



**Research of gender needs  
of Kutaisi municipality  
civil groups  
for integration in the local budget**

**2016**

## 1. Summary

In the municipality of Kutaisi there was held a research on local gender needs, which reflects the social needs of different women's groups, people with disabilities, youth, IDPs, socially disadvantaged and others. Vulnerable groups, which should be reflected in the budget for their full development and public support. Participants of the study believe that for greater involvement, society must be interested and shown that their activity, expressed by different social groups, opinions and suggestions will make local government more accountable to them. Accordingly, their needs will be better reflected and reflected in the budget. And, for the public interest it is necessary to provide easier and more accessible information, eg. through information brochures. Also, it must be made a certain feedback from the City Hall to women, youth and persons with disabilities to make them feel involved in the decision-making process, get the information about what was taken into account in their recommendations and proposals in the budget draft for the next year.

Civil groups consider that participation in budgeting is unlimited, but another question is, how the recommendations received from citizens are fulfilled. It was noted that any member of society has the opportunity to participate in the consideration of the budget. There are examples when socially vulnerable groups were involved in public considerations and in setting priorities, but it was mainly the fragment in a number of cases had a symbolic character (for example in municipalities). Communication of this type should be continued throughout the year and such groups should be included in the evaluation process.

Despite the fact that the local government systematically carries out measures of assistance, employment is still far from full integration issue.

There were revealed needs of different women groups, especially from the side of their employment, long-term programs. In the schedule of self-government there was demanded to raise the issue regarding increasing the salaries for the teachers and technical staff of pre-school premises.

There was revealed that the youth has special demands. They named qualifies internship and protection of labor. They see the need of researching inspecting group, who will show all facts of cabal conditions of labor. Research participants saw the need of conducting activities in direction of encouraging teachers by the side of self-government, which will have not only economic but also social impact.

By the evaluation of research participants, there is not enough cooperation between the government, society and NGOs on prevention of violence and assistance to victims of violence. To improve the situation it is considerable to strengthen the society, to conduct explanatory and information work, also work with the abuser.

A positive assessment was given to the question of involving gender adviser in municipal services. Despite the fact, that the budget with a pronounced gender character, as it is acknowledged by the citizens, experts, and representatives of local government, gender policy value is not completely comprehended, and they hope that the municipality of Kutaisi, in the budget next year, will mobilize more programs and finances for the implementation of gender issue and activities targeted to them in practice.

## 2. Main part

### 2.1. Quantitative research

200 respondents participated in the research. 82,5% women and 7,5% men among them. Several social groups were inquired using the method of direct interview: youth, socially unprotected, IDPs, single mothers and mothers of many children. Age of the respondents: from 16 to 30 – 41%, from 30 to 50 – 40%, above 50 – 19%.

Urban residents – 93%, rural – 7% (all of them are students, 26% youth group).

11% of respondents with secondary education, 37% - secondary professional. 17% - with incomplete higher education, 35% - with higher education. Most higher education is in the group of large families and single mothers (54%) and in the group of IDPs (52%). Least of all with higher education among socially disadvantaged - 8%.

On the question whether you have a steady income - a positive answer was given by 47% of respondents, 53% negative.

Stable income is more fixed by the group of single mothers and large families - 68%. Least of all - socially vulnerable - 16%. In 47% of the surveyed families the average income amounted to 200 GEL, to 600 GEL - 41%, with over 600 GEL - 12%. In particular, income up to 200 GEL was noted by 64% of socially disadvantaged. Income in excess of 600 GEL indicated 20% of young people, 14% of IDPs, 14% of single mothers and large families, 0% of socially disadvantaged.

On the question: **do you have suitable information about programs of local budget**, the answer – “have full information” had 15 % of respondents. Mostly informed were socially unprotected – 2 % Relatively more informed were mothers of large families - 2%; The relatively informed - young people, single mothers and families with many children, IDPs (all groups recorded 9%).

