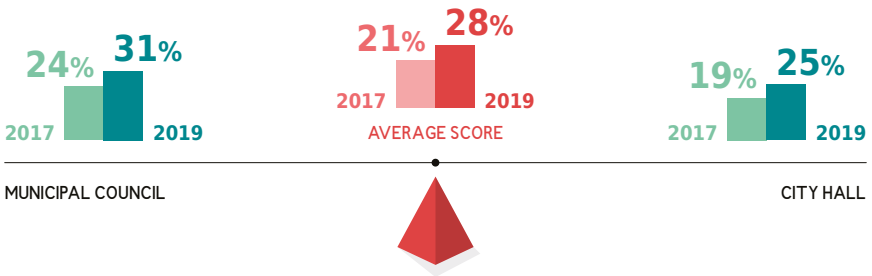
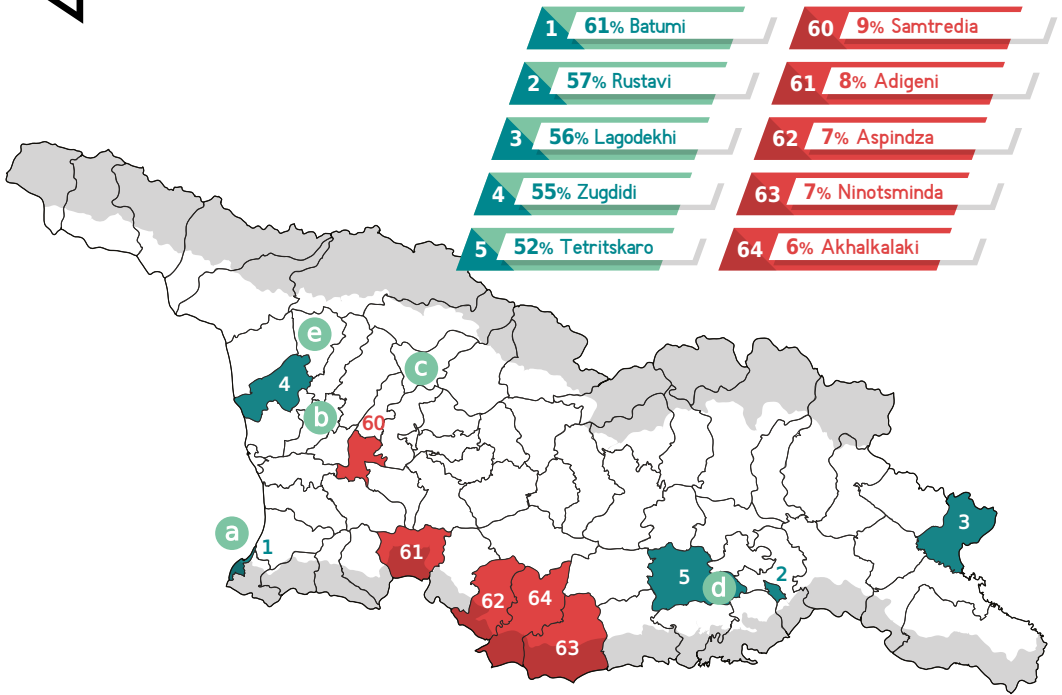


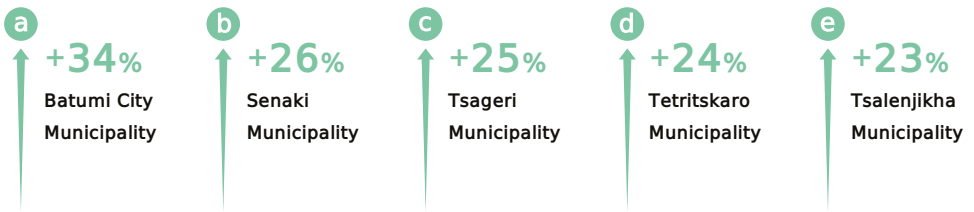
# NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF GEORGIAN MUNICIPALITIES (2019)



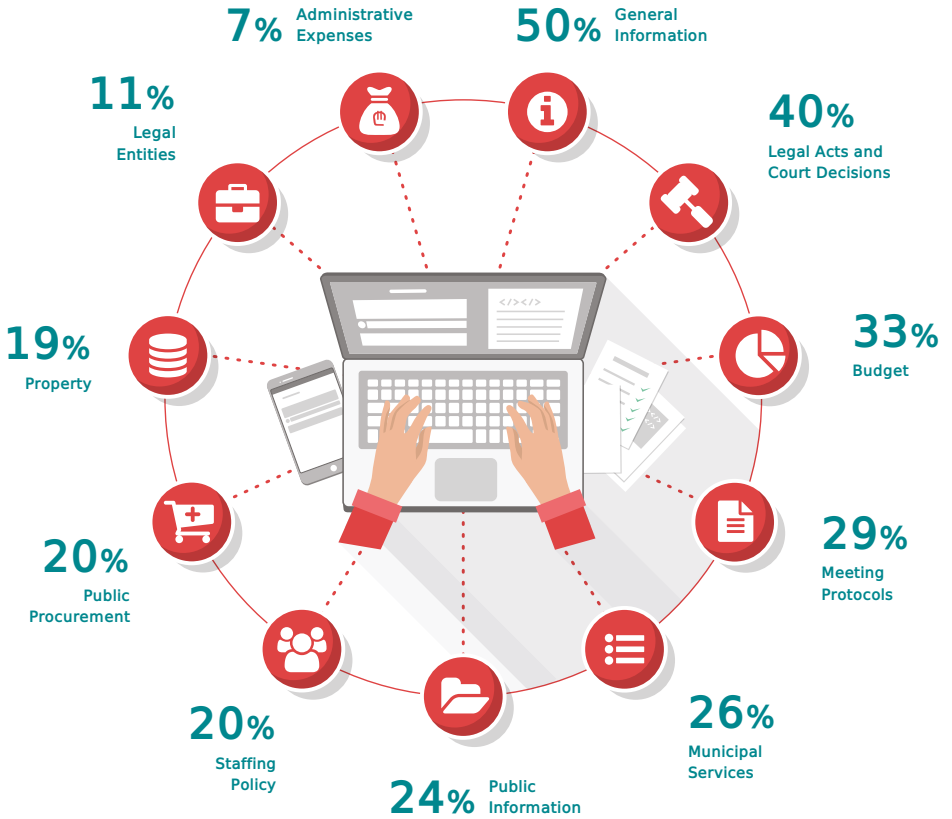
[www.lsgindex.org](http://www.lsgindex.org)



