



Gender Analysis of Local Budget of Kutaisi Municipality

**Given analysis was carried out
by order of Fund "Sukhumi"**

2016

I. SUMMARY

In the present report there is given, the investigation / analysis of the municipal budget and local gender policies of Kutaisi municipality envisaging gender parameters.

The aim of gender aspect analysis of the municipal budget of Kutaisi, is the definition and presentation of the existing social problems and how social justice and gender equality are satisfied at the local level, how is ensured the availability of existing resources for all groups of society, including those based on gender; how the budget responds to the different needs of women and men. This is a prerequisite for improving the management of the municipality.

Gender analysis of the budget is a research of various budget impact on women and men.

For the analysis there was carried out monitoring of different programs of Kutaisi local budget, there was held a focus-group with participation of experts, civil groups using the instruments of gender research.

Since the local budget in the municipality of Kutaisi is still being approved by the traditional method, it does not give an opportunity to clearly see and analyze its gender dimensions. It was decided to study and evaluate gender budget with the help of discussions of the focus group and research, conducted in this format. A focus group was held on June 23, 2016 it was attended by 12 competent persons.

Based on the materials of focus groups and different programs (articles), this report describes in detail the strengths and weaknesses of Kutaisi municipality budget identified in the gender analysis.

Gender analysis covered:

Budget revenues and expenditures of the municipality. It was noted that the revenues of Kutaisi municipality for 2016 was 460 GEL per person. They lag behind the indicators of Tbilisi (715.3 GEL) and Batumi (635.3 GEL).

Expenditures for the education, health protection and social protection. These costs compared to previous years increased and their share in the local budget is following: education - 15.4%; health care - 1.4%, social protection - 5.9%. It was noted that gender-oriented program is the program of nutrition for the poor people, which is carried out by the "Charity House". At the same time, there is lack of money, the statistics is not complete. The same applies to indicators of infant and maternal mortality, which is twice worse than the indicators of Europe.

Gender aspects of pre-school and general education. It was said that education and development of schools is one of the priorities of the municipality. There still remains the problem of "aging" of teachers. It is difficult to engage young teachers, including men (their contribution - 35%).

Expenditure on sports events. Budget is focused on the development of sports, but the involvement of girls is 6 times less than that of boys.

Cultural sphere. Municipal budget provides support of talented and creative young people in the sphere of culture and art. The involvement of boys and girls are roughly equal.

Infrastructure. According to experts, the costs are gender sensitive, but there are revealed many facts of standards violations.

Economic activity. The budget includes the costs for the promotion of small and medium businesses, although these costs in 2016 are quite reduced.

Unemployment. The unemployment rate in Kutaisi is high. According to experts, there is a gender imbalance, although there is no full statistics in the Municipality.

The local labor market. The number of women with higher education seeking for the job is more than the number of men, although big difference is not felt. Precise data is not available.

Questions of personnel policy and gender equality. The situation in the municipality is more or less normal, and there is a big difference in the balance between men and women working on the leading positions of the City Hall. Difference in salaries is small.

Transparency of information, reflecting the gender policy and communication. On the Web page of the City Hall there is sufficient information about the current work and plans, although information about the employed staff is little.

The reporting system. Special services often publish reports about implementation of municipal programs. Experts express their opinions about a fact that it is better, if the program will be based on qualified research. There will be planned public monitoring and evaluation of implementation. Gender Council solves lots of such problems.

Policy on IDPs, as part of the gender policy of the municipality. IDPs have equal access to any program of the municipality, and there is no separate program based on their needs. There is a poor coordination with local as well as with central structures working on IDP issues.

Policy to increase local resources for the implementation of gender parameters.

With the aim of implementation of gender policy, 2016 budget is designed to equal needs of women and men. The budget does not reflect the question of implementation of gender into the policy. There is a hall has called GAC in the building of municipality. The process of searching additional funds (grants) for the implementation of gender policy - is not very active.