The answer "I have little information," 42% (youth - 54%, socially vulnerable - 22%, single mothers and mothers of large families 52%, IDPs - 42%).

The answer "I do not have the information" had 43%. Among them are dominated by socially vulnerable - 74% and 40% of the IDPs.

**The respondents evaluated degree of society communication with local government.** 16% of respondents find it very satisfactory. Most of all, this issue is fixed by the youth (30%). None of socially disadvantaged respondents did not consider the issue satisfactory (0%).

**Answer:** "Unsatisfactory" was chosen by 68% of respondents, most of all socially disadvantaged (96%). 76% of IDPs, 56% of single mothers and mothers of many children, 44%, young people appreciate the question unsatisfactory.

16% of those surveyed chose "difficult to answer". Most of all young people (26%). Respondents of direct interview had the opportunity to assess the social protection and health care programs. These programs were satisfactory for 18% of the respondents; often for young people 28%. Least of all for IDPs (6%). Consider unsatisfactory 62% of respondents. Socially disadvantaged (82%) and IDPs (72%), 42% of young people, single mothers and mothers of large families - 50%.

20% of respondents are difficult to answer (socially disadvantaged - 4%, young people - 30%, IDPs - 22%, and single mothers and mothers with many children - 24%.

**Respondents answered the question, how important is envisaging women and men problems while composing the budget (also of other specific groups of society) on equal level.**

64% of respondents consider the issue important. Mostly in the group of single mothers and mothers with many children – 88 %, IDPs – 76% (43% of youth group, socially unprotected – 60 %)

19% of respondents consider the issues less important.

For 4% of the respondents the question is not considered significant.

13% find it difficult to answer. Most often, the lack of relations to the issue is fixed in the group of young people - 36%. Least of all - among single mothers and mothers with many children - 2%.

**We asked respondents to name the spheres, which should be a priority in terms of funding at the local level. They were able to choose three issues important to them.**

“Healthcare” was chosen by 19%, social protection - 20%, education - 20%, economic development - 20% Public order and security - 10%, infrastructure - 11%. Most of all priority of education was given by in the group of socially disadvantaged (94%) IDPs (74%) and socially unprotected (72%). Least of all in the group of young people (10%). The last of above mentioned was given priority of social protection (90%) and economic development (78%).

Health issues were a major concern for IDPs group (94%) and a group of single mothers and mothers of large families (94%).

Social protection was named as a priority by 76% of vulnerable groups, 50% of IDPs, 26% of single mothers and mothers of large families.

86% of disadvantaged considered a priority program of economic development, youth (78%), less of all - IDPs (26%). Public order and security were named by single mothers and mothers of large families (50%) and IDPs (42%). Most of all, by the youth group (86%) were identified infrastructure projects as a priority. Least of all the question was marked by disadvantaged groups (6%), even less IDPs -20%.

Respondents were asked to choose whose needs are more important in the local budget. It is possible to select 3 major categories for them.

11% of respondents chose the "Young family"; IDPs - 14%; Pregnant women - 5%; children deprived of care - 8%, disadvantaged families - 20%; ethnic minorities - 1%; Elderly - 8%; persons with disabilities - 5%; single parents - 5%; small business - 0%; Students - 5%; Victims of domestic violence - 10%; large families -9%; Youth Group considers the concern of socially disadvantaged (30% of responses), victims of domestic violence (26%) and pregnant women (14%). Least of all employers (1%). Vulnerable believe that emphasis should be given to vulnerable families (32%) of IDPs (29%).

According to single mothers and mothers of many children children deprived of care demand more attention (20%), families with many children (20%), single parents (13%), the elderly (13%).

Internally displaced persons believe that the focus should be given to IDPs (25%). According to them, care is also needed for young families (14%), socially vulnerable families (12%), the elderly

(11%). They have not seen the need to provide the needs of ethnic minorities and small entrepreneurs (0%).

