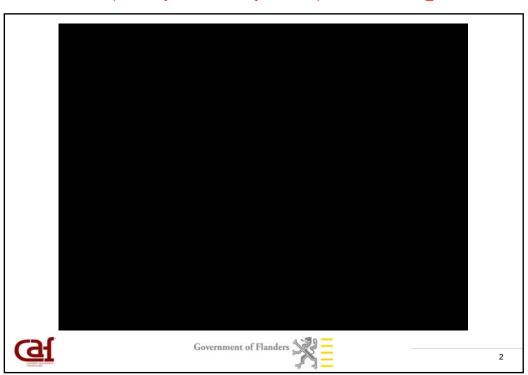


#### http://www.youtube.com/v/yKIE3IUkkp8?version=3hl=nl\_NL



Can your organization account for the effectiveness of its goals in order to convince the public and the political level of its capabilities?

And do you feel safe in sharing these results?

Not at all?
To a very limited extent?
In a modest way?
To a large extent?





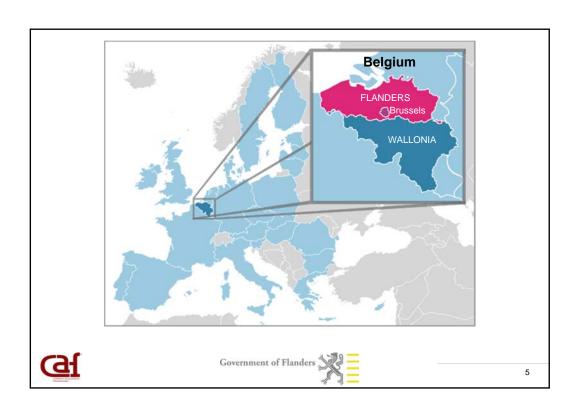
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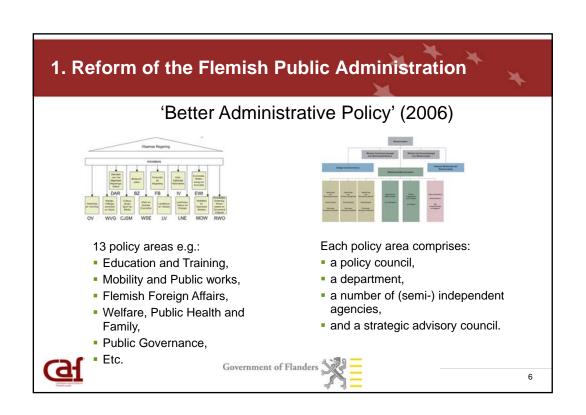
# Agenda / Table of contents

- 1 Reform of the Flemish Public Administration
- 2 The origin of objectives
- 3 Managing objectives and results in practice: three questions
- 4 Examples
- Advantages and success factors of integrated monitoring
- 6 Questions









# 1. Reform of the Flemish Public Administration



Policy councils are meetings for the minister and the senior officials of each policy area



**Departments** coordinate the policy development, monitor and evaluate the policy execution



**Agencies** implement the policy



Strategic Advisory Councils, comprising representatives of community-based organisations and independent experts, offer advice



Government of Flanders

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# 2. The origin of objectives: Various interlinked cycles...

- The Policy cycle
- The Management cycle
- The Financial cycle
- The HRM cycle





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# 2. The origin of objectives: ... resulting in various plans

- The Policy cycle coalition agreement (5 years), Policy memorandum (every 5 years) and policy paper (annually)
- The Management cycle management and performance contracts (every 5 years), business plan (annually)
- The Financial cycle Annual budget elaboration and adaptation and adjustment of the multiannual estimate
- The HRM cycle Planning, monitoring and evaluating employees and Leading Officials (annually) + mandate evaluation of the leading officials (every 6 years)



