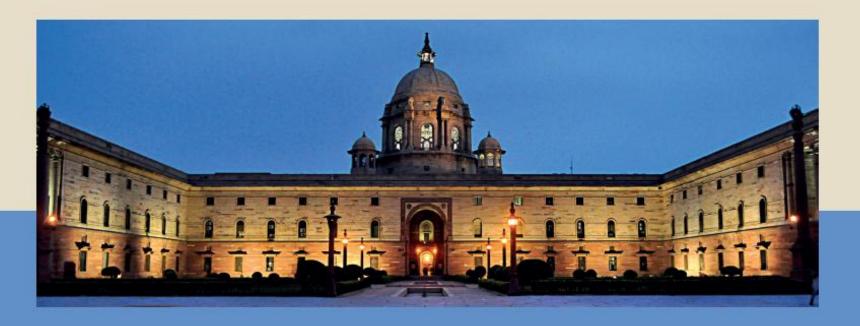




Symposium on

International Experience with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in Government

September 18, 2015, Hyderabad

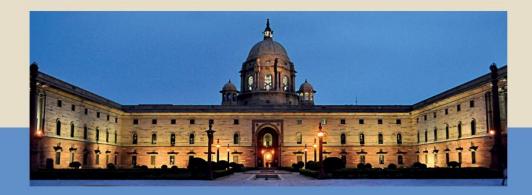






Symposium on International Experience with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in Government

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Former Secretary
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting



Presentation Outline

- 1. Brief Description of Brazil
- 2. The M&E System
- 3. Similarities with Indian M&E System
- 4. Dissimilarities with Indian M&E System
- 5. Lessons for India

- Capital: Brasilia
- Government: Federal Presidential

Constitutional Republic

• **Population:** 200.4 million (2013)

• **Area:** 8,515,767 KM² (5th in the World)

• **GDP:** \$ 2.24 Trillion (2013)

• One of the biggest Democracies in the World (Like India)

Administrative Set up

Federal government

- Exercises control over the central government
- Divided into three independent branches:
 - Executive
 - Legislative
 - Judiciary

State Government

- Autonomous sub-national entities
- Each has own constitution & Government
- 26 States

Municipalities

- Minor federal units
- Each municipality has an autonomous local government
- Comprises of a mayor, directly elected by the people

Evolution of GPMS in Brazil

1985

• Military government

1995

- Minister of Administrative Reforms (Luiz Carlos Bressor-Pereira)
- Civil service recruitments been based on merit

1996-98 &2002 Onwards

- Bresser-Pereira (well-known economist and Minister,)
- New Public Management and Administrative Reforms

2003

• Second wave reforms - 'Management Shock' at State level

The M&E System in Brazil

- At Federal Level:
 - No PAs
 - Allows Ministry of Planning and Finance more flexibility
 - Performance is evaluated mainly through 4 year plan documents reflecting political and organizational priorities
 - 'Contratos de Gestao' or 'Administration Contracts '
 - Between Federal Ministry of Industry and Commerce with two of its agencies
 - For a four-year period with year-wise break up
 - PAs are also signed with NGOs implementing government programmes

Minas Gerais is a Brazilian state with large dimensions

- ✓ 587.000 km² (Larger than France and Spain)
- 20 million inhabitants (Comparable to Australia)
- **853 municipalities** (More than any other state in Brazil)
- Third economy in Brazil

(GDP - US\$ 200 billion (2010) - 9.3% of Brazil) Growth of 2.5% in 2011 and 2.3% in 2012



The M&E System in Minas Gerais

- A. What is evaluated?
- B. Special features of evaluation
- C. How it is evaluated?
- **D. Process of Evaluation**
- E. Who evaluates?
- F. Has it sustained?

The M&E System in Minas Gerais A. What is it evaluated?

- Initially, employed harsh fiscal adjustment measures and setting of development targets
- Eventually, matured towards emphasizing collaborative and participatory management
- Primary focus is Performance Contracts Results Agreements (RAs)
- RAs aim to align the government strategy established in the Integrated Development Plan (PMDI)

The M&E System in Minas Gerais B. Special Features of the Evaluation

• Minas Gerais even went to the extent of RAs with NGOs in addition to other executing agencies.

