DEVELOPING REGIONAL STANDARDS FOR ROMA RESPONSIBLE BUDGETING

(path TW Manual & Legal proposal)

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Final results

- „Manual" covering procedures of proposed changes

  – How spending for Roma population is distributed?

- Legal proposals for successful implementation

  – How Roma problematic is taken into account? Which and who determines priorities? Where?

What is Roma responsible budgeting?

- *analyses of budget from Roma perspective*
- *disaggregation of budget in terms of impact on Roma population*
- *highlights gaps between polices (focused on 5 sector polices) & resources committed (lack of integration of strategic planning and budgeting process)*
- *should cover national levels*

Working groups (of 2 countries) to interactively explain:
➤ answers to the **"What?"** (What is broken… is not working…needs improvement…must be changed…will have the biggest impact?) and
➤ the **"Why?"** (Why did this happen…have we been using „relevant" process… is problem considering the competition among… are we losing money… is our topic not priority?) is critical.

Working groups
(1. FYRM & MNG, 2. BIH&SER, 3.KOS ? or merge)

- **1.step:** What do you think is the problem?

Behind effective questioning lies the ability to listen to the answer and suspend judgment.

What is behind words?

- "What concerns you the most about lack of funding?"
- "What seems to be your main obstacle to address issue?"
- „What seems to be the trouble?"
- From MoF point of view: "What is contributing to losing of resources?"
- From NCP point of view : "What do you make to announce problem, to address it?"
- From ministries point of view: "How could you directly address Roma responsible budgeting?"

- "What would make this TOPIC/problem more appealing?" Prescription - ideas?
- "What other ways did you try so far?"
- How do you want Roma responsible budgeting to turn out?"
  - "What do you want?"
  - "What is your desired outcome?"
  - "What benefits would you like to get out of?"
  - "What do you propose?"
  - "If you do this, how will it affect work of MoF?"
  - "What else do you need to consider?"

Step 2: Establish the Need for a Solution

What is the basic need?
This is the essential problem, stated clearly and concisely. It is important at this stage to focus on the need that's at the heart of the problem instead of jumping to a solution.

What is the desired outcome?
Who stands to benefit and why?
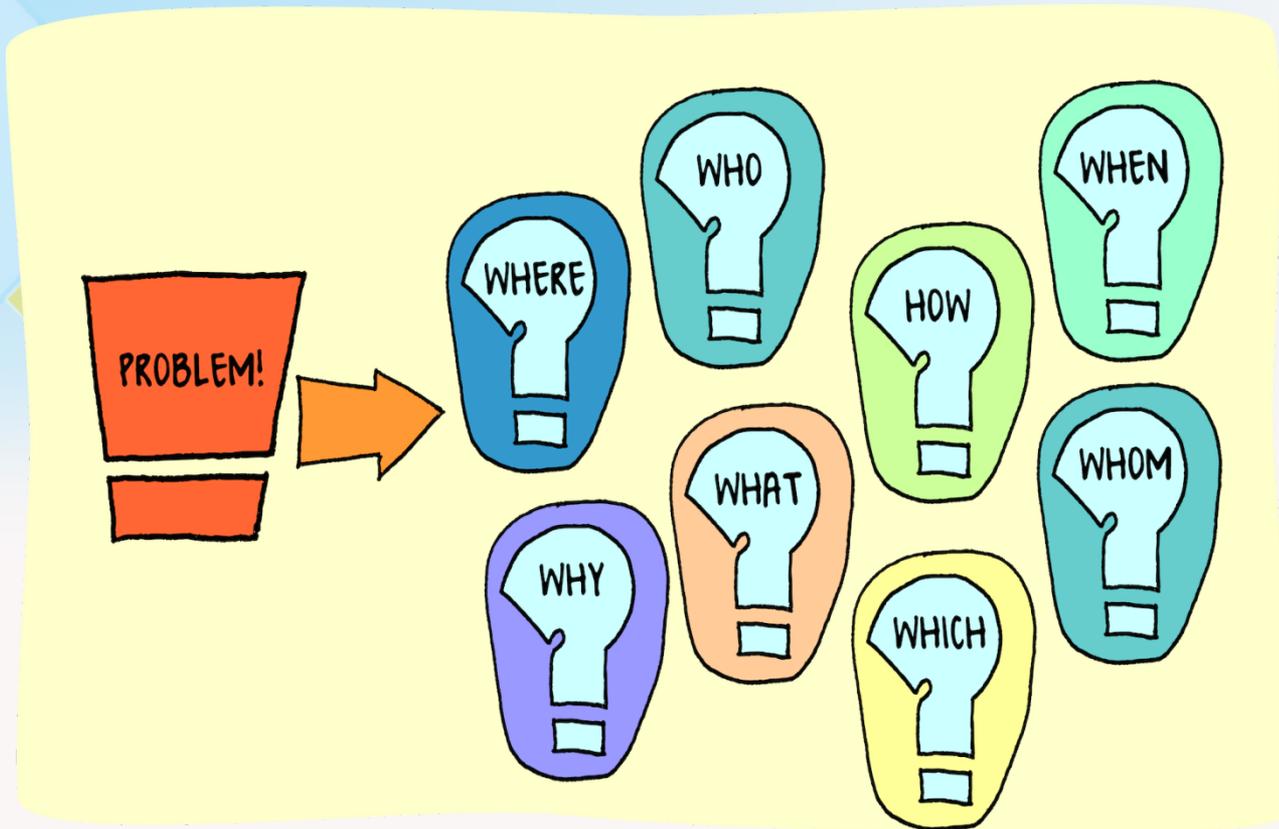## **Is the effort aligned with our strategy?**
In other words, will satisfying the need serve the institutions/ministries strategic goals? It is not unusual for an organization to be working on problems that are no longer in sync with its strategy or mission.