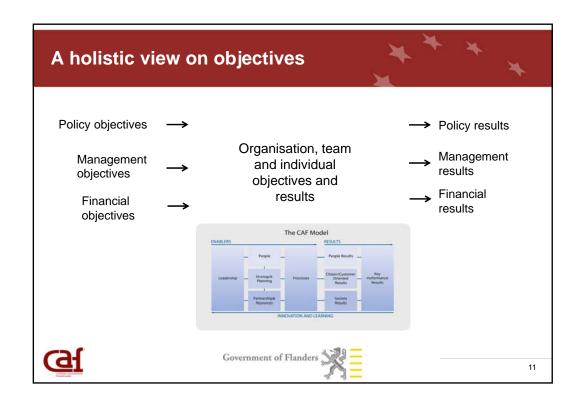


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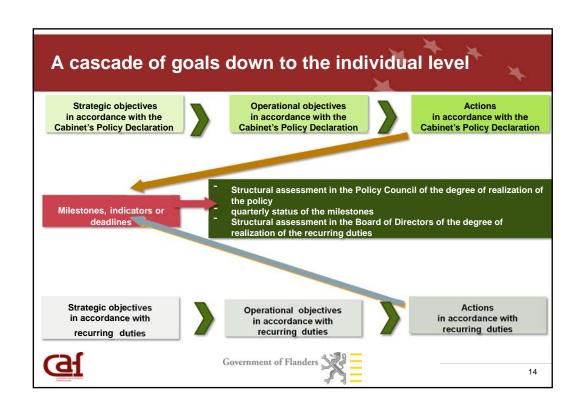


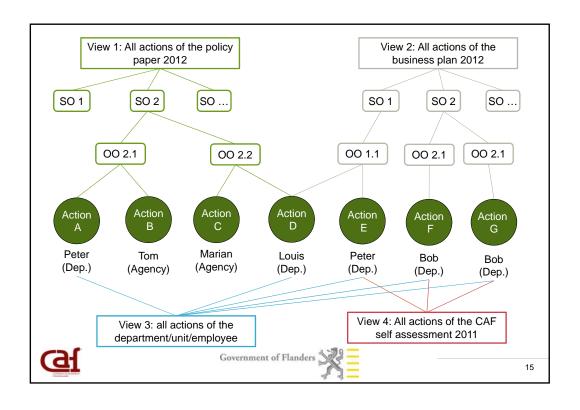
### 3. Managing objectives and results in practice

- 1. Which actions serve the various goals and who is accountable?
- 2. Do we realize our actions according to the plans?
- 3. Do we obtain the desired results?







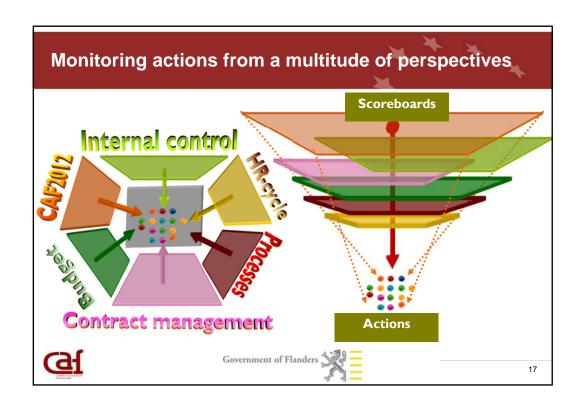


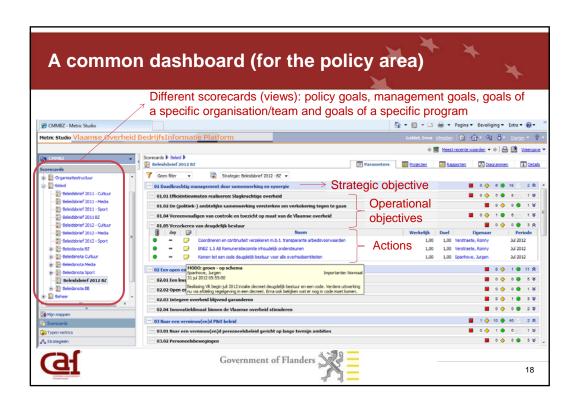
# 3. Managing objectives and results in practice

- 1. Which actions serve the various goals and who is accountable?
- 2. Do we realize our actions according to the plans?
- 3. Do we obtain the desired results?



