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METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR ASSESSING THE CONSIDERATION OF A GENDER APPROACH IN CERTAIN TYPES OF LOGISTICS SUPPORT

The article presents a methodology for assessing the integration of a gender approach across various types of logistical support, enabling the evaluation of the provision of supplies to female servicemembers according to their physiological characteristics and needs. Additionally, the methodology allows for assessing the timeliness of the delivery of artillery-technical and clothing equipment for female military personnel. Using this methodology, management bodies can evaluate the consideration of the gender approach in artillery-technical, clothing, engineering-infrastructure, and food supply sectors and develop proposals for its improvement.

Keywords: *gender approach; material support; food support; artillery and technical support; personal protective equipment; methodology; logistical support.*

Statement of the Problem. Military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) and other military formations, including the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU), is associated with the protection of Ukraine's sovereignty and a constant risk to life. Despite this, the number of female servicemembers in Ukraine has been increasing every year. From 2014 to 2024, their share in the AFU grew by 36 percent [1]. Therefore, the issue of women exercising their rights and opportunities on an equal footing with men during military service has become particularly urgent [2]. This, in turn, requires the creation of appropriate conditions for female servicemembers in various types of support (artillery-technical, clothing, engineering-infrastructure, food supply) [3, pp. 90–91], including provision of suitable clothing, body armor, nutrition, and infrastructure. Despite these needs, insufficient attention has been paid at the state level to the living conditions and support for

female servicemembers, as noted by researchers I. Hrytsai and T. Martsenyuk [4; 5]. Problems related to the gender approach are also confirmed by the results of an anonymous survey of NGU servicemembers conducted by representatives of the Gender Integration Service of the Department of Social Work and Gender Integration of the NGU Main Directorate [3, p. 90]. Existing normative-legal documents, such as [6], which regulate the evaluation of military units across all areas of their activities, including the assessment of certain types of logistical support, do not provide for the evaluation of the incorporation of a gender approach within specific types of logistical support. Therefore, in order to assess the integration of the gender aspect in military activities, particularly in logistical support, it is necessary to develop appropriate methodological approaches.

Analysis of Recent Research and Publications. Significant attention is paid to the study of general issues related to the development of the gender approach across various sectors, including the military sphere. Directive [2] outlines the Strategy for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men for the period up to 2030. The methodological recommendations [7] are aimed at implementing the gender approach in territorial communities.

The procedure for conducting a comprehensive gender audit in educational institutions is defined in a document developed by the Reform Support Team, which assists the Ministry of Education and Science in implementing educational and public administration reforms within the framework of the "Ukrainian Reform Architecture" (URA) project [8]. Scholars J. Heikkilä and I. Laukkanen [9] view the permission for women to be conscripted into mandatory military service as an important gender issue. In the scientific works of V. Hlatkyi and L. Obradovic [10; 11], gender integration in NATO military units is supported, and the issue of equal rights for women in occupying military positions during special operations is explored. However, these studies do not address the evaluation of the gender approach in military activities, particularly in logistics support. Researchers O. Alboschii and S. Pavlenko [12; 13] proposed ways to improve supply and food services for military personnel, including women. In other domestic and international scholarly works, logistics support for military units is studied in general terms, without emphasizing the gender approach. This highlights the need to develop methodological foundations for evaluating the consideration of the gender approach in specific types of logistics support within the security and defense forces.

The purpose of this article is to develop a methodology for assessing the integration of the gender approach in specific types of logistical support

Presentation of the Main Material. The assessment of gender mainstreaming was carried out in the following areas: artillery and technical (provision of female servicemen, taking into account their anthropometric characteristics, with personal protective equipment, such as bulletproof vests of various classes, helmets, as well as special means intended for performing public order tasks, including during mass events and during the suppression of mass disorders), clothing (timely provision of female servicemen with uniforms, special and protective clothing, underwear and bedding, equipment, etc., taking into account their anthropometric characteristics), engineering and infrastructure (creation of necessary living conditions for female personnel, both in stationary and field conditions) and food (organization of catering for female servicewomen, taking into account the rations for women), which are determined by the expert method in [3, p. 90–91] of all its types [14, p. 18]. In order to assess the gender approach to certain types of logistics support, a methodology has been developed, the flowchart of which is shown in Figure 1.