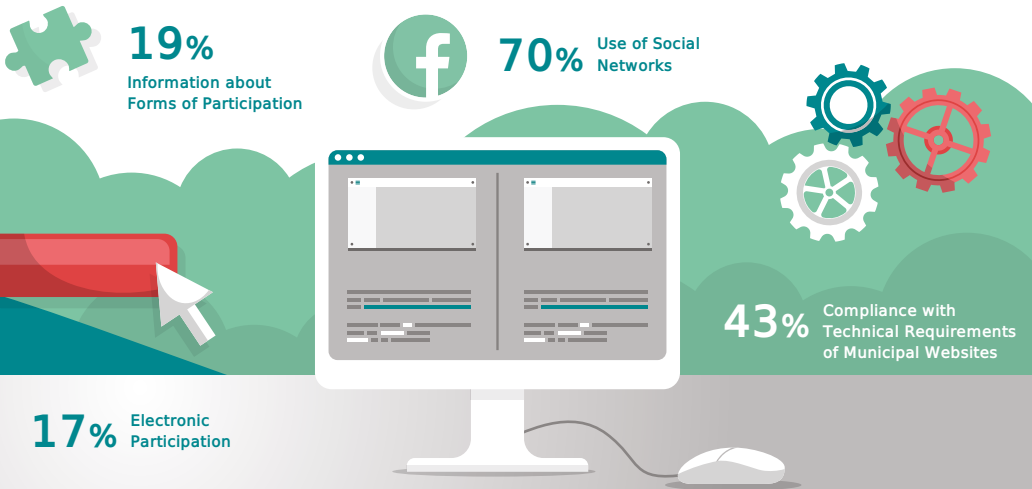
### Municipalities with Biggest Improvements Compared to 2017



# Proactive Disclosure of Public Information

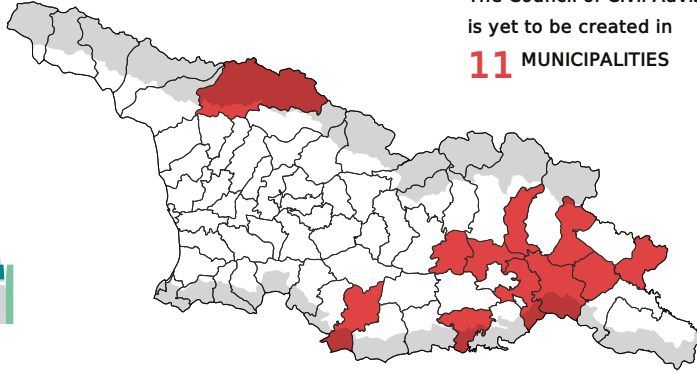


# Electronic Governance



# Participation and Accountability

The Council of Civil Advisors  
is yet to be created in  
**11** MUNICIPALITIES



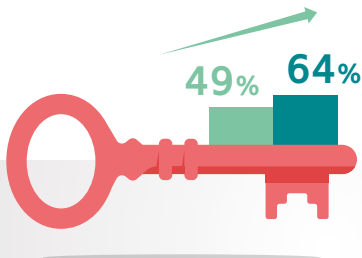
Only **26** MAYORS  
held public hearings of their  
performance reports

MAJORITY OF MEMBERS of only **15**  
municipal councils held public hearings of  
their performance reports

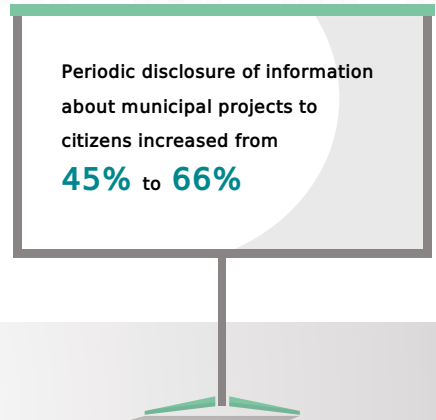
Citizen participation programs were  
observed only in the budgets of  
**Batumi** and partially, **Rustavi**



Disclosure of public information  
increased from **49%** to **64%**



Periodic disclosure of information  
about municipal projects to  
citizens increased from  
**45%** to **66%**





## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INDEX: Key Findings and Recommendations

The Local Self-Government Index was developed by the Center for Consultation and Training (CTC), Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI) and the Management Systems Development Center (MSDC).

The report can be found at:  
[www.lsgindex.org](http://www.lsgindex.org)

The Index was developed with the support of Open Society Georgia Foundation. Opinions expressed in this report may not reflect those of the foundation.



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## About the Index

In 2016-2017, the **local self-government index** was created by the Center for Training and Consultancy (CTC), Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI) and the Management Systems Development Center (MSDC). The index aims to establish transparent and accountable self-governance through a unified national evaluation of municipalities in Georgia, to increase the level of public participation in local issues and to decrease the risks of corruption. The Open Society Foundation supports the initiative.

According to the **index**, the first unified national evaluation was carried out in 2017. Two years later, in 2019, the second evaluation was carried out. This document provides an overview of the evaluation's key findings, tendencies and recommendations.

The local self-government index consists of three thematic blocks, which combine 98 evaluation criteria.



### **Block I. Proactive Disclosure of Public Information.**

Includes 11 sub-blocks and 52 criteria.



### **Block II. Electronic Governance.**

Includes four sub-blocks and 27 criteria.






### **Block III. Citizen Participation and Accountability.**

Includes two sub-blocks and 19 criteria.

Proactive disclosure of public information by municipalities (block 1) and electronic governance (block 2) were evaluated based mainly on the monitoring of their official websites. Citizen participation and accountability (block 3) was evaluated by analyzing public information requested from municipalities and observing the practice of citizen participation on the ground. Municipalities that failed to provide the requested information during the evaluation received the minimum score for the relevant criteria.

In addition, the following means were used to obtain and verify information:

-  Communicating with the municipal body by telephone.
-  Studying legal acts published through the Legislative Herald of Georgia.
-  Using other official (online) sources that contain relevant information for the evaluation of specific criteria.

The local self-government index evaluates the executive as well as representative municipal bodies.

In 2019, the evaluation of the transparency and accountability of municipal bodies in Georgia was carried out from December 1, 2018 to February 15, 2019. All Georgian municipalities, with the exception of Azhara, Akhagori, Eredvi, Tighvi, and Kurta, were evaluated. 18 representatives of seven regional civil society organizations were involved in the evaluation.

The evaluation was made using the online platform [WWW.LSGINDEX.ORG](http://WWW.LSGINDEX.ORG).

Following the initial evaluation, representatives of municipal bodies were given the opportunity to register on the platform, view their preliminary results, and leave comments. The project team took into consideration all substantiated comments in the final evaluation report.

When working on this report, experts were asked via the focus group interview to provide their opinion regarding the factors that have led to changes in the municipalities' accountability and transparency.

In the two-year period between the first (2017) and the second (2019) evaluations, some important events related to self-governance were observed.



## Local Self-Government Reforms in 2017–2019

The major changes in the local self-governance sector between the first (2017) and second (2019) evaluation are briefly reviewed in this chapter. The review enables us to see how the environment changed between the first and second evaluations.