Listed issues are more clearly below. See appropriate recommendations at the end of the report.

II main part

Budget revenues of Kutaisi Municipality

After Tbilisi, Kutaisi Municipality is one of the biggest municipalities in Georgia. According to preliminary results of the census of November 5, 2014, in Kutaisi lives 197 thousand people. This represents 28% of Imereti region.

Budget revenues of the municipality in 2016, according to the forecast, should be 73555.6 thousand GEL which is 460 GEL per person out of the total population (for comparison, revenues in the municipality of Tbilisi per person is 715.3 GEL, in Batumi - 635.3 GEL).

It is necessary to set the overall gender profile of the budget costs of Kutaisi Municipality, in the first place, the budget priorities should be identified and their comparison should be held with the so-called "Gender costs" In this regard, the situation is following:

The ratio of the local budget costs of education, social security and health: education - 15.4%; healthcare - 1.4%; social protection - 5.9%. It should be noted that in comparison with the previous years, costs on education and social protection is increased.

Catering program is focused on the vital needs of the people and is gender-based. It covers more than 500 families (800 people totally). The beneficiaries of this program are: socially disadvantaged, disabled people of different groups, the homeless, persons below the poverty line.

It should be mentioned that for those, who are not able to receive rations in the places of catering, service is provided in a way of meals for home delivery. Beneficiaries are served by the "House of Mercy" (in general, according to 2015, 39 140 beneficiaries benefited from the social programs of the municipality).

Despite this, experts (according the results of focus groups) considered insufficient the resources allocated in this area. It turns out that there are no statistics of the beneficiaries in need of this service. They talk about the need to implement long-term programs, also the Institute of volunteering in this area.

In the budget of 2016 costs of social assistance is 5.1% out of municipal costs (3742.0 GEL). In 2015, these expenses were - 3.4% (2226.3 thousand GEL.). The amount allocated from the budget in the health sector in 2016 was 1023.0 GEL (1.4% from the total budget). In 2015 the financing of this sector was 856.3 GEL. Accordingly, in comparison with previous years, these expenses increased.

Despite the expressed gender character of existing costs, which often mention the representatives of self-government in municipalities there is no analysis of how many women and men receive services within the allocated funds, what is their share of the local population and how many people are willing to receive such service. It is believed that under the current legislation, based on their needs they can be contacted by the persons who are registered / residing in Kutaisi - regardless of gender, i.e. the program is gender - neutral, but not always fair. Experience shows that women in this regard, are more socially active than men, respectively, the services are mostly provided to them.

Also, it is not known what is the part of beneficiaries which remain outside joined social assistance. For this reason the research was not carried out.

Out of 1574 families left homeless in twelve municipalities of Imereti region, the majority - 927 families - are registered in Kutaisi. Citizens are affected by a variety of reasons: natural disasters (landslides, hurricanes, floods, snowstorms, earthquakes, fires); old buildings; family conflicts; affected by the mortgage; family who do not have a living space, etc.

Unfortunately, in the region there is no social shelters. This is a gender-sensitive issue and must be addressed at the regional level.

To the citizens, registered in Kutaisi, the existing legislation makes gives possibility to use the programs of health care programs, regardless of gender. Despite this, there are no separate segregated data - whether there was the equal access to services for women and men or not, ie, how many women and men used the service, whether they have equal access to these services.

Based on the general analysis we can say that the programs, reflected in the budget are really focused on improving the everyday problems of socially unprotected families. For example, "program to promote the advancement of domestic problems of socially vulnerable families", which aims to co-finance the payment for electricity and waste removal; "Program of covering damaged roofs for socially vulnerable families", in this part with 60% of applications from the public are satisfied.

Totally still we can not say that analysis of the expenditure part of the budget is not complete, as there is no definition of growth welfare of social stratum. The introduction of such practice would make it possible to calculate the effect of each program for the future planning of the programs regarding vital needs.

