

Gender Data & Data Feminism for (Agri-Food) Transformation

GLZ Future Forum 2023

Sina Becker | KC4C10



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung

Esc drücken

, um das Vollbild zu beenden.

Feministische Entwicklungspolitik

Für gerechte und starke Gesellschaften weltweit

Feminist Development Policy – Implications for Gender Data

"BMZ is increasingly collecting and using **gender data** that disaggregates the lived realities of women and marginalized groups based on various criteria such as intersectionality and gender-specific issues, while already preventing the **reproduction of stereotypes** during data collection. Where possible, the statistical and data analysis capacities of relevant partner institutions will also be strengthened to more broadly embed the collection and use of gender data for inclusive policymaking." (BMZ 2023: 29)

The concept of data feminism



Gender Data

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2016)

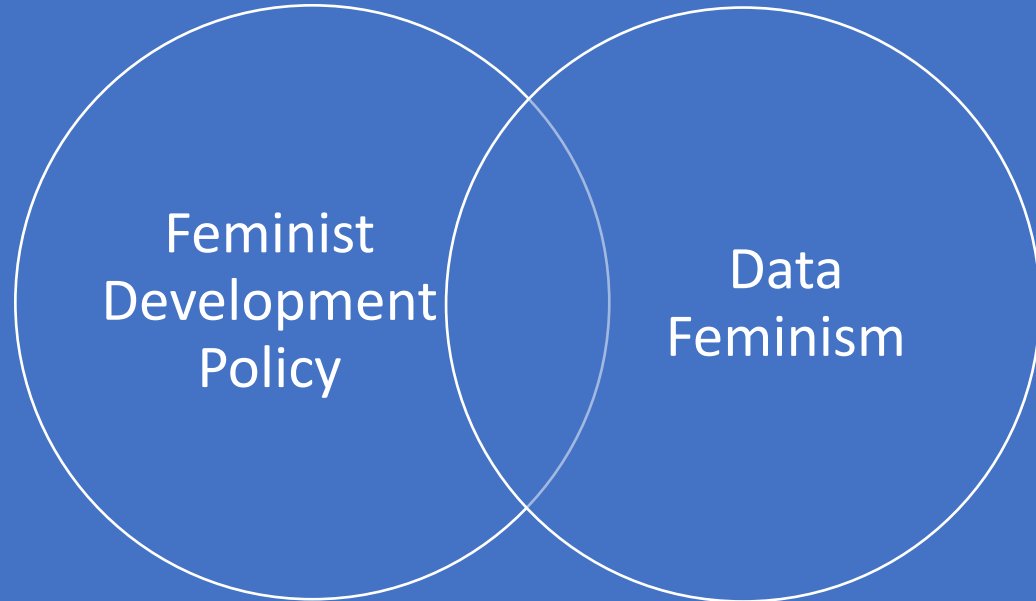
- reflects the diversity of women and disadvantaged groups
- covers information on all aspects of their life
- is compiled by feminist data collection, processing and use principles
- reduces data gaps and biases in assumably „neutral“ data (sets)

Data Feminism

(Catherine D'Ignazio & Lauren F. Klein (MIT), 2020)

- new way of thinking about data science, informed by the ideas of intersectional feminism
- questions power relations, binary and patriarchal concepts that dominate data science
- 7 principles of data feminism: Examine Power, Challenge Power, Elevate Emotion & Embodiment, Rethink Binaries & Hierarchies, Embrace Pluralism, Consider Context and Make Labour Visible

Data Feminism Matters for GLZ



Empower along the data value chain and reconsider power relations:

- Question dominance and (global) power in data processing
- Empower national statistical offices, civil society and individuals in data literacy
- Safeguard data ownership