In the most vital needs which are essential for their economic and social development, respondents identified three key issues:

A) improvement of living conditions - 9%; Employment - 26%; the availability of a qualified education - 20%; Integration into the local social assistance programs - 16%; protection of labor conditions - 15%; support from family members - 7%; affordable loans - 4%.

Improving the living conditions were mostly mentioned in the responses of IDPs - 15%;

Need for employment often was called by socially vulnerable - 31% and the youth - 27%.

Qualified education was named by IDPs (13%). Most of all - socially disadvantaged (30%).

Integration into the local social programs is significant for young people (28% of them). Least of all the need for such programs showed the socially vulnerable - 2%. This question is quite relevant for the group of IDPs (19%).

Protection of labor rights, was mostly mentioned by socially unprotected (21%), single mothers and mothers of many children (22%).

The support is more essential for the IDP group (13%).

Necessity of affordable credit are mostly taken by IDPs and vulnerable (7%), with regard to the youth group, they are indifferent to this issue (0%). According to the answers of the respondents it turns out that their contribution to the family is often a productive work (43%), reproductive work is considered to be a contribution to 31%, and mixed - 28%. The share of productive labor is high among young people (70%) and in the group of single mothers and large families (60%).

To the question: whether it is necessary promotion of labor in the unpaid sector (reproductive work - caring for children, the sick, the elderly, working in the family) by the government, the answers are following:

Yes - 64%; No 19%; difficult to answer - 17%. Most positive answer to this question was given by 24% of young people. Positive attitude often expressed socially unprotected (92%) and IDPs (74%), single mothers and families with many children (70%). 56% of young people answer, that they do not consider it necessary to promote the issue.

Respondents expressed their own independence to the question that will help to reduce unemployment in the city.

According to their opinion creation of working places (40 %) then creation of complete social infrastructure – 21%, municipal programs of small business development – 16%, informational centers for employment and unemployment – 1%, development of local tourism – 9%.

Creation of working places is prior for the IDPs (61%), also for socially unprotected (58). Only 10% of the youth consider that given issue is prior for decreasing unemployment.

On the question of improvement of kindergarten services is mentioned more pragmatic by the youth (48%). Less actual is considered by socially unprotected (2%). Necessity of small business development – by socially unprotected (24%), youth – 16%, IDPs – 16%, single mothers and the mothers of many children.

The respondents name important the activities for promotion of youth education development, which should be implemented on local level.

Support of successful students – municipal voucher, internship – 15%

20 % of all respondents – funding of unprotected students.

Opening the youth day center – 9%

Funding of youth programs – 24% (program is mostly necessary for the youth group (96%). The answer – protection of young mothers – 12%.

Ensuring qualified programs is important for 19%, the answer “others” was fixed by 1%.

Most vulnerable groups of local population (IDPs, persons with disabilities, single parents, mothers of many children, single families and etc.) leader parts of social and other needs are called:

City Hall-29%, Sakrebulo – 8%, NGO sector – 31%, active groups of citizens – 16%, media – 16%.

It should be mentioned that among the respondents, mainly in the group of single mothers and ones of many children (53%) equal attitude to the leading role of the City Hall, only 5% think Sakrebulo.

Role of NGO sector is mentioned that 42% of socially unprotected group, 30% of youth, 31% of IDPs, 22% of single mothers and mothers of many children.

It should be noted that leading role of the active group is mentioned by the citizen’s group 36%, socially unprotected, least of all their role is seen by 5% of single and mothers of many children. Respondents of the direct interview defined structures out of listed below, are considered actively involved in activities for prevention of domestic violence and violence against women, combating violence. After choosing 3 most important answers they were given in the following way.

Social workers – 15%, law structures (police, prosecutor) 16%, educational premises – 9%, health structures – 6%, NGOs – 20%, local government – 12%, public defender – 7%, media – 16%.

Role of social workers is less seen by the youth group – 1% and as 26 % of IDPs consider it important.