The 2017 constitutional changes created additional guarantees for the implementation of local self-governance, and should be assessed positively. In particular, the separation of powers between state authorities and local self-government was recognized in accordance with the protection of the principle of subsidiarity; the state's obligation to provide a self-governing unit with relevant financial resources was established; the right of organizational independence and intermunicipal cooperation of the municipality was recognized; and the state's obligation to hold consultations on self-governance issues was established.

In 2017, the local self-government elections were held. Prior to the election, the status of self-governing city was annulled for seven cities, a decision that was made without convincing arguments and, most importantly, without proper discussions and consultations with the public.

In parallel, the Government of Georgia began working on the **development of strategies for high mountainous settlements**. The draft document states that one indicator of the evaluation results will be "the transparency of municipalities—including high mountainous settlements—as well as the mechanisms and practices of citizen engagement in the national ranking." This refers to the ranking of municipalities compiled based on the results the unified national evaluation of the **local self-government index**, which indicates the stability and reliability of the **index**.

Since 2018, the Georgian Government has been working on a **mid-term strategy for decentralization**, with the aim of establishing high standards of transparency and accountability. The strategy project calls for revising the legislation, improving existing forms of citizen participation and promoting the open governance program over the next few years. The impact of these changes will be evaluated in the future.

Several challenges remain, specifically the registration of non-agricultural lands that have been defined as municipal property according to “the Code of Local Self-Government;” the status of the forest and the water resources of local importance; and the registration of agricultural lands and other property of local importance.

Another challenge is establishing a consistent policy of financial independence for the local self-government. Starting in 2019, the local self-government budget lost part of the revenue it used to receive from income tax, which should be considered a step backwards for the diversification of tax revenues. In addition, also starting in 2019, the share of the revenue received from the value-added tax was defined as local self-government budget revenue, replacing the previous system, which was known as the equalizing transfer. Despite the increase in the total amount of funds to be distributed due to this amendment (approximately 125 million GEL for 2019), the introduction of a real mechanism, one which would equalize incomes and/or different expenses incurred for different public services at all municipalities, remains a challenge.

## 2019 Evaluation of the Transparency and Accountability of Municipalities – Key Findings

According to the results of the 2019 national assessment, the average result of the municipalities on a 100 percent scale is 28 percent, which is seven percent higher than the same indicator in 2017 (21 percent).

The improved scores reflect higher assessments in the indicators for city halls and municipal councils. In 2019, the average result of the city halls increased from 19 percent to 25 percent—and from 24 percent to 31 percent for municipal councils—compared to 2017. This means that municipal executive and representative bodies have made some progress in transparency and accountability since 2017. In order to achieve more significant improvements, they will have to take more radical steps.

According to experts, the observed progress can be explained by a combination of different factors. First, the officials elected as a result of the recent local elections were able to study the results of the 2017 index, including its methodology, existing good practices, and existing challenges in terms of transparency and accountability.

By taking into account the 2017 index, the officials could address the gaps revealed by the first results.

In addition, assistance programs financed by international donor organization and specific initiatives/projects by civil society organizations had a positive impact on specific municipalities, including municipalities involved in the Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative, which in turn had a positive impact on the overall results of the index. Experts also mentioned the influence of the index itself as a motivator for municipalities to improve their position in the unified national evaluation results and improve their place in the ranking of municipalities. At the same time, the existence of the index contributed to the establishment of higher standards of transparency and accountability than required by Georgian legislation in several municipalities.

## 1. Proactive Disclosure of Public Information

- According to the 2019 evaluation, the overall rate of proactive disclosure of public information by municipalities is 25 percent, which is six percent higher than the same indicator in the 2017 evaluation.
- In more than 40 municipalities, the quality of information that is being proactively disclosed has improved. However, about 40 percent of municipalities still fail to reach even 20 percent in the area of proactive disclosure.
- The highest rate of proactive disclosure of information in local self-government (Batumi municipality) was 61 percent, which is 14 percent higher than the highest result in 2017 (47 percent). In total eight municipalities exceeded the 50 percent threshold for this requirement.
- Compared to the results of the previous evaluation, municipalities have relatively improved the proactive disclosure of information about freedom of information officers, protocols of the general meetings of the settlement and persons employed in the municipality.
- The most common types of information published by the municipalities: contact information (71 percent), information about officials (62 percent), description of organizational structure and functions (54 percent).
- Various municipalities have started publishing more information on their website. For example, the registry of public information, funds spent on advertisement, expenses for hosting guests, etc.
- Like the previous evaluation, municipalities scored the lowest for the lack of published information about administrative expenses and the legal entities of public / private law owned or managed by municipalities. The total number of different types of administrative costs are usually only available in budget execution reports, a practice that does not meet the standard of proactive disclosure of information.

- The only region where the total proactive disclosure rate of municipalities has fallen (by three percent) is Samtskhe-Javakheti Region.
- Twenty-one municipalities **do not proactively provide any information to citizens about any municipal services.**



## 2. Electronic Governance

- The overall index of electronic governance of municipalities is 32 percent according to the 2019 index, which is seven percent higher than the same indicator in the 2017 evaluation.
- Twenty percent of municipal websites allow residents to request public information online, which is eight percent higher compared to the 2017 data (12 percent).
- More municipalities are allowing residents to submit petitions. According to 2019 data, petitions can be submitted online on 40 percent of municipal websites, which is 15 percent higher than the same data in 2017.
- The quality of compliance with technical requirements for the websites of local self-governance bodies has improved from 34 percent to 43 percent in 2019. Municipal agencies have improved their presence on social media, from 61 percent in 2017 to 71 percent in 2019.
- According to the 2019 data, 70 percent of municipal websites are adapted for use on mobile platforms, which is 22 percent higher than the same data in 2017.

- Seventy-five percent of the domain addresses of municipalities' official websites end in GOV.GE (the standard), which is 15 percent higher than the same data in 2017 (60 percent). The official e-mail addresses of public servants do not use the official state domain, however.
- The level of public awareness about municipal websites remained the same in both 2017 and 2019. Most local self-governing bodies in Georgia do not use their websites to provide information to the population about the forms of public participation required by law. **The practice of using electronic forms of participation is limited.** Few municipal services are available online.



### 3. Citizen Participation and Accountability

- According to the 2019 evaluation, the overall rate of **citizen participation and accountability** in self-government **increased by five percent** compared to 2017. There were several reasons for the increase, including the improvement of infrastructure to ensure citizen had physical access to the events and could participate in sessions; the functioning of advisory boards (mainly in big cities, though there are also successful community municipalities); the availability of public information; and more efforts to inform citizens about municipality projects. The increased availability of public information is worth noting, as it has increased to 64 percent (2019) compared to 49 percent (2017).
- The majority of municipalities do not include citizen participation in the budget planning process. Batumi municipality is the only municipality that introduced a budget plan.

