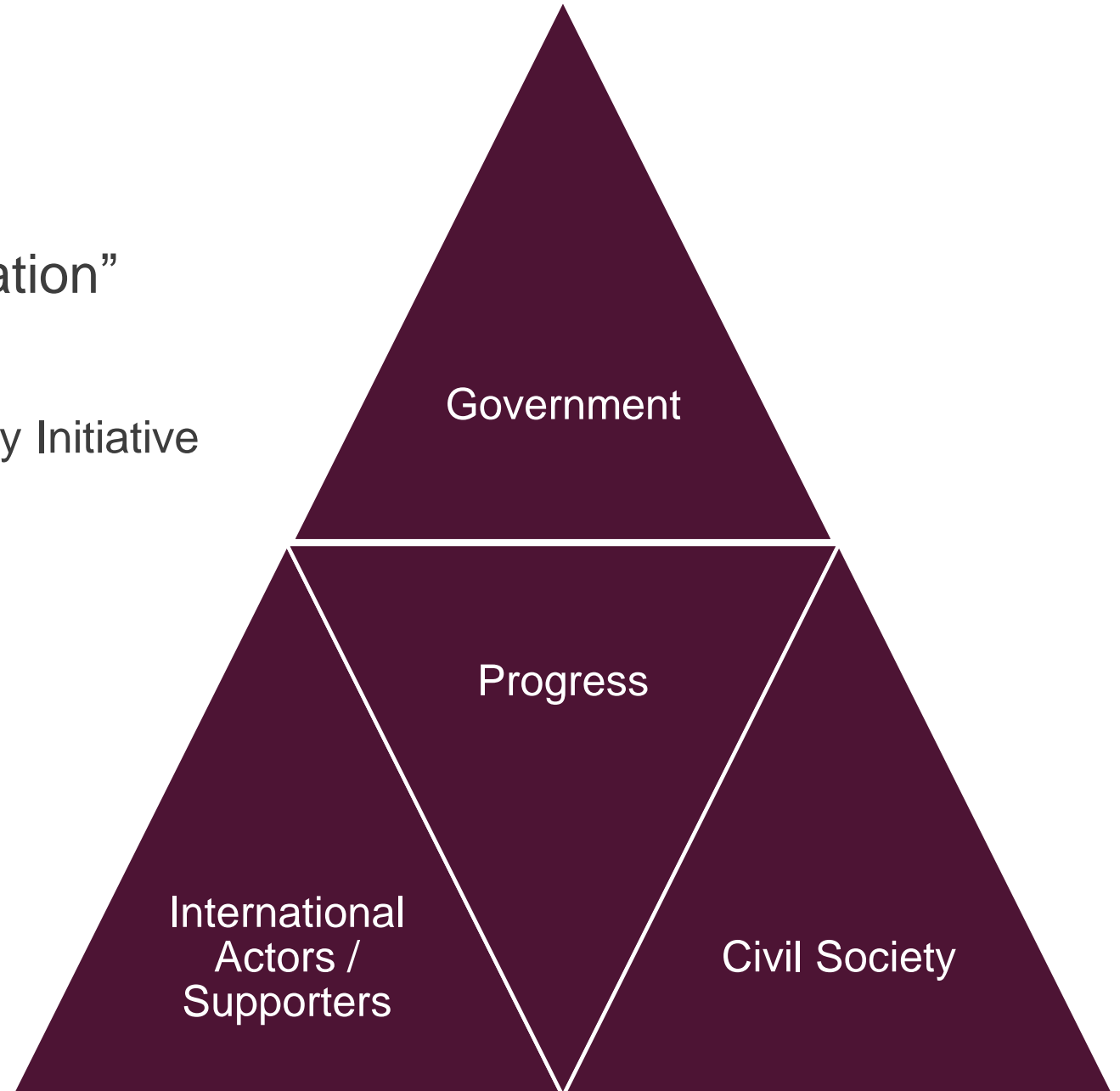

COSTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: LESSONS LEARNED FROM KOSOVO