Gender profile of the budget expenditure of Education

Pre-school education - one of the main areas of the municipality services. In the municipality of Kutaisi there are 37 kindergartens and expenditures for 2016 are determined in the amount of 9.74 million GEL. In comparison with last year they are more on 50 000 GEL.

Each month different amount out of the total amount goes per each kindergarten. The costs are not counted standardly. In services, of pre-school education number of pupils is 10 000 children. The number of kindergarten teachers - 614.

According to information from the municipality, the association monthly plans and conducts training for branch staff. All educators, psychologists, speech therapists and nurses are certified. Whole staff of teachers are with higher education.

We must welcome the fact that in recent years there is studied the number of pupils with inclusive, limited opportunities and different needs. According to the association, total number of such pupils is up to 50. They are included in various general programs with the aim of their integration into society. Insufficiently inclusive or innovative are the training programs for them.

It should be noted that expenses for food, health care and others are increased by 500 000 GEL in pre-school education programs. Cost per child in 2016 was 2.6 GEL and in comparison with 2015 it is slightly increased.

Educational program of studying is innovative. To the main program of the Ministry there are added Georgian traditional national themes. With regard to gender education, last year in this regard on the initiative of the Gender Advisory Council of Kutaisi trainings for kindergarten staff were conducted.

General education

There are 39 public and 13 private schools and Cadets Military Lyceum named after General George Kvinitadze (totally - 53) in Municipalities.

The number of teachers 2438 (among them in the public schools are employed 1,875 teachers in private schools - 520 and in Cadets Military Lyceum named after General George Kvinitadze - 43 teachers). The gender pattern of such teachers: 65% women, 35% - men (mainly - according to the data of military lyceum). It can not be said that there are used special measures to attract men - teachers, educating young teachers' staff, although there are various programs that promote the inclusion of young, energetic staff.

With the aim of development of schools and cooperation with coordinated educational premises, in the municipality of Kutaisi number of programs is implemented. Various activities are planned among the pupils with the aim of popularization of Georgian folk songs and dances, support of participation in international projects of participants from educational sphere of Kutaisi and the pupils, raising of educational level of pupils and adults. Very interesting is scholarship of the Mayor of the city for successful pupils and students, theatre festival of public schools, performances and announcing the winners, awarding in nominations: creative Olympiad of students; summer camp on the Black Sea resorts in three streams for disadvantaged students of 8-10-graders of public schools and successful students; creating a blog of public schools' stories of Kutaisi; awarding winner schools and the publication of the book "Chronicle of My School"; awarding successful teachers with icons; awarding outstanding and successful teachers in honor of the teachers' day; awarding students-winners of international competitions and the final rounds of national educational competition; funding of Kutaisi pupils and students for participation in international competitions and festivals.

That is - we can safely say that the development of schools - is one of the priorities of the municipality. It is advisable to update these programs annually according the interests of youth. From this perspective, the activation of Local Government will be an indication that it has taken the responsibility of institutional support of general education.

There is another serious problem: the monotonous gender (there are few men-teachers in schools) and age profile of teachers. If we take into account that 44% of teachers are above 50 and retirement age, its results in the future will be more acute. Accordingly, care for the young teaching staff, the involvement of men in school - should be in the interests of the municipality.

Gender-related costs for sport and cultural events

Kutaisi - city of great sporting traditions and the costs in this field are clear, but more interesting for analysis is their gender evaluation. In Kutaisi there are 12 sport, focused on the development of 38 types of sports, where 4081 children are registered. Among them: boys - 3416, girls - 665 (5 times less). We see an obvious gender imbalance.

On the basis of 5 months reports of this year - for travel in this area there are allocated - 403 866 GEL. Among them: for men - 343 791 GEL for women - 60 115 GEL, which is almost 6 times less. Existing put under the question responsibilities, taken by self-management to support the popularization of different sports among women, promote healthy lifestyles, greater involvement of girls.

Cultural sphere – existing programs ensure support of talented and creative youth in the sphere of culture and science, popularization of honored representatives of cultural sphere, organization of cultural days, exchange tours, competitions, festivals and exhibitions.

