



Gender analysis of local budget of Ozurgeti Municipality

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This report provides analysis of the Ozurgeti Municipality budget and local gender policy from a gender parameters.

This research makes it possible to assess how the local budgets of Ozurgeti is relevant to municipality needs; how the priorities are defined and how resources are allocated in the budgetary programs and projects; whether local civic groups have equal access to existing resources and whether the needs of other vulnerable groups are envisaged (including from a gender perspective).

With the help of a gender budget analysis, there was conducted a research of various impact of budget on women and men through gender research tools. In this case gender monitoring of various programs of Ozurgeti local budget was held, there was held a focus group with representatives of the government and with participation of industry experts, also active civic groups. Discussion of the focus group was held on June 21, 2016, with participation of 13 people. Analysis of how many men and women receive services within allocated amount, what part of population of the municipality they represent, and how many people would like to receive these services, revealed the availability of these services from a gender perspective. This information will make it possible in the future for the local government to plan programs that will facilitate the implementation of equal access for women and men to the services specified by the budget. The analysis revealed the most effective costs as well as the gaps that cause the neglect of gender mainstreaming in the budgeting process.

Gender analysis of Ozurgeti budget covered:

Budget costs of the municipality:

Incomes and expenses per person is 351.3 GEL (for comparison: income Tbilisi Municipality per person was 715.3 GEL Batumi - 635.3 GEL Kutaisi - 460 GEL, Senaki-193, 3 GEL). Accordingly, Ozurgeti figures fall far from indicators of Tbilisi, Batumi and Kutaisi, but it exceeds the cost of Senaki municipality.

Costs for education, health and social protection. These expenses were increased in comparison with the previous year and their share in the local budget is following: education -15.4%; Health Care - 1.4%, social protection - 5.9%. In comparison with the previous year, expenditures on education were increased by 22.5% (434,3 thous. GEL). The education budget 11.4% (1930.5 thousand GEL), of which the share of pre-school education is 10.8% (1824.3 thousand GEL) and general education - 0.6% (106.2 thousand GEL).

Education - the costs for developing pre-school education: in Ozurgeti municipality under the program of preschool education cost for food of children was increased, there were added 6 groups for nursery age. This program has a gender-specific: in the household it saves time for mothers, their social activity is stimulated and shows the effectiveness of municipal costs, taking into account gender mainstreaming.

General education - within the small budget of Ozurgeti, especially positively is assessed the promotion of the entrants (and their schools) who have successfully passed the national exams (3000 GEL and 1000 GEL). This event is considered to be investment in education and clearly highlighted gender-specific expenditure in the long-term development of youth.

Expenditure on health and social care in the municipality of Ozurgeti was increased by 10% (69.5 thousand GEL), this article is 4% of the budget (700.5 thousand GEL), out of them 0.4% (76.0 thousand GEL) is allocated to health care, social security -3.7% (624.5 thousand GEL). In 2015, this article was 2.7% of the budget.

Gender-sensitive costs in health care: it turned out that in the current budget new gender-sensitive costs are laid: a program of providing medical supplies; program to support patients with hepatitis C; a one-time assistance program for blind. Gender picture of beneficiaries is affordable: 80% of women suffering from cancer and leukemia, and 90% of men for hepatitis C. According to health care statistics, more patients with hepatitis C are among women - apparently, they refrain from the use of this program.

Program for providing shelter for homeless – in the current local budget there was laid a gender-sensitive program: housing for homeless families and people living in difficult conditions. 90 families were satisfied (approximately 400 people).

Rules for implementation of social programs and the selection criteria - in the Municipality of Ozurgeti selection of beneficiaries of single social assistance programs are not carried out according to specific rules. There is no practice of systematic research of needs, a precedent which was created by the Gender Advisory Council of Ozurgeti.

Infrastructure costs are 58% of the budget. According to experts these costs are effective. Especially in terms of settlement of social infrastructure, construction of new kindergartens, rehabilitation of old buildings. It should be noted that the budget for 2016 new expenditure is laid - to settle the sewerage system, which was not foreseen in the budget of 2015. Also, in comparison with the previous years costs for cleaning service was increased by 84.9 thousand GEL that is gender-sensitive indicator.

