

Integrated Gender-Responsive Community Recovery:

Tools for Data Analysis and
Scenario Planning

Analytical Report



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This analytical report presents the results of a study aimed at developing tools for the analysis and improvement of strategic documents of territorial communities in Ukraine, including development strategies, comprehensive recovery programmes, and other policy documents.

The purpose of the analytical report is to examine the level of integration of the gender approach into strategic documents of territorial communities and to develop approaches to improving the quality of strategic planning in the context of recovery and development.

The study was conducted within the framework of the project “Integrated Gender-Responsive Community Recovery: Tools for Data Analysis and Scenario Planning” with the support of the Norwegian people provided through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway (Norwegian MFA) under the project “Building Gender-Inclusive Recovery Together with the Women’s Movement of Ukraine” (GEN-Recovery), implemented by the Ukrainian Women’s Fund in consortium with FOKUS (Norway) and the NGO “La Strada–Ukraine.”

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Introduction

In the context of the full-scale war and post-war recovery, strategic documents of territorial communities in Ukraine are becoming critically important as instruments for defining development priorities, coordinating the actions of various actors, and ensuring policy coherence at the local level. Community development strategies, comprehensive recovery programmes, and other policy documents form the basis for policy and governance decisions and decision-making under conditions of high uncertainty and dynamic change.

Despite the existence of certain initiatives, the integration of the gender approach into strategic planning often remains fragmented and unsystematic. Strategic documents do not always provide for adequate data analysis, continuity between planning cycles, or the use of scenario-based approaches. Scenario planning in strategic governance enables communities to prepare for multiple possible development trajectories, reduce the risks of managerial errors, and adapt policies in a timely manner to changes in the security, social, and economic environment. Under such conditions, strategic documents become not only descriptions of a desired future, but also tools for adaptive response. At the same time, the study demonstrates that without the purposeful integration of a gender approach, communities risk remaining at the level of situational problem-solving, which may hinder the full transition from early recovery to sustainable development strategies under conditions of prolonged security threats.

The purpose of this study is to develop tools for working with documents that define the strategies of territorial communities in Ukraine, including community development strategies, comprehensive recovery programmes, integrated and targeted programmes. The developed tools are intended to help make community strategic documents more effective in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 5 “Gender Equality,” more responsive to the uncertainties of the modern world, and more proactive in driving community development in the context of early recovery and sustainable development. The tools are also designed to ensure continuity and productivity during the transition from existing documents to the development of new strategic documents for future planning periods.

The analytical lens of this study is centered on human development, quality of life, and relationships between people. The study proceeds from the assumption that individuals and social groups can pursue their development under various political, economic, and technological conditions. At the same time, even a highly developed economy, advanced political systems, and progressive technologies do not automatically guarantee harmony and well-being for individuals and communities.

Methodological Approach

The research methodology is grounded in the key stages of the Theory of Change in accordance with the UNDAF Guidance Note. Currently, some territorial communities are taking individual steps toward recovery and development strategies, as well as toward the implementation of SDG 5 “Gender Equality.” However, these efforts are not always systematic and often take the form of isolated projects involving communities, institutions, and organizations. This study demonstrates how separate activities – such as surveys and database analysis, analytics and mapping, strategic planning, and training – can be conceptualized through the Theory of Change framework and thereby become an effective foundation for gender-responsive recovery.

Research Methods and Design

The study is based on a combination of qualitative analytical approaches and includes the following key methods:

- desk review of strategic and legal documents;
- analysis of open statistical and analytical data;
- stakeholder mapping;
- scenario planning (humanitarian response, early recovery, sustainable development);
- expert validation and pilot testing of the analytical tool (crash testing).

The combination of different data sources and analytical methods ensures the validation of research findings and strengthens their analytical reliability.