Role of law structures is particularly mentioned in the group of socially unprotected-33%, less of all - by the youth-3%.

The role of educational premises is not seen by the respondents from socially unprotected group (2%). Role of NGO sector is mentioned by 29% of youth group and 27% of socially unprotected. Its role is less seen by the IDP group 10%.

Mostly the role of public defender is mentioned by single mothers and mothers of many children – 14%, less of the youth-3% and socially unprotected – 3%.

Inclusion of the local government is important by the view of 22% of IDPs, 16% of youth, 2% of socially unprotected, 9% of single mothers and mothers of many children.

Respondents outlined the role of media 27% of youth 23% of socially unprotected, 10% of single mothers and mothers of many children. Less of all their meaning is seen by the group of IDPs – 4%.

## 2.2. Qualitative Research

For collecting information in frames of the research, there were held 4 focus-groups (total number of respondents 34, women-5, men-9) and 4 in-depth interviews with the experts (respondents 4, women-2, men-2). Totally 38 respondents participated, 27 women 11 men. Gained information shows the transparency of the process. Participants of the research consider

that information about budget is accessible. Gaining information is possible with the help of local TVs: “Rioni”, “Mega TV”, Radio “Dzveli Kalaki”.

They think that the materials are accessible in the internet. Participants have a will to see the materials for the budget on the web-page of the city hall with old as well as new versions, which will give possibility to easily compare them.

In addition, in frequent cases, materials are not easy and are not clear which makes barriers. So they think that in order to activate population it is necessary to disseminate “informational brochures – informational guideline” according the parameters of the budget and interesting programs. This will raise their informing level and in future they will get interested by the budget of the city and concrete programs.

They also raised a will to restore edition of encyclopedias funded by Kutaisi City Hall. Preferably, to print information for the blind in Braille.

A group of citizens believe that it is not limited to participate in budgeting, but another question, how the recommendations received from citizens are fulfilled. It is said that any member of society can participate in the consideration of the budget.

There are examples when in public review and identify priorities there were involved socially disadvantaged, but mostly it was a fragment and symbolic (for example in municipalities). Communication of this type should be continued during the whole year and such groups should be involved in the evaluation process.

The study participants believe that mostly governments collaborate with NGOs in this respect, but they like practice when appropriate City Hall services are accountable to the community about the work. "Sometimes, the year passes and the population may not know what kind of budget they had, what issues were covered, but as I know, any citizen has the right to attend meetings of the City Hall, but I do not think they are interested." There was also a critical attitude: "The budget is created without the public and the interests are not equally envisaged. It is not designed for the interests of citizens."

Established practice of the reports and presentations of the City Hall services for its programs is successful and then reporting to the population is a good trend.

It was said, supposedly there is transparency, that all information is placed in the internet and you can get acquainted with it, be involved in the process, but the citizens themselves do not have a culture to be involved in these issues from the very beginning.

There was expressed the wish to establish mobile group of the City Hall which would have contact with all sectors of society, know well the needs of individual groups, the budget would take into account their suggestions or recommendations, and accordingly would be accountable. Participants of the research named the most effective programs of self-governments - the housing program - housing and infrastructure programs, the results are more measurable and touches most part of society. Also, landscaping of yards, junctions, lawns, rehabilitation of roads. They consider significant the implementation of open windows for the greater involvement of citizens.

*“from the local programs I would choose infrastructural programs (landscaping yards, stadiums, repair of elevators, etc.) there are the issues, which should be improved, and should not “interfere” the program”.*

*"Personally, I was involved in the program of "poor family", in frames of which the self-government covered the roof. It's a good program. Over the years, rain fell on the head, with the financial side - it was a road."*

It was noted that based on the experience of previous years, while planning the budget and the development of social and health care programs for 2016, priority was given to the development of such programs as a form of assistance purposefully and precisely defines the category of beneficiaries. Changes are made to social programs of last year and new ones are created.