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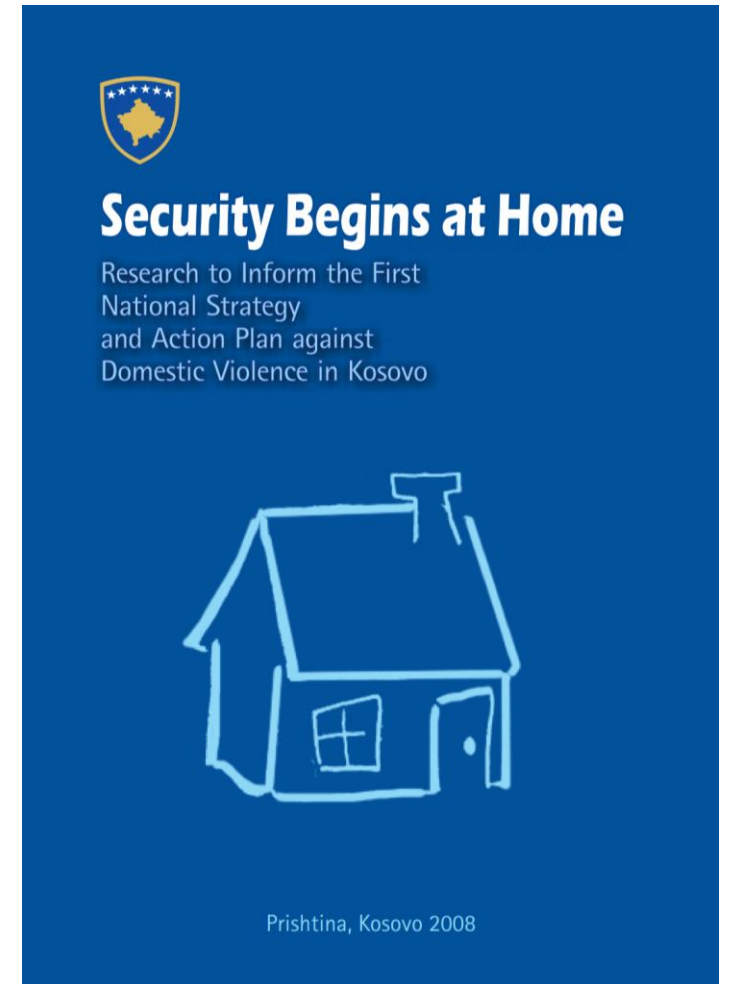
WHO INITIATED?

- Joint effort: “Triangle of Cooperation”
 - Agency for Gender Equality
 - UNDP Women’s Safety and Security Initiative
 - Kosovo Women’s Network



WHAT WAS THE PROCESS?

- Previously
 - Mapping of stakeholders
 - Prevalence study (1,256 women and men)
- Macro-level approach to costing domestic violence
- Involved Agency for Gender Equality in design; all institutions in research
- Team:
 - KWN-led (2 economists, lawyer, psychologist, sociologist)
 - International expert: Dr. Villagómez



AIMS

- Identify responsible bodies and mechanisms related to domestic violence in accordance with the existing legal outface and remaining gaps;
- Assess current mechanisms for budgeting within relevant institutions with responsibilities related to domestic violence;
- Assess and estimate the real costs and budgetary implications of responsible institutions:
 - Preventing violence
 - Protecting victims
 - Prosecuting perpetrators
 - Reintegration and rehabilitation of domestic violence victims and perpetrators
- All in accordance with laws and national Program against Domestic Violence and Action Plan

METHODS

- Thorough review of the relevant legal framework, towards mapping the roles and responsibilities of all relevant institutions.
- Examination of GRB and costing exercises elsewhere in the world.
- Examination of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework and annual budgets.
 - Planned to compare budgets to governmental programs and action plans, but such documents were unavailable.

METHODS

- “Victim-centred” itinerary approach
- Interviews with finance officers and persons responsible for programming in all relevant institutions regarding programs, budgeting procedures, revenues, expenditures, monitoring and practices.