At the first stage of the methodology (Figure 1, Block 1), the initial data are determined:

– the number of vegetarian meals prepared in the unit or the number of vegetarian field rations – N_{rat}^{veg};

– total number of rations – N_{rat}^{num};

– the percentage of vegetarian meals or field rations required by regulations – k_{veg};

– the available quantity of the i type of personal protective equipment designated for female service members – N_i^{avail};

– the available quantity of the j type of quartermaster property allocated for female service members – N_j^{avail};

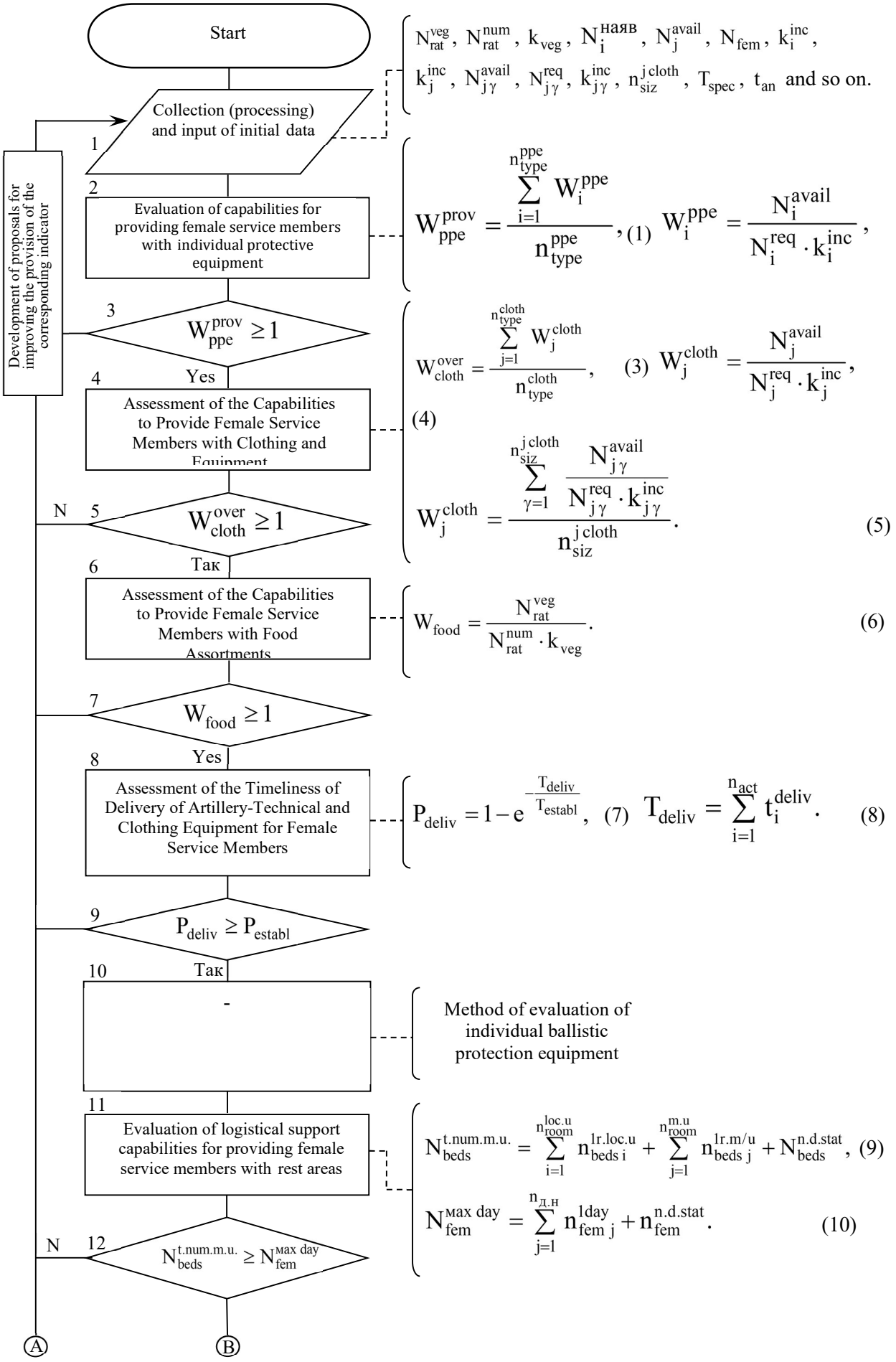
– the listed number of female service members in the military unit – N_{fem};