They are defined the groups which, in spite of the special needs, are not easy to advocate their own interests in the government. For example, persons with disabilities, in their opinion, the reason that they can not be actively included in the definition of priorities in budgeting, is a small information, especially for the deaf, the blind, as there are only 2 specialist of gestures, on this basis, there is little chance to participate in this. Although, in the youth service of City Hall, there was a program for retraining sign language teachers.

There were defined the issues of disabled persons. It was said that this term has a broad definition and cover lots of people with problems: deaf, blind, with limited movement, so it is important to reflect their problems in the budget.

It was noted that in the budget there are good programs for the support of people with disabilities. The main is – the Mayor has an advisor in the issues of disabled. In summer they send them to Ureki, celebrate the day of disabled and present them. But there are still lots of unsettled issues. Lots of flats do not have lifts, besides there are no administrative transport for them, even the taxis.

*"It would be nice if these people find a job, any of them can work, either in the studio or in the factories, I teach them sewing. They sew quite professionally, it would be nice to organize an exhibition of their works and the state will provide financial support. "*

*"It was financed the repair of the elevator, because it's difficult for me to move on my own", but wheelchairs should be placed in elevators and if anything changes in this direction, it will be fine."*

*"How do I know on several places there were installed ramps, it was also built near our office. It must comply with universal design. The buildings must have adapted toilets. It has been said that there is still need to work hard to finalize these issues, ramps should be in pharmacies, banks, in spite our desire we can not learn to drive, because driving schools do not have special vehicles.*

*We will be glad if there will be established programs for caring at home and in the local budget there will be envisaged funding for the assistants for us. It will be a great support and we wont disturb anyone.*

*"As we are aware the city will be equipped with traffic lights, it is good for the blind, a nice gesture is that special parking is made for disabled."*

*Citizens are concerned about the decision of a question on the drainage system. Especially in summer, when the frequent rains and ditches become problems. These priorities must be identified and seen. Their decision is necessary for the city and citizens."*

The population has questions, connected with effectiveness of some programs.

*"I don't think that the funds are allocated correctly. I do not understand why roads are repaired every year, why there is no guarantee for at least 3 years, or why the pipes are constantly changed,*

*this process irritates people, among them there are many hungry people, so the budget must be spent effectively".*

*"With regard to the activities undertaken in the field of health, there are also certain problems regarding the issues, for example how effective is the program to survey the students? Are the services of the campaign won the tender qualitative. Despite these issues, this sphere is still considered effective, because the "Demand" is high."*

Without the attention of the citizens did not pass information boards installation process, which is an additional comfort for tourists. Tourists are new, employed workers. They also approve the installation of barriers against road speed, also expressed the hope that repairing of damaged sections of roads will be continued.

The problem for women is still street trade and the sanitary condition near the markets. Despite the fact that the positive trend is observed in cleaning the city, yet it is noted that there are privileged and not privileged street, from where the waste is delivered at different times. Cleaning of some streets is exemplary, although there is a street where the trash cans are not taken for a long time, that creates discomfort to the population.

There were defined the needs of IDPs: from the point of view of improving social situation, there were named those categories of IDPs, to whom the flats were delivered into possession and there was expressed a will to envisage social package for them in local budget like Tbilisi budget. The main problem is unemployment and see the role of self-government in creation of informational base according professional skills. Also conduct forums for employment, regularly organize meetings with businessmen, restore the programs for employment of students.

The citizens approve strategy of economical development – 2020. They mentioned that receiving this document will make the local budget more effective according its formation and expenditure, as this is a guarantee that long-term prospects will be envisaged in the budget. The way out of this situation is opening of social enterprises. It was often heard that there must be find the ways for getting interested in business, in order to make them put share in rehabilitation of violence victims.

The conversation touched needs of students, necessity of receiving qualified education. The youth sees that theoretical education should be followed by practice, which they can not implement in cities. They have little information about exchange programs, also they regret that lately received information about internship program.