Economic activity - costs for economic activity are very small and are 0.2% of the budget. The research revealed the position of one part of experts, that costs on economic activity and agriculture are ineffective. It turned out that research of labor market and the implementation of the economic strategy of the municipality (relevantly strategy of the region) is carried out fragmentally.

Costs for the sport activities. The budget is directed to development of different sports. Also municipality budget ensures support of interesting initiatives in the sphere of culture and science.

Issues of municipality personnel policy and gender equality. In comparison to previous years, in this area in the region of Guria a progress is noticeable and Ozurgeti municipality is not an exception. In the vertical of positions the salaries are not differentiated. Despite the external gender imbalance, the level of inclusion of women in government and their influence on decision-making is very high. 98% of projects, initiated by the women are financed.

Policy on IDPs, as part of the gender policy of the municipality. Costs for IDP assistance is 0.1% of the budget. Despite some attention, IDP community is less integrated in the local reality, socially as well as economically.

Policy to increase local resources for the implementation of gender parameters. In the budget of Ozurgeti municipality there is no record in accordance with the "gender" programs, notably the relevant policies for the prevention of gender challenges. In Ozurgeti there are successfully implemented projects in collaboration with NGOs, with the support of donors. Search for the additional finances (grants) is carried out for implementation of gender-active social policy.

III Main part

The population of Ozurgeti municipality, according to the 2014 census, is 48 078 people. Among them, 24,521 women and 23 557 men. 96% of the population are Georgians, 2% Armenians, 1% Russian, 1% representatives of different nationalities. Most of the population are Orthodox Christians, a small portion - Muslims, there are also small groups - "Jehovah's Witnesses" and "Mess".

In the municipality there are 73 populated areas: 4 communities and 69 villages, which generally constitute 28 administrative units.

Revenues of Ozurgeti Municipality budget

Budget revenues for 2016 should be 16892.2 thousand GEL, which is 351.3 GEL per person (for comparison - revenues of Tbilisi municipality per person is 715.3 GEL, Batumi - 635.3 GEL, Kutaisi - 460 GEL, Senaki - 193.3 GEL).

In the incomes tax rate on the property is 9.7% (16,381.1 thousand GEL), government grants - 72.6% (13,445.9 thousand GEL), other income 10.7% (1808.2 thousand GEL). For example: tax - 2.1% (350.0 thousand GEL), that was not in 2015; fines, sanctions - 3.4% (587.2 thousand GEL).

General gender profile of Ozurgeti Municipality budget costs

The main budgetary priorities of Ozurgeti municipality are defined by the following areas:

- Construction, rehabilitation and infrastructure
- Education
- Development of culture, religion, promotion of youth, sports and tourism
- Protection of public health and social security

The increase of finances in the budget contributed to the development of local infrastructure, but the budget in comparison with 2015 cost reduction is fixed. This is justified by the fact that the infrastructure programs, are mostly carried out with from transfer obtained from the central budget.

During the fiscal year, an increase of tranche is fixed. By the end of 2015 it amounted to 13,502.5 thousand GEL, and on the current situation 9793.5 thousand GEL, but it is expected to increase before the end of the year. Expenditures in infrastructure - 58% of the budget (9793.5 thousand GEL).

Costs on education were increased by 22.5% (to 434.3 thousand GEL) education budget is 11.4% (1930.5 thousand GEL), pre-school education 10.8% (1824.3 thousand GEL) and general education - 0.6% (106.2 thousand GEL).

Costs were increased on development of culture, religion, promotion of youth, sports and tourism by 20% (to 189.1 thousand GEL). This article is 5.4% of the budget (945,800 thous. GEL).

By 10% (700.5 thousand GEL) are increased costs on health and social protection of population. This article is 4.1% (700.5 thousand GEL) - health care 0.4% (76.0 thousand GEL), social security 3.7% (624.5 thousand GEL). This item of the budget for 2015, was 2.7%.

In the municipality of Ozurgeti from the social agency the assistance is given to 1000 families, Total amount of residents with rate score to 150001 is 27,300. Including those below the poverty line (57001 score) are 3950 residents. Up to 100001 score - 5443 families (20086 people). Based on the fact that the number of men and women are almost equal among the residents of the municipality (51% women), both layer receive equal service out of the allocated amount.