- Although the creation of the **Council of Civil Advisors of Mayor** is mandatory according to Georgian law, the councils have not been created in 11 municipalities. **For the most part, the councils that do exist are not fully functional.** Mayors do not regularly submit the legally required projects to councils; discussion of the councils' own initiatives are not encouraged; and the councils also lack material-technical and information support.
- Holding general assemblies at settlements is still a challenge. Compared to the 2017 evaluation, the results dropped slightly, from 10 percent to nine percent, which is likely a result of a decrease in the work of civil society organizations in this direction. However, it should be noted that where the assemblies were held, the mayors have increased their submission of obligatory issues.
- Holding public hearings on issues of high public importance, including budget-related issues, remains a challenge. Public hearings have not been held over the past year in 65 percent of municipalities.
- Compared to 2017, fewer public hearings were held during reports by mayors and members of municipal councils. As a rule, written reports as well as budget execution reports are submitted to municipal councils. The law requires public hearings of the reports, but most of the municipalities do not hold them. In addition, when public hearings are held, they rarely meet the standards established by good practice.

The findings and trends have been divided between executive and representative bodies.

## Executive Bodies — City Halls

- In the past two years, only 12 out of the 64 municipal city halls published (incomplete) information about the municipality administrative expenses. Only 10 of them published information about remunerations, 11 reported telecommunication expenses and five reported expenses related to hosting guests.
- City halls have slightly improved their proactive publication of information about legal entities (from eight percent to 11 percent). The proactive disclosure of information about annual reports, public procurements, audits, and employees of legal entities remains a challenge.
- Sixty-six percent of executive bodies did not publish information about ongoing tenders on their website, which is worse than in 2017. In the first index, 40 percent of city halls/municipal administration did not publish this type of information.
- More than 50 percent of executive bodies do not publish the mayoral annual reports or municipalities' strategic documents.
- More city halls are making protocols of the meetings of mayoral civil advisory councils (up from 14 percent to 22 percent) and settlement general assemblies (up from 12 percent to 30 percent) available on their websites.
- Executive bodies in Georgia are publishing more information about public advisory councils compared to previous years (from 5 percent to 16 percent).
- Compared to 2017, the results of online request of public information has notably improved, increasing from 14 percent to 22 percent.
- Municipal executive bodies are using online surveys more actively (50 percent in 2019, compared to 20 percent in 2017).



- The civil initiative evaluation of executive bodies improved from 2017 to 2019, increasing from zero to five percent.
- Municipalities' official website have not completely translated all important information into commonly spoken foreign languages. The 2019 evaluation found 16 municipalities provided information in foreign languages, compared to 14 in 2017.
- Modern technology is rarely used to its full potential to provide services to citizens. The 2019 evaluation found that only two out of 64 city halls issue permits online and only five send SMS alerts.
- A program to ensure citizen participation has been fully included in the Batumi budget and partially included in the Rustavi municipality budget.
- Mayoral civil advisory councils in large cities (Batumi, Kutaisi, Rustavi) are becoming more efficient. The councils are doing a better job at submitting obligatory issues as required by law: 20 percent in 2019 compared to 12 percent in 2017. In addition, the composition of civic advisory councils has become closer to the legal requirements (from 54% to 70%), and the quality of information support provided by mayor for councils has increased from 14% to 24%.
- The number of mayors providing public presentations of their performance reports has decreased, from 24 percent in 2017 to 17 percent in 2019.
- Citizen participation programs in the municipal budget is the most prevalent form of public participation. This practice has been terminated in Marneuli municipality, however. Batumi is piloting a new form of participation known as "district unions," which are made up of the union of chairs of homeowners association in the administrative district.
- More municipalities are regularly informing the public about projects (45 percent in 2017 to 66 percent in 2019).

## Representative Bodies — Municipal Council

- Only 17 out of 64 municipal councils reported (incomplete) information about municipal administrative expenses during the last two years. Out of the 17, only four published information on expenses related to hosting guests. Only 12 municipal councils have published information about remunerations, and fuel and telecommunication expenses.
- The problem of informing citizens about the scheduled sessions continues. More than 70 percent of municipal councils still do not inform citizens about their scheduled sessions in advance, and the majority of the remaining 30 percent do not provide complete information. However, among the municipal councils that publish information, the number providing quality and timely information has increased to 27 percent in 2019, compared to 11 percent in 2017.
- In 2018, 29 out of 64 representative bodies of municipalities published session protocols. Out of the 29, only 11 municipal councils made the session protocols available online. The other councils lacked the documents for some sessions.
- The live broadcasting of sessions remains a problem. Only six out of 64 municipal councils provide live broadcasting of sessions.
- In most municipalities, only minimal and formal legal provisions guarantees are made for citizen participation in both council and commission meetings.
- Municipal council halls have improved the physical infrastructure that is necessary to ensure access for citizen participation in sessions. However, citizens still lack motivation to attend the municipal council and council commission sessions.
- Fewer municipalities are holding public presentations of municipal council performance reports. The results decreased from 27 percent to 15 percent.
- Compared to the results of 2017, the availability of public information by municipal councils increased from 54 percent to 71 percent.

# Results of Local Self-Government Index of 2019

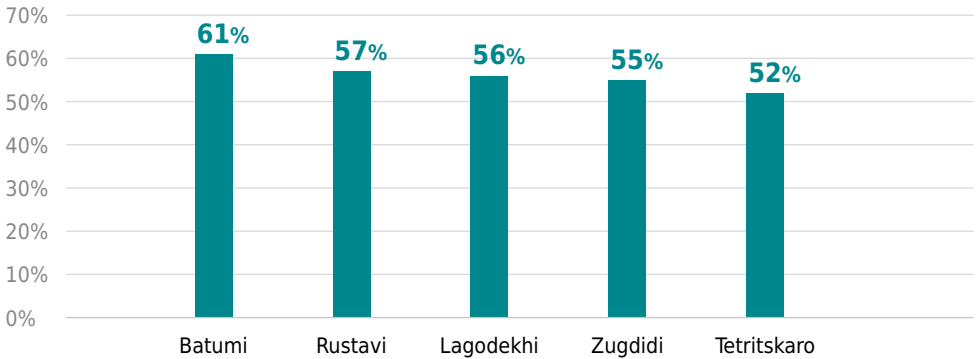
## Ranking by municipalities

Average result of transparency and accountability of municipalities in 2019, despite some growth, remain low at 28 percent. The average result of city halls is 25 percent, with municipal councils receiving 31 percent.

According to the results of evaluation, Batumi municipality scored highest in 2019.