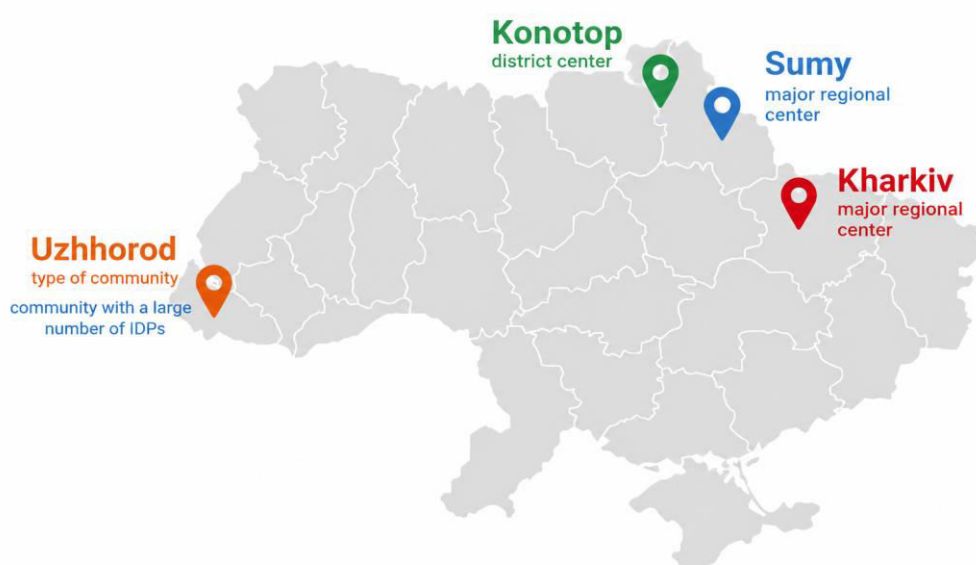


Figure 1. Geography of the Study

The study was conducted by analysts representing the Konotop, Sumy, Kharkiv, and Uzhhorod territorial communities. Accordingly, the desk analysis was carried out with consideration of both national and local contexts. The research took into account the specific characteristics of communities formed around regional centers – Sumy, Kharkiv, and Uzhhorod – as well as a district-level community, namely the Konotop community of Sumy region. For comparative purposes, the study also included a package of strategic documents from the Uzhhorod community, which is not legally bound to develop a comprehensive recovery programme.

The second part of the study focused on the development and crash testing of an artificial intelligence-based tool for document analysis, scenario planning, and the formulation of recommendations for communities. The key product developed within the project is the **GenPlan** tool. Its accessibility and the reproducibility of the approach are ensured by the fact that the developed prompts are presented in a public format, enabling analysis beyond the tool itself.

Analytical reports prepared by the project's experts were used for one-time training of the GenPlan tool, which enabled the creation of the "Analysis" and "Alternative Analysis" modules. The absence of a unified template for the analytical reports ensured diversity of approaches and implemented the principle of complementarity, thereby increasing the depth of analysis. To validate the tool, crash testing was conducted with the participation of representatives of local self-government bodies, civil society organizations, media, academic institutions, and analytical communities in the Konotop,

Sumy, and Uzhhorod communities. This process ensured the implementation of the step “validate through consultations with stakeholders” within the Theory of Change framework in accordance with the UNDAF Guidance Note.

Another project output is a draft training programme for communities on the development of strategic recovery and development documents. The programme incorporates both the general Theory of Change approach and the presentation of the tools developed within the project, as well as conclusions regarding their applicability derived from the crash-testing process.

Thus, the proposed methodology makes it possible to combine document analysis, work with disaggregated data, scenario planning, stakeholder mapping, and digital tools within a unified logic of gender-responsive strategic planning. This approach enables not only the identification of gaps in existing documents, but also the development of practical tools for their improvement, thereby contributing to higher-quality managerial decisions and strengthening the capacity of communities for sustainable and inclusive recovery.