The municipality carries out various social programs: 1) the program of assistance to large families; 2) health care program; 3) program to provide medical supplies; 4) Program of gepatita C; 5) dialysis program; 6) one-time assistance program for blind; 7) assistance program for oncology and leukemia; 8) one-time assistance program for orphans up to 18 years; 9) The program of assistance to IDPs; 10) ritual programs; 11) Association of persons with disabilities, the program of assistance to persons with disabilities; 12) program for assistance of families living in difficult conditions; 13) the program of social events; 14) co-financing program of children's houses and elderly homes.

It should be noted that 3rd, 4th and 6th programs out of these ones were not carried out in previous years. With almost 100% are funded the blind, large familie, patients with hepatitis C. For beneficiaries who are in need of emergency assistance, but do not satisfy the needs, the assistance is given from the reserve Ford of the municipality Governor, and in the case of appeal, is satisfied by 95%.

Accessible is the gender picture of people receiving some kind of assistance: among patients with oncology and Leukemia 80% are women, and in the case of hepatitis C - 90% of men. According to health statistics, there are more women - patients with hepatitis C, but they refrain from the use of this program. **Therefore, it is good if the local government will take control over this matter, and will provide equal access to this service for women and men.** In the municipality of Ozurgeti social programs are used by 41% (20 086).

The local current budget reflects gender-sensitive programs of housing the homeless families living in difficult conditions. 90 families are satisfied (approximately 400 people).

Almost all priorities set by the municipality, and their costs are gender-sensitive. When possible, it helps to improve the social situation of local people.

Representatives of local government say that periodically they carry out the analysis of social programs expenditure. According to them, the analysis showed the need for the existence of these programs, based on the fact that they contribute to the improvement of social conditions of citizens. These programs have positively been evaluated by the residents in a poll, conducted by the Gender Advisory Council of Ozurgeti, but some experts still consider that increase of costs on social assistance is insignificant and think that it will be more effective direct them to the development of economic programs, job creation, the promotion of small and medium business.

During the study of the question, if the local administration has information about those citizens who need to integrate into the local program, it became clear that the municipality has not conducted a study of social and gender needs, but takes into account the results of research conducted by NGOs.

Selection of beneficiaries of single social assistance program is not carried out according to specific rules. Persons with the necessary requirements, make written appeal to the representative of the Governor in the villages, representative scans and sends it electronically to the local administration, the application is discussed by the special department of gameoba, the conclusion is submitted to the Governor.

This principle has many gaps, which are recognized by self-government itself. For example, it is known that the assistance to persons with disabilities is transmitted to people who are associated with the day center. In villages, there are a lot of people with disabilities who do not have contact with the center, and they are left without assistance. Therefore it is necessary to

carry out their counting according the villages and the inclusion of special services of Gamgeoba in this process.

Rarely, but still the accusations are heard, that the local government during issuing social assistance is less objective.

It is known that practically there are no local programs for the protection of pregnant women, nursing mothers and babies, if we do not consider assistance to large families and those who have more than 100 000 rating scores in the database of socially unprotected. At the municipal level, there is no information about the mortality of children under 5 years of age or the rate of deathborn. In this regard, statistics is unknown, but the local government believes that this figure is low.

In the municipality there are villages inhabited by ethnic minorities, where the statistics of early marriage is very alarming. There was identified the issues of need for informational and educational work from the side of local government.

What else is still the most important parameter of gender policy – it is the protection of the elderly. In this direction only one program is functioning in the municipality - assistance for persons above 100 years old. There was an attempt to reduce this side, but on the basis of a small budget, it was not possible.

It should be noted that in Ozurgeti there is a house for the elderly, which belongs to the non-governmental organization, and is co-financed by the municipality.

There is not held a research of how many elderly are in need of care in the municipality. But there is information on several beneficiaries with concrete needs, and the work is carried out to alleviate their situation. Often the elderly need not only solution of domestic problems, they also have psychological and mental problems that reveals the need for a comprehensive approach to the issue.