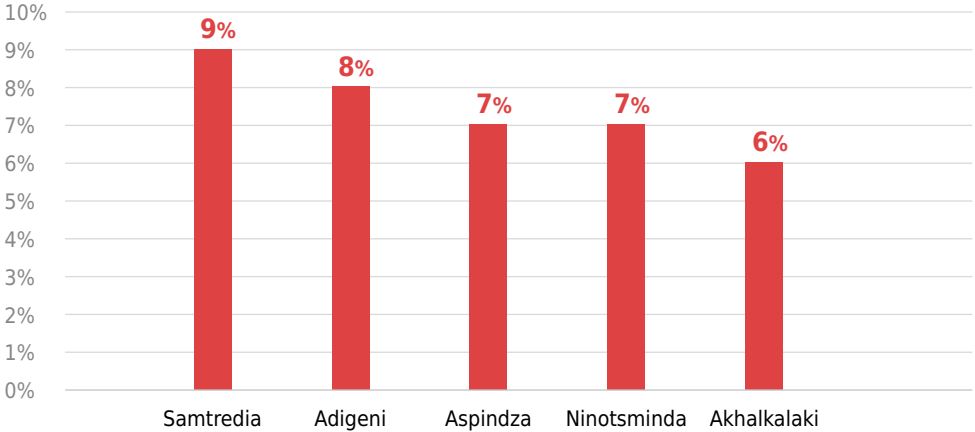
On a scale of 100, it scored 61 percent, 11 percent higher than Rustavi municipality, which had the highest result in 2017. Together with Batumi, the top five municipalities in the transparency ratings are Rustavi (57 percent), Lagodekhi (56 percent), Zugdidi (55 percent) and Tetrtskaro (52 percent) municipalities.

Municipalities with the Highest Results in 2019

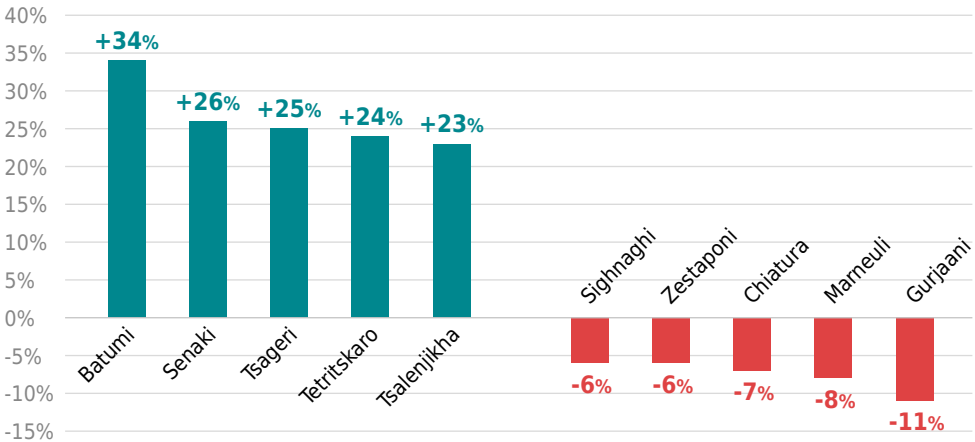


The municipalities with the lowest results in 2019 include Akhalkalaki (six percent), Ninotsminda (seven percent), Aspindza (seven percent), Adigeni (eight percent) and Samtredia (nine percent). None of these municipalities reached the 10 percent threshold level.

### Municipalities with the Lowest Results in 2019



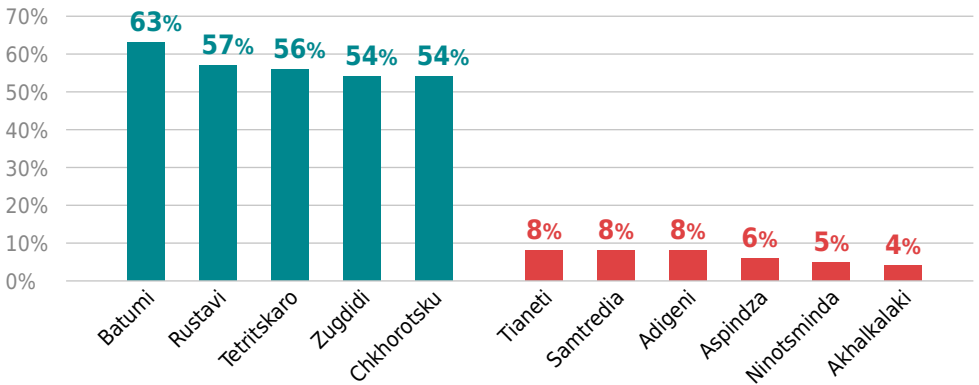
### Municipalities with the Most Significant Progress and Backsliding



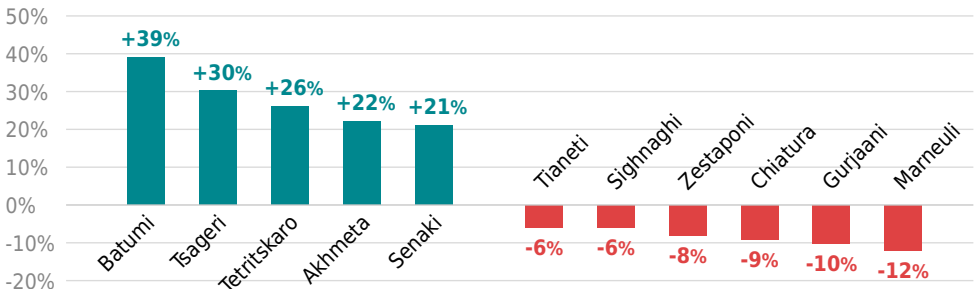
## Ranking by Municipal Authorities

The average result of **city halls** on the 100 percent scale is 25 percent. Batumi City Hall ranked the highest both for executive bodies at 63 percent and for overall ranking (i.e. average results of executive and representative bodies). Second is Rustavi City Hall (57 percent), followed by Tetritskaro (56 percent), Zugdidi (54 percent) and Chkhorotsku (54 percent). Akhalkalaki City Hall ranked lowest (4 percent), falling behind Ninotsminda (five percent), Aspindza (six percent), Adigeni (eight percent), Samtredia (eight percent) and Tianeti (eight percent).

