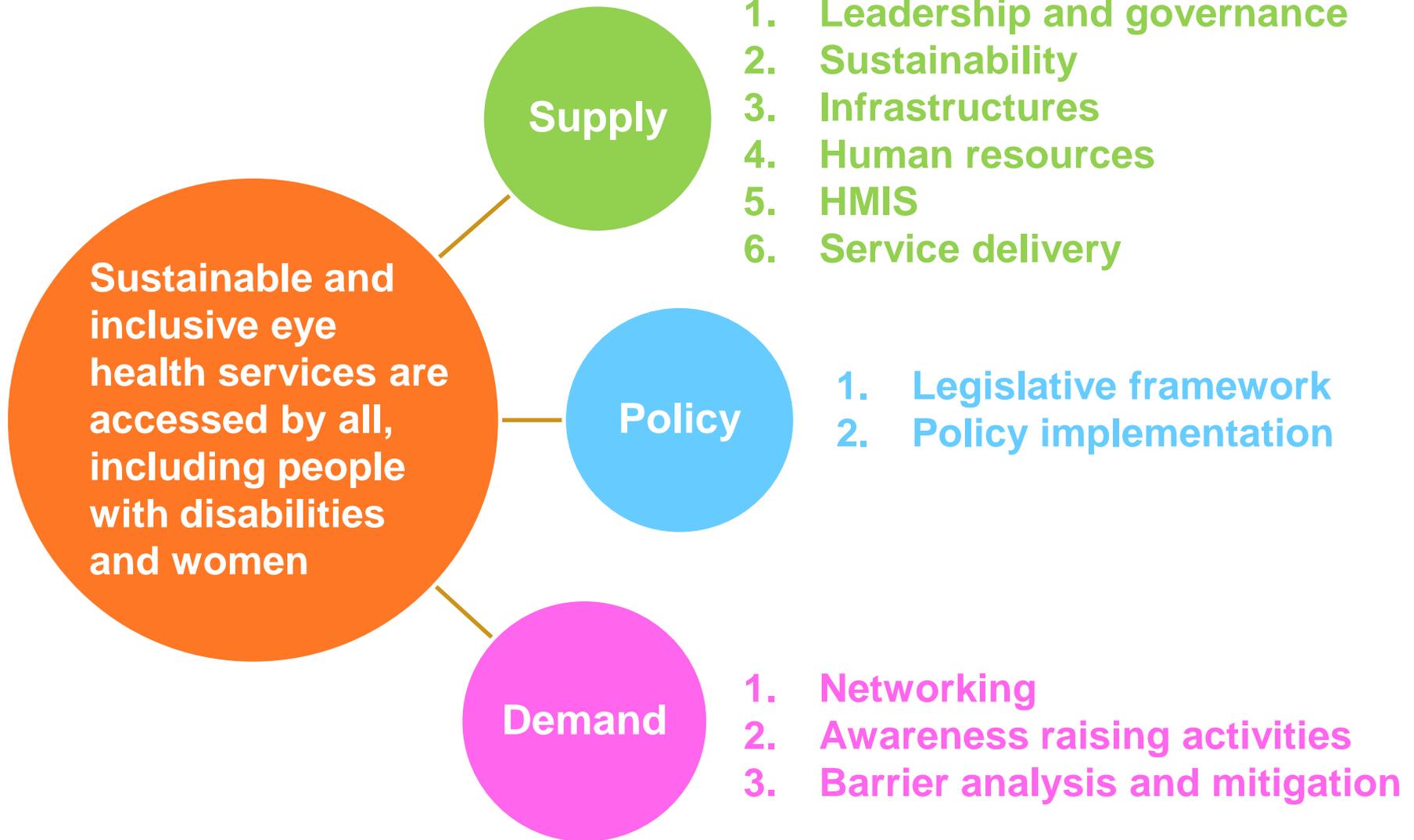
In the second image, individuals are given different supports to make it possible for them to have equal access to the game. They are being treated equitably.



