



Overview of the National Action Plans from the Monitoring and Evaluation Point of View

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RELEVANT DECADE OBLIGATIONS

- Efficient and timely implementation of NAPs (including necessary financing)
- Roma participation in implementation and monitoring
- Coordination among line ministries and other relevant institutions
- Provision of disaggregated data in accordance with international standards on data collection and data protection
- Establishment of an effective monitoring mechanism for measuring progress

WHY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN RELATION TO THE DECADE NAPS?

Ensuring availability of accurate and up-to-date information allows:

- Tracking of progress towards specific objectives and targets
- Transmission of information to relevant decision-makers about shortcomings in order to:
 - *Improve NAP design*
 - *Optimize resource allocation*
 - *Refine measures to be implemented in future*

ASSESSING THE NAPs (1)

Selected questions

- What type of management arrangements are there?
 - Is there a government body responsible for coordinating NAP implementation? Does the coordinating body have competencies to require regular evaluation and reporting from other government offices/ministries?
- What are the institutional arrangements for **monitoring**?
 - Are there provisions concerning the establishment of a special body at the national level which will possess the managerial control over the monitoring process?
 - Does the NAP foresee specific responsibilities for monitoring in the individual fields of intervention? Are there responsibilities for monitoring the effects of the NAP measures on the cross-cutting issues?
- Are there clear provisions regarding **data** availability, possible data sources, and institutions responsible for data collection, analysis and reporting?



ASSESSING THE NAPs (2)

Selected questions - continued

- Are **goals, objectives, activities, indicators** and **targets** clearly distinguished?
 - Have indicators been defined? Do they provide information necessary for monitoring?
- Have **baseline data** been collected?
 - Have funds been allocated for baseline study and ongoing collection and review of data on the indicators?
- Are there provisions for **participatory monitoring and evaluation**?
 - Have indicators been selected in consultation with stakeholders? What concrete mechanisms exist to involve and engage stakeholders in the design, processes, and use of monitoring and evaluation?
- Does the NAP include arrangements for **output to outcome and impact assessments**?

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E): REVIEW OF EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS

- The NAPs do not generally integrate a comprehensive M&E plan
- The degree of presence of elements of M&E varies across the different NAPs
- Arrangements for participatory M&E are insufficient
- Insufficient planning for output to outcome and impact assessments
- In the absence of a single model, cross-regional comparison useful for benchmarking purposes

PREVAILING WEAKNESSES (1)

- **Institutional arrangements** for M&E not sufficiently developed
 - Not always clear who reports to whom and when
- No clear provisions setting out **how and by whom information should be collected**, who should compile and analyze it, and frequency of reporting
- **Baseline data** are often unavailable
 - No funds have been budgeted for baseline study and ongoing collection and review of data
 - No clear timelines for data collection activities

PREVAILING WEAKNESSES (2)

- **Indicators** often do not provide sufficient information for monitoring activities
- **Insufficient distinction among categories:**
 - Goals
 - Objectives
 - Activities
 - Indicators
 - Targets (quantified levels for indicators)
- **Qualitative methods** (e.g. surveys) not sufficiently used
- **Follow-up mechanisms** not adequately developed
 - Monitoring activities do not sufficiently influence decision-making



GOOD PRACTICES (1)

- **National information and monitoring system**
- **Planning for M&E** (including methodology)
- **Standardization measures:**
 - Reporting system
 - Evaluation (including financial follow-up)
- **Combining “internal” and “external” monitoring** for coordination among relevant ministries and timely response to societal developments
- **Budgeting requirements** on implementing agencies for covering the measures

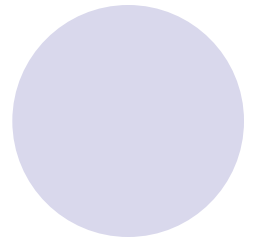
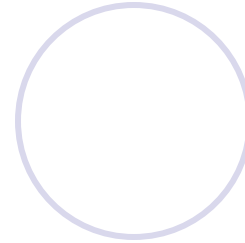
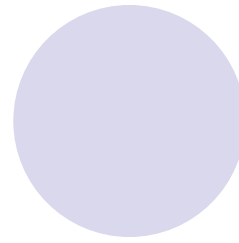
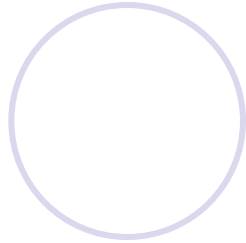
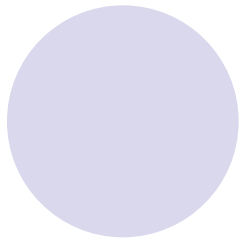


GOOD PRACTICES (2)

- **Data collection**
 - Engaging independent research agencies
 - Cooperation and consultation with Romani NGOs
 - Qualitative research with focus groups
 - Sociological research in areas with predominantly Romani population
- **Relating Decade NAP targets to other government strategies**
- **Productive comparisons:**
 - External – between Roma and other disadvantaged groups
 - Internal – among Roma by gender, region, etc.

KEY ELEMENTS OF M&E	Bulgaria	Croatia	Czech Republic	Hungary	Macedonia	Montenegro	Romania	Serbia	Slovakia
Institutional arrangements for monitoring									
Clear reporting requirements									
Participatory M&E									
Data collection Baseline data									
Comprehensive M&E plans									
Allocation of funds for monitoring									
Feedback mechanisms									
External evaluation									





THANK YOU!