What are the desired benefits for the ministry, and how will we measure them?
The desired benefit could be to reach specific *target, attain a certain share, or achieve specific time improvements. That benefit would be measured by impact. How many families benefiting for the solution? How is it affecting their lives?*

How will we ensure that a solution is implemented?

Assume that a solution is found. Someone (in the ministry) must be responsible for carrying it out—whether that means installing a new procedures, launching a new law, or writing new standards. That person could be the problem champion, but he or she could also be director of an existing directorate, leader of intergovernmental working group, or a new head of department.

Step 3: Contextualize the Problem

Examining past efforts to find a solution can save time and resources and generate highly innovative thinking. If the problem is worldwide, it's crucial to understand why countries have failed to address it.

What approaches have we tried?

The aim here is to find solutions that might already exist in country(ies) and identify those that it has disproved. By answering this question, you can avoid reinventing the wheel or going down a dead end.

What have others tried? What are the internal and external constraints on implementing a solution?

Now that you have a better idea of what you want to accomplish, it's time to revisit the issue of resources and commitment: Do you have the necessary support for soliciting and then evaluating possible solutions?
(Are you sure that you can obtain the money (resources) and the people (staff) to implement?)

Step 4: Write the Problem Statement

> *Now it's time to write a full description (in bullets) of the problem you're seeking to solve and the requirements the solution must meet. The problem statement, which captures all what we learned through answering the questions in the previous steps, helps establish a consensus on what a viable solution would be (and what resources would be required to achieve it).*

Is the problem actually many problems?
The aim here is to drill down to root causes. Complex, seemingly insoluble issues are much more approachable when broken into discrete elements.

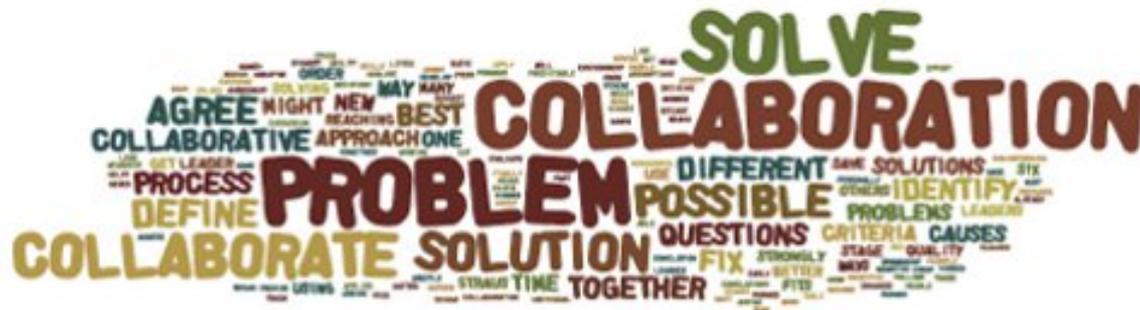## **NOT now, but TW Roma responsible budgeting:**
What do government/ministries need to submit?
What incentives do government/ministries need?
How will solutions be evaluated and success measured?

Final statement for Guidelines & legal proposal(s) change

A problem statement must meet the twin goals of <u>being extremely specific</u> but <u>not unnecessarily technical.</u> It may (and probably should) include a summary of previous solution attempts and detailed requirements.

„If I were given one hour to save the planet, I would spend 59 minutes defining the problem and one minute resolving it."
Albert Einstein

Thanks for attention!

Guidelines:

- national plan of measures for Roma integration (governmental plan) for period 2020- xy

- establish link to either PBB programmes or budget items (yeary budget execution laws & MoF guidelines regarding procedures)

- clearly set targets! example SI + money

Laws:

- recognize „minority" by law – … Law on Roma population inclusiveness or importance via Law on human rights etc.with specifics addressed

- List / + changes of laws with impact on education, health, ALP, Social care, living standards/builing legislation (water supply etc), local communities …