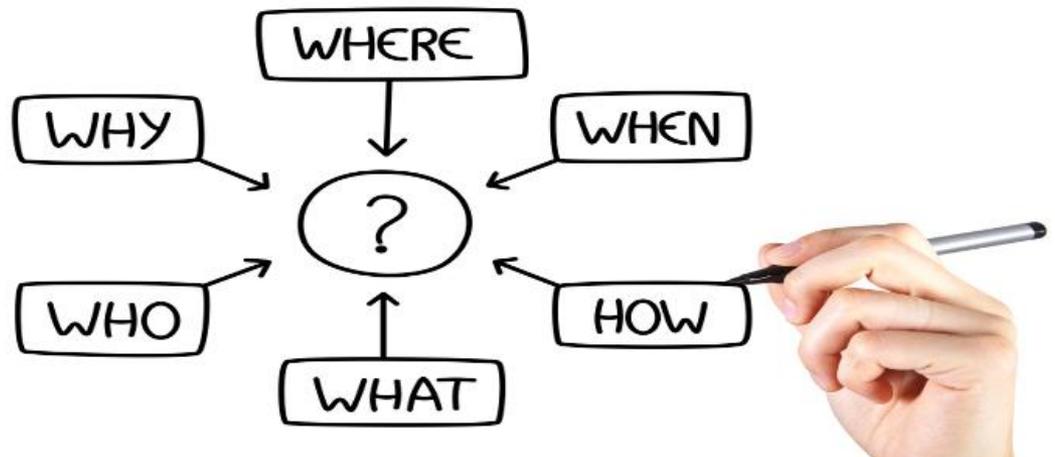
In the third image, all three can see the game without any supports or accommodations because the cause of the inequity was addressed. The systemic barrier has been removed.

Source: "Advancing Equity and Inclusion – A Guide for Municipalities"
© City for All Women Initiative (CAWI), Ottawa

IEH Theory of Change



- Participatory approach
- Sensitisation of decision makers
- Development of internal policies within health facilities
- Long term sustainability plan
- Inclusive clinical and non-clinical protocols



Disability and Gender Data Disaggregation

- **Understand access / lack of access and service provision**
- **Inform inclusion strategy, monitoring and decision making**
- **eHMIS**



- **Accessibility audits**
- **Accessibility interventions**
- **Capacity building of eye health staff**

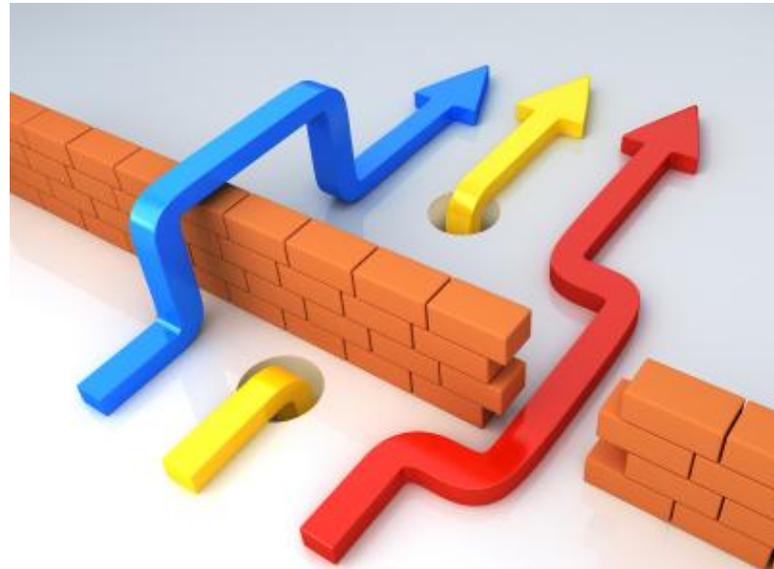


- **Establishment of network** with DPOs, WROs, CBOs, CBR programmes, self-help groups, health services, local and international development agencies, financial institutions, religious institution and other relevant stakeholders
- **Referral checklist, referral protocol, team briefing**



Gender and disability barrier analysis and mitigation

- **Attitudinal barriers**
- **Financial barriers**
- **Mobility**



Targeted interventions

- Community
- Institutions

Twin-track approach

- Inclusive eye health awareness raising activities
- Awareness raising on gender and disability inclusion



Thank you
धन्यवाद

