

The Presidency Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation

OUTCOMES MONITORING AND EVALUATION

PEMPAL STUDY TOUR TO THE NATIONAL TREASURY

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7 Focus Areas of OME(1)	
1. Outcomes planning	MTSF/14 priority outcomes and delivery agreements Strategic plans/APPs and Implementation programmes
2. Monitoring of national priorities	 Monitoring (i.e. tracking) progress against the MTSF/outcome plans (delivery agreements) The Programme of Action (POA) and briefing notes Development Indicators, Mid-term and Twenty Year Reviews Performance dialogues and expenditure reviews
3. Evaluation of national priorities	 National Evaluation System (initially NEP-focused) Evaluations to see how to improve programmes, policies, plans

7 Focus Areas of OME(2)	
4. Special Projects to drive implementation	 Siyahlola Presidential Monitoring Programme Distressed Mining Communities Operation Phakisa
5. Local government monitoring	Assessing quality of management practices and delivery in local government (LGMIM)
6. SEIAS	Impact assessment of new and existing legislation and regulations to ensure alignment with NDP and to reduce risk of unintended consequences
7. Operation Phakisa	 Remove bottlenecks and help resolve the most critical challenges facing a sector. Methodology results in achievement of key milestones faster than in a "business as usual" context.

The Outcomes System

- Increase the strategic focus of government by focusing on a limited number of priority outcomes
- Improve coordination across departments and spheres of government by introducing whole-of-government plans (the delivery agreements) linked to key outcomes, clearly linking inputs and activities to outputs and the outcomes
- Move away from a culture of doing the same activities the same way again and again, without consideration of the impacts of those activities (develop a culture of continuous improvement)
- Achieve more effective spending and performance

The Outcomes System

- Builds on the system introduced in 2009:
 - Strategic focus on a limited number of priority outcomes
 - Increase the focus on measurable results and evidence base
 - Efficient spending and performance
 - Improved coordination across departments and spheres of government
 - A culture of continuous improvement
- Reflections
 - Mid-Year Review
 - Quarterly progress reports
 - Close-Out Report

Planning and monitoring 14 priority outcomes

- The 2014-2019 Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) focuses on the 14 priority outcomes
- Minister performance agreement between President and Minister based on MTSF
- Performance agreements with Ministers based on the MTSF
- Implementation Forums using existing structures (clusters and Minmecs or their equivalents) for coordinating the development and implementation of the Delivery Agreements
- Quarterly PoA monitoring reports to Cabinet (traffic lights), highlighting progress made, challenges encountered and measures to address the challenges
- POA reports also form the basis for performance monitoring meetings between the President and the relevant Minister in his/her outcome coordinating or supporting role

Outcomes System 2010-2014

Performance Agreements with all Ministers

- Management tool
- No legal framework for Performance Agreements with members of the executive

MTSF/Delivery Agreements

- 5 year results-based plans which cut across Departments and spheres of government
- Outline outputs, sub-outputs, measurable indicators, targets and key activities, identify required inputs and clarify roles and responsibilities
- o Alignment to Strategic and Annual Performance Plans
- o Periodic review and revision of Agreements, where necessary
- o Link with the National Development Plan & National Evaluation System

7

Development Indicators

- A focus on measuring the impact of government policies
- The 2012 edition contains 85 indicators grouped in 10 themes
- 2014 Development Indicators
 - Economy
 - 2. Employment
 - 3. Poverty & inequality
 - 4. Household & community assets
 - 5. Health
 - 6. Education
 - 7. Social cohesion
 - 8. Safety & security
 - 9. International relations
 - 10. Good governance

Data is sourced from government administrative databases, official statistics (StatsSA), and research done by local and international institutions.

Quality assurance done with the sources, and many datasets rejected if there are significant quality concerns.

Extensive disaggregated data available on DPME website covering provinces, gender, sectors, etc

Strengthening monitoring

- Strategic plans/APPs and implementation programmes
- Data quality considerations triangulation and links with strategic partners like StatsSA
- The use of the outcomes system to ensure effective internal departmental monitoring systems – to drive implementation, facilitate a rapid response to identified challenges
- The Programme of Action and just in time information
- Coordination across different departments
- Ownership and accountability for poor performance
- Public awareness about government performance link with GCIS
- A focus on priorities service delivery in a constrained budget
- Budget organised by departments a challenge to relate expenditure against outcomes, as expenditure in many different budget items, and many entities



Operation Phakisa

- Good progress made on the Ocean Economy Operation Phakisa, to unlock the economic potential of South Africa's oceans
- The Ideal Clinic is next and there is interest expressed for other areas including beneficiation, education, basic municipal services
- An Operation Phakisa Chief Directorate is being created to coordinate all the work
- Capacity building programme for DPME OF's over Oceans and Clinic labs, so that they can facilitate labs in future

Siyahlola Presidential Monitoring Projects







Distressed Mining Communities

- From October 2013, a Secretariat was put in place to:
 - Coordinate the Special Presidential Package (SPP) of commitments made to revitalise distressed mining communities
 - Provide secretariat and advisory services to the IMC, the Technical Task Team
 - Strategic oversight of the reporting on information of work flows and the operational reporting arrangements
 - Monitor progress of the commitments made in the SPP
 - Build a repository of knowledge on the affected mining towns and their associated labour sending areas
 - Facilitate executive interface within the IMC, the Premiers Offices, Mayors Offices and leaders of labour, business, related NGOs, CBOs and community leadership

Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS)

- · A Chief Directorate is being created to:
 - Carry out impact assessment of new and existing legislation and regulations to ensure alignment with NDP and to reduce risk of unintended consequences
 - Ensure greater alignment of strategies around the broader cross-cutting national priorities of economic growth, employment, equality, social cohesion and stability, and environmental sustainability
 - Facilitate consideration how important government actions are in the long to transform the economy
 - Address the blockages to consistent implementation to date

SEIAS unit roles and responsibilities

- DPME: develop capacity across departments, provide expertise and support and quality control
- Cabinet Office will ensure that all Bills and regulations have gone through SEIAS and that the SEAIS is attached to each bill or regulation before submission to Cabinet
- DPME will work through a steering committee comprising the DPME, the National Treasury, the Cabinet Office, EDD and dti
- DPME will
 - Review the template regularly both to ensure that it supports effective evaluation processes and aligns adequately with national priorities
 - Manage the training of officials to utilise the SEIAS, and
 - Establish a panel of experts trained in the SEIAS approach that can be used by government departments

Ke ya leboga
Ke a leboha
Ke a leboga
Ngiyabonga
Ndiyabulela
Ngiyabonga
Inkomu
Ndi khou livhuwa
Dankie
Thank you