

# DECADE OF ROMA INCLUSION

Indicator and Monitoring Workshop

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# Content



- Current monitoring and evaluation framework
- Suggested indicators for monitoring progress of the Decade of Roma Inclusion in Croatia
- Turning data into indicators – what could be done
- Recommendations

## Current M&E framework



- Strengths

→ Institutional arrangements: Office for National Minorities (ONM); Monitoring Committee; Decade Working Group (4 subgroups); Coordinator – Deputy Prime Minister

→ Reporting and monitoring requirements set in the NAP

→ Capacity building workshops

## Current M&E framework



- Difficulties in practice
  - restricted human resources: ONM; line institutions usually add the implementation of Decade measures to employees lists of tasks
  - annualised action plans rarely developed → preventing to obtain baseline data, targets and result-oriented indicators
  - unclear responsibilities regarding horizontal and vertical data collection and analysis, no regular funding for M&E despite of the awareness of a need for M&E

# Suggested indicators for monitoring progress



## EDUCATION

- Attainment rates – highest educational level completed
- Completion rates – (primary and secondary education)  
number of children completing grades in given school year
- Drop-out rate (primary and secondary school)
- Enrolment rates – all levels of education
- Participation in pre-school education – number of years

# Suggested indicators.... Education



- Type of educational programme followed in primary school – regular or adjusted
  - Participation in adult educational programmes (formal and non-formal)
  - Literacy rates
- \* Particular attention should be paid to data on Roma women and girls

Suggested indicators for monitoring progress...



## EMPLOYMENT

- Unemployment rate – limited CES Zagreb
- Length of unemployment by age and gender
- Unemployment by educational levels by age and gender
- Main sources of income in Roma households

# Suggested indicators for monitoring progress...



## HEALTH

- Mortality rates
  - by gender
  - infant mortality
- Vaccination rates
- Health insurance coverage (number of insured, geographical accessibility, ability to pay medicine)
- Number of teenage pregnancies





# Suggested indicators for monitoring progress...



## HOUSING

- Quality of housing: number of households living in flats, type of housing by geographical areas
- household access to infrastructure:
  - basic: (water sources, electricity, sewage system)
  - social: (kindergarden, school, health clinic, public transport)
- legalised locations inhabited by Roma by geographical area

## Turning data into indicators: what could be done?



- Taking a step forward:
  - compute absolute numbers into rates – on national and regional/county level
  - compare Roma population indicators with those for majority
  - up-scale and mainstream identified examples of good practices
  - LFS pilot with Roma boosters; focused surveys, upcoming Census
  - re-consider cross-cutting issues and re-integrate responsible actors: poverty reduction measures, gender, anti-discrimination



## Reccommendations



- Human resources to coordinate, collect, analyse and communicate NAP requirements and progress could be strengthened on the central level
- Regular funding for M&E activities needs to be ensured in the central budget, as well as on line ministry level and grassroots level
- Institutional mechanisms embedding horizontal and vertical cross-sectoral communication flows
- Roma NGO's need to be included into data collection more substantively