Graph 12. A Victim-Centred Approach to Assisting Domestic Violence Victims



METHODS

- Interviews with donors, NGOs and other actors financing work related to domestic violence.
- Three case studies of service delivery at the municipal level, with municipalities selected using variation sampling.
 - Selected as 37 municipalities was too many (inefficient), and the range of variation could be captured
 - Review of relevant documents
 - Interviews with responsible institutions
- 184 total interviews
- Participant checks with relevant institutions, towards validity.

KEY LIMITATIONS

- Institutions' poor administrative data collection practices (finding in itself)
- Vague budget lines (only five line item categories)
- A lack of clear programmatic information or work plans linked to budgets

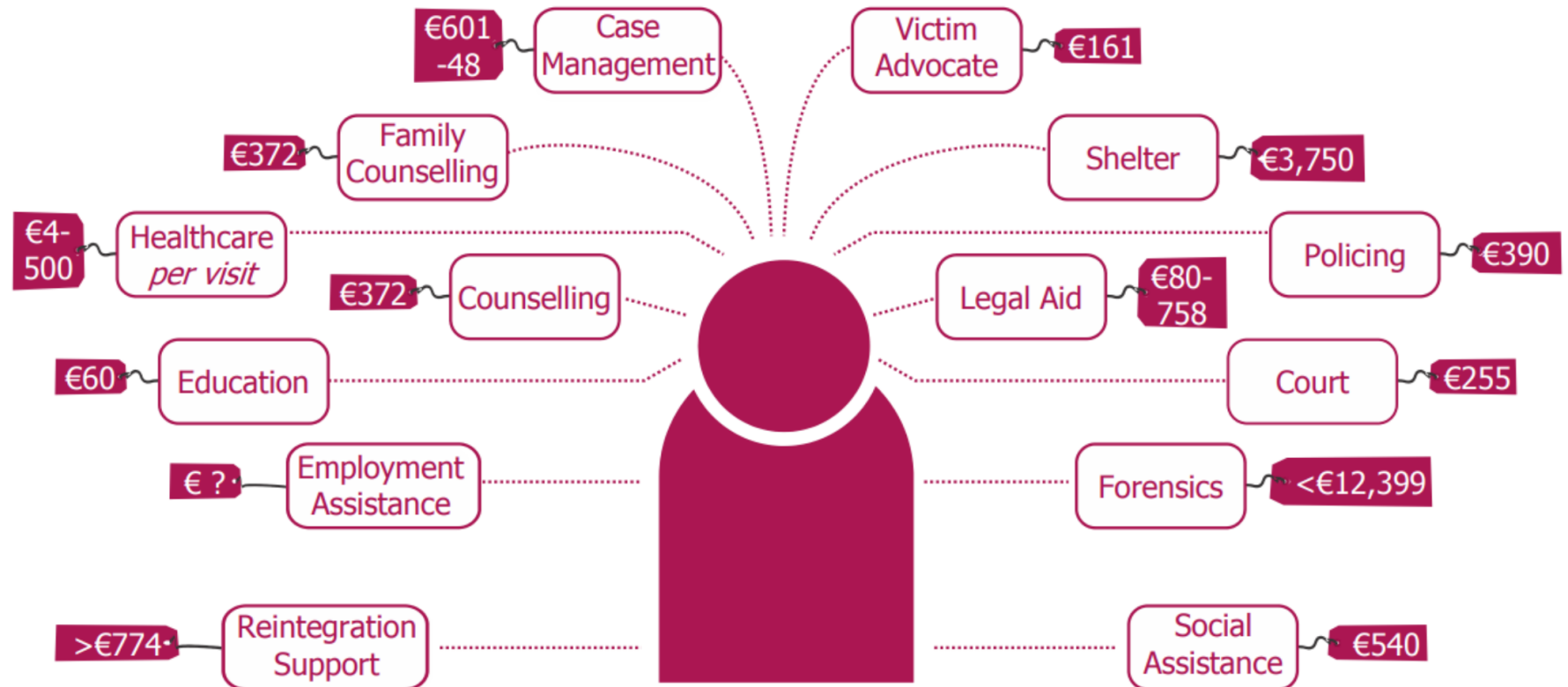
MAIN FINDINGS

- Services related to addressing domestic violence cost at least €3,060,116 (2011)

- > €1,923,124 from the state and >€1,136,992 from donors (37.2%).