City Halls with the **Highest** and **Lowest** Results in 2019

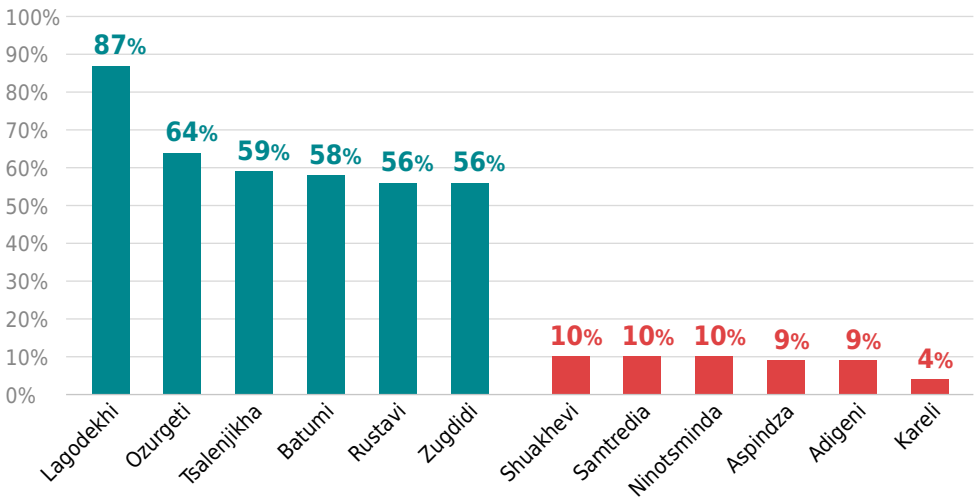


City Halls with the Most Significant **Progress** and **Backsliding**

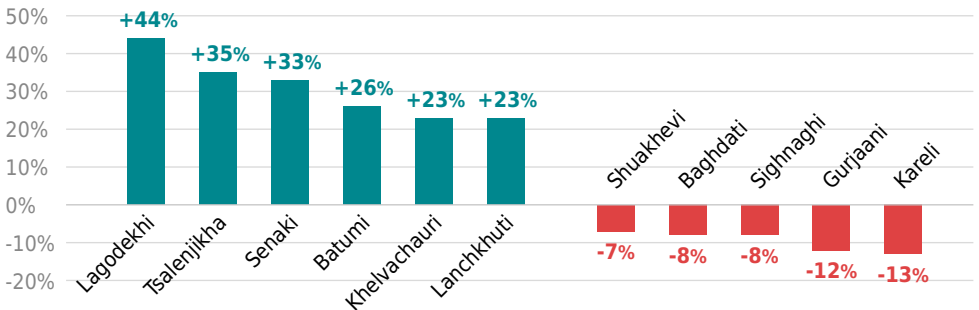


The average score of **municipal councils** on the 100 percent scale is 31 percent, which is six percent higher than the average result of municipal executive bodies. In terms of transparency and accountability, the municipal council of Lagodekhi showed the best result (87 percent), followed by the municipal councils of Ozurgeti (64 percent), Tsalenjikha (59 percent), Batumi (58 percent), Rustavi (56 percent) and Zugdidi (56 percent). The lowest results were recorded in the municipal councils of Kareli (five percent), Adigeni (nine percent), Aspindza (nine percent), Ninotsminda (10 percent), Samtredia (10 percent), Shuakhevi (10 percent) and Kareli (4 percent).

### Municipal Councils with the Highest and Lowest Results in 2019

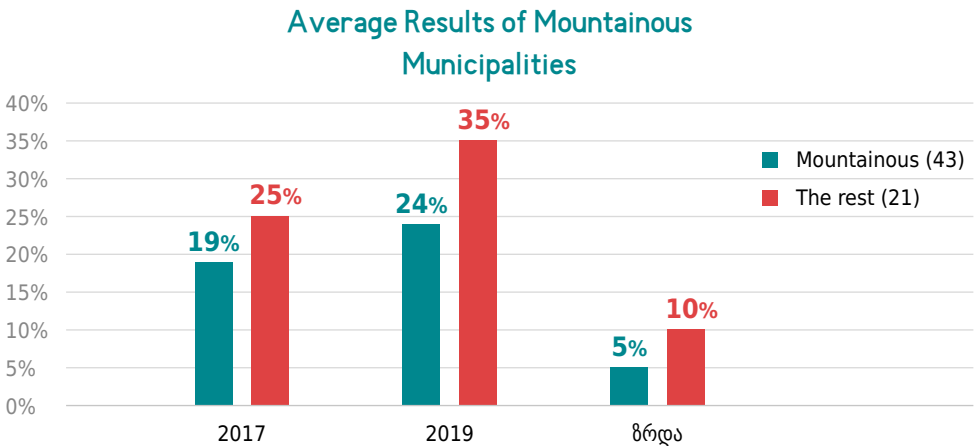


### Municipal Councils with the Most Significant Progress and Backsliding



## Municipalities of Mountainous Regions

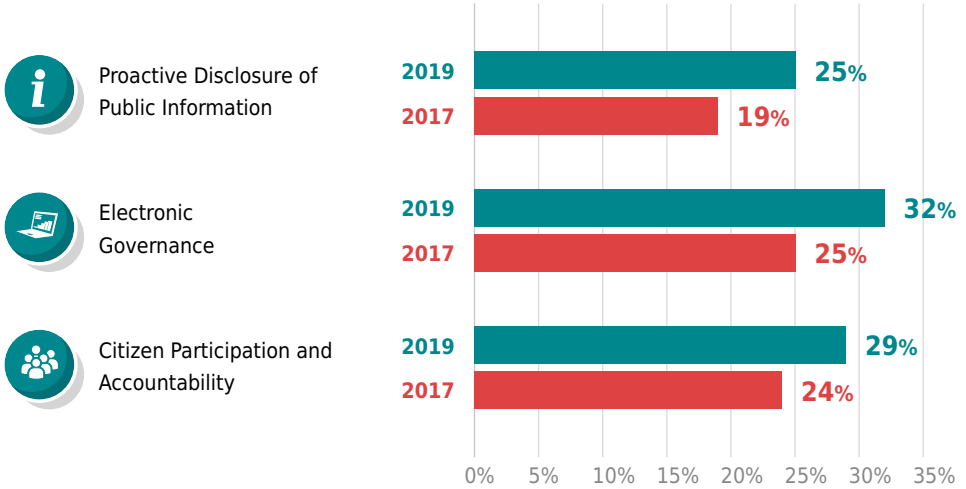
The results from the high mountainous regions are provided separately since municipality transparency is considered one of the indicators in the project for strategy of development of high mountainous settlements. The average results in the high mountainous regions (43) in 2019 is 11 percent lower than the average results of other municipalities (21). The level of improvement since 2017 is two times lower than municipalities in non-mountainous regions.



## Average Results of Municipalities Based on Topics

The average result of municipalities increased in 2019 in all three of the thematic blocks: proactive publication of public information – 25 percent; electronic governance – 32 percent; participation of citizens and accountability – 29 percent. The scores were, on average, six to seven percent higher than the results of the 2017 evaluation.