*"Often come to visit at such interviews, where in reality there are no vacancies, sometimes even in another cities, where the interviews were held often appeared that certain organization had no such vacancy." There are organizations, where you work with an examination period and then in connection with the change of conditions you are not included in the main staff, in fact - the victim of trafficking. For this, there must be a group of inspection, which will constantly check the correctness of position and will study violations of labor law."*

Students mentioned that ID cards, given to them do not give them any additional benefits as to the youth, it is when the card can be used in other directions. For example: transport, museum, different cultural premises and so on and here is fixed encouragement of business to include students in work; to give the students work on the part-time. The forum was named as interesting work for employment. They expressed a will to restore so-called "summer job".

The students told that it would be good to have possibility of additional income.

“The bad thing is that often it is not possible to develop yourself according profession. For example the lawyers began working in banks as credit officers, they are far from legal activities. I know concrete examples, when the students had grants of president, but as they found a job in the other sphere, went away from their professions.”

For young people sport activity turned out to be a significant. They greet sporting activities between municipalities, and noticed that all of this is disorganized and indicate to the problems, for example. there is no place for the preparation of competitions, tournaments are prepared in an uncomfortable situation (except the final) there were not encouraged (even symbolically) volunteers (were only given certificates). During a focus group there was called the problem of climbers - the need for artificial rocks for training.

Study participants with mention the problem of elderly. "There should be created shelters for the elderly, the demand for that exists and they must help people, even a little." It was said that a bad situation is from the standpoint of street children. "On the street there are lots of children with outstretched hand, for them there should be special house with a special program. Someone should think about it."

There were named ecological issues. More attention should be paid to landscaping, places to walk, which is not enough. This is most necessary, we should make a program for landscaping yards, there is no air, someone should think about the health of our children. "

Women named another danger of stray dogs. "Often, these dogs are not vaccinated and are dangerous to people. Vaccinated dogs are also dangerous because they are hungry.

Research participants think that in all questions opinions and advices of teachers and practitioners should be envisaged. Also teachers must have encouraging programs “as I am a teacher, I think that the main need for them is raising qualification, despite the fact that ministry of education and teachers; house plan and conduct trainings, it is not enough. City hall budget must envisage trainings for raising qualification.”

Creative approach was fixed to the issue of paying salary for the teachers of preschool premises. “The salary is low in kindergartens. There is no motivation to work maximally”.

“I think that while composing the budget, there must be envisaged raising of salaries for teachers, nurses as the salaries is not adequate to their work and that is the reason of leaving for the country”.

The teachers are worried because among children there are problems of scoliosis, eye sight and others and attention should be paid to it.

While defining prospects of long-term development, participants of the research mention: to create programs of re-training and put the fund in the local budget, in order to give the teachers secondary profession. In parallel of such programs there must exist programs of supporting small business, which will help the citizens to open enterprise of different type with financial income. “Good environment for small business – is perfect assistance”. “I do not have starting capital for the business, local government must be more interested in the given sphere, it is essential to implement any kind of programs for the beginning of new business”.

Experts prefer, that decreasing of unemployment on the local level among the women can be the following: on the basis of the research, which will be based on the analysis of the problem and needs, there can be created a unity for the support and development of women, where mainly women will be employed, for example opening of studio, craft, tourism development,

manufacturing handicrafts for gifts, enamel jewelry, involvement of women in administrative and medical and health institutions.

*"The citizens consider that we need programs for development and support of tourism. Kutaisi has potential to develop relevant resources in given direction". "Street traffic should be regulated. There must organized the traffic, we need undergrounds - zebra, accidents should not happen in the city. "Questions of landscaping and faceless building (especially in the part of town where tourists move)"*

The specialists themselves, participants of the group expressed will to annually decrease number of socially unprotected families at the expense of their employment. For solution of this problem, the strategy should be developed.

