

This resource is for **all staff** working in **development** contexts. It accompanies CARE's [GBV Guidance for Development Programs](#).

GBV RESOURCE:

Sample GBV risk matrix

A GBV analysis matrix summarizes findings from gender and GBV analysis and actions to address findings (such as mitigating risks, addressing gender norms around GBV, etc).

This resource provides a template to support program staff with developing their own GBV analysis matrix. The sample matrix below is adapted from the [Cash & Voucher Assistance and Gender- Based Violence Compendium](#) by CARE USA and the GBV Guidelines Reference Group.

A GBV risk matrix shows how findings from a GBV-inclusive gender analysis can help in planning how a project will address GBV. The example below shows how program planners for a hypothetical Cash & Voucher Assistance (CVA) project might find various conditions and norms that are contributing or could contribute to GBV. These are listed in the second column. In the third column, planners can analyze the type of GBV that are resulting or could result from the findings. The fourth column shows how the community or individuals in the community might be able to address GBV. In the fifth, the planners would list what actions the CARE should take within its program to address the findings. The final column listing potential benefits helps planners think through the effects of addressing GBV in their impact area.

GBV/CVA Risk Category	Gender/GBV Analysis Findings	Potential GBV Types	Individual and Community Measures to Address Findings	CARE Measures to Address Findings	Potential Benefits in This Area
Participation and Inclusion (Particularly Regarding Information Dissemination and Awareness)	Individuals do not wish to register with the agency for fear that gender identity or sexual orientation could be determined and lead to discrimination as a direct result of participating in a CVA intervention	Physical assault, psychological abuse	Informal support networks and GBV response services	Explore options to ensure confidentiality; alternative / discreet delivery mechanisms; broad targeting criteria to avoid stigma	Improved access to resources and opportunities for persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities

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Safe and Dignified Access (Particularly Regarding Delivery Mechanisms of CVA)	Older women with disabilities are seen as “easy targets” for theft after cash or vouchers are delivered	Sexual assault, physical assault, psychological/ emotional abuse	Rely on trusted caregivers to collect assistance; support women’s groups; consult with target populations about preferred and safe delivery methods	Identify safe delivery mechanism; work with CBOs to ensure safety after delivery; monitoring, feedback and response mechanisms in place	Electronic CVA can be very discreet, disbursed in multiple tranches, and allow this group to access resources and services, but consider barriers to access and use of technology for this group
Confidentiality of Personal Data of Survivors and Persons at Risk	Personal data is shared without proper protocols for confidentiality, resulting in discrimination against female beneficiaries of an ethnic minority.	Emotional and physical violence	Community consultations and outreach by local women’s groups and other CBOs, discussion of targeting criteria	Consult with communities about vulnerability targeting criteria; include data protection protocols in partner agreements.	Broader discussion of GBV risks and trends with CBOs
Social Norms and Partner, Household & Community Relations	Increased household income may lead to early marriage for adolescent girls as families can afford “bride price”. Additionally, some families may be in need of a new bride’s dowry for sustenance.	Forced marriage of children (early marriage)	Community consultations and outreach by CBOs, gender and women’s rights discussion groups including women and men of different ages	Place conditions on CVA for e.g., school registration of girls and boys; ensure strong community consultations to inform design; ensure that CVA is part of a broader program supporting basic needs and resilience, women’s rights education	CVA and complementary services can lead to feelings of empowerment for women and girls; households better able to meet needs and decreased household tensions
Other (Context-Specific)					

See the following page for a blank table to support teams with creating their own GBV analysis matrix.

GBV risk matrix template

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Further resources to support GBV risk analysis

- [GBV guidance for Development Programs](#)
- CARE's [Rapid Gender Analysis \(RGA\)](#) toolkit
- [Gender Analysis](#) in CARE's Gender MEL Toolkit
- [Ethical considerations for Research and Programming](#) in CARE's Gender MEL Toolkit
- [Elhra GBV Gap Analysis](#)