Gender aspects of education priority

In fairness it should be noted that early childhood education is one of the major areas of Ozurgeti municipality. To support this service in the budget of 2016 there were allocated 10.8% of the total -1,824.3 thousand GEL, which is 53,000 GEL in month per kindergarten. Food for one child per day is - from 1.18 to 1, 75 GEL. The equipments are modified, kindergartens are provided with high quality drinking water, one new kindergarten was built and three more are in the process.

It was found that there are 34 kindergartens in Ozurgeti municipality, two of them consists of 4 groups, four - of 3, 33 - of 2 groups, and 19 - of 1 group. Totally 58 groups.

In kindergartens there are 1598 pupils. By September 1682 children are registered (it is known that at this stage 84 children were left without service, and measures are carried out to satisfy

them. Since September, it is planned to open 3 groups, which is justified by the increased demand on the service).

The important is that the head of the association of kindergartens is a man - it destroys the gender stereotype that this area is for women only.

In Ozurgeti municipality, for women support there was undertaken a program of gender-specific: for giving more time to mothers and promote their social activities, the program added 6 groups of nursery age.

The development of the service of pre-school education is often a matter for debates. Some experts consider it necessary the financing of children and the introduction of a voucher system that will be an incentive for private gardens and the parents, who want to get the best service, will be able to select. On the other position, it will harm the kindergartens with small contingent, as it was in case of schools, therefore it is not acceptable.

It was noted that the change in the law, which defines the number of children in groups, caused new problems. The law approved maximum number of children in one group. This means that it is necessary to add kindergartens and groups, which is impossible for municipalities. Therefore, the central government should help.

As it turned out, in some kindergartens there are some pupils with disabilities, the specialists work with them according a program developed at the local level.

According received information, 482 people are employed in kindergartens, including 70 men and 412 women. 32 teachers vae higher pedagogical education. As it turned out, the municipality cares about increasing qualification of staff, for what 68 teachers are retrained, 34 teachers of music, 34 chefs, 31 nurses. Despite this qualification of teachers is still under the question.

It is not disputed that the specifics of pre-school education requires appropriate education of educators and teachers. Therefore, it is preferably to have more qualified teachers with specific education, it is necessary for the upbringing of healthy generation with the necessary skills and their preparedness for school.

General education: in the budget of the municipality for general education it is envisaged 0.6% of the budget. There are 37 schools in the municipality of Ozurgeti. Number of teachers-1281, including 1006 women and 175 men. The average age is between 45 and 50. The development of schools and the concern over the level of education is the interest of the municipality. Just because of that, the article of supporting general education was increased by 60 000 GEL in the

budget for 2016, which will be spent on repairin schools. It should be noted that this initiative was presented by the women, and was supported by Sakrebulo.

In the budget of Ozurgeti in the current year program introduced in previous years continues, which is estimated as a serious investment in education and youth support: promotion of successful applicants with 3000 GEL and their schools with1000 GEL will be in force this year also.

Schools fixed tendencies of "aging" the teachers and monotonous gender profiled of predominance of women. The schools are trying to attract young cadres and male teachers. This is an area of interest to them. But low payment does not attract young people, so the introduction of measures to increase their motivation should be the interest of the local government.

Gender-related costs for sport and cultural events

The budget of planned cultural activities for 2016 is 141,000 GEL .Budget of planned sporting activities - 21 000 GEL.

The budget of planned tourist event for 2016 - 14 000 GEL.

For the municipality it is important to support the development of a healthy lifestyle. It should be noted that involvement of men and women (men-55% women - 45%) in various activities planned of the current year is available almost equally.

Although, it is significant that among the cultural events, where there are celebrated the days of honorable people, only men appear. Despite the fact that the region has no lack of famous women.

Gender-related costs spent on the infrastructure and the economy of one of the main landmarks of the local infrastructure budgets - municipal infrastructure, rehabilitation and maintenance, for which 7 321.0 thousand GEL identified. Hence, infrastructure works, construction-building - 5920,1tysyacha GEL (construction of kindergartens - 700 000lari roads - 3736,3lari, sewage and water-supply system - 793,2tysyach GEL, road infrastructure, rehabilitation and maintenance-saving - 1,723,800 GEL . On cleaning 998,4tysyacha lar. In all the villages there are bins for rubbish (but insufficient amount) is carried out in a timely manner garbage disposal.