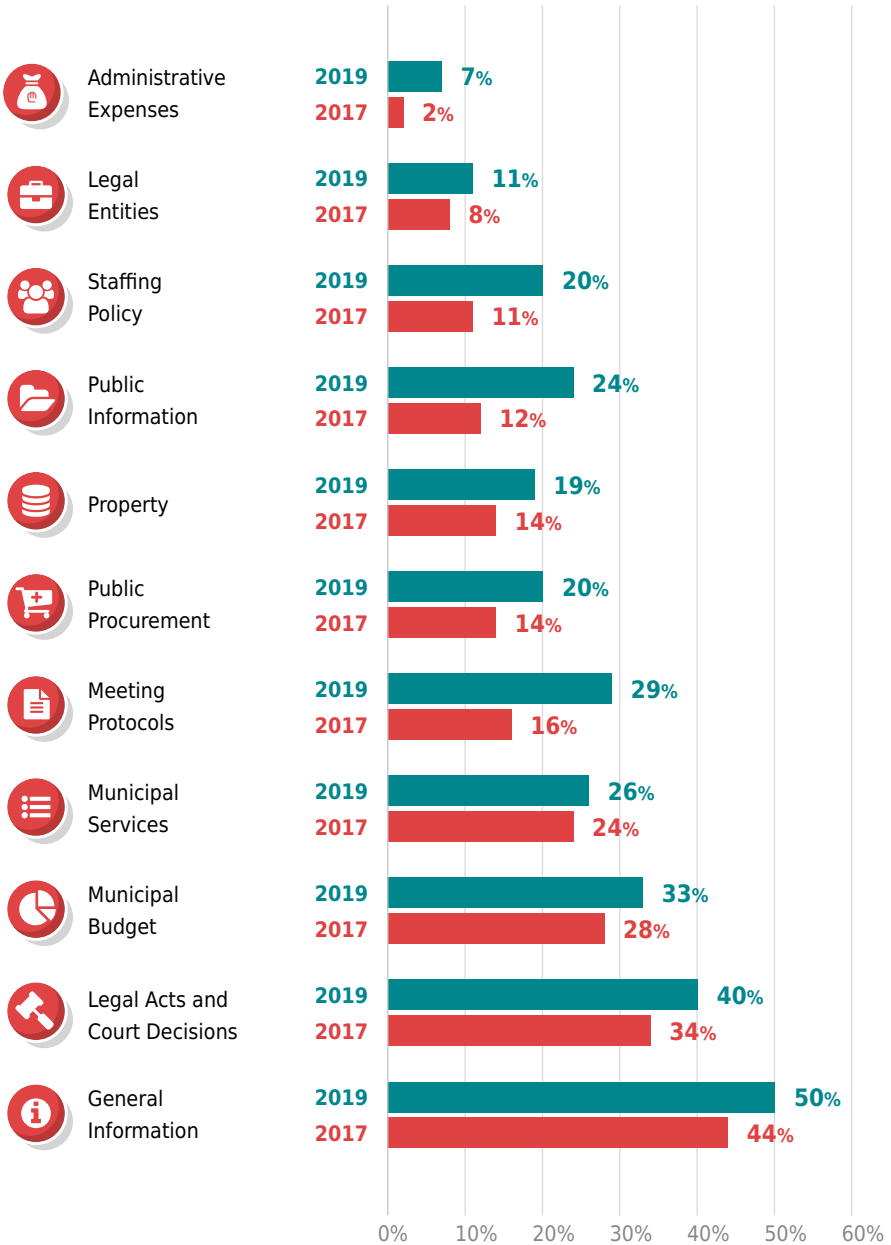
## Comparison of Average Results of 2017 and 2019 Assessments by Thematic Blocks



Municipalities scored lowest (25 percent) on the proactive disclosure of public information. In particular, few are providing a sufficient amount of information on administrative expenses and municipal legal entities. The same trend was noted in 2017. On average, municipalities scored just seven and 11 percentages in proactive disclosure of information on various administrative expenses and data on legal entities, respectively. In general, however, municipalities are doing a better job with the proactive publication of general information about the municipality (50 percent) and municipality activity (40 percent). It is worth noting that the most significant improvement was observed in the availability of protocols of sessions (+13 percent) and the data about the availability of public information (+12 percent). There was also a slight positive change in terms of the availability of more information about municipal services (two percent higher), legal entities (three percent higher) and municipal property (five percent higher).

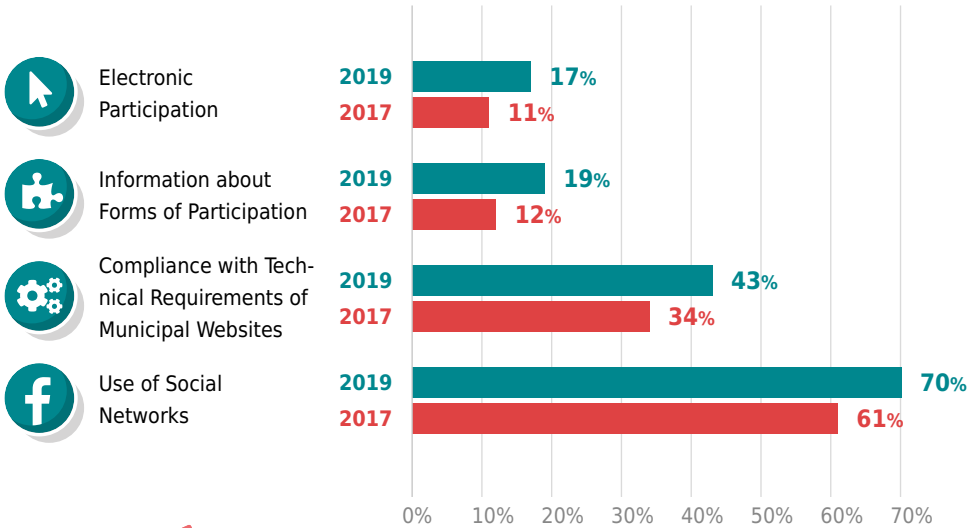


# Average Results of Municipalities in Proactive Disclosure of Public Information in 2017 and 2019



From the other two thematic blocks, the highest average result was observed in the field of electronic governance - 32 percent. The active use of social networks and improved compliance with the technical requirements of their websites helped municipalities increase their scores.

## Average Results of Municipalities in Electronic Governance in 2017 and 2019



In 2019, the results of citizen participation and accountability also improved.

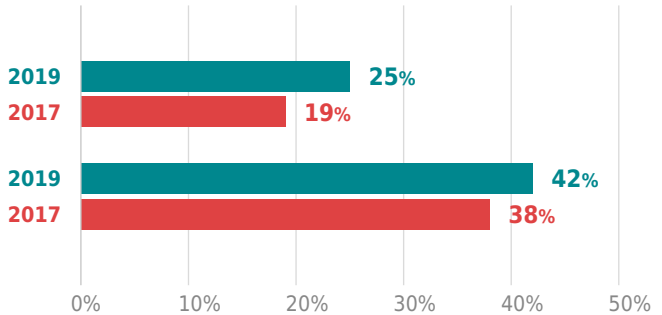
## Average Results of Municipalities in Citizen Participation and Accountability



Citizen Participation



Accountability



## Recommendations

Despite the improvements achieved since the 2017 evaluation, the overall picture of transparency and accountability in the municipalities remains unsatisfactory. On a scale of 100, the municipalities' average result is 28 percent.

To address the challenges identified, radical steps need to be taken by the municipalities. Practice has shown that, beyond the

support of civil society or donor organizations, the willingness of municipal management to make changes is crucial.

The following **thematic recommendations** are intended to help the municipalities that are ready to change. The recommendations are based on positive practices, standards and expert opinions identified during the 2017 and 2019 national evaluations.



