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Public Policy Impacts

Main reference to the guideline: Chapter 6, page 43 to 56

Key concepts

Public policy

Programmes

Monitoring

Evaluation

Effects and impacts

Measurement

Attribution

Public policy

- A policy consists of courses of action;
- A policy is goal-oriented action;
- A policy is what government does or decide not to do;
- A policy is based upon law and is authoritative; and
- A policy is the result of political processes.

Programmes

- Is a group of related activities that are designed and managed to meet a specific public need and are often treated as a budgetary unit;
- Activities that are managed together within a department and focus on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels;
- In Mongolia, 84 programmes at central and national level. Local and municipal programmes are identified as sub-programmes.

Monitoring

- The activity whereby programmes, operations and outcomes are continuously reviewed to assess the effectiveness.

Evaluation

- Evaluation is the systematic and neutral collection and analysis of evidence to judge merit, worth or value;
- Evaluation informs decision making, improvements, innovation and accountability;
- Evaluations typically focus on programs, policies and priorities and examine questions related to relevance, effectiveness and efficiency.

Effects

- Short term or intermediate outcomes of a policy, programme or project;
- Within the perimeter of responsibility of the organization.

Impacts

- Long term outcomes;
- Outside the full responsibility of the organization.

Measurement

- Measurement is the assignment of a number to a characteristic of an object or event, which can be compared with other objects or events;
- The scope and application of measurement are dependent on the context and discipline.

Attribution

- The act of saying what the origin or cause of something.



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Thank You.

