**Gendered Conflict Analysis**

*What does a gendered conflict analysis do?* It seeks to unpack power relationships between men, women, boys, girls and other gender identities in society, including access to and control over resources and participation in decision-making within various sectors.

*Goal:* Identify the structures, actors, and dynamics at play in the current conflict. For each level, explore the gendered nature behind the causes of conflict; the gendered impact of conflict, and the gendered dimensions of future peacebuilding efforts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRUCTURES (long-term underlying factors)</th>
<th>ACTORS (short-term incentives and interests)</th>
<th>DYNAMICS (long-term trends, short-term triggers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Map out sources of tension and conflict. Choose the level of analysis: local/national/regional/international (select one)</td>
<td>2. For each relevant actor, analyze and consider the gender implications of:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| ✪ SECURITY  
*Consider:* capacity of armed groups; control of forces; roles of non-state actors; conflict legacy; military spending; DDRR efforts; refugee/IDP camps; border security; amount of arms | INTERESTS  
What interests does each actor have in relation to the conflict? How do these interests influence the conflict? | |
| *Gender considerations:* recruitment into armed forces, militias, rebel groups; access to security sector; participation in security sector; GBV; gender training; delivery of public services in towns and refugee camps | RELATIONS and POWER  
What are the relationships between the various actors? How do key actors access and maintain their power? | |
| ✪ POLITICAL  
*Consider:* institutions (political system, judiciary, civil society); corruption; political parties; electoral processes; political exploitation of religious/ethnic differences; international engagement | CAPACITIES  
What capacities do they have to influence conflict? Answer either positively or negatively. | |
| *Gender considerations:* community/family as institutions; power dynamic in community; participation in leadership/decision-making; civic participation; gender quotas; discriminatory gendered laws; access to formal vs. informal justice | PEACE AGENDAS  
Is there an interest in peace? What kind of peace does each actor want? | |
| | SPOILERS  
Are there actors who are undermining the peace process for their own agenda? | |
| | INCENTIVES  
What incentives can be offered for them to choose peace? What disincentives are there to engage with violence? | |

2. Identify capacities for managing conflict.

Assess factors that will accelerate or slow conflict dynamics.

- Identify institutions that can mitigate or manage the tensions and conflicts identified.

  Example: Cross-cutting institutions that play a mediating role (multi-ethnic religious organization)

- Identify processes that can mitigate or manage the tensions and conflicts identified.

  Example: Using a gendered approach to demobilization, disarmament, rehabilitation, and reintegration (DDRR) efforts once a peace deal is reached.
### ECONOMIC

**Consider:** poverty levels, unemployment; economic disparities (role of ethnicity?); competition over shared resources; international donors; war economy; macro-economic instability; destabilizing external investments or policies (by regional actors)

*Gender considerations:* female-headed households; inheritance; bride-price, productive vs. reproductive activities; breadwinner; unemployment disparities (role of gender); value of resources; income control/contributions;

### SOCIAL

**Consider:** social exclusion; ethnic conflict; restorative justice; dispute resolution mechanisms; independent media; healthcare provisions; role of religious institutions/actors; religious and cultural norms; customary law

*Gender considerations:* how religious/cultural/social practices define gender norms and roles; social stigma; value of violent actions; access to healthcare; reproductive health; use of and access to media outlets; media portrayal of gender norms;

### Examples of key actors:

- Local/national political leaders
- Armed groups
- Security forces
- Non-state actors
- Criminal networks/organizations
- Humanitarian organizations
- Neighboring governments
- Regional bodies
- Donor governments
- Universities
- Religious groups
- Local NGOs
- Local media
- Refugee/displaced communities
- Traditional and community leaders

*Gender considerations:* include male, female and LGBT actors in this analysis

### What are the opportunities for positive change?

- Are there positive developments already happening?
- What factors support or detract from these developments?

### 3. Identify linkages and connections between sources of tension.

### 3. Assess the level of influence key stakeholders have (high, medium, low).

### 3. Think through future conflict scenarios.

Which scenarios are most likely and on what should strategies be based to prevent future conflict?

### 4. Brainstorm potential approaches or solutions/entry points to address sources of tensions identified.

- Approaches should be based on why a particular gender trend or dynamic is present in society.

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Information for this conflict analysis document is taken and adapted from the Department for International Development (DFID)'s “Conducting Conflict Assessments: Guidance Notes.” United Kingdom. January 2002. This document was compiled by USIP’s Nicoletta Barbera.