– coefficient of increase for the required quantity of the i type of personal protective equipment for reserves – k_i^{inc};

– coefficient of increase for the required quantity of the j type of material property for the reserve – k_j^{inc};

– available quantity of the j type of material property designated for providing female servicemembers of the corresponding size γ – $N_{j\gamma}^{avail}$;

– required quantity of the j type of material supply needed to equip all female servicemembers of the military unit (subunit) who have the γ size of the respective supply item – $N_{j\gamma}^{req}$;



N_{rat}^{veg}, N_{rat}^{num}, k_{veg}, $N_i^{наяв}$, N_j^{avail}, N_{fem}, k_i^{inc}, k_j^{inc}, $N_{j\gamma}^{avail}$, $N_{j\gamma}^{req}$, $k_{j\gamma}^{inc}$, $n_{siz}^{j\,cloth}$, T_{spec}, t_{an} and so on.

$$W_{ppe}^{prov} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{type}^{ppe}} W_i^{ppe}}{n_{type}^{ppe}}, (1) \quad W_i^{ppe} = \frac{N_i^{avail}}{N_i^{req} \cdot k_i^{inc}},$$

$$W_{cloth}^{over} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_{type}^{cloth}} W_j^{cloth}}{n_{type}^{cloth}}, \quad (3) \quad W_j^{cloth} = \frac{N_j^{avail}}{N_j^{req} \cdot k_j^{inc}},$$

(4)

$$W_j^{cloth} = \frac{\sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_{siz}^{j\,cloth}} \frac{N_{j\gamma}^{avail}}{N_{j\gamma}^{req} \cdot k_{j\gamma}^{inc}}}{n_{siz}^{j\,cloth}}. \quad (5)$$

$$W_{food} = \frac{N_{rat}^{veg}}{N_{rat}^{num} \cdot k_{veg}}. \quad (6)$$

$$P_{deliv} = 1 - e^{-\frac{T_{deliv}}{T_{establ}}}, \quad (7) \quad T_{deliv} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{act}} t_i^{deliv}. \quad (8)$$

$$N_{beds}^{t.num.m.u.} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{room}^{loc.u}} n_{beds\,i}^{lr.loc.u} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_{room}^{m.u}} n_{beds\,j}^{lr.m/u} + N_{beds}^{n.d.stat}, \quad (9)$$

$$N_{fem}^{max\ day} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{д.н}} n_{fem\,j}^{1day} + n_{fem}^{n.d.stat}. \quad (10)$$