During the preparation of this analytical report, artificial intelligence tools (including Gemini and ChatGPT) were used as auxiliary instruments for drafting formulations and preparing infographics. The use of AI did not influence the substantive conclusions of the study: all results were subject to expert assessment, validation, and final editing by the authors.

Research Limitations

It should be noted that the testing of the GenPlan tool was conducted in a pilot mode. Although crash testing made it possible to assess its practical applicability, identify strengths, and determine directions for further improvement, the results of the tool’s use still require broader verification on a larger set of documents from a wider range of communities. Therefore, at this stage, GenPlan should be regarded as a tool that has demonstrated analytical potential and practical value, but still requires further development, adaptation, and scaling.

More broadly, the study focuses specifically on a gender-responsive approach to community recovery and development. At the same time, other analytical perspectives — including European integration approaches and alignment with EU policies and standards — remain important directions for further research and analytical work.

Although the study was grounded in local dimensions of four significantly different communities, the diversity and uniqueness of local contexts across Ukraine are much broader. There is a need to expand the geographical scope of future research in order to better capture variations in institutional capacity, security conditions, demographic structures, and recovery trajectories.

The study also assumes that the developed methodological approaches should be further expanded and adapted. In particular, the GenPlan tool may be effectively applied not only at the level of individual territorial communities, but also at the district level, where interaction and coordination between communities become increasingly important for recovery planning and resource management.

Results of the Analysis of Gender Integration in Community Strategic Documents

The comparison of the Konotop, Sumy, Kharkiv, and Uzhhorod communities demonstrates differences in the level of gender integration that are determined not so much by the type of

community itself, but rather by the combination of institutional capacity, access to resources, and the security context in which the community operates. In particular, large urban communities of regional significance generally possess broader administrative capacities, better access to analytical resources, and stronger cooperation with international partners, which contributes to more formalized approaches. At the same time, district-level communities more often operate under conditions of limited resources and higher operational burdens, resulting in more practice-oriented but less systematically structured approaches to integrating the gender component.

Analytics related to SDG 5 “Gender Equality” are not new to local stakeholders. As a rule, development strategies contain references to gender equality, including through tables aligning strategic goals with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In some cases, disaggregated data are used, indicating the gradual introduction of an analytical approach.

At the same time, the analysis of development strategies and comprehensive recovery programmes/plans reveals several systemic limitations:

- absence of a clear decomposition of SDG 5 into objectives and measures;
- insufficient identification of gender gaps;
- lack of connection between identified problems and proposed measures;
- limited use of indicators for monitoring changes.

The identified limitations demonstrate that the key barriers to integrating a gender approach are systemic in nature and are related less to the absence of political will. They are more related to limited access to high-quality disaggregated data, the template-based nature of strategic documents, the absence of practical integration tools, and insufficient analytical capacity within communities.

Thus, the analysis demonstrates that the problem lies not in the absence of a gender approach as such, but in the absence of its operationalization within strategic planning. Existing practice reflects a transitional stage – from declarative inclusion of gender issues toward the development of systematic approaches to integration.

Based on the analysis of strategic documents from the Konotop, Sumy, Kharkiv, and Uzhhorod communities, the study developed and tested a structured algorithm for the gender-responsive analysis of community strategic documents. The proposed approach reflects the logic of the Theory of Change approach in accordance with the UNDAF Guidance Note. The algorithm is intended for use by local self-government bodies during recovery and development planning processes.

The algorithm demonstrates how gender analysis can be systematically integrated into strategic planning processes – from data collection to the formulation of managerial decisions and monitoring systems.

1. Development of a Community Gender Profile (Data Stage)

The first stage involves the systematic development of a community gender profile based on disaggregated data. This concerns not only basic sex disaggregation, but also the combination of several analytical dimensions:

- age,
- IDP status,
- disability,
- employment,
- family status,
- participation in combat operations, etc.

The study demonstrated the importance of:

- using local data and, where unavailable, regional and national data;
- ensuring regular data updates (at least annual);
- integrating different data sources, including statistics, administrative data, and survey results.