The municipality carried out activities of disinfection for the purpose of prevention of the spread of disease. Attention is paid to the observance of sanitary norms in the public institutions placed on the territory of the municipality.

In terms of water supply situation is bad enough in the municipality. Central water system is available only in a few villages and it is old and amortized. Exceptions are some villages with

new water supply system. If we take into account that Georgia took an international obligation to provide the population with central water, at this point of view it is necessary to conduct serious work in the municipality, it will be very difficult with local resources. There is another disturbing factor: on the basis of the legislative reality, water supply is the power to self-government, but the mechanism of its implementation is turbid: there is the information vacuum: the law on local government says that regarding licensed companies it must be taken a legislative package, which should regulate attitude of self-government and private companies, but this legislative package has not been adopted yet.

It should be noted that in terms of gas supply situation in the municipality is also bad: only a few villages are gasified and one village is not covered completely.

With regard to outpatient care (which is a clear gender-service), it is fully accessible for the population of the municipality. It is more likely a prerogative of the central government, and consequently their merit.

It is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the budget of 2016 has new costs for the sewage system, which were not even provided in the budget 2015. Also - compared with the previous year, cleaning costs were increased by 84.9 million GEL, which is gender-sensitive indicators.

Economic activity: 72% of municipality budget is a transfer very little costs are for economic activity - 0.2% of the budget.

65% of the population of the municipality is considered as self - employed. In the business sector 2.45% (1180) of the population are employed.

Support for the expansion of small and medium sector from the municipal budget is not held, unless the improvement of infrastructure, which is so necessary for business development.

The unemployment rate, both among women and men in the region is 25%, which is reduced by 5% compared to 2014 year. Traditionally, the unemployment rate is higher among men. The main reason for this is that the majority of employed women are housewives and therefore belong to inactive populations.

The research revealed the position of the experts, often budget expenditures on economic activity and agriculture are inefficient. There are created inefficient LTD (limited enterprise) and NLE (non-commercial legal entity). The largest part of the amount allocated to them is spent on salaries. In order to increase the effect it should be to reduced the funding of such organizations and, if possible, to give the money in the form of tenders or grants to support specific business ideas. These results will be more focused on profit.

There is created Center for development of farming, costs of the center for 2016 are 170.0 thousand GEL, compared with 2015 - decreased by 18,000 GEL.

It was announced that certain groups have an initiative to spend 1% of the budget on youth involvement and development of small and medium businesses, for the issuance of money in the form of a grant. Unfortunately, it did not happen. In their view, the reason was the budget, quite busy with social programs. It was said that the situation is so hard that the population will not understand if they will be told that, for example, allowance was reduced by 5 GEL, in order to allocate money for grants.

Industry experts also used to develop recommendations for local government for the investment policy - which industry should be developed and what kind of support should be carried out from this point of view. Conventionally, it can be: reduction of taxes; improving infrastructure; the adoption of a regulation, which will facilitate gaining of investments; inviting consultants on specific issues to determine what exactly the municipality should focus on, to improve the business and social environment.

A strategic plan for the development of Guria was elaborated, there was formulated, at what level are they and what should be done for development, but according to local experts, the social background is so heavy that it is difficult to budget.

Promising sectors of agriculture have been mentioned, for example, new breeds of pigs namely - Landrace. Experts believe that this is a promising direction.

Despite the fact that in Ozurgeti as well as in other municipalities, the budget is not directed towards the long-term economic development programs, the government conducts dialogue with civil groups to promote the issue, and that provides a basis for optimism.

Gender equality in the sphere of municipal service: total number of employed in the municipality is 169 persons. 79 in Gangeoba, including 42 men and 37 women. 12 leading (5 women and 7 men) and 17 main specialists (7 women and 10 men).

Number of employed in Sakrebulo – 90, 23 women and 67 men.

Positional aspect: number of men on leading positions is 80%. Gender balance in allocation of salaries is protected. (women and men have equal salaries at the same positions) the salaries are not identified in payment vertical.