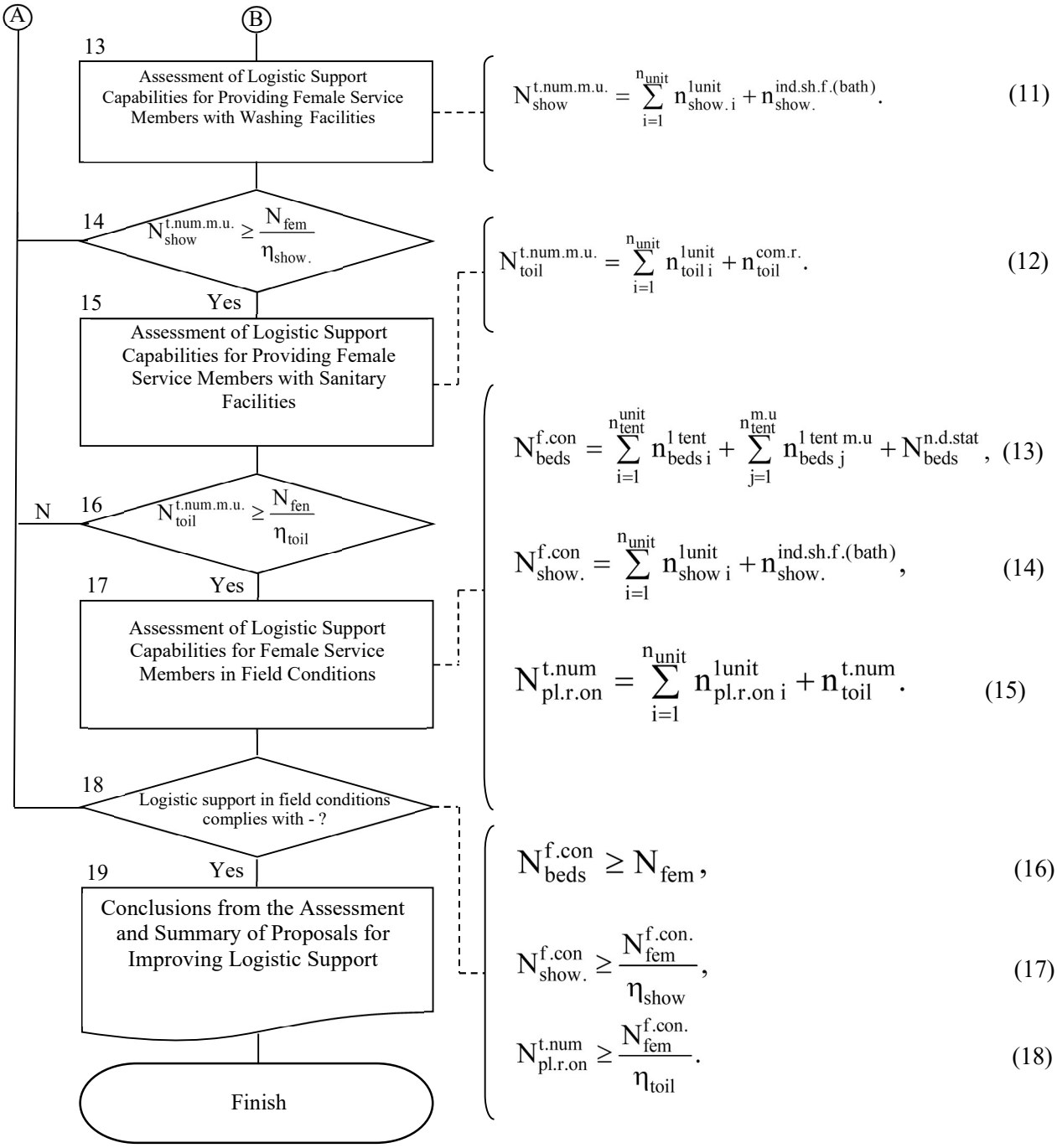


Figure 1. Block diagram of the methodology for assessing the integration of the gender approach in specific types of logistic support Source: developed by the authors based on data from [3]

– oefficient of Increase in the Required Quantity of the j Type of Clothing Item of the γ Size for the Reserve – $k^{inc}_{j\,\gamma}$;

– Total quantity of the γ sizes of the jtype of clothing item required to supply female service members– $n^{j\,cloth}_{siz}$;

– The specified time frame within which the issued, lost, or missing items must be replenished or replaced – T_{spec};