The result of this stage is not merely a demographic description, but a structured gender profile of the community that makes it possible to identify asymmetries – for example, the “feminization of ageing,” gender imbalances among internally displaced persons, or inequalities in employment and access to services.

2. Identification of Gender Gaps (Analysis Stage)

The next stage involves transforming data into clearly formulated policy problems.

The analytical approach developed within the study includes:

- identifying differences in access to resources (employment, income, education);
- analyzing unpaid care work;
- assessing access to social and healthcare services;
- analyzing security risks for different groups;
- assessing participation in decision-making processes.

The key analytical transition is the shift from descriptive statements (“women predominate”) to defining structural inequalities as governance problems (“women aged 60+ constitute the largest group requiring care, which creates additional pressure on the social service system”).

This approach allows gender gaps to be operationalized as objects of governance intervention rather than remaining descriptive observations.

3. Integration of Gender Gaps into Strategic Goals

The study demonstrated that one of the key weaknesses of existing strategic documents is that they do not transform the identified gender gaps into strategic and operational objectives.

The proposed algorithm therefore includes:

- integration of separate or cross-cutting gender equality objectives;
- linking gender gaps to specific sectors (economy, transport, education, social policy);
- identification of target groups (women IDPs, women aged 60+, mothers, women veterans, etc.).

Examples include:

- employment gap → objective on expanding women’s economic opportunities;
- care burden → development of care services;
- security risks → gender-responsive planning of public spaces and infrastructure.

Thus, gender gaps become part of the architecture of strategic goals rather than remaining isolated analytical observations.

4. Introduction of a System of Gender Indicators

The study confirmed that without measurable indicators, effective governance and monitoring are impossible.

The proposed system of indicators includes:

- mandatory sex-disaggregated data;
- outcome indicators (not only process indicators);
- indicators aligned with SDG 5 and national statistical systems.

Key measurement areas include:

- employment and income;
- access to services;
- participation in decision-making;
- security;
- distribution of unpaid care work.

This creates the possibility of evaluating the real impact of policies on different population groups and monitoring whether strategic interventions reduce gender inequalities over time.

5. Gender-Responsive Design of Measures and Projects

At this stage, the connection between strategic goals and practical interventions is established.

The study proposes that each activity or project should answer the following questions:

- which specific group does it target?
- which problem does it address?
- does it consider differences between women and men?

The developed approach includes:

- conducting gender impact assessments for key projects;
- considering mobility patterns and actual service-use practices;
- ensuring accessibility (barrier-free access, transport, safety);
- integrating the principles of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (participation, protection, recovery).

This enables communities to transform formally gender-neutral interventions into targeted and responsive policies.

6. Institutionalization of the Gender Approach

The study demonstrated that gender integration cannot remain a one-time initiative or project-based activity.

Therefore, the proposed algorithm includes institutional mechanisms such as:

- defining responsible departments or officials;
- implementing gender-responsive budgeting;
- introducing training systems for public officials;

- establishing advisory or working groups responsible for integrating gender approaches into planning, implementation, and monitoring processes;
- involving civil society organizations, including women's organizations.

In this way, the gender approach becomes embedded within the governance system itself.

7. Integration of the Scenario-Based Approach

Under conditions of war and prolonged uncertainty, the integration of gender analysis with scenario planning becomes critically important.

The developed approach includes:

- assessing the different impacts of scenarios (prolonged war, rapid recovery, etc.) on women and men;
- considering changes in population structure;
- adapting policies to different development trajectories.

Thus, gender-responsive document analysis is presented not as a separate section or formal requirement, but as a cross-cutting logic of strategic planning that integrates data, analysis, goals, measures, and indicators into a coherent governance system.

The proposed approach makes it possible to move:

- from declarations to measurable results;
- from universal solutions to targeted policies;
- from reactive responses to proactive governance of community development.