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#### Milestone reached?

- When a required action is fully completed or no longer necessary
- When a parameter or indicator has been fulfilled according to the commitment
  - Agreed upon between the Minister and the leading official of the department
  - As prescribed in accordance with the department's mission statement





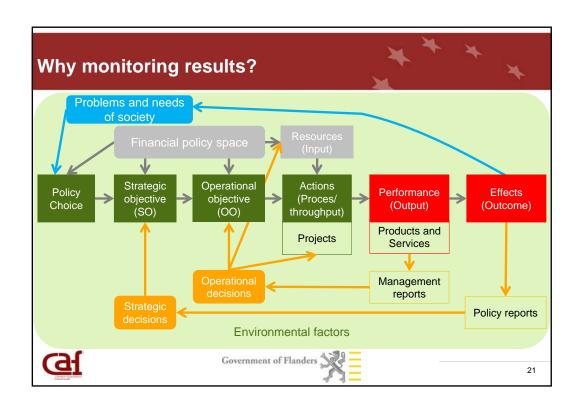
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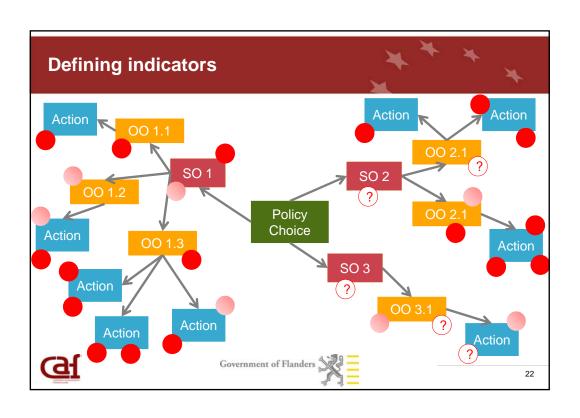
# 3. Managing objectives and results in practice

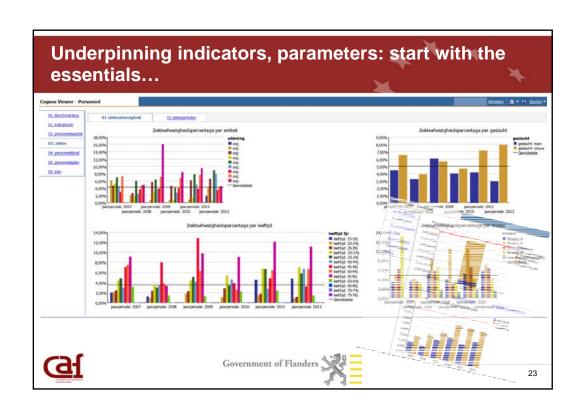
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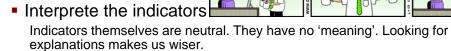








- To be convincing indicators should be:
  - Universal: applicable to similar organisations are Tuice
  - Reliable: trends should confirm the theory (and not vide
  - Available (!)



- Public support by all stakeholders is crucial
- Historical data have a baseline, you should start once
- Therefore: swallow the (uncountable) objections and go ahead...