– Time allocated for the analysis of remaining artillery-technical and clothing equipment– t_{an};

– Time required for the submission and processing of a supply request – t_{sub};

– Time for delivery of artillery-technical and clothing equipment from National Guard warehouses

(if available) or from the manufacturer to military units – t_{del} ;

– Production time, including the time required for processing relevant contracts (if necessary) – t_{prod} ;

– time that may be allocated for carrying out other unforeseen activities – t_{other} ;

– ballistic Resistance of Personal Protective Equipment – B_0;

– mass of Individual Protective Equipment – B_1;

– non-impeding deformation of personal protective equipment – B_2;

– protection area of personal protective equipment – B_3;

– comfort of using personal protective equipment – B_4;

– cost of personal protective equipment – B_5;

Number of beds in the *i* room located within the deployment area of the unit (company, battalion) – $n_{beds\ i}^{1r.loc.u}$;

– Number of beds in one j-th room located on the military unit's premises separately from the deployment of subunits (companies, battalions) – $n_{beds\ j}^{1r.m/u}$;

– Number of beds located directly at the duty stations, corresponding to the exact number of these stations – $N_{beds}^{n.d.stat}$;

– Number of female military personnel on a single type of daily watch duty – $n_{fem}^{1w.d}$;

– Number of female service members assigned to daily duty shifts in premises with rest areas – $n_{fem}^{pr.r.ar}$

– Number of shower stalls (taps) with lockable doors for female service members in a single unit – $n_{show.i}^{1unit}$;

– Number of military unit subunits equipped with shower stalls (taps) with lockable doors for female service members – n_{unit} ;

– Quantity of shower heads (faucets) in an individual shower facility (bathhouse) of the military unit – $n_{show.}^{ind.sh.f.(bath)}$;

– Number of persons allocated per one shower stall (tap) according to standards – $\eta_{show.}$;

– Number of toilets for female service members in a single unit – $n_{toil\ i}^{1unit}$;

– Number of military unit subunits equipped with toilets for female service members – n_{unit} ;

– Number of toilets in the common room of the military unit – $n_{toil}^{com.r.}$;

– Number of persons allocated per one toilet according to standards – η_{toil} .

At the second stage, an assessment of the capabilities W_{ppe}^{prov} to provide female service members with personal protective equipment (PPE) is conducted [Fig. 1, block 2, expression (1)] y multiplying the sum of the capabilities W_i^{ppe} to provide female service members with the *i* type of personal protective equipment and the number n_{type}^{ppe} types of personal protective equipment, that must be supplied to female service members. At the same time, the capabilities W_i^{ppe} to provide female service members with the *i* type of personal protective equipment are determined by expression (2) in block 2,

where N_i^{avail} – Available quantity of the *i* type of personal protective equipment designated for female service members;

N_i^{req} – Required quantity of the i-th type of personal protective equipment needed to supply all female service members of the military unit (subunit), corresponding to their total number N_{fem} Female service members of the military unit according to the roster;

k_i^{inc} – Coefficient of increase for the required quantity of the i-th type of personal protective equipment.

Numerical indicators of capabilities W_{ppe}^{prov} The provision of personal protective equipment to female service members must be at least "one" (unit). If the criterion of block 3 is not met, it is necessary to develop proposals for improving the value by making changes to the input data. Otherwise, proceed to the assessment of capabilities to provide female service members with clothing and equipment (Fig. 1, block 4), Overall indicator value W_{cloth}^{over} which (the assessment) is determined by expression (3) of block 4 (Fig. 1),

where W_j^{cloth} – he capability to provide female service members with the j type of clothing and equipment, including personal hygiene items;

n_{type}^{cloth} – Number of types of clothing and equipment that must be provided to female service members,

including personal hygiene items. At the same time, the capability W_j^{cloth} The capability to provide female service members with the j type of clothing and equipment is calculated using expressions (4) and (5) in block 4 (Fig. 1). If the issuance of the j type of clothing and equipment is not affected by the service member's biometric data (size) – for example, when providing personal hygiene items – then expression (4) in block 4 (Fig. 1) is used for the calculations,

where N_j^{avail} – Available quantity of the j type of material assets allocated for female service members;

N_j^{req} – Required quantity of the j type of material assets needed to supply all female service members of the military unit (subunit), matching their headcount.