In carried out activities, relatively evenly are included both boys and girls (in the current year interesting events were held, including several large-scale activities: for example, the Day of Kutaisi - May 2 for organizing of which 25 783.80 GEL were spent). At the same time, it is desired the programs and activities for more support of different gender groups. It would be good to show gender problems to the wider community through the performances of the Forum Theatre.

Gender Analysis of the expenditure in infrastructure and economics

Infrastructure is one of the main directions of the local budget. In the priorities of Kutaisi budget are building of new infrastructure and rehabilitation of existing one. In this direction there were defined different important programs, part of which have gender character.

Distribution of amount: programs for road infrastructure, budget -14302.7 GEL; construction of roads and pavements, reconstruction and maintenance - 12 127 GEL improvement of roads to the multi-storied houses - 997 6 GEL; rehabilitation of sewage, rainwater, water systems - 537 2 GEL; for implementation of liquidation activities as a result of the disaster - 640.0 GEL; program "Housing", which mainly covers the repair of damaged roofs, entrances, water and sewage system, parapets of multy-storied buildings. The device of children's attractions - 3 279.0 GEL; installing ramps - 100.0 GEL; housing rehabilitation program, repairing of damaged roofs for socially unprotected - 305.0 GEL, etc.).

It is that most part of expenditures are gender sensitive and it should be greeted. Despite this, the specialists, part of society show tremendous scales of standard abrogation, which requires to pay attention to improvement of cost-effectiveness. Costs to address sanitary problems are gender-sensitive. Attention is paid to waste management and sorting. In different areas of the city there are special containers for collecting plastic bottles, this innovation should be noted. Measures for protection from stray animals are important, but the measures are still insufficient.

Economical activities

Costs for economical activities are defined by 2016 plan and is 250,0thous. Gel. This is 0.3% of the budget. For comparison - in 2015 the costs were 1 672.0 thousand GEL; or - 2.6% of the budget, i.e. expenses decreased 6.6 times.

Statistical information on the dynamics of employment is not yet complete. Official information about the situation on the labor market is insufficient. Data on such categories as: self - employment; persons, working free in family enterprises - family income and profits of which (in cash or in kind) is created in Kutaisi reality, for example enterprise of furniture, bread, bakery products, confectionery products, etc. In the self - employed category should be included people who are selling cigarettes, matches, flowers in the streets... These are street vendors, also most people who are engaged in the sphere of traditional medicines, etc...

In the municipality there are efforts, to promote the development of small and medium businesses. Despite this, in terms of reduced cost on the economy, it is difficult to achieve. According to experts, it is needed to significantly improve the training / re-training of qualified personnel, improve efficiency, further simplifying of formal procedures within the competence of self-governments, reduce local taxes, this concerns mainly to gambling, building permissions and so on. Deep analysis of the impact on the economy is necessary and also support of its development, revision / adjustment of regulations.

According to experts, it is necessary to plan and carry out projects for a greater promotion of local products, both in domestic as well as in the international market, to support the participation of wide circles of small entrepreneurs in local and international exhibitions

Indicator of unemployment in the region: is based on statistic database, presented by different organizations, 30% of region residents are considered as self-employed. It is necessary to define how many women are employed in the business sphere. It is an indicator of activity of self-government bodies and civil society, and shows necessity of infrastructure development, which should be carried out by the municipality in frames of its legitimation. With this aim, there are separate efforts of the local labor market research, i.e. - there is certain statistics, how many women are employed in the business sector.

According to the research, conducted by the property service of local government and economic development of Kutaisi, in entrepreneurial activity of 2015-2016, in the manufacture of products (beer and soft drinks, furniture, bakery, confectionery, meat products, plastic and cardboard products, construction, etc.) there are included: 35% - women, 65% - men.

In the service sphere (hotels, catering, automobile technical service, fast loan, currency exchange, beauty salon, different economic and household activities) 55% - women, 45% - men.