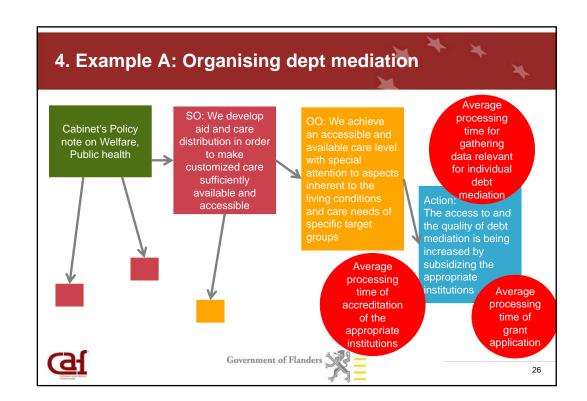
## Clustering indicators of efficiency

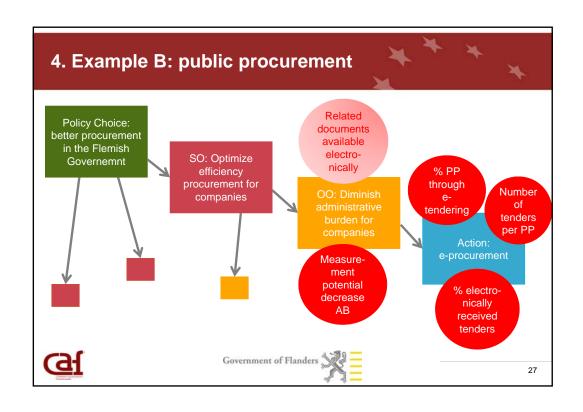
#### By investigating relationships between

- Process- or project-related input (FTE, operating costs) and internal administrative burdens....
- Desired and well defined **administrative output** (workload, quality requirements, turnaround, employees' satisfaction...)
- Desired and well defined input for external partnerships and institutions (procedures, subsidies, ...) vs. external administrative burdens (forms, data to deliver, applications,...)
- Desired and well defined **output of external partners and institutions** (staffed beds, patients treated, care needs treated, customer satisfaction,...)
- (Un)wanted effects (outcome) with regard to the citizens-users and to the institutions
- **Interpretation of the outcome** by means of scientific research, monitoring activities,...

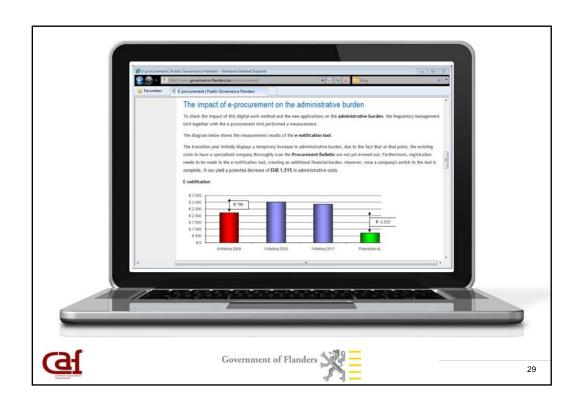


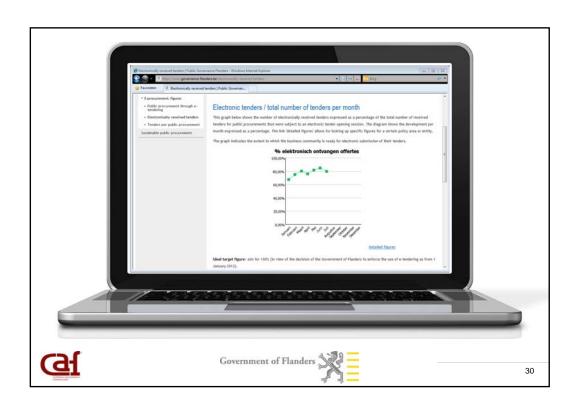












## 5. Advantages of integrated monitoring

- Clear lines of accountability (control & communication)
- Deriving team and personal objectives
- Integration of management and policy objectives
- Transparency
- Efficiency gains (planning, monitoring and evaluation)
- A framework for taking the right decisions





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#### Success factors

- Coherence of objectives
- Define SMART objectives
- Setting targets (process, output and outcome)
- Define the right indicators
- Unanimity between political and administrational level on objectives, actions and targets
- Trust and collaboration
  - Between the political and administrational level
  - Between different institutions (within a policy area)
- Project management