N_{fem} Female service members of the military unit according to the roster;

k_j^{inc} – Reserve increase coefficient for the required quantity of the j-th type of materiel. If the issuance of materiel takes biometric data (size) into account, expression (5) of block 4 (Fig. 1) is used,

where $N_{j\gamma}^{avail}$ Existing amount of the j item intended for female service members in the appropriate size γ size;

$N_{j\gamma}^{req}$ – Required quantity of the j type of materiel necessary to equip all female service members of the military unit (subunit) who are of size γ of the appropriate clothing ;

$k_{j\gamma}^{inc}$ – Increase coefficient for the required quantity of the j type of materiel γ size for the reserve;

$n_{siz}^{j\ cloth}$ – Total quantity γ size Total quantity of the j type of materiel required to provide to female service members.

If the criterion of block 5 (Fig. 1) is not met, where the numerical indicators of the capabilities W_{cloth}^{over} the provision of female servicewomen with material property should be at least "one", then it is necessary to develop proposals for improving the value by making changes to the input data. If the specified criterion is met (Fig. 1, block 5), we proceed to assess the possibilities of providing female servicewomen with assortments of dishes (Fig. 1, block 6) з використанням виразу (6),

where W_{food} – Capability to supply vegetarian menu options to military personnel;

N_{rat}^{veg} – Number of vegetarian meals prepared on base or number of vegetarian field rations;

N_{rat}^{num} – Total number of meal options;

k_{veg} – the percentage of vegetarian meals or rations that must be provided according to the established standards.

The criterion of block 7 must be met; otherwise, proposals should be developed and changes made to the input data. P_{deliv} – Probability of timely delivery of supplies; T_{deliv} – Anticipated timeframe for resupplying or substituting issued, lost, or deficient equipment; T_{establ} – The established time frame within which the replenishment or replacement of issued, lost, or missing materiel must be completed. At the same time, the estimated time T_{deliv}, during which the replenishment or replacement of issued, lost, or missing materiel is to be carried out is determined by expression (8),

where t_i^{deliv} – Time required for the i activity (e.g., time for analyzing stock levels of artillery-technical and clothing materiel) – t_{an} ;

Time required for the submission and processing of the request – t_{req} ; Delivery time of artillery-technical and general materiel from National Guard warehouses (if available) or from the manufacturer to military units – t_{del} ; Production time, including the time required for processing the relevant contracts (if necessary) – t_{prod} ; Time that may be allocated for carrying out other unforeseen activities – t_{other}); n_{act} – Number of actions undertaken to replenish or replace the quantity of issued, lost, or missing materiel in a given situation. Probability value P_{deliv} The timeliness of materiel delivery must be greater than or equal to the established value P_{establ} determined by experts or governing documents. Failure to meet this requirement (Fig. 1, block 9) entails making changes to the organizational aspects of supplying artillery-technical or clothing materiel. The revised time parameters are entered into the initial data and re-evaluated against the criterion of block 9. Upon meeting the specified criterion, the process proceeds to the next stage – assessment of the available individual ballistic protection equipment for compliance in providing for female service members. For this purpose, we will use an improved evaluation

method for individual ballistic protection equipment, as presented by researchers in [15].