In the area of trade: 63% - women, 37% - men.

For the gender analysis it is interesting, in addition to the research of the local labor market whether it is carried out research of economic indicators or not:

According to the research, in 2015 the share of profits in the industrial sector was - 75%, the losses - 25%;

In the area of trade, the share of profits - 80%, loss - of 20%. In the service sector: the share of profits - 86%, loss - of 14%.

For defining gender prospects it is necessary what kind of information exists on demanded professions. It seems that in the business-sector the most demanded professions are: administrator / manager, chef, waiters at restaurants, serving staff of the hotels, guide, carpenter, electrician, metallurgist, mason, welder, turner.

It should be noted that interest to these professions are not fully satisfied by the local labor market.

Gender aspects of local labor market

There exists conditional statistics of how many women / men are the job seekers today. In terms of total unemployment out of the total rate of population a high proportion of job-seekers are among young people - 25-34 years. Out of this group 28.4% women and 32.2% men.

A large proportion of the employed population is among people with secondary education. General education was fixed among 37% of employed women and 43% men.

Among the number of unemployed women large proportion goes to women with higher education. And among men to those with secondary education. In 2015, there were 46% of women job seekers with higher education, and 46% of men with secondary education.

According to official statistics, in 2015, in the municipality average monthly salary of women was 618 GEL and of men - 980 GEL, which presumably does not reflect the real picture.

According to the 2015-16 period, average monthly salary of employed men in the business sector amounted to 940 GEL, which is 351 GEL more than monthly salary of employed women.

In reality, of Kutaisi municipality it is difficult to see the complete gender-segregated picture of labor market. The proportion of job seekers and employed ones with gender parameters and social accessories - is unknown.

According to the 2015 data salaries of women, employed in different types of activity, are relatively high in the production / distribution of electricity, gas and water, and in the other spheres they remain behind men's salaries by 11% and more.

Strategy of development of Imereti Region 2014-2021

One of the objectives of the strategy – in order to achieve it, there are envisaged concrete directions of gender policy including development / implementation of such programs and activities as:

1. Improving demographic situation;
2. Inclusion of youth in the issues of development of the region;
3. Youth Development;
4. Integration of the various vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, IDPs, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc...) in the life of the region;
5. Development of adapted infrastructure and creation of conditions for free movement of persons with disabilities;
6. Strengthening of role of the state in the mutual cooperation of the population and increasing their involvement in the life of the region;
7. Support for gender equality.

Gender equality in the personnel sphere of municipal services

In the apparatus of Sakrebulo of Kutaisi municipality, at different positions 35 persons are employed. Among them are women - 19 men – 16. Chairperson of Sakrebulo apparatus is a man and out of 4 heads of department - 3 women and 1 man. Here, the situation in terms of gender balance is quite good.

On the other hand, among the members of Sakrebulo there is a large imbalance. Out of 25 members there are 3 women and 22 men. Out of 14 officials 12 are men and only 2 are women. From 9 freelancers, i.e. taken to work under an employment contract there are 6 women and 3 men.

City Hall of Kutaisi Municipality: here the total number of employers is - 341, among them 180 men; and 161 women (including leading experts - 66, the main experts - 95).

An official aspect: on management positions 99% are men.

The average monthly salary of employed in the municipality, per the employed is (including premiums) in 2016 is 1114.70 GEL.

The gender dimension of consumption of salaries is based on the ratio of salaries of women and men professionals of the same level. The situation at this point in the self-government of Kutaisi is following: analysis of the wage of salary shows that the total monthly salary of officials of Sakrebulo is 24950 GEL. From them women's share is 3400 GEL. As for Sakrebulo apparatus, here monthly salary rate is 25,500 GEL, from where women's share is 12,000 GEL (47%), and men - 13500 GEL (53%). It is obvious that in the process of distribution of wages gender balance is abrogated and sharply differentiated in vertical of salaries.