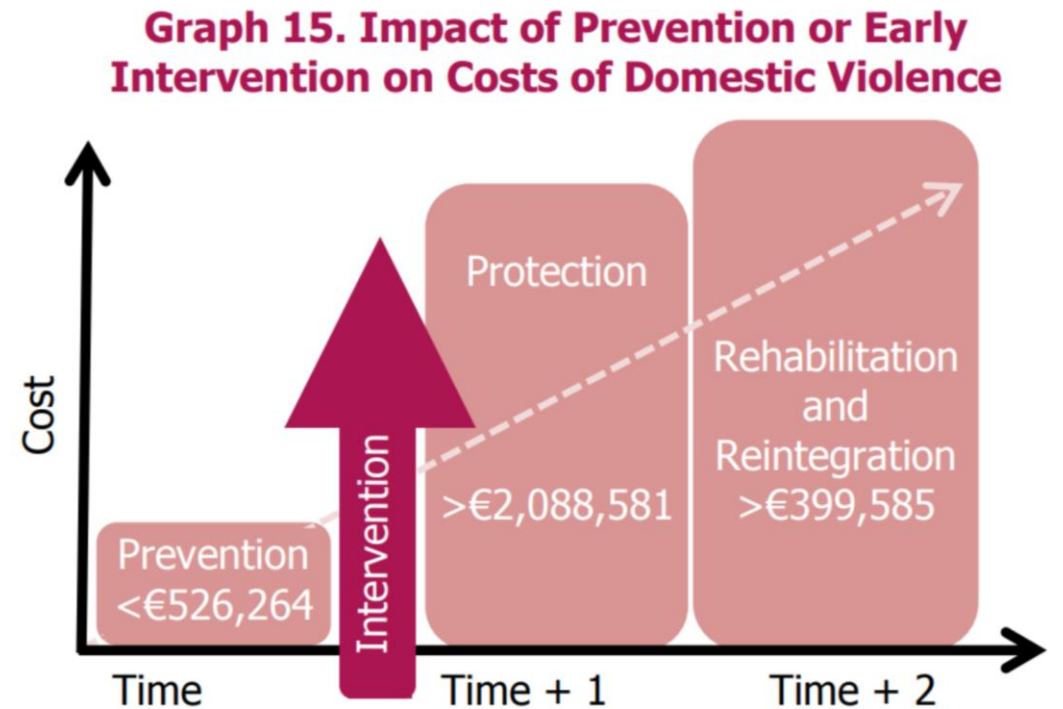
- Only 0.13% of Kosovo's expenditures

Graph 17. Estimated Annual Costs of Domestic Violence along a Victim's Itinerary



MAIN FINDINGS

- Domestic violence-related services cost €1.76 per capita and €1.11 per person in taxes annually.
- Significantly more resources allocated to protection (€2,088,581) than prevention (€526,264) or rehabilitation and reintegration (€399,585).
- Approximations: gross underestimates of actual expenditures.



If violence is perpetrated or continues to be perpetrated, costs rise with time. The "intervention" arrow illustrates how prevention and/or early intervention can prevent future costs associated with protection, rehabilitation and reintegration.

FINDINGS

- Actual cost of domestic violence-related services to implement the legal framework is substantially more.
- Institutions had not allocated any/sufficient budget. Why?
 - Insufficient knowledge of responsibilities
 - Poor performance indicators
 - Insufficient coordination between budget, program and gender equality officers
- Secondary legislation and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) needed adopting, requiring budget considerations.

