

This resource accompanies CARE's [GBV Guidance for Development Programs](#) and CARE's [GBViE Guidance Note](#).

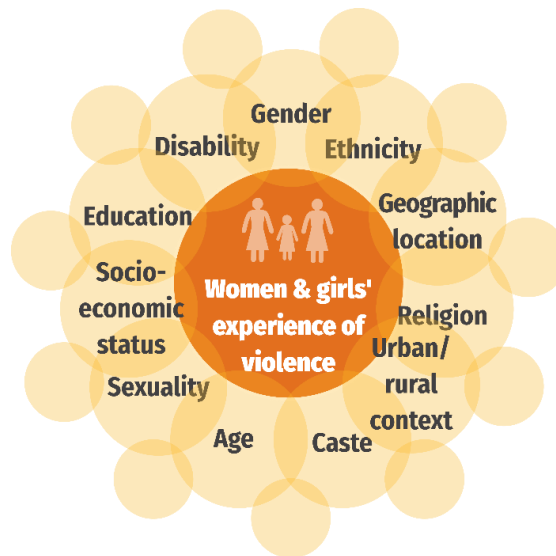
GBV principles & approaches

Intersectionality

CARE uses an intersectional approach to ensure that we serve the most vulnerable in each context in which we work. This particularly important for GBV interventions.

This resource outlines what CARE means by intersectionality and its relevance to GBV programming.

CARE seeks to see and understand diverse groups of women and girls based on their context. **Intersectionality** is an analytical framework for understanding how aspects of a person's social and political identities combine to create different modes of discrimination and privilege. Intersectionality identifies **multiple interconnected factors of advantage and disadvantage that influence power, privilege and oppression**. Examples of these factors include gender, caste, sex, race, ethnicity, socio-economic class, sexuality, religion, disability, weight, and physical appearance.



GBV programming should be designed based on understanding of the unique needs of these groups.

While CARE seeks greater gender equality for people of all genders, our impact population in all our work is primarily those **people that most experience gender discrimination**: women and girls and marginalized groups (including people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities). GBV programming across any and all of the three pillars of risk mitigation, response and prevention must take into consideration the **intersection between many interrelated risk factors**. We also **work with men and boys as a target population**, to challenge gender discriminatory and patriarchal norms that have significant negative impacts for they themselves, as well as for others in society.

The design of GBV activities—whether through integrated or standalone programming, in development or emergency contexts—should seek to engage the most vulnerable community members in a non-stigmatizing way. The inclusion of elderly, people with disabilities, and youth and adolescents is a key element of the outreach strategy. Prevention activities target participants based on their role in preventing and responding to GBV and their potential to disseminate knowledge and best practices to the broader community. Advocacy and awareness raising initiatives target formal and informal leaders, community members and other stakeholders to sensitize them on risks associated with violence and its consequences. GBV response services are designed to meet the different needs of different groups of women and girls. See the [GBV Hub](#) on CARE Shares for further information on [key considerations for groups at risk of GBV](#) to ensure the needs of the most vulnerable are taken into account.