If we take the statistics of programs and decisions, initiated by women, how they were supported, we will see that composition of Kutaisi Sakrebulo is represented by 3 women MPs: Irma Petriashvili, LelaKelbakiani, NatoKatamadze. 2 of them are chairpersons of committees of Sakrebulo: Irma Petriashvili - Chairman of the Commission of Culture, Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, LelaKelbakiani - Chairman of the Finance and Budget Commission of Kutaisi Sakrebulo.

At the meetings of Sakrebulo, there were actively discussed the issues raised by them, proposals, statements, a number of issues have been supported. For example, the issue of the large number of children in kindergartens of Kutaisi (as a result 3 kindergartens were built and number of kindergartens were expanded). The suggestions were considered and the issue of taking and placing children in kindergartens of Kutaisi was improved.

For implementation of gender policies important issue is transparency of information and communication; Information about activities planned by self-government, meetings of Sakrebulo, on the work of the commission and Sakrebulo fraction are intensively and efficiently laid out on the website of Sakrebulo / City Hall of the Municipality of Kutaisi. Despite the fact that on the official website of the City Hall/Sakrebulo few information is published in the context of gender (eg. public is not informed about gender picture of the employed staff and others.)

The reporting system. Programs, reflected in the budget of Kutaisi municipality, is implemented by relevant service, it has a budget. The program is described, expected outcomes and assessment criteria are identified. Implementation of the program is planned in timeline.

At the same time, as the experts of relevant areas note, it is desirable that the new programs should be based on research, how many beneficiaries are in need of a particular service, what resources are optimal to meet those needs, how to plan monitoring and evaluation of program implementation, studying the effect for the maximally fair consideration of all the comments on future prospects.

Memorandum, signed with civil institutions can be considered as gender-sensitive activities carried out by the local self-government: On December 18, 2013 memorandum of collaboration was signed between the Fund "Sukhumi" and Sakrebulo of Kutaisi.

At Sakrebulo of Kutaisi operates Gender Advisory Council with approved gender policy program. The Council was established on the basis of the Memorandum, signed on December 18, 2013 between the Fund "Sukhumi" and Sakrebulo of Kutaisi. It helped to increase qualification of kindergartens' staff in gender issues.

For the gender competence of self-government, with the help of Fund "Sukhumi", the Gender Advisory Council of Kutaisi municipality a plan of the gender policy was elaborated. With its influence, in the program of kindergarten unity, there is envisaged monitoring of implementation of gender issues. The local TV channel ("Rioni"), within the frames of gender equality plan, prepared and broadcasted a TV discussion on gender issues. The discussion was attended by representatives of local government and Sakrebulo. During 2016 the Gender Advisory Council, with the support of Kutaisi City Hall and the Fund "Sukhumi", several projects have been carried out.

In the municipality there is established the institute of advisors on gender issues and the issues regarding the persons with disabilities: member of the Gender Advisory Council is a representative of the Mayor of Kutaisi; in the Department of Social Affairs of Kutaisi City Hall there is a representative working on the persons with disabilities, who presents information about the needs of people in this category to the Mayor of the city. **These institutions have a certain impact on the gender policy of the local government.**

In what items of the budget is entry "Gender" and in accordance with what programs: in the budget of 2016 for the first time appeared a phrase - "The perception of gender issues and problems related to them and implementation of targeted measures in this direction in practice." Gender Advisory Council developed a gender policy plan in 2016 for inclusion in the local budget. Accordingly, the budget takes into account the ways of solutions of gender issues, which is reflected in the addition of new programs and sub-programs to find additional funding. Priorities and program of Kutaisi budget, mainly are focused on infrastructure of the city, social protection, health, education, sports and culture.

Policy on IDPs, as part of the gender policy of the local government.