- They also have Performance Agreements in the context of Public Private Partnerships which helps in
 - Having realistic expectations
 - Avoid unnecessary disputes

The M&E System in Minas Gerais C. How is evaluated?

Level 1

- Between the Governor and 22 groups of secretariats denominated operating systems
- Targets are agreed on four parameters:
 - ➤ Development Results (outcomes)
 - Priorities Portfolio (programme outputs)
 - Strategic Initiatives (regional, crosscutting, institutional development)
 - ➤ Quality of Expenditure (quality of budget planning, execution and control),

Level 2

- Between the heads of the secretariat and its operating units
- Internal management tools, with a view to directing the efforts and resources of each work team, ensuring better quality of service

The M&E System in Minas Gerais D. The process of Evaluation

Level 1

- The Secretariat of Planning and Public Management (SEPLAG) is responsible for developing and initiating agreements.
- The draft is prepares based on the governor's guidelines and the Development Plan
- Negotiation happens with the Strategic Management Advisory Offices (AGEI) of each agency.

Level 2

- SEPLAG prepares an Adhesion Matrix and sets guidelines for implementation
- Once the targets, conditions and obligations are agreed upon during a meeting, the RA document is signed
- The RAs provide more flexibility and autonomy in terms of organization restructuring, resource utilization, and management of operational activities.

The M&E System in Minas Gerais E. Who evaluates?

- SEPLAG and the AGEIs play a pivotal role:
 - Develop Implementation Reports comparing the performance achieved against the established targets along with the reasons thereof.

• Results Committees

- Review the performance of all Structured Programs
- Quality of spending in Minas Gerais.

The M&E System in Minas Gerais E. Has it sustained?

- It is still being followed in Minas Gerais
- The results-oriented system is also being extended to certain city governments.
- Additional features:
 - Evaluation of results is also published to enable suggestions for improvement
 - A structured performance incentive system was framed to incentivise the state employees

Similarities with Indian M&E System

• PAs cover Ministries and responsibility centres quite comprehensively

• PAs are available on the websites of the concerned government ministries

• PAs against the agreements is monitored by the Performance Management Division of the Cabinet Secretariat in India and the SEPLAG in Minas Gerais

Dissimilarities with Indian M&E System (Brazilian Experience)

- Ministries are not subject to Performance Agreements at federal level
- RAs extend to over four years, with yearly reviews
- RAs are published documents and available to the public through the websites in Minas Gerais
- In Minas Gerais, RAs are extend to city administrations
- In Minas Gerais, performance reviews also cover the quality of expenditure by the secretariat and associated operating unit
- Result Agreements contain provisions for performancerelated pays

Dissimilarities with Indian M&E System (Indian Experience)

- Mandatory only at federal level
- RFDs are negotiated for one year at a time
- Few states (Kerala, Karnataka & Mizoram) have declared the result publicly so far
- Yet to go beyond the state level RFDs
- Performance reviews focus only on the Key Performance Indicators identified under RFD
- Yet to incorporate performance-related pay at the federal or state level

Lessons for India

- Political and bureaucratic buy-in
- Better alignment with strategic plans, flexible HR policies and performance related pays
- Explore possibility of RFDs with all implementing agencies including NGOs, Pvt. Firms, etc.
- Replace plethora of monitoring instruments through comprehensive reviews with Performance agreements
- Move from mere routine 'utilisation' certificates to actual impact analysis

Lessons for India

- Customise reforms based on study of core Government functioning
 - Restructure bulky ministries
 - Implement agencification
- The two-level Result Agreements at Secretariat and operating units
 - Cascades the implementation targets from the Secretariat to the respective operating units.
 - Should be implemented in India, both at the federal and state level.

Minas Gerais State Government is recognized by Its Efficient and Innovative Public Management

Management Shock an international benchmark recommended by IBRD

Investment Grade in 2012

Moody's and Standard & Poor's



Best Public Private Partnerships program in the world

(World Finance Magazine, 2012)



Member of the MIT Media Lab

only sub-national state government in the world

