Introducing the civil society monitoring reports

International Steering Committee meeting of the Decade of Roma Inclusion Sarajevo

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AN IDEAL SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL MONITORING

	1. INFORMATION GATHERING	BY A COMMITTEE		
(a) state report	(b) parallel report	of NGOs	(c) other sources of information	
	2. EVALUATION BY A (COMMITTEE		
country rapporteurs/task forces		possible country visit		
	-			
	3. COMMENT OF STATE ON	THE EVALUATION		
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4.	CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE (PLENARY	SESSION OF THE COM	MITTEE)	
between committee and state delegation		NGO input (pre-session, side-event, etc.)		
5 RES(DLUTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS B	V AN INTERNATIONAL	ALITHORITY	
J. NESC	SECTION AND RECOVINERDATIONS B	T AN INTERNATIONAL	AOTHORITI	
	6. STATE ACKNOWLEDGES AND PUBLI	CIZES RECOMMENDA	TIONS	
press conference	translation	1	NG	O dissemination
	7. FOLLOW U	JP		
state task force	NGO input	follow up rapporteur con		committee visit



EXISTING SYSTEMS OF MONITORING

Examples of complete systems

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (UN)
- Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (CoE)

Incomplete systems

- Decade of Roma Inclusion
 - missing: committee of evaluation, weak international authority, recommendations, follow-up
- EU Framework
 - missing: committee of evaluation, mandatory state progress reports, mechanism to receive and review shadow reports, public country-specific recommendations, followup

WHAT IS SHADOW REPORTING?

- Shadow reports are a method for NGOs to supplement or present alternative information to periodic government reports that State parties submit within the framework of international agreements
- Shadow reports cannot substitute quantitative monitoring and evaluation by state authorities but are vital tools to make states accountable.
- Within the EU2020 the compatibility of NRIS with mainstream policies can be assessed, but it does not allow for Roma specific state and NGO reports.
- Shadow reports can channel local knowledge into the policy process and reflect on the real, non-quantifiable social impact of government measures.
- Shadow reports are fundamental tools to involve civil society in the monitoring of policies and to foster the active participation of Roma.



PILOT YEAR OF SHADOW REPORTING

- Coordinating: Decade Secretariat, OSF: Roma Initiatives
 Office + Making the Most of EU Funds for Roma program
- Civil society coalitions selected after open call
- ▶ 8+8 countries:
 - first cycle: Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, Spain
 - second cycle: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia, United Kingdom
- Common template and professional review
- Monitoring both mainstream and targeted government measures
- Summary report in English and Romani; country reports in English and national languages
- www.romadecade.org/civilsocietymonitoring



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ASSESSING GOVERNMENT MEASURES

- Positive measures of the Roma strategies
- Positive mainstream measures
- Positive but insufficiently designed or implemented measures
- Largely negative measures of the strategy
- Largely negative mainstream measures

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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