Programs, which are carried out by local self-government, theoretically are available to IDPs. They can use all the programs, that are carried out in the city by local government. But there are no such programs, **which are adapted only for their needs. Coordination and cooperation between central and local institutions, working on issues of IDPs and Resettlement is very weak. Less prior is the question of integration and the use of social resources to this category of citizens.**

Interesting is the policy of increasing local resources for implementation of gender parameters – is there effective system of searching grants. Is there an attempt of cooperation with the

donor with the aim of attracting investment, elaboration of local strategy, especially for the implementation of gender policy.

2016 budget projects of Kutaisi are calculated for the needs of women as well as the needs of men. It is significant that in the budget there was a record about gender policy. In the City Hall there is a room "Gender Advisory Council". 2016 budget planning was considered from a gender perspective, but at this moment search for grants is not carried out for the implementation of gender parameters.

As part of the gender budget analysis it was studied, how effective are the local programs for the **protection of pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants**. As it turned out, there is no local statistics on infant mortality, moreover, members of the local governments feel odd to have such statistics. On the basis of national statistics, in Georgia in recent years 2012-2015 there was a trend of decreasing infant mortality. But the figures are still alarming (in developed countries, the mortality rate per thousand live births - 6, and in Georgia - 12. In recent years the rate of mortality per 1,000 live births - 10.6). Indicator of infant mortality is also twice more than in developed countries (576 infants died from 0 to 5 years old in 2015 year).

At first glance, Georgia reached the Millennium Development Goal. The target point is a recognized factor of -16, while in Georgia the statistics range is from 10.9 - 10.6. But this is also an alarming rate.

Experts believe that the health of parents and children is connected to the existing level of life in the country. This refers to category of gender indicator. The prosperous life becomes, the greater is the chance to reduce the mortality rate of newborns and infants. If general background improves, it will be affected on the health of women and children. Solving the issue, according to them, depends not only on the Ministry of Health, but also the private sector, the community, local government. It is necessary to improve the education of women on reproductive issues. And also conduct monitoring, what is the level of maternal health and health care during pregnancy; how a woman's body was ready for pregnancy, to give birth to a viable child, without pathologies and defects. Experts regret that when associated disease leads to death, the cases are not studied.

It is known that the National Center for Disease Control is planning to implement a pilot program of registration of maternal and child mortality - that is, the data will be registered on places, which is very important to address this gender-sensitive issue. Therefore, in the articles of the local budget, it is necessary to reflect the activities in this direction.

III. Conclusion

The budget does not separately mark gender issues, and they are integrated into social programs. They do not have a specific target character. Despite the fact that with such approach can be also solved gender issues with the help of budget, but as a rule, during the budgeting process from the side of Municipality there is not carried out a study of local gender needs. Identifying the gender needs of the population, mainly is based on meetings which are held by majority candidates in their municipalities. Also, prior to the formation of the budget

there are held two final meetings to review and discuss the collected information and preparation for submission to the government in the form of recommendations.

A precedent of local needs is to conduct a study by gender advisory council, which during three years is trying to study the needs of different population groups and submit relevant recommendations to the local government. It turned out that the experts are involved to set priorities and to develop economic strategy. They are developing a long-term vision. Recommendations reach the government and reflect them in the budget. But during formation of social budget similar inclusion of experts almost is not fixed.

Based on the results of the research, it can be said that in the municipality of Kutaisi there is a certain range of gender problems, caused by different factors: the demographic situation; relatively low level of fertility; high levels of poverty; the problem of youth employment; social security system designed for short-term effect; not fully solved social infrastructure and others. These and other problems have influence on both social and economic situation of families and ultimately cause interference for creation and development of new families.

Drawing attention to these issues is a function of the municipal government, and should be part of the strategic planning and implementation of budget indicators.

Experts think that more available for the municipality is revealing those families, which need assistance most of all.

