Group Work: Domains of a Gender and   
Power Analysis



Expected duration: 25 mins

Objective: familiarization with the key elements of a Gender and Power Analysis

* Divide the participants in groups. ​
* Provide print-outs of the Gardenia scenario to the groups (see below). ​
* Let the participants reflect on the following question in groups:
  + Which key aspects would you chose to analyse from the different domains of Gender and Power Analysis in the context of Gardenia?
* Remind participants of the six domains of the Gender and Power Analysis if needed (see below under key considerations). ​
* Encourage groups to use a flipchart when desired. ​
* Allow time at the end for feedback from the groups in plenary, to present key observations and answers to the question. ​

Key considerations:

* Laws, policies, regulations, and institutional practices:labor laws/regulations for refugees; school closure during the health pandemic; legal age of marriage, mandatory reporting. ​
* Social norms:gender roles that confine women’s role to a reproductive one while men are considered to be the productive segment of society; social norms that restrain women and girls’ mobility; denial of access to school and tertiary education for girls (as opposed to boys); limitations of movement and social contacts as well as access to reproductive health services for unmarried girls; social norms promoting early marriage despite being illegal in the country; stigma associated with seeking help; honor killing.​
* Roles, responsibilities, and time use: women and girls reproductive role vs men productive role, denial of access to school and tertiary education for girls (as opposed to boys); limitations   
  of movement and social contacts as well as access to reproductive health services for   
  unmarried girls.​
* Patterns of decision-making:limited women and girls (in particular) ability to make decisions freely, exercise power over their bodies, control and influence others.​
* Access to and control over resources:Limited women and girls (in particular) access, use, and/or control the resources—assets, education, sexual and reproductive health, and information. Denial of resources is so normalized within communities, women and girls are often unaware these incidents constitute GBV.​
* Safety, dignity, and well-being:limited access to GBV response services for women and girls, honor killing, early marriage, limited mobility and increased risks at home. ​

*PRINT-OUT -* **Gardenia scenario** ​

Twelve years into the Farmenian crisis, refugees remain in exile as their country continues to face a protracted conflict and an overwhelming humanitarian crisis. In neighbouring Gardenia, over 80% of registered refugees live outside of camps, primarily concentrated in urban and rural areas.  ​

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Farmenian refugees are legally allowed to work in Gardenia. For women, employment and income generating opportunities continue to be governed by the expectation of the society to fulfill their gender roles. Women participation in labor force is restrained by restrictions on their movement and social interaction under the pretext of protecting them from sexual abuse and harassment, domestic care burdens, and supporting children education due to schools’ closure during the health pandemic the country just faced.  ​

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In 2022, around 95% of reported cases of GBV survivors assisted by case management service providers organizations were female – this is in line with global GBV trends highlighting that women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV. Home remains unsafe for women and girls, around 86% of perpetrators are intimate partners.  ​

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Controlling behaviors reported by girls include denial of access to school and tertiary education, limitations of movement and social contacts as well as access to reproductive health services for unmarried girls. Husbands or male relatives also prevent girls from attending girls’ empowerment activities and other services. Denial of resources is therefore normalized within communities, women and girls are often unaware these incidents constitute gender-based violence. Early marriages made up the largest number of forced marriages, predominantly affecting girls of 15-17 years old despite being illegal in the country.  ​

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Sexual assault and rape constitute some of the most severe forms of GBV with life-threatening consequences, yet they are the most under-reported forms of violence. The stigma associated with seeking help when subjected to sexual violence and the fear of mandatory reporting to the police constitute a major barrier for survivors’ ability to come forward, coupled with the risk of honor killing.  ​

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