After assessing the availability and suitability of individual ballistic protection means for female service members, the next stage of the methodology is to evaluate the logistical support capabilities for providing female service members with resting places (Fig. 1, block 11). To this end, the total number of beds $N_{beds}^{t.num.m.u.}$ in the military unit designated for the rest of female service members is first determined according to expression (9), of block 11,

where $n_{beds\ i}^{1r.loc.u}$ – Number of beds in the i-th room located within the deployment area of the subunit (company, battalion), i = 1, …, $n_{room}^{loc.u}$;

$n_{beds\ j}^{1r.m/u}$ – Number of beds in the j-th room located within the military unit's area, separate from the deployment locations of subunits (companies, battalions), j = 1, …, $n_{room}^{m.u}$;

$N_{beds}^{n.d.stat}$ – Number of beds located directly at duty stations, which corresponds to the number of those stations $N_{beds}^{n.d.stat} = n_{room}^{n.d.stat}$;

$n_{room}^{m.u}$ – Number of rooms within the deployment area of the subunit (company, battalion);

$n_{room}^{n.d.stat}$ – Number of resting places situated directly at posts of duty. Then, the maximum number of female service members who can be on duty simultaneously during a 24-hour period is calculated (block 11, expression (10)), where n_{day} – Number of daily duty shifts assigned in the military unit;

n_{fem}^{1day} – Number of female service members assigned to one type of daily duty shift;

$n_{fem}^{n.d.stat}$ – Number of female service members assigned to daily duty shifts indoors).

$N_{beds}^{t.num.m.u.}$ The estimated indicators for the total number of beds for female service members' rest must be equal to or greater than the calculated quantity $N_{fem}^{max\ day}$ female service members who can be assigned to a daily duty shift simultaneously during a 24-hour period. Compliance with this requirement (Fig. 1, block 12) allows proceeding to the next stage of the methodology – evaluating the logistical support capabilities for providing female service members with washing facilities. If the inequality of block 12 is not met, adjustments are made to the input data based on the developed proposals, and the calculations are repeated.

For the purpose of evaluating the logistical support capabilities in providing female service members with washing facilities, the total number $N_{show}^{t.num.m.u.}$ of shower heads (taps) in the military unit for female service members is calculated according to expression (11) of block 13,

where $n_{show.\ i}^{1unit}$ – Number of shower heads (taps) with lockable doors for female service members in one subunit, i = 1, …, n_{unit};

n_{unit} – Number of military unit subunits equipped with shower heads (taps) with lockable doors for female service members;

$n_{show.}^{ind.sh.f.(bath)}$ – Number of shower heads (taps) in a separate shower room (bathhouse) of the military unit.

The obtained value is then evaluated according to the criterion of block 14,

where N_{fem} – Number of female service members in the military unit according to the roster;

$\eta_{show.}$ – The number of persons per shower head (tap) is determined by established norms. Upon meeting the specified criterion (Fig. 1, block 14), the methodology proceeds to the next stage – evaluating the logistical support capabilities for providing female service members with sanitary facilities. Otherwise, adjustments are made to the input data based on developed proposals, and calculations are repeated until the inequality is satisfied.

Evaluation of logistical support capabilities for providing female service members with sanitary facilities is carried out using expression (12) (Fig. 1, block 15), where $N_{toil}^{t.num.m.u.}$ – Total number of toilets in the military unit for female service members;

where $n_{toil\ i}^{1unit}$ – Number of toilets for female service members in one subunit, i = 1, …, n_{unit};

n_{unit} – Number of military subunits equipped with toilets for female service members;

$n_{toil}^{com.r.}$ – Number of toilets in the common room of the military unit and the inequality of block 16,

where $N_{toil}^{t.num.m.u.}$ – Total number of toilets for female service members in the military unit;

N_{fem} – Number of female service members in the military unit according to the roster;

η_{toil} – Number of persons per toilet as determined by standards. If the specified inequality (Fig. 1, block 16) is not satisfied, it is necessary to develop proposals for improving the value by making changes to the input data.

