



# **PROPOSED MONITORING FRAMEWORK ROMA DECADE 2005-2015**

Serbia, Belgrade,  
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# INTRODUCTION:

- Serbia joins the Roma Decade in 2005
- In year 2005 it has adopted 4 National Action Plans (NAP) in the priority area of education, employment, health and housing which are being implemented
- It has established an Office for the Implementation of National Roma Strategy
- Roma Inclusion Council was formed, chaired by the National Co-ordinator of the Decade in Serbia, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia for European Integration, Mr. Božidar Đelić

# INTRODUCTION:

- **Serbia is presiding the Roma Decade until June 2009**
- **The National Strategy for the Improvement of the Situation of Roma is** awaiting to be adopted (comprising 12 Action Plans)
- 4 priority NAP have been our FOCUS for the creation of the monitoring framework.

# PROPOSED MONITORING FRAMEWORK IN SERBIA

- Housing (legalization and improvement of Roma settlements, combating discrimination in housing, relocation and economic construction)
- Combating discrimination in education
- Development of European Roma Policy and access to EU funds for countries which are not members of the EU
- Development of monitoring and evaluation system, including issues of available valid data and indicators.

# DEVELOPMENT OF MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEM

- **National Consulting Group** was formed for the creation of monitoring framework for the implementation of National Action Plans (NAP) for Roma
- The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has co-ordinated this process

# PROCESS FLOW:

Two consultation meetings were held of the National Consultation Group (11<sup>th</sup> February and 18<sup>th</sup> March 2009), also a meeting with the representatives of Roma NGOs and NGOs mandated to deal with Roma issues (24<sup>th</sup> February 2009).

**The objective of the meetings** was to propose and analyze indicators aimed at monitoring and adequately assessing the progress and results in the implementation of NAP for Roma in Serbia, also to provide proposals for the content of monitoring framework and its application.

# MONITORING FRAMEWORK OF THE DECADE IN SERBIA

...should provide the following:

- Monitoring of governmental policies provided to Roma in priority regions
- Key results with indicators
- Regular monitoring during the course of the Decade
- Consultation with Roma community on issues from four priority areas of the Decade.

# ON THE PROCESS:

- conducted
- transparent
- participative
- included all interested relevant parties at the national level



# **KEY RECOMMENDATIONS**

# MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES PROVIDED TO ROMA

- A **TEAM/ BODY/ OFFICE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION** at the national level should be constituted
- **Adequate Co-operation Mechanisms** for such body at all levels should be provided
- Regular **communication of such body with the relevant ministries** should be provided

# MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES PROVIDED TO ROMA

- The public should be informed annually on the results and processes within the framework of the Strategy implementation through **annual reports, or**
- A **Conference** on the Strategy implementation results should be organized
- A **pilot project** should be organized showing the example of a concrete Roma community how governmental policies affect the life of Roma on community level

# CONSULTATION WITH ROMA COMMUNITY

- The **highest possible inclusion of Roma community** in the implementation of the Strategy should be provided
- Roma NGOs should be included as **SUPPORT AND MONITORING UNITS** at the regional level and as per NAP regions

# **MONITORING FRAMEWORK INDICATORS**

# Monitoring Framework Indicators were formed:

- On the basis of action plans of four priority areas of the Decade
- In co-operation with the National Consultation Group
- In consultation with the employees of Statistical Office (RZS)
- Taking into account reliability, availability and sustainability of data sources.

During the course of this process we faced various problems concerning data sources in individual fields, therefore, neither the quantity, nor the quality of the indicators in these four areas could be balanced.

# Data Sources

- ✓ Census data (RZS)
- ✓ Regular statistics research (RZS)
- ✓ Polling research (RZS)
- ✓ Registries of individual ministries
- ✓ Administrative registers of individual state institutions
- ✓ Registries and research of local governments and local NGOs

# Indicators – Education

- *Comparison of education level of Roma population in two census years 2002 – 2011*
- *Literacy rate of Roma persons in the population 10+ years of age, 2002 – 2011*
- *Percentage of Roma children covered by pre-school education*
  - *Net rate of Roma children enrolled in elementary schools*
- *Percentage of Roma children attending special elementary schools and special classes within regular elementary schools*
  - *Transfer of generation of Roma children from elementary to secondary school*
- *Coverage of Roma population by post-secondary and university education*
- *Introduction of elements of the Roma culture in some teaching subjects*



# Indicators – Employment

- *Employment rate of the Roma population of 15+ years of age*
  - *Unemployment rate of the Roma population*
  - *Structure of employed Roma citizens by sex*
    - *Structure of the employed by industry*
  - *Unemployed Roma by duration of employment seeking*
- *Number of Roma persons employed through the National Employment Service*
- *Number of approved loans for starting own business for Roma that are disbursed from the government budget*
- *Number of programmes for self-employment, employment and retraining of the Roma*

# Indicators – Health

- *Rate of live births by mother's ethnicity*
  - *Average age of mother at childbirth*
- *Percentage of live births with professional assistance*
  - *Weight of child at birth*
  - *Infant mortality rate*
  - *Average age of Roma population*
- *Percentage of Roma children covered by vaccination in the first year of life*
  - *Mortality rate of children up to 5 years of age*
  - *Average life expectancy of Roma population*

# Indicators – Housing

- *Territorial mapping of Roma settlements in municipalities*
- *Settlements and buildings in the Roma settlement legalised in the municipality by 2010 and by 2015.*
- *Resolved property/legal status of settlements and individual buildings in the Roma settlement*
- *Settlements and buildings in which an infrastructural network was built*
- *Number of constructed flats at new locations for persons from relocated settlements*
- *Percentage of cities and municipalities with established urban plans for Roma settlements*
- *Percentage of approved soft loans intended for the Roma for housing construction compared to the total number of those who applied a housing loan*

# CONCLUSION ON THE PROCESS:

- Political will of the Government of the Republic of Serbia
- Application of monitoring framework as mechanism for monitoring of reduction of poverty in Serbia
- Affirmative measures towards Roma

# Significance of Affirmative Action

*Should the activities within the scope of the Roma Decade in Serbia be really followed by comprehensive and continuing affirmative action, which is rightly so much insisted on in the National Strategy, we expect that the Roma population would be encouraged to nationally declare themselves, which would, among other things, contribute to more successful monitoring of individual indicators.*