## 1. Proactive Disclosure of Public Information

- Municipalities must update the list of public information to be disclosed proactively. It would be beneficial to use the local self-governance index, as well as follow the best practice standards of good governance and transparency of public institutions, when creating the list.
- Each municipality must create a public information section on their website where relevant public information will be published thematically and open data formats.
- The municipalities should not limit the information that they proactively publish to the minimum requirements of the legislation. Rather, they should publish any information of public interest on their websites. First, that will reduce the number requests for public information. Second, it will increase the level of transparency. These changes will significantly help the municipalities to accomplish the task defined by the new strategy of decentralization: the establishment of reliable, accountable, transparent and result-oriented self-governance.



## 2. Electronic Governance

- In order to increase the level of population participation in local political processes, it is important to inform citizens in a timely manner about existing forms of participation. Municipal authorities should use their websites, social network and mobile applications as the main platforms for effective and timely dissemination of information.

- The official websites of municipalities must use the gov.ge domain. In order to ensure information security, public officials must use official email addresses for work.
- Municipalities must introduce online services for citizens. These services will reduce financial and time-related expenses and increase the level of citizen satisfaction. The municipalities can also use the unified electronic portal for online services (MY.GOV.GE), uploading relevant information and banners on the municipalities' official website. The website should also include detailed information about other services.



### 3. Citizen Participation and Accountability

- In addition to the forms of citizen participation in local self-governance prescribed by law, the municipalities have to think proactively about additional forms of citizen participation, including the development of budgetary programs that support citizen participation.
- In order to ensure public involvement in the work of the municipality representative body, it is necessary to introduce regulations for members of the public to attend the council meetings and participate. Citizens should have access to the details of the scheduled sessions, as well as the issues to be discussed, a week before the meeting.
- Municipal representative and executive bodies should use the settlement and civil advisory councils' general assemblies as an important instrument for decision-making. Legislative amendments are important, in particular the change of the quorum intended for the legitimacy of the assembly, as well as the removal of detailed regulations for the meeting determined by local self-government code. These changes will enable the municipalities to accommodate the meetings with their local needs. In addition, the mayoral civil advisory council should be staffed via a transparent hiring process.

- Elected mayors and municipal council members must become more accountable to citizens. Meetings with citizens must be held frequently and according to the procedures set by law.
- Despite the positive tendency observed in the evaluation, it is still important to introduce quick and effective procedures for issuing public information. These reforms will demonstrate the municipalities' willingness to be more transparent and to improve communication with citizens, media, business and civil society.

## General Recommendations

- Georgian municipalities are becoming more involved in the Open Government Partnership initiative every year, which in turn contributes to their increased transparency and accountability. Municipalities should take into account the standards set out in the **local self-government index** when fulfilling their obligations under OGP.
- According to the **decentralization strategy** project, introducing high standards of transparency and accountability in self-governments is a government priority. It would be beneficial to reflect the results of the unified national evaluation of the municipalities in the performance indicators of the strategy. By including the evaluation results, the government could more accurately assess the progress achieved in this direction. In addition, that would facilitate the introduction of high standards in the municipalities, as prescribed by the **index**.
- The legislative framework should be revised, including the adoption of the **Law on Freedom of Information**, in order to promote higher standards of transparency and accountability in the municipalities as part of the strategy project. Despite its commitments under the OGP, however, the Georgian Government has not yet submitted the draft law to the Parliament.
- Every municipality has access to the results of its own unified national evaluation, which can serve as the basis for improving transparency and accountability. Creating one-year or two-year improvement **action plans** would facilitate deliberate, consistent and sustainable changes.

№	Municipalities	Average Results	City Hall	Municipal Council
1	Batumi City Municipality	61%	63%	58%
2	Rustavi City Municipality	57%	57%	56%
3	Lagodekhi Municipality	56%	38%	87%
4	Zugdidi Municipality	55%	54%	56%
5	Tetritskaro Municipality	52%	56%	44%
6	Ozurgeti City Municipality	51%	42%	64%
7	Tsalenjikha Municipality	49%	42%	59%
8	Chkhorotsku Municipality	47%	54%	37%
9	Telavi Municipality	44%	38%	53%
10	Tbilisi City Municipality	43%	37%	53%
11	Tsageri Municipality	41%	45%	35%
12	Akhmeta Municipality	40%	36%	47%
13	Senaki Municipality	39%	33%	48%
14	Khelvachauri Municipality	38%	32%	49%
15	Kutaisi City Municipality	38%	37%	38%
16	Kharagauli Municipality	35%	28%	47%
17	Ambrolauri Municipality	35%	35%	35%
18	Keda Municipality	35%	30%	42%
19	Lanchkhuti Municipality	34%	24%	50%
20	Sagarejo Municipality	32%	30%	36%
21	Kazbegi Municipality	32%	28%	38%
22	Khashuri Municipality	31%	26%	41%
23	Vani Municipality	30%	30%	30%
24	Dmanisi Municipality	30%	30%	30%
25	Gardabani Municipality	28%	27%	30%
26	Dusheti Municipality	28%	32%	22%
27	Gori Municipality	27%	26%	29%
28	Sachkhere Municipality	27%	24%	31%
29	Khobi Municipality	26%	20%	36%
30	Chokhatauri Municipality	26%	22%	32%
31	Tsalka Municipality	26%	23%	30%
32	Sighnaghi Municipality	26%	24%	28%

№	Municipalities	Average Results	City Hall	Municipal Council
33	Tkibuli Municipality	25%	25%	26%
34	Akhaltsikhe Municipality	25%	22%	31%
35	Terjola Municipality	25%	19%	35%
36	Poti City Municipality	24%	27%	19%
37	Mestia Municipality	24%	18%	35%
38	Mtskheta Municipality	23%	22%	26%
39	Tskaltubo Municipality	23%	22%	26%
40	Kobuleti Municipality	22%	21%	25%
41	Kvareli Municipality	22%	17%	29%
42	Marneuli Municipality	22%	20%	25%
43	Martvili Municipality	21%	16%	28%
44	Baghdati Municipality	21%	21%	20%
45	Oni Municipality	20%	20%	20%
46	Dedoplistskaro Municipality	19%	19%	19%
47	Abasha Municipality	19%	16%	23%
48	Bolnisi Municipality	18%	17%	21%
49	Kaspi Municipality	18%	17%	21%
50	Khoni Municipality	18%	17%	20%
51	Chiatura Municipality	16%	13%	21%
52	Khulo Municipality	15%	12%	22%
53	Shuakhevi Municipality	15%	18%	10%
54	Lentekhi Municipality	14%	13%	16%
55	Zestaponi Municipality	13%	10%	18%
56	Gurjaani Municipality	13%	13%	12%
57	Borjomi Municipality	11%	9%	14%
58	Tianeti Municipality	10%	8%	12%
59	Kareli Municipality	10%	13%	4%
60	Samtredia Municipality	9%	8%	10%
61	Adigeni Municipality	8%	8%	9%
62	Aspindza Municipality	7%	6%	9%
63	Ninotsminda Municipality	7%	5%	10%
64	Akhalkalaki Municipality	6%	4%	11%