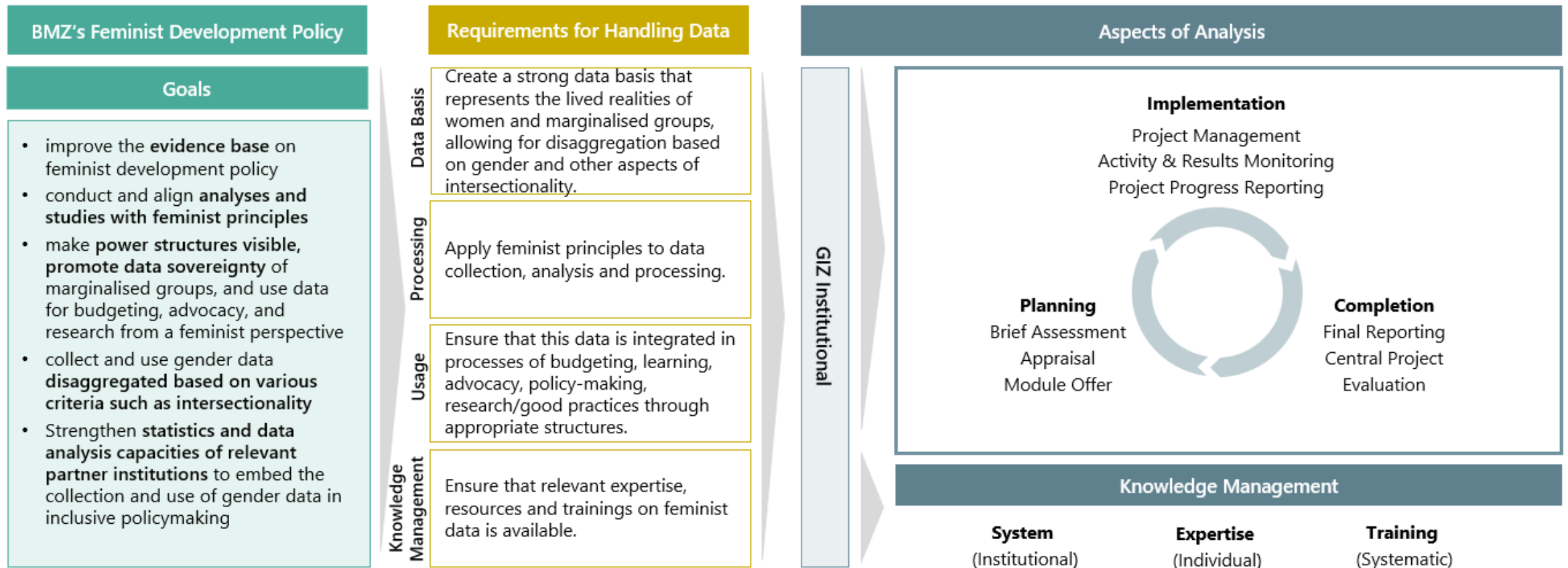
Make data diverse and inclusive:

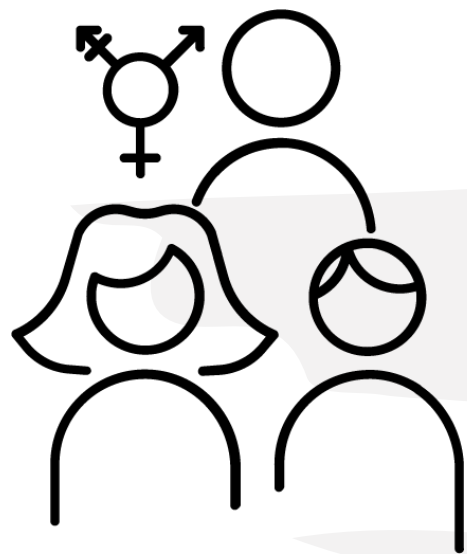
- (Train to) identify gender data gaps and biases towards the male norm
- Identify underreported areas and develop additional indicators; move beyond the binary
- Improve data disaggregation on the invisible, ensure do-no-harm
- Acknowledge and strengthen diverse forms of knowledge (qualitative, anecdotal etc.)

Data Feminism in GLZ (?)

Study Outcomes 2023

Study on institutional requirements and project examples for improved gender data, Syspons 2023





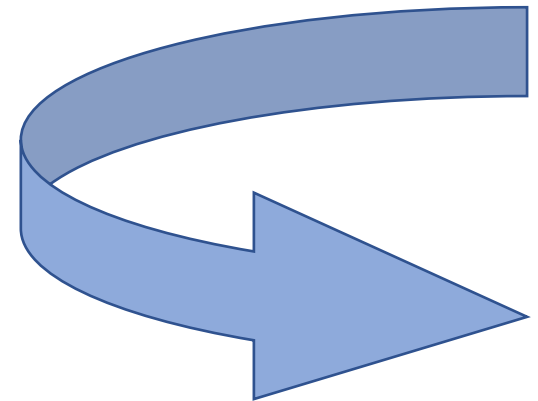
Gender Data can
support agri-food
transformation



“The content of women’s days do not fit neatly into categories, but straddle and blur the boundaries between “productive” and “nonproductive,” “public” and “private,” and “home” and “work,” challenging the conceptual frameworks for measurement that have largely been devised to capture the roles that men have traditionally played in more advanced economies.”
(Cheryl Doss, IFPRI, 2013)

Solutions to close gender data gaps in agri-food transformation

1. Understand and improve **traditional data sets** (household surveys, census data – i.e. Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index)
2. Tap on data potential from **digitalized services** and **non-traditional data sources** (i.e. geospatial data, crowdsourcing)
3. Strengthen data ownership in **data cooperatives**