Average monthly salaries per person in the municipality (including bonuses) in 2016 was 894 GEL.

Analysis of salaries shows that full monthly average of Sakrebulo officials is 38130 GEL, share of women – 12130 GEL. As for Sakrebulo Apparatus, monthly amount of their salaries is 24880, share of women 3183 GEL (13%), men – 21700 GEL (87%).

In local LTD (limited enterprise) and NLE (non-commercial legal entity) 810 work, including 514 women and 296 men.

Very interesting is the statistics of the programs and decisions, initiated by the women. It turns out that out of the projects, introduced by the women, 98% are funded. The following initiatives were supported:

1. Financing of the day care center "Ray of the future" for disadvantaged children;
2. "Cancer - is not a verdict";
3. Youth for gender policy;
4. Financing of elderly homes for socially disadvantaged;
5. Financing of Ozurgeti state theatre;
6. The increase of the program for the support of general education;

Despite operativeness, placing information on the official page of sSakrebulo and the Municipality, is not held in gender perspective.

A full analysis of the gender dimensions of the local labor market is not possible. Analysis of the labor market in the municipality of Ozurgeti was not carried out.

The reporting system: per each implemented program is presented a cost estimates of the measures, the report of the work performed, the report on the implementation of financial work for the relevant services, transfer of funds is carried out on the basis of the order of the Governor and documentation of works are sent to the Gangeoba. Gradually the practice of reporting to the civil sector is established. Especially it concerns to the projects implemented on the initiative of women.

With the opinions of the study participants, in the list of gender-sensitive measures of the municipalities were: 1. Gender Advisory Council of Ozurgeti; 2. Deputy of Governor in gender issues; 3. Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipality Gangeoba, Sakrebulo and the Gender Advisory Council of Ozurgeti; 4. Inclusion of Gender Advisory Council in the process of discussing rural projects; 5. Project: "Youth for gender policy".

It is noted that these projects make the municipality budget gender-sensitive.

Despite the fact that the recording of "gender" in the budget of the municipality in relation to the program does not yet exist, appropriate policies for the prevention of gender challenges are noticeable. For example - in Gangeoba in direction of protection against gender-based violence, the issue of opening a shelter for victims of violence is seriously discussed, mainly search for resources and creating partnership networks: the experience of the local non-governmental sector will be used, the initiative was announced at the governmental level. This question is answered by the latest legislative amendments, which means that self-government is an authorized body in the issues of prevention of domestic violence against women and protection of victims and has the right to determine activities, necessary at this point.

In Ozurgeti reality there is also an issue of disseminating information and raising the level of education, the introduction of "hot line" in the municipality, the allocation of temporary housing for victims until building a shelter.

Policy to increase local resources for the implementation of gender parameters: in Ozurgeti with the support of donors rather productively is introduced the practice of implementation of various projects in collaboration with NGOs and other local structures. **On the part of the municipality there is a readiness to implement gender policies, which is reflected, for example, in the allocation of the share of co-financing in the projects initiated by the Gender Advisory Council of Ozurgeti.**

Policy on IDPs, as part of the government gender policy: IDPs are themselves one of the vulnerable categories and are the objects of gender policy. In reality of Ozurgeti IDPs use all those programs that are being implemented in the municipality. There is also a special program "Assistance for IDPs" (program code 2 June 12), which is 0.1% of the budget. Despite this, the IDP community is socially and economically less integrated.

With regard to how are the global "Sustainable Development Goals" of UN and the problem of gender equality envisaged in the budget of 2016, according to information received from the local government, various articles of the budget meet the goals of the United Nations to achieve global objectives, although it did not happen intentionally. For example, release of women from domestic work by adding a group of nursery age; ensuring the equal inclusion of girls and boys in sports and cultural activities; support of the projects for the protection of reproductive health and etc.

Conclusions and recommendations:

Gender budgeting in Ozurgeti aims at solving social problems.

In the sphere of social protection gender nature of the budget is not divided programmly, the gender ratio is not identified in its format.

Despite the efficiency, placing information on the official page of the Sakrebulo and the municipality is not held in gender perspective.