This approach creates the foundation for more resilient and adaptive recovery solutions, which is critically important for effective, inclusive, and equitable recovery in Ukraine.

At the same time, implementation of such a complex analytical model requires qualified analysts, while the human resource shortage within territorial communities is growing. This appears impossible without fulfilling universities' "third mission", fostering demand within communities for high-quality analytics, and promoting readiness for lifelong learning among local stakeholders and public officials.

Tools for Data Analysis and Scenario Planning for Gender-Responsive Community Recovery

The proposed approach can be used by territorial communities during the development of community strategies, comprehensive recovery programmes, action plans, as well as in managerial decision-making processes under conditions of uncertainty. Its practical value lies in enabling communities not only to forecast possible developments, but also to assess how different managerial decisions may affect women and men, various social groups, and the overall resilience of the community. The use of a scenario-based approach helps communities avoid hidden losses, reduce systemic pressure, and ensure more effective and inclusive recovery.

Under conditions of the full-scale invasion, territorial communities operate in an environment of extreme uncertainty caused by the prolonged phase of war, high security risks, large-scale migration processes, destruction of social and economic infrastructure, and significant dependence on external

assistance. Under such conditions, linear forecasts or “average” development scenarios are methodologically insufficient because they fail to account for the asymmetric impact of the crisis on women and men, ignore the cumulative effects of vulnerabilities, and do not allow for the timely identification of development traps.

For this reason, communities are encouraged to apply a scenario-based approach as one of the core instruments of strategic planning. This approach involves the development of at least three types of scenarios:

- crisis scenario (humanitarian response);
- transitional scenario (early recovery);
- sustainable development scenario.

This makes it possible not to predict a “the only possible future,” but rather to test the resilience of managerial decisions under different conditions.

The proposed approach combines scenario planning with elements of game theory as an analytical framework for understanding interactions between different actors under conditions of limited resources, competing interests, and prolonged uncertainty. Such an approach makes it possible to analyze communities not as static administrative units, but as systems of interacting actors whose decisions influence the overall trajectory of recovery and development.

This is especially important for gender-responsive recovery because gender inequalities are often reproduced not through direct discrimination, but through managerial decisions that appear neutral while generating unequal effects for different population groups. In this context, scenario analysis allows communities to assess not only what decisions should be made, but also:

- how these decisions may affect different groups;
- whether they reduce or reinforce systemic pressure;
- whether they contribute to long-term resilience.

Within the framework of this study, the scenario analysis approach was piloted using the example of the Kharkiv City Territorial Community. The results demonstrated the analytical and practical applicability of integrating gender analysis with scenario planning in recovery governance.

The developed approach includes the following analytical steps:

1. Identification of Players (Actors) in the Community System
2. Analysis of Behavioral Strategies
3. Assessment of Gains and Consequences
4. Analysis of Systemic Pressure
5. Development of Alternative Scenarios
6. Identification of Managerial Decisions

Thus, scenario planning is presented not simply as a forecasting instrument, but as a practical methodology for testing the resilience, inclusiveness, and long-term sustainability of community recovery decisions under conditions of prolonged crisis and uncertainty.

Mapping Tool for Gender-Responsive Community Recovery

Mapping is an important instrument for gender-responsive community recovery because it makes it possible to see not only the list of organizations operating within a particular territory, but the entire system of interaction between actors, their functions, the level of coordination, and existing gaps. For communities, this has practical significance during the development of community strategies, comprehensive recovery programmes, intersectoral cooperation plans, and the identification of support priorities for vulnerable groups. Unlike a standard registry of organizations, mapping in the format of “coordination clouds” makes it possible to understand how the ecosystem of assistance functions as a whole, where it is overloaded, where gaps exist, and which areas already have the potential to move from emergency response toward sustainable recovery.

