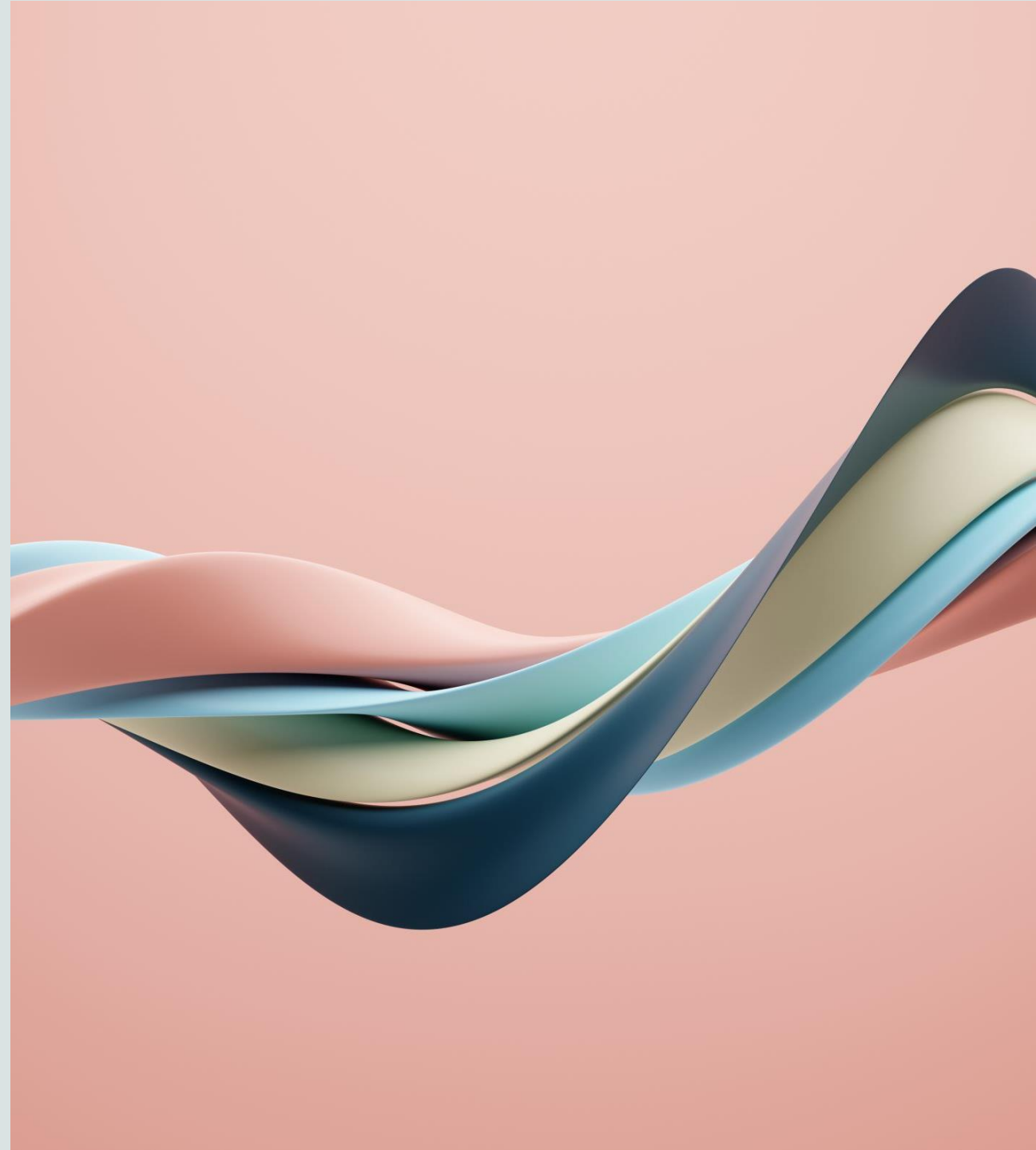


"Decolonial Approaches
in Evaluation:
Advancing evidence,
equity and innovation
for sustainable food and
environment system



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TIAGUE

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Evaluation and intersectionnality



Presentation outline:

Concept of intersectionality

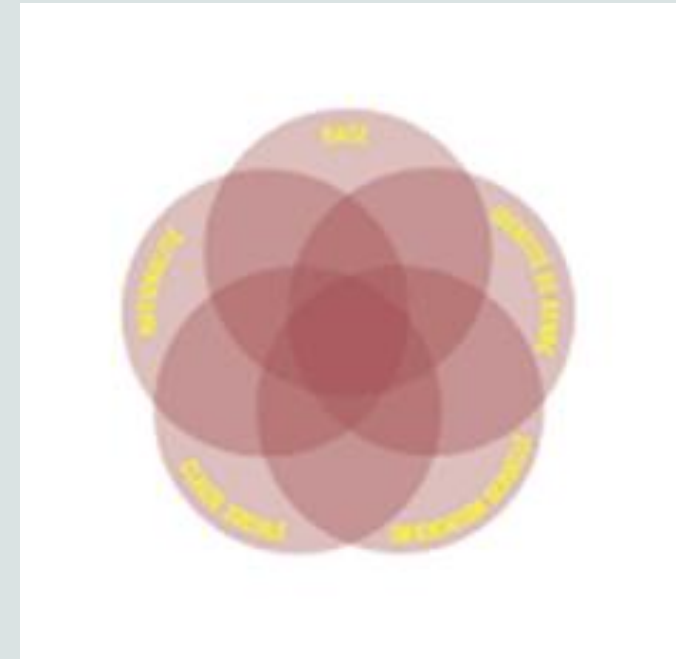
Intersectionality in evaluation

Key principles of intersectionality in evaluation

Tools for assessing intersectionality

Concept of intersectionality

- Created by African-American legal scholar Kimberlé Crenshaw in 1989, intersectionality studies forms of domination, oppression, and discrimination not separately, but in the connections between them.
- It is based on the principle that social distinctions, such as gender, race, class, color, nationality, religion, generation, sexuality, disability, mental health, or sexual orientation, are not compartmentalized, and that relations of domination between social categories cannot be fully explained if they are studied in isolation.
- Intersectionality therefore undertakes to study the intersections and connections between these different phenomena.



