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