FINDINGS

- Rehabilitation and reintegration remain under-financed because few such services existed when the MTEF was drafted.
- Despite commitments in the MTEF to the rule of law, human capital development and social welfare, the government focused on capital investments (>60% of expenditures).
 - Limited funding for social services, impacting entire population, but particularly domestic violence victims.



The Kosova Women's Network
Serving, Protecting and Promoting the Rights of Women and Girls

At What Cost?

Budgeting for the
Implementation of the Legal
Framework against Domestic
Violence in Kosovo

2012

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Strategies for institutions to overcome financial challenges to implementing their the legal responsibilities related to domestic violence:
- Scrutinize existing budget lines, identifying ways to more efficiently use state resources;
- Innovative ways to boost revenues;
- Invest in prevention towards decreasing overall expenditures;
- Other specific recommendations to inform budget planning.

IMPACT: HOW HAS COSTING VIOLENCE HELPED ADVANCE KOSOVO'S ADDRESS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Improved awareness regarding the need to monitor and plan for costs related to domestic violence.
 - Interviews and data requests in themselves enhanced understanding.
- Contributed to improving awareness of GRB and the need to better assess the costs of services, towards informing the state budget.
- Furthered our capacities as a local actor to support other institutions in GRB and monitor progress.
- Initially, used to assess costs related to providing services to women and children who had suffered domestic violence
 - Particularly to advocate for Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare financing of shelters.

CHALLENGES IN IMPACT

- However, few additional steps taken because:
 - Only the report was funded; not the process around it, including follow-up advocacy.
 - By the time additional initiatives started, costs were less accurate and momentum lost.
- Still face several challenges related to adequate costing, particularly for shelters and rehabilitation services.

