

Indicator and Monitoring Workshop Meeting Conclusions and Recommendations

March 31 – April 1, 2009, Belgrade

- **Countries should develop and implement the Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks** for their National Action Plans containing the division of responsibilities for its individual elements; definitions of indicators in each thematic area, sources of data, frequency of specific data collection and frequency of calculation of selected indicators and reporting vis-à-vis these indicators.
- **Roma should be truly included in monitoring and evaluation**, i.e. defining what inclusion means for them, monitoring indicators and indicators for assessing the impact of Roma policies, and participate in data collection and data analysis
- **Local level plays crucial role** in implementation of measures defined in the National Action Plans but also in evaluation of their impact and respective statistical data collection. Local level administration and organizations should be included in the monitoring system.
- **There is a lot of statistical data on the situation of Roma population existing in the countries** (in statistical offices, line ministries, specialized state institutes, international organizations, etc.) **but it is not used for the policy making**. The countries should make efforts in extracting relevant statistical information from existing statistical systems and take innovative actions when it comes to processing the raw data and calculating the indicators. For the monitoring and evaluation of the Decade **standard socio-economic and human development indicators should be applied**. Standard indicators must be fed with ethnically disaggregated data to achieve ethnically disaggregated indicators.
- **The role of Censuses is underestimated** – it should be used as a unique opportunity to get basis for further researches and data collection in the inter-Census period. Recommendations for the upcoming round of population Censuses:
 - To assure the Census reaches the Roma population it is important:
 - To **involve Roma in the Census process** – as the enumerators or assistants to enumerators (to break barrier stemming from mistrust to non-Roma); at minimum to use the method of collection points in the Roma areas (as used in Montenegro)
 - To provide the **Census questionnaire in Roma language**
 - To assure the Roma people identify as Roma it is important:
 - To **do awareness rising before the Census** (Roma NGOs, networks of local Roma coordinators, etc.):
 - Explaining the difference between citizenship and nationality/ethnicity and religion
 - Explaining the importance of self-identifying as Roma for the future public policies
 - Explaining the data from Census security
 - To **expand the list of options** in answering the question on nationality/ethnicity by more nationalities than just the majority (e.g. in Serbia to have not only Serbian and others, but Serbian, Croatian, Hungarian, Romanian, Roma, etc. and others).
 - To **allow for multiple identities** in the Census questionnaire when it comes to nationality/ethnic affiliation.