The proposed mapping tool represents a generalized coordination model of organizations providing humanitarian, social, protection, psychosocial, and recovery assistance to the population. The model reflects not brands or names of individual institutions, but rather the ecosystem of interaction, the roles of actors, and the resilience of the system as a whole. This approach is especially important for gender-responsive planning because it enables assessment of whether the response and recovery system genuinely addresses the needs of women, men, children, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, older people, and other groups.

The tool is based on several key approaches. The first is a systemic rather than fragmented approach, in which analysis focuses not on individual projects or organizations, but on the overall configuration of assistance and recovery. The second is a functional approach, which makes the model applicable in different communities regardless of changes in the composition of participants. The third is transparency and safety, meaning the use of information that can be openly presented without creating risks for individuals or organizations. The fourth is scalability and adaptability, which makes it possible to use the tool not as a one-time visualization, but as a working format for continuous monitoring of the coordination system.

The “Coordination Clouds” Model

The “coordination clouds” model is used to generalize the roles of organizations within a shared response and recovery system. Each “cloud” represents a separate functional cluster in which different types of organizations may operate:

- local civil society organizations;
- charitable foundations;
- international organizations;
- initiative groups;
- public authorities;
- municipal services;
- businesses.

The same organization may simultaneously belong to several “clouds,” performing different roles. This makes it possible to see not a static map of presence, but a network of interdependencies.

The model identifies six main “coordination clouds” that reflect the functional structure of the community response and recovery ecosystem.

1. Local Coordination and Community Development – coordination of local actors, communication of community needs, support for community initiatives, and integration of internally displaced persons.
2. Humanitarian and Social Assistance – provision of basic humanitarian and social support, including emergency assistance and psychosocial support during the acute phase of the crisis.
3. Protection and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) – mechanisms for protection, case management, referral systems, psychosocial and legal assistance, and support for groups affected by violence and discrimination.
4. Child Protection – child-focused support systems, including assistance for caregivers, educational and child-friendly spaces, and psychosocial support for children.
5. Economic Resilience and Recovery – support for local economic recovery through assistance to businesses, self-employment, and local economic initiatives.
6. Analytics and Knowledge – assessment of needs and vulnerabilities, analysis of programme effectiveness, and development of recommendations for strategic and operational planning.

Together, these “coordination clouds” make it possible to analyze not only the presence of individual organizations or initiatives, but also the overall balance, coordination, and resilience of the recovery ecosystem within the community.

Internal Connections within the Model

The “coordination clouds” model includes several types of internal connections. An operational connection is reflected in the interaction between humanitarian assistance, protection, and GBV prevention. A case-oriented connection links protection services, child protection, and psychosocial support. A development-oriented connection reflects the transition from humanitarian response toward economic resilience. An analytical connection demonstrates that all “clouds” should be connected to data collection, analysis, and recommendation development functions. A local coordination connection means that all directions must be linked to coordination mechanisms at the community level. These connections ensure system integrity, reduce duplication of assistance, and make it possible to move from isolated actions toward coordinated recovery.

Thus, the “coordination clouds” mapping tool is not merely a diagram of organizational interaction, but a methodological instrument for assessing the resilience of the assistance and recovery system. Its application lets communities see not only separate initiatives, but the entire ecosystem, identify weak points, avoid duplication of assistance, and better integrate the gender approach into development planning.

Within the framework of this study, the model was piloted in Sumy region and demonstrated its analytical and practical applicability. Its further use as a mapping instrument for gender-responsive community recovery in other regions of Ukraine appears promising.

Interactive Tool for Internal Assessment of Community Strategic Documents Using Artificial Intelligence Technologies

The tool “GENder-Oriented PLANning for Community Development and Recovery” – **GenPlan** – was developed as a practical implementation of the Theory of Change underlying this study. While the Theory of Change describes the logic through which individual steps are transformed into

systemic outcomes, GenPlan serves as an applied instrument that, with appropriate expert support, makes it possible to analyze the completeness of these steps within a given document.