The next step of the developed methodology is to evaluate the logistical support capabilities for providing female service members in field conditions (Fig. 1, block 17). For this purpose, the total quantity of the following is assessed:

$N_{beds}^{f.con}$ Beds for female service members' rest in field conditions (Fig. 1, block 17, expression (13)), where $n_{beds\,i}^{1\,tent}$ – Number of beds in one i tent located on the territory of the subunit's (company's, battalion's) deployment, i = 1, …,

n_{tent}^{unit} – Number of tents for women located in the deployment area of subunits (companies, battalions);

$n_{beds\,j}^{1\,tent\,m.u}$ – Number of beds in one *j* tent located on the territory of the temporary deployment of the military unit, separately from the deployment of subunits (companies, battalions),

j = 1, …, $n_{tent}^{m.u}$ – Number of tents for women located separately from the deployment of subunits (companies, battalions);

$n_{room}^{n.d.stat}$ – Number of beds located directly at duty stations, which corresponds to the number of these duty posts. $N_{beds}^{n.d.stat} = n_{room}^{n.d.stat}$); shower heads (taps) $N_{show.}^{f.con}$ for female service members in field conditions (Fig. 1, block 17, expression (14), where $n_{show\,i}^{1unit}$ Number of shower heads (taps) with lockable doors for female service members in one subunit in field conditions, i = 1, …, n_{unit};

n_{unit} Number of subunits of the military unit equipped with shower heads (taps) with lockable doors for female service members in field conditions;

$n_{show.}^{ind.sh.f.(bath)}$ Number of shower heads (taps) in a separate bath tent of the military unit in field conditions);

$N_{pl.r.on}^{t.num}$ Sanitation facilities for female service members in the military unit in field conditions (Fig. 1, block 17, expression (15),

where $n_{pl.r.on\,i}^{1unit}$ – Number of sanitation facilities for female service members in one subunit, i = 1, …, n_{unit};

n_{unit} – Number of subunits in the military unit equipped with sanitation facilities for female service members in field conditions;

$n_{toil}^{t.num}$ – Number of sanitation facilities in a common room of the military unit in field conditions).

Accordingly, the criteria for these indicators are: expression (16) [Fig. 1, block 18],

where $N_{beds}^{f.con}$ Total number of beds for female service members' rest in field conditions;

N_{fem} – Number of female service members present in the field camp area;

Expression (17) [Fig. 1, block 18],

where $N_{душ}^{n.ум.}$ – Total number of shower heads (taps) for female service members in field conditions;

$N_{fem}^{f.con.}$ – Number of female service members of the military unit located in the field camp;

η_{show} – Number of persons per one shower head (tap) as defined by standards;

Expression (18) [Fig. 1, block 18],

where $N_{pl.r.on}^{t.num}$ – Total number of sanitation facilities in the military unit for female service members in field conditions;

$N_{fem}^{f.con.}$ – Number of female service members of the military unit present in the field camp;

η_{toil} – Number of persons per sanitation facility as defined by standards.

The developed proposals for improving logistical support and the revised input parameter values – adjusted according to the criteria of blocks 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16 and the results of the individual ballistic protection evaluation method [15] – are summarized at the final stage of the methodology (block 19). Conclusions are drawn regarding the capabilities of the National Guard of Ukraine's logistical support in incorporating a gender-sensitive approach in the provision of clothing and equipment, ballistic protection means, and infrastructure support. Proposals for its improvement are then prepared.

Conclusions and directions for future research. Thus, the developed methodology allows to evaluate: the possibilities of providing female servicewomen with personal protective equipment; the possibilities of providing female servicewomen with material property; the possibilities of providing female servicewomen with assortments of dishes; timely delivery of artillery and technical equipment and material property for female servicewomen; available individual armor protection means for the provision of female servicewomen; the possibilities of providing female servicewomen with medical equipment; and the possibilities of providing female servicewomen with medical equipment.

The above shows that using this methodology, governing bodies can assess the gender mainstreaming of artillery, technical, materiel, engineering, infrastructure and food supply and develop proposals for its improvement.

Further research will be aimed at assessing the overall gender mainstreaming in military units of the security and defense forces using the developed methodology.

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