In the municipalities, there are villages inhabited by ethnic minorities, where there is an alarming statistics of early marriage. In this area important is informational and educational activities of self-government.

The specifics of preschool education requires appropriate education of teachers. Therefore, it is desirable higher qualification of teachers and specific education, which is important for the education of physically and mentally healthy generation, armed with the appropriate skills for schools.

Based on the needs it is required introduction of programs that promote the economic activity of women, special measures for the prevention of early marriage, for the protection from domestic violence.

It is advisable to carry out the following activities to support these and other issues:

1. During the formation of the municipal budget, to reflect the specific needs of all groups with a gender perspective and the equitable distribution, it is essential to self-government to base not only on the proposals received from the representatives of the municipal units and deputies. In international practice, it is implemented socioeconomic studies with the active inclusion of the population. Among the problems and needs special attention was paid to the prevention of early marriage, special measures to protect domestic violence.

In this connection, the grant can be used, which is allocated by international donors. It's obtaining is possible through participation in grant competitions in which local government can take part, and / or NGOs, together with the local government. The municipality must follow to a set course, to strengthen gained results, and gradually increase the annual level of implementation of a gender perspective in the budget.

For effective implementation of the gender policy, the municipality must develop a well-informed, coordinated with the community and compared with international practice gender strategy and action plan, which will take into account the inclusion of competent members of society - women and men, to ensure budget transparency, the database creation on the basis of gender, etc.

Municipal budget, formed with such approach will be more in line with international standards, global sustainable development goals and objectives in gender directions, developed by the United Nations. The municipality of Ozurgeti has all the necessary conditions for this.

2. Development of the municipality's annual budget at a higher level and improvement of positive results achieved in recent years, is possible in case if the local government will have the database in all areas of its work (real statistics). Only the national statistics may not always objectively reflect the real situation, a marked tendency existing in cities and regions. It is in the interests of the citizens themselves. It is necessary to overcome the fear that such a database will be used for their interests by political parties or politicians. It is necessary to introduce the practice of an official public transfer of the specified database, from the ruling political party to the next team.

3. It will be good the inclusion of volunteers in the process of regulating and managing gender issues as well all other important issues of the city. In general, the Institute of Volunteering requires a study and implementation of European practices. People who will give good examples of volunteerism will be always found in the region: non-governmental organizations, educators, specific individuals.

4. In the education system in order to attract young teachers, especially men, good result can be given by introduction of compulsory internship for graduates. Encouraging the practice to work as a teacher in the public schools, in the age of 25-45. For this it would be logical to initiate legislative bill, according to which, the teachers, working in schools continuously, should be given double amount of pension.

5. Effective ways of making high gender culture in the family and society in the first phase: the introduction of innovative methods and tools in preschool education. One such tool could be the appointment of specially trained personnel to positions of educators, both women and men - work in a group of male and female teachers; educating children by own example of their relationship. This would contribute to the eradication of defects, existing in many families in the upbringing of children. It is advisable not to wait for the "top" reforms. On its own initiative municipality may establish several pilot groups, and try this innovation. In the beginning, it will not be associated with high costs. According to preliminary estimates, the implementation of this initiative could be the ideal model of family education in children's groups. We believe that this idea will bring interesting and positive results, will affect the reform of pre-school education in the country, and will promote to the introduction of a new gender culture based on Georgian traditions. The idea will be a good basis for local organizations that are working on this profile.

6. To reduce the gender imbalance in the sphere of economic activity from the point of view of both quantity and terms of payment, as the unemployment of women with high education, in next year's budget, self-government of Ozurgeti should take into account the target costs for

the financing of the NGOs that carry out projects with priority of developing small businesses for women. To solve the problem, targeted cooperation is essential between local government, civil society and international organizations.

7. It will be good to achieve more level of socio-economical integration of IDPs. For this the optimal way is providing housing and improvement of sources of livelihood.

8. Memorandum signed between self-government of Ozurgeti and the Fund "Sukhumi", creation of the Gender Advisory Council and the joint work on gender issues, is fruitful. This fact should be noted. The cooperation should be continued. All this should lead to a real gender balance and balance in labor payment of deputies and officials working in key positions in the Sakrebulo and City Hall.