The central problem addressed by the tool is the gap between available data and their transformation into concrete managerial decisions. As demonstrated by the analysis of strategic documents from four communities (Konotop, Sumy, Kharkiv, and Uzhhorod), existing demographic data are generally not transformed into clearly formulated goals and measures aimed at reducing gender gaps. GenPlan is designed to bridge this gap by helping identify:

- what has already been considered in the document;
- what is missing;
- which steps are necessary to move toward the next development scenario.

It is fundamentally important that the tool does not replace human analytical thinking – rather, it structures it. Artificial intelligence formulates questions and highlights potential gaps that may remain outside the attention of document developers, thereby expanding the analytical horizon of the team. At the same time, the results generated by the tool require interpretation and validation by experts, particularly in the fields of strategic planning, gender policy, and local development. Without such expert involvement, the tool cannot ensure the accuracy of conclusions or their practical applicability.

Thus, GenPlan should be regarded as a supporting analytical instrument. Its effectiveness directly depends on the level of expert competence of its users and the quality of their engagement in analysis and decision-making processes.

The tool is implemented as a web service (genplan.csgard.sumdu.edu.ua). It is free of charge and does not require registration or special technical training for users. Interaction with the tool consists of uploading a strategic document in PDF or DOCX format and initiating the analysis. The results are automatically structured into thematic tabs and generated within several minutes, quickly providing users with a preliminary analytical assessment of the document. At the same time, the effectiveness of using these results depends on subsequent expert interpretation of the findings.

The system includes five analytical modules, each corresponding to a separate step of the Theory of Change and reflecting the logic of moving from data analysis to managerial decision-making.

Formal Compliance Audit Module

The formal compliance audit module verifies whether the document contains a complete managerial chain:

- sex-disaggregated data →
- identification of the problem as a “gender gap” →
- formulation of a goal for overcoming the gap →
- definition of a measurable success indicator.

The assessment covers three key sectors:

- labour market and economy,
- social services and education,
- security and infrastructure.

The absence of any element in this chain is classified as a “logical gap” and is accompanied by specific recommendations for addressing it.

Thus, the module makes it possible not only to identify the presence or absence of a gender approach, but also to determine precisely at which stage of planning the gender dimension is lost.

This module directly addresses the key problem identified in the study as typical for the analyzed communities: the existence of data without their subsequent transformation into goals, measures, and indicators aimed at overcoming gender gaps.

“Strategy Analysis” Module

The “Strategy Analysis” module identifies hidden risks – problems that objectively exist within the community but are not reflected in the document.

The tool identifies “blind spots” in several typical forms:

- mismatch between the demographic profile of the community and the planned measures;
- absence of safety standards for vulnerable groups in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1325;
- neglect of unpaid care work in planning social infrastructure.

The prompt architecture of this module was developed based on analytical reports prepared by project experts and implements the principle of complementarity: combining different analytical approaches ensures a more comprehensive (multidimensional) perspective on the document.

The findings require expert interpretation require expert interpretation, particularly for distinguishing real gaps from specific wording features of the document.

“Recovery Scenario” Module

The “Recovery Scenario” module performs a comparative analysis of the document against:

- the dimensions of the Ukraine Recovery Conference (URC),
- the ten blocks of gender-inclusive recovery developed by the expert community of the Civil Society Advisory Panel to the Platform for Gender Mainstreaming and Inclusion in Recovery.

Based on the analysis, the system generates an “impact index” on a ten-point scale:

- from 1 (formal list of intentions),
- to 10 (high level of compliance with international approaches).

Additionally, the module models the projected condition of the community according to key parameters:

- economic development,
- participation of veterans and internally displaced persons,
- potential for mobilizing external funding .

This provides an evidence-based foundation for interaction with donors and partners.

Scenario Planning Module

The scenario planning module applies the methodology described in detail in the section “Scenario Analysis Tool” of this report.

