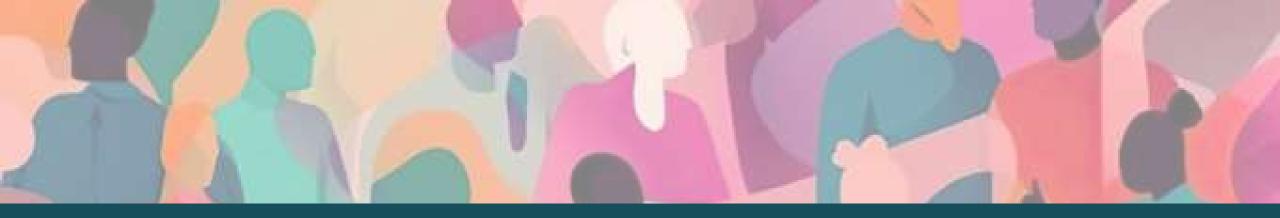


# Intersectionality in Development Data: Opportunities and Challenges







## **INTERSECTIONALITY:**

A concept to uncover and understand the experiences and challenges faced by individuals who occupy multiple and intersecting group identities.





## THE CASE FOR MORE INTERSECTIONAL DATA

Available Data Illuminate Critical Development Challenges But...

1 in 3 women have experienced gender-based violence<sup>1</sup>

**26.5%** of **parliamentarians** are women<sup>2</sup>

129 million

girls around the world are **out of school**<sup>4</sup>

~ 800 women died per day from preventable pregnancy and childbirth related causes in 2020<sup>3</sup>

**b** / countries have national laws criminalizing **same-sex relations**<sup>5</sup>

**267.6** years away from achieving gender parity in **economic participation and opportunity**<sup>6</sup>

#### ...More Information is Needed to Understand Unique Challenges

Intersectional and nuanced data will uncover patterns, root causes, differentiated experiences, compounded disparities, and underlying factors to inform targeted and impactful interventions.



### **BUILDING BLOCKS OF THIS NEW AGENDA**

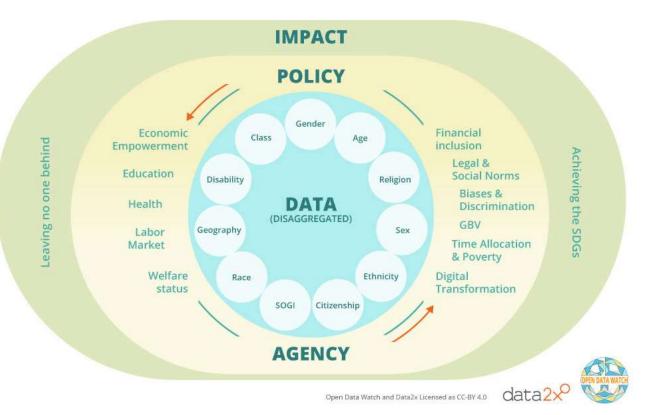
- **Expert interviews** to develop this presentation.
- **Development framing** to take advantage of lessons learned.
- Integrating different work streams: data feminism, citizen-generated data (CGD), sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI).
- Practical, operational, and data grounded.
- Important role for CSOs to support data innovations in development institutions and national statistical offices.
- Guided by basic principles to enhance data use.

This agenda needs partnerships and collective collaboration to define workstreams and consensus around assumptions and considerations.



### UNDERSTANDING INTERSECTIONALITY IN DEVELOPMENT DATA

#### **INTERSECTIONALITY & GENDER DATA FRAMEWORK**



#### Four Pillars Underpinning the Framework



Availability and use of better and more disaggregated **data** 



Ensuring strong links between data and **policy** 



Empowering people and creating strong **agency** in data

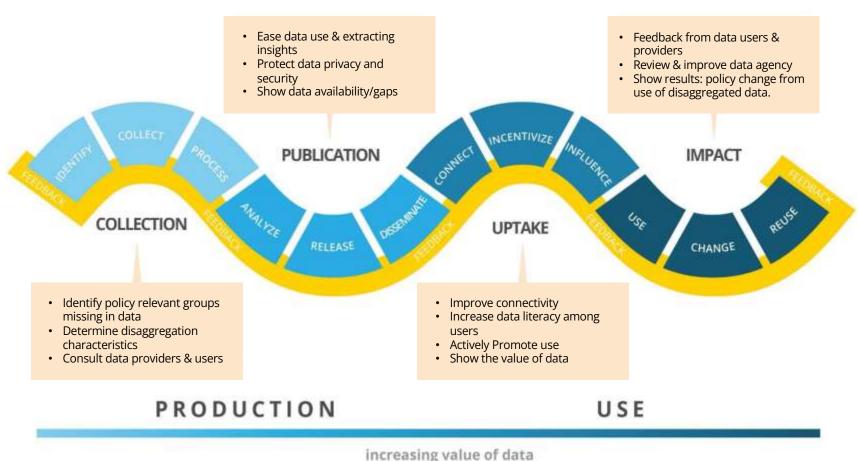


Building a data systems to improve monitoring and **impact** 





# AIM FOR BETTER DATA ALONG THE DATA VALUE CHAIN



### GUIDING PRINCIPLES

We want intersectionality data that reimagine data systems to meet needs of all through system-wide approach that maximizes use of existing data sources.



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# FACILITATE GREATER DATA AGENCY

#### **DATA AGENCY**

The ability and power of individuals and communities to collect, use, and control their data and empower marginalized groups

- Incorporate citizen-generated data within official data systems and processes
- Critical considerations include:
  - Legal: Data governance processes and guidelines that clarify data ownership rights and any regulatory framework associated with specific types of data.
  - **Technical:** Keep data secure, safeguard privacy of data, anonymize data, ensure data are accessible, and create feedback loops between data users and producers.
  - **Ethical:** Raise awareness of the ethical use of data; avoid ways that harm individuals and worsen the disadvantages they face and build a culture of transparency.





# **DEVELOP IMPACTFUL INTERVENTIONS**

#### **BUILDING EQUITABLE DATA SYSTEM**

Defining tangible, measurable results and monitoring impact are critical to build an equitable and safe data system

- A systemic approach to monitoring impact identifies areas to improve, increases accountability and transparency, and collects lessons learned to course correct and provide feedback.
  - Track intended outcomes
  - Improve voice and participation of targeted groups
  - Share best practices to scale inclusive policies





# **CONDUCT ROBUST POLICY ANALYSIS**

#### **INCLUSIVE POLICIES**

A basic purpose of having intersectional data and agency over that data is to make policies more inclusive and deliver for the excluded and marginalized.

 Intersectionality data paradox: The ability to document excluded populations by their ascribed group features is both good and bad.

### Case Study: LGBTQ+ Communities and official identification documents

- Legal and regulatory human rights frameworks to protect against possible negative outcomes of counting excluded populations
- Establish synergies between data objectives for LGBTQ+ individuals and ID4D
- Address tension between the objective of closing gender gaps in ID possession and the objective of accurately documenting gender identity in ID documents



### **NEXT STEPS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT**





# Access the Research Brief: Harnessing the Power of Intersectionality Data for Better Development Policies and Impact