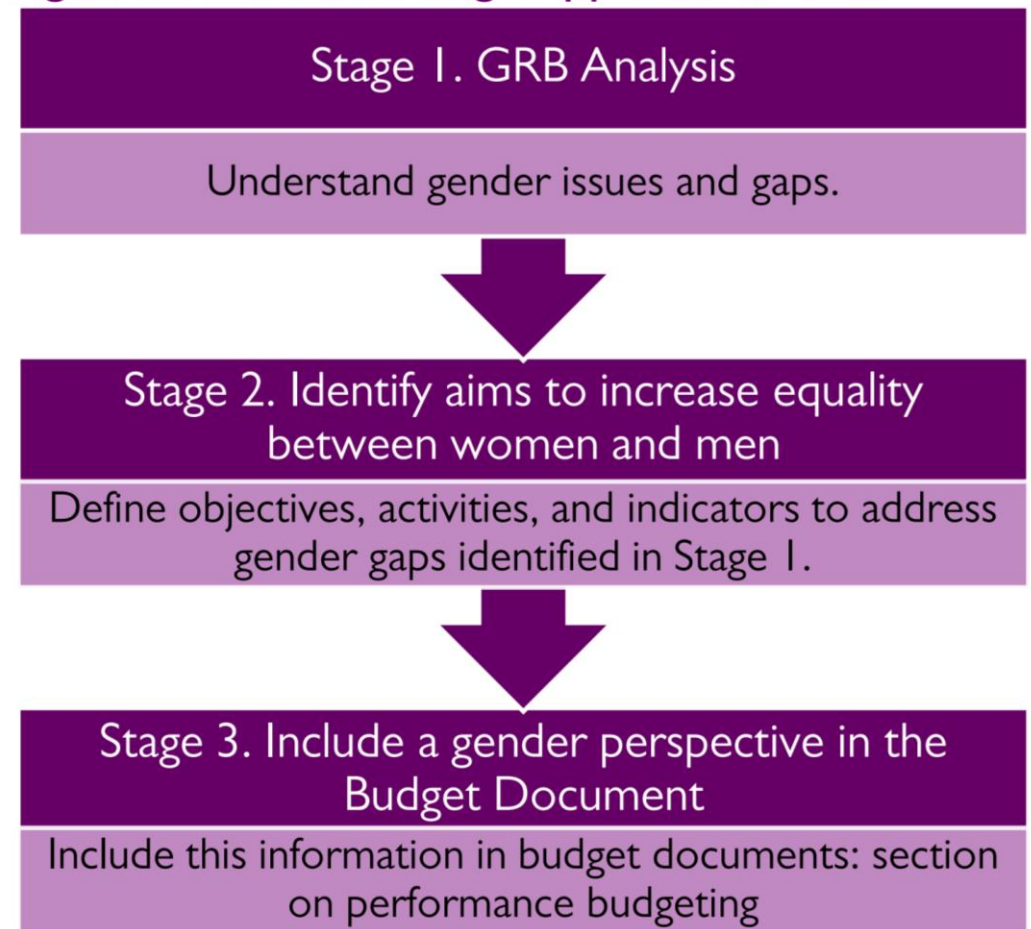
HOW TO USE COSTING AS A MONITORING TOOL

- Gender analysis is essential for institutions to plan effective, efficient, transparent budgets.
- GRB, which includes gender analysis, is important for reviewing prior expenditures to inform adequate and effective budgeting for future years.
- Data can also be useful for monitoring institutional performance, such as identifying trends in the justice system's treatment and sentencing of cases.

GRB APPROACH

- A strategy that focuses on integrating a gender perspective in government planning and budgeting.
 - Performance-based budgeting
- Aims to use gender analysis in every stage of planning, programming, execution, and evaluation of government budgets.
- Not necessarily “additional budget”, but a way of better planning and budgeting based on more specific evidence regarding men and women as beneficiaries of policies and budgets.

Figure 1: The Three Stage Approach to GRB

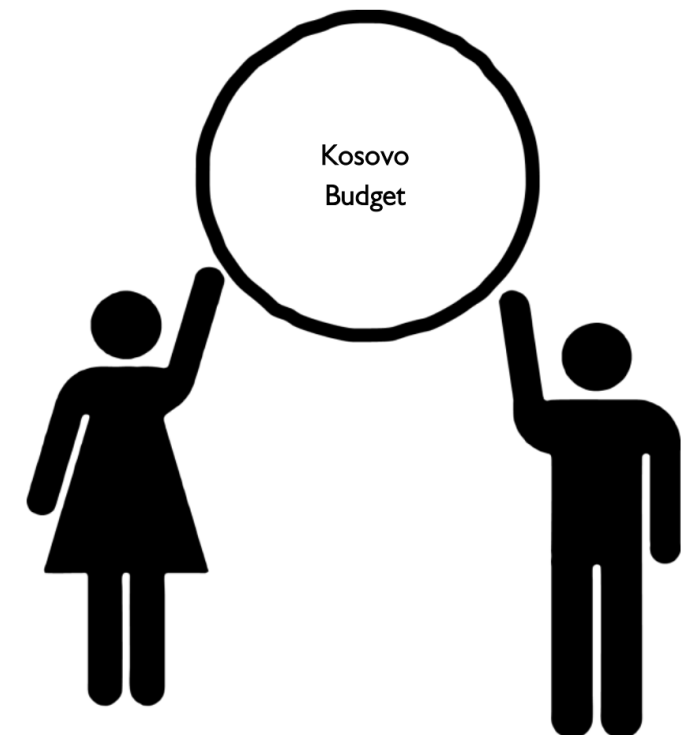


WHY GRB?

- Can increase the effectiveness of resource allocations.
- Improving efficiency and effectiveness in spending can enable the government to allocate sufficient funds for implementing its roles and responsibilities.
- Budget officers, departments, and institutions can use GRB to better communicate and substantiate needs to other institutions, including the parliament, Ministry of Finance.
- Clear recommendations for advocacy.
- Institutionalize sustainable solutions.