In addition to the three basic scenarios:

- humanitarian response;
- early recovery;
- sustainable development.

The system also generates an inactivity scenario demonstrating the consequences of delayed decisions:

- projected population migration;
- reduced access to services;
- budgetary losses.

This approach makes it possible to shift discussions from reactive logic to proactive governance and strengthens the community's position in managerial decision-making and negotiations with partners.

Recommended Resources Module

The recommended resources module integrates a structured set of open databases described in the “Resources” section.

Recommendations are generated in a targeted manner according to the gaps identified in the uploaded document and include:

- statistical sources disaggregated by sex, age, and IDP status;
- methodological materials;
- analytical dashboards;
- regulatory documents.

This format enables users not only to identify problems, but also to immediately obtain tools for their further analysis and for substantiating managerial decisions.

Based on the conducted analysis and the tools developed within the study, ten key conclusions can be formulated:

1. The Critical Role of Strategic Planning: Under conditions of war and recovery, community strategic documents become the primary instruments for coordinating actors and making managerial decisions in an environment of high uncertainty.

2. From Declarative Inclusion to Operationalization: At present, the integration of the gender approach often remains formal and declarative. A transition is needed from simply acknowledging equality to implementing concrete measures, objectives, and indicators within community strategic documents.

3. Lack of Disaggregated Data as a Key Barrier: Effective planning is impossible without detailed data disaggregated by sex, age, IDP status, disability, and other dimensions. The absence of such analytical data prevents communities from transforming knowledge about the population into effective policies.

4. The Importance of the Scenario-Based Approach: Communities need to move away from linear planning toward scenario-based approaches (humanitarian response, early recovery, sustainable development). In such a way, resilience of managerial decisions under different future conditions may be tested.

5. Game Theory as an Analytical Lens: The use of game theory helps explain the motivations of different groups (actors), identify why unequal models persist, and demonstrate how gender-responsive decisions can reduce overall systemic pressure within the community.

6. Gender Equality as a Factor of Economic Resilience: The integration of the gender approach is not only a social issue, but also a pathway toward economic recovery through the development of care services, support for women's self-employment, and reduction of labour potential gaps.

7. The Need to Map the Recovery Ecosystem: The “coordination clouds” model demonstrates that effective recovery requires communities to see not isolated organizations, but the entire network of interactions, enabling the identification of gaps in protection systems and economic resilience.

8. Artificial Intelligence as a Support Instrument: The GenPlan service demonstrates that digital tools and artificial intelligence can effectively structure document analysis by highlighting “blind spots” and logical gaps that are difficult to identify through manual analysis alone.

9. Human Capital at the Center of Recovery: The analytical lens of the study focuses on quality of life and human development. Even successful infrastructure reconstruction does not guarantee well-being if it fails to account for the specific needs of different population groups.

10. Institutionalization of the Approach: Gender-responsive recovery requires embedding procedures into governance systems — including budgeting, staff training, and working groups — in order to transform isolated initiatives into sustainable governance practices.

Practical Application of the Model

The proposed model may serve communities as a practical instrument for strengthening the coordination, inclusiveness, and sustainability of recovery processes. Its application makes it can be used to diagnose the existing response and recovery ecosystem, identify areas of institutional overload and gaps in support, and assess the balance between different sectors and actors. At the strategic level, the model helps communities determine which components of the recovery system are already resilient, which require strengthening, and which need to be developed almost from the ground up.

The model also supports gender-responsive analysis by enabling communities to evaluate whether recovery systems adequately address the needs of women, men, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and other population groups. In addition, it can facilitate coordination with donors and partners by identifying sectors that are already over-resourced with resources as well as areas that remain underfunded.

Importantly, the model supports continuous monitoring of recovery dynamics , including changes in the density of institutional networks, the strengthening of horizontal cooperation, and the transition of communities from humanitarian response toward longer-term recovery and sustainable development.