Understanding intersectionality



Intersectionality is an analytical tool that recognizes that different social identities (sex, gender, race, social class, sexual orientation, disability, etc.) intersect and interact to create unique experiences of privilege or discrimination.



Exemple:

A black person with a disability may experience a different form of discrimination than a black person without a disability, because discriminations reinforce each other.



Intersectionality in evaluation

It is an analytical process that takes into account the combination of multiple forms of discrimination (such as gender, race, sexual orientation, disability) to understand how they interact and affect individuals differently.

It aims to go beyond a single-factor analysis to better assess social inequalities, particularly when designing policies and programs.



Intersectionality in evaluation

The objective is to grasp the complexity of lived experiences and to ensure that solutions are fair and inclusive, by involving the people concerned in the evaluation process, from the development of indicators to the analysis of results.

Key principles of intersectionality in evaluation



- **Systemic approach :**

We must not simply add up the forms of discrimination but understand how they combine to create specific situations of inequality.

Community involvement:

Involve people from diverse groups in the evaluation process, from indicator design to results communication.

Multi-level analysis:

Examine the impact of power structures at both the micro (individual life) and macro (social and political systems) levels.

Key principles of the intersectional approach in evaluation



- **Not adding up, but intertwining**
- Intersectionality is not about adding up discriminations (for example, racism + sexism), but about understanding how they intertwine to create a unique and specific form of domination.
- **Multi-level analysis**
- The approach applies both to the micro-social level (individual experiences) and the macro-social level (power systems, institutions, policies).

Key principles of the intersectional approach in evaluation



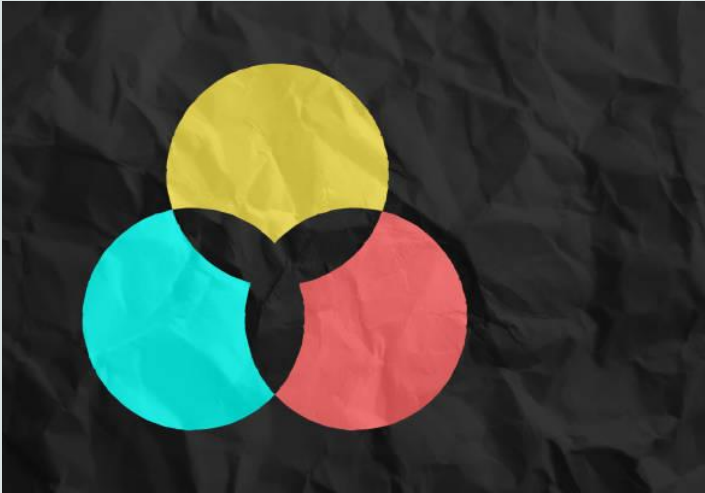
- **Considering the context**
- The analysis must be contextualized, as intersectionality is a dynamic and flexible tool that adapts to specific situations.
- **Inclusion of diversity**
- The assessment should not be limited to a single identity category, as this can render invisible those who experience multiple forms of discrimination.

Objectives :



- To reveal the limitations of an approach that focuses on a single category (for example, failing to assume that all women face the same problems).
- To identify the specific needs of marginalized populations in order to implement fairer and more effective policies.
- To avoid excluding the most vulnerable groups, who risk being overlooked in an overly simplistic analysis.

Concrete implementation



- **Indicators:**

Develop measurement indicators that take into account the multiple factors of identity. For example, an assessment of gender-based violence should consider other factors such as origin or disability.

- **Data Collection:**

Ensure that data is collected allows for the segmentation and analysis of experiences according to different aspects of identity.

- **Results Analysis:**

Involve people from diverse backgrounds in data analysis to interpret the results more comprehensively and with greater nuance.

Tools for intersectional evaluation

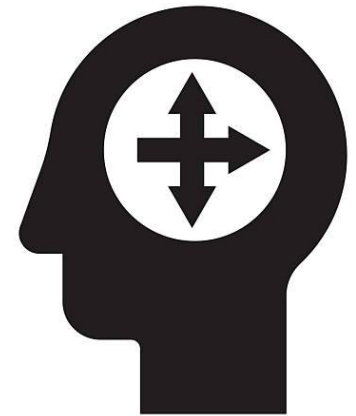
Examples of Tools and Approaches

GAB+ (Gender-Based Analysis Plus)

The Government of Canada's approach to intersectional analysis, which examines how factors of social identity interact with each other and with the social system.

Privilege Walk

A group exercise that helps participants become aware of their social position and the resulting advantages or disadvantages by moving around based on their answers to questions about their identity.





Tools for intersectional evaluation (suite)

Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis Tools

- For research projects, it is essential to collect detailed information on socio-political dimensions and to involve people from diverse communities in the evaluation process.

Self-Reflection Tool

- The guide "Exploring Who We Are" encourages reflection on one's own biases, one's position in the social space, and the power dynamics in which one is involved.



- **MANY THANKS...**