Support of middle and small business - to move in this direction still is not reached. However, there are few examples of exhibitions held abroad, but this is fragmental and generally does not affect the development of the business. It is important to establish business support centers, which are adapted in many developed countries. Despite the fact that this topic is federal, government should be able to initiate, and participate in lobbying the issue, both at the level of the central government and international donor organizations. It was suggested that the city should provide long-term, life-saving programs, as: organizing exhibition halls, exhibitions, competitions, festivals, folklore evenings at the level that will contribute to the creation of the city's image.

This together with the development of tourism will slow down the outflow of talented, creative young people. During the study, it was felt that activities should not be a one-time for improving the socio-economic condition. Because the country should systematically take care of the interests, improving the economic and social level of its population, drafted for long-term, for several years. *"I want to note that carrying out activities in long-term prospects are very good, but I see the way out in retraining youth and people of all ages at the professional level and employ them."* *"An interesting program was on seasonal employment of students. As for preschool premises - to organize additional space / new premises, which will allow large families to take service of pre-school education, which is significant for the development of pupils, it will also contribute to greater inclusion of parents in social processes."*

It is necessary to make investment and create enterprises, which would solve such problem. If we look back, into the past, Kutaisi was a strong, with functioning enterprises. Also, support for social entrepreneurship socially unprotected, IDPs and persons with disabilities contributing to the reduction of social services and the growth of employment, will not be bad.

During the research there was identified lack of gender approach, education in civil society of Kutaisi. Self-government of the city sees necessity of the work in this direction. *"I think the fact that "gender budget" is not still familiarized and understandable for the society, notes that establishing gender sensitive budget in practice will be implemented in low degree"*

*"We may say that practice of gender sensitive budget almost does not exist, though there is not a program, which response to the local issues, it is necessary to have more information and education of state officials."*

*"We realize that the budget must be calculated to those society levels, who need assistance most of all regarding single parents. Unemployment caused the fact that men are less employed. It is*

*promoted also with the fact that there are no professionals. These approaches need serious understanding”.*

Out of gender sensitive issues there were allocated problem of domestic violence. *"Domestic violence is an Achilles' heel, so more trainings are necessary also, meetings, events, activities, to reduce the number of rapists."*

*"I welcome the fact that there were more programs for women, if the woman is comfortable, the family is also in comfort, so in this area the local government is oriented correctly and it will have an impact on the budget."*

Despite the fact that there are many new programs, which put in same condition both men and women, by the opinion of participants of the research, in future it is necessary to have more finances to be mobilized in the budget for established gender parameters. Concretely for victim women, with the aim of psycho rehabilitation, inclusion of psychologists and their funding, providing the accommodation for the women of this category, creation of discussion clubs in administrative unit of the municipality etc.

Many people think that establishing gender sensitive budget is essential. The way how the budget programs were compiled, we can judge the gender budget. I think, in the local budget there are determined the interests of different social groups (on the basis of cooperation and contact with the violence in the process of budget planning), but we need more clear defined priorities in order to satisfy the interests of social groups.

## **Recommendations**

- To present a project budget for the social group of citizens in the form of booklets.
- For the more activation of citizens to print and distribute brochures - information guide with budget parameters and interesting programs.
- Create a professional database, also create employment forums, regularly meeting with businessmen and students to develop a recruitment programs.
- The device systems for water flow through the city.
- Purchase of special vehicles for persons with disabilities, providing driving schools with appropriate professionals for teaching to drive a car.
- Concern about the long-term, sustainable, cultural programs, such as: The organization of exhibition spaces, exhibitions, competitions, festivals, folklore evenings.
- The introduction of sensitive budget practices, development of the Institute for Adviser on Gender promotion of gender education.
- Support for economic development programs for women (sewing workshop, arts and crafts: processing of felt, work on the enamel, etc.).
- Provide programs for youth internships, facilitating forums for employment and help of employers in communication.