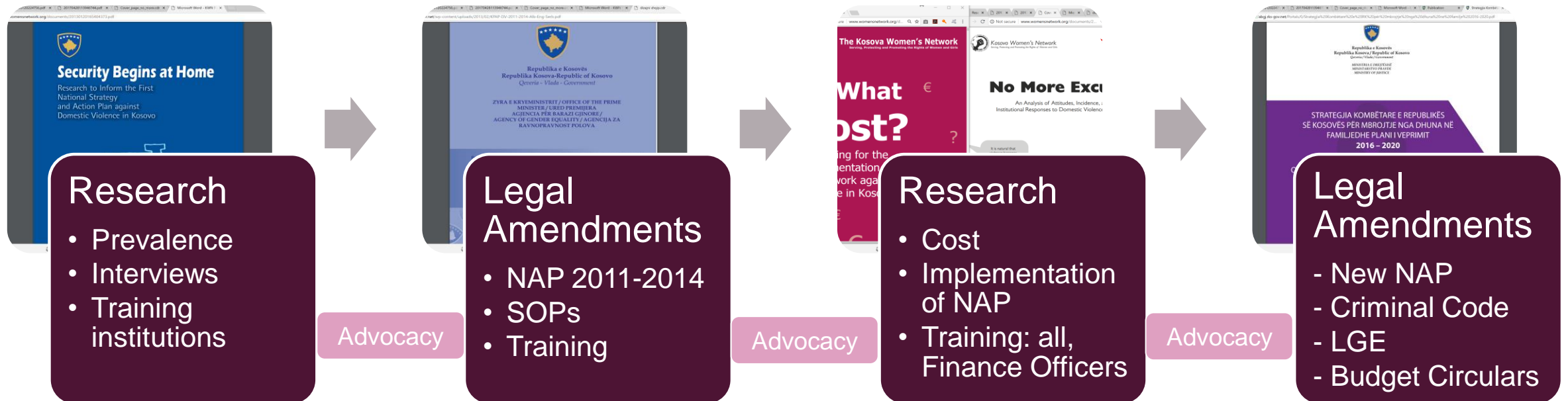
A Practical User's Guide

Gender Responsive Budgeting at the Central Level



CONCLUSIONS: LESSONS LEARNED

- It's a process. Changing mindsets, building capacities and putting in place systems for data collection all take time.
- One-off studies are insufficient. Costing exercises must be embedded within comprehensive, holistic approaches to reforming budgets and improving prevention, protection, and rehabilitation services.



CONCLUSIONS: LESSONS LEARNED

- Institutionalized systems: Regular collection and reporting of data must be institutionalized within the regular roles, responsibilities, systems and procedures of institutions, such as:
 - Within the budget process
 - Data collected as per SOPs
- Follow-up:
 - Amending the Law on Gender Equality to make GRB obligatory for all budget organizations;
 - Supporting the Ministry of Finance to institutionalize collection and use of data from gender analysis in the budget process (e.g., through Budget Circulars);
 - Training budget analysts in the Ministry of Finance;
 - Providing training and mentoring to targeted budget organizations at central and municipal levels, including finance officers and program officers (who need to cooperate more) related to gender budgeting; and
 - Continuously monitoring and advocating for resources for the implementation of the legal framework related to domestic violence.

CONCLUSIONS: LESSONS LEARNED

- Line Item vs. Program Budgeting: Programmatic budgeting easier for costing and monitoring expenditures. But possible with line item budgets.
 - Additional efforts needed to link specific line items within institutions with programming documents to ensure adequate finances set aside for implementation of programs.

CONCLUSIONS: LESSONS LEARNED

- Local ownership: Costing should not be carried out *for* but rather *with* responsible institutions, so that they learn how to undertake costing independently.
 - Where possible, incorporate into “the way things are done” as part of the annual budgeting process.
- Engage local organizations and movements: In many countries women's rights groups have provided services for persons who have suffered domestic violence for several years or decades.
 - Extensive knowledge and expertise.
 - They should be engaged, and expertise recognized and compensated.
 - Sustained support to women's rights groups to work on these issues over time can contribute lasting change.