Data Cooperatives

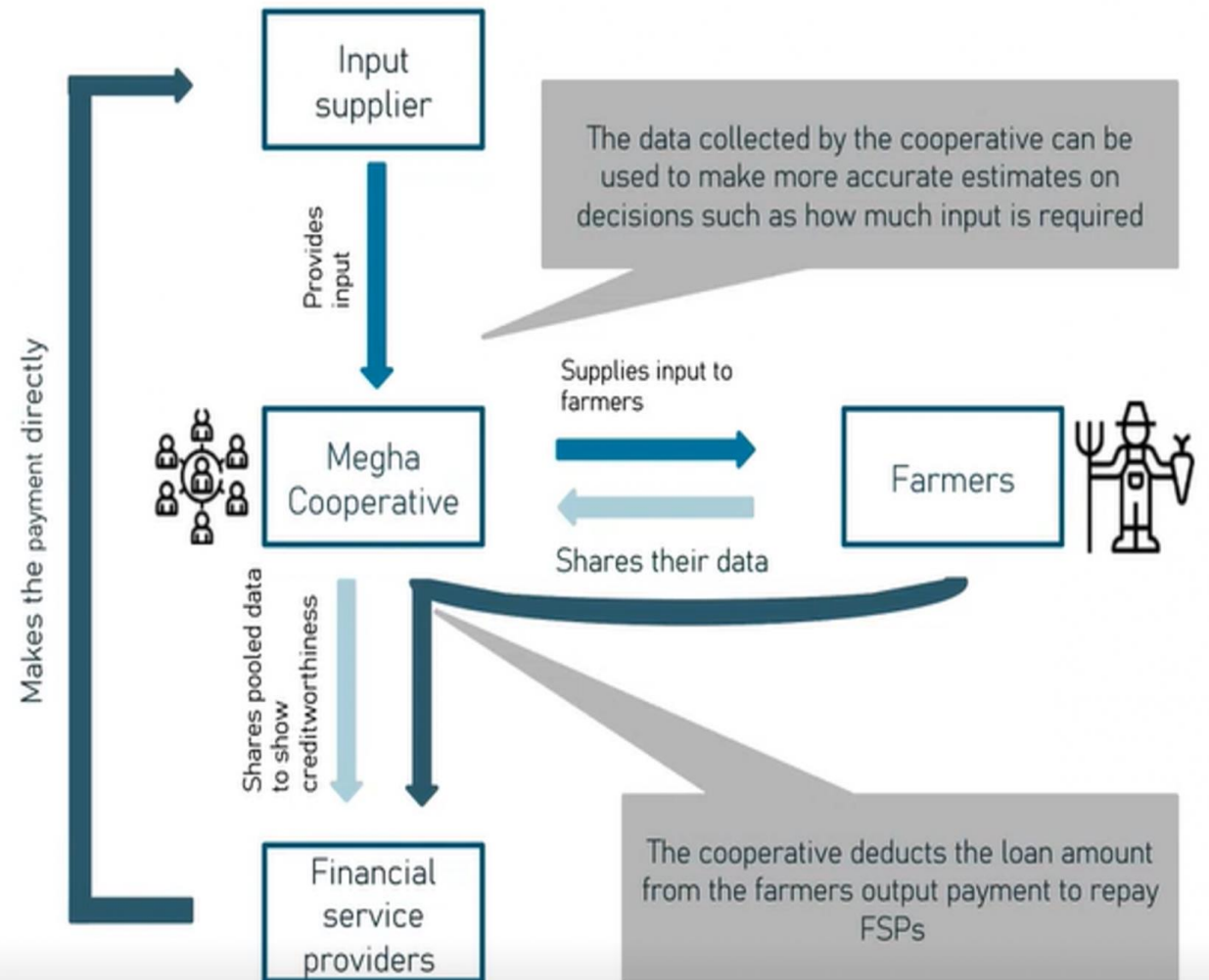
Structures for individuals to voluntarily pool their data

Function as intermediaries between those who have data and those who use it

Mediate data flows on behalf of those who have data

Members of cooperative retain full control over their data

Roll-Out bottlenecks: information gaps, collective action problem, lack of resources and legal frameworks



Sources and additional information

Slide 1: BMZ Feminist Development [Policy](#)

Slide 3: UN Statistics Division on [Gender statistics](#)
Data Feminism; [MIT Press](#), 2020

Slide 5: Gender Data Baseline Study, FMB/Syspons
2023

Slide 7: Doss, Cheryl. 2013. Data needs for gender analysis in agriculture. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1261. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute. [Link](#)

GSMA Farmer Profiles [Project example](#)

Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index ([WEAI](#))

Slide 9: Women Mobilize Women [Initiative](#)

Data Feminism Series of [GIZ Data Lab](#)



Have you worked with the WEAI or other (gender) data tools? What are your experiences?

Where do you see risks and challenges?

Where do you see opportunities to improve gender data?

For questions and remarks:

sina.becker@giz.de

Sina Becker, KC 4C10, planning officer
(Gender Equality)