Gender significant also is the development of small and middle business, based on the fact that women are mainly employed in these areas. **From a gender perspective, this is an indicator of civil society activity and identifies the need for the development of the infrastructure, which should be held by municipality within its powers. Results of fragment studies of the labor market also point to the need to work in this direction.**

Local economic development strategy in line with the global objectives of sustainable development (its 17 objectives and 169 tasks were signed by 193 countries, including Georgia. Gender issues are mainly touched by the 5th goal. It says: We have decided that until 2030 we will defeat hunger and poverty everywhere; We will fight inequality in the country and between countries; build a peaceful, fair and inclusive society; protect human rights and promote gender equality, implement the rights of women and girls; ensure continuous protection of the planet and its natural resources. We decided to create the conditions for sustainable, inclusive economic development, taking into account different levels and capabilities of national development).

It is important that during the formation of the local budget it should be envisaged the measures for the implementation of these tasks. Especially significant is the support measures for the protection of women from gender-based violence, especially when the local government under the new legislative changes has responsibility to prevent violence and protect the victims.

It seems that local budget quite overwhelmed with social obligations, but often it is not adapted to the needs of women and specific groups.

At this time, we can say that formation of the Budget in gender parameters promotes to fair and effective redistribution of funds aimed at the target groups during the formation of the budget. Gender budgeting also contributes to the assertion of the principle of good governance, accountability and transparency. Envisaging data from a gender perspective will increase the level of gender responsibility of Kutaisi budget.

With the help of conducted work it became possible to develop the following proposals of recommendation nature:

IV. Recomendative suggestions

1. While formation of municipal budget, for reflecting specific needs of all groups by gender point of view and fair allocation, it is necessary for the self-government to base not only on the proposals received from the representatives of the municipal units and deputies. **In international practice, there is established implementation of socioeconomic researches with the active inclusion of the society.** In this regard, the grant can be used, which is allocated by international donors. It is possible to obtain through participation in grant competitions. In such competitions self-government can take part and / or NGOs, together with the local government. The municipal budget, formed with such approach would be more in line with international standards, global goals of sustainable development goals and objectives on gender directions, developed by the United Nations. Kutaisi municipality has all the necessary conditions for that.
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 **database in all areas of its work (real statistics)**. But the national statistics may not always objectively reflect the real situation, a marked tendency that exists in cities and regions. It is in the interests of the citizens themselves. It is necessary to overcome the fear, that such database will be used by some political parties or politicians for their interests. **It is necessary to introduce the practice of official public transfer of the mentioned database from ruling political party to the next group.**
3. It will be good to involve volunteers in the processes of regulating and management of gender as well as other important issues of the city. **In general, it is necessary to study and implement European practices of volunteers Institute.** Good examples of volunteership are shown by the such organizations as: "BagisKide" Association "Kutaiseli" and more.
4. The education system in order to attract young teachers, especially men, can give a good result of the introduction of compulsory internship for graduates. Encouraging the practice to work as a teacher in public schools at the age of 25-45. For teachers in the retirement age to allocate a double pension. There also can be initiated the law.
5. Effective ways of establishing high gender culture in family and society on the first phase: introduction of innovative methods and instruments in pre-school education. One of such instruments should be appointment of specially trained staff on the position of educators: both – women and men, work of male and female teachers in one group, giving the children examples of their personal relationship. It would help to eradicate the defects existing in many families in the process of upbringing of children. It is advisable not to wait for the reforms from the "top". 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 evaluations, 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 contribute to introduction of a new gender culture based on Georgian traditions.
6. In order to reduce the gender imbalance in the sphere of economic activity from the point of view of both quantity and terms of payment, also unemployment of women with high education, self-management of Kutaisi in the next year's budget should take into account the target costs for funding those NGOs that carry out projects with priority of development of

small businesses for women. In order to solve the problem, it is necessary targeted cooperation between local government, civil society and international organizations.

7. Memorandum between Kutaisi self-government and fund "Sukhumi", creation of Gender Advisory Council and joint work on gender issues, is fruitful. This fact should be mentioned. Started cooperation should be continued and make more extensive. All this should lead to real gender balance and balance in payment of deputies and persons, working at key positions in Sakrebulo and City Hall.