

Impact the Measuring Factors to Implantation the Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation :Case Study on Mosul University

Yazen Nafea Mahmood¹, Muhammed Khazal Rashad² and Ashraf Abd-ALrazak Saeed³

^{1,2}Administration Department, Knowledge University
Erbil, Kurdistan Region - Iraq

³Department of Information Technology and Libraries, Technical Institute
Mosul - Iraq

Abstract— University Performance is key criterion for assessing university's efficiency and effectiveness in terms of administrative organization, scientific competence and individuals' working within the university.

In this research 50 questionnaire papers have been distributed on the teaching staff of the university, only 45 have been obtained. SPSS program has been used to analyze results and reach conclusion. The findings showed distinctive relation between measuring dimensions and Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation.

Index Terms— Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation, Organizational Resource, Institutional Factors, Organizational Capacity

I. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Problem

Performance Measuring effects on the evaluating and improving the situation in the work. So, the problem of the research is " how these factors affect for achieving the making the Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation implementation in the Mosul university ".

B. Research Importance

1. To present a theoretical background of the Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation implementation and the factors. And examine the relationship between them.
2. To know the capabilities and skills that found in the university.
3. Knowing the effect of the instructions for work at the university on achieving and implementing measurement
4. Determine the defects in the university and colleges, knowing the reasons for their occurrence and the special methods for solving them.

C. Research Hypothesis

According to the research problem and importance, this study specified the basic hypothesis as below :

H0: There is relationship between Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation and factors.

H1: There is relationship between Institutional Factors and Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation.

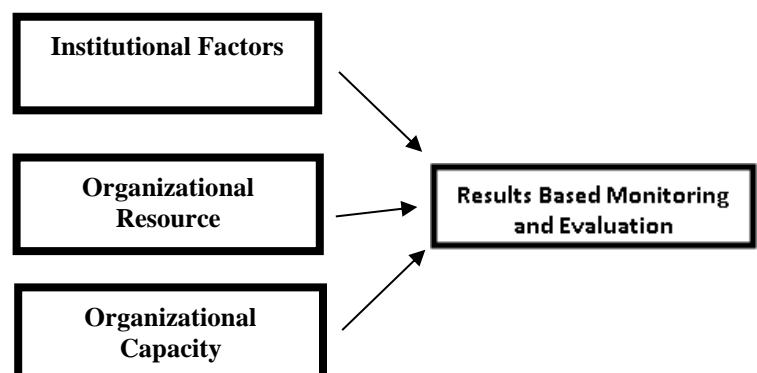
H2: There is relationship between Organizational Resource and Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation

H3: There is relationship between Organizational Capacity and Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation.

D. Research Methods

This research uses qualitative approaches by using the (SPSS) program. The primary data were collected from questionnaires distributed on teaching staff. The secondary data were collected from books, journals and websites.

E. Conceptual Framework



II. OVERVIEW OF THEORETICAL

A- Define of Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation

Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation is administrative style that provides management with consistent sample used for strategic and administration planning in

environment depending on decentralization in management (UNDP, 2002, 2). According to (United Nations Development Group, 2011, 2) about a implementation of organization strategic management through employees direct and indirect tasks in (production, service, processing) with three important keys: The first is Responsibility which is a standard for measuring the grown and effectiveness of cooperation inside the organization to achieve goals, the second is national ownership of the results which is about owning the result by people for adding effectiveness in their organizations and its employees, and the third is Inclusiveness by sharing the results with local and international organizations for monitoring and evaluation, which is defined by (Global Affairs Canada,2016,8) as the continued cycle time for organization's strategic , staff, sources , processing , measuring , and improving making decision.

B- the element of Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation

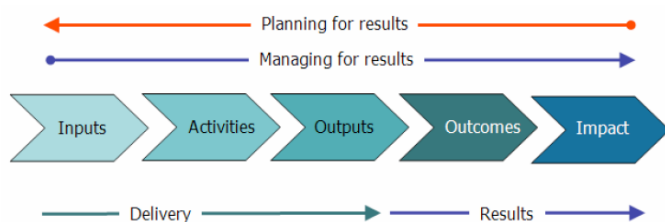
According to (Global Affairs Canada, 2016, 35) and (UN, 2018, 11) there are some elements as follow:

1- Output and outcome: using for showing the logistic relationship among the instant, intermediate, and final results and comparing them with goals.

2- The logic model: road map showing the way to get the results and the core factors needed for success.

3- The Outputs and Activities Matrix: an extension of the logic model, where it distributes the outcomes to the activities to improve it.

4- The theory of change : describes the final results, and it impacts on the long term. As explained in drawing (Kasule, 2016, 33) & (Associates for International Management Services, 2014, 15):



Source : Spreckley, Freer Result based monitoring and evaluation,2009, 3 .

5- Indicators: it is considered a core element using for performance measuring with two types: Quantitative indicators by measuring the products quantity and Qualitative indicators by measuring the quality of information and process.

6- The Performance Measurement Framework: it has all indicators that using for measuring the final results.

7- Results-Based Monitoring & Evaluation: monitoring the activities, (gathering, analyzing, saving the data), schedules and cost and the evaluation to determine the time and quality of it. According to (Spreckley , 2009, 7) there are many steps to do

it:

1- Determining (programming): Selecting the content to deepened and making strategy for the organization.

2- Definition (planning for problem): selecting the problem and try to solve it.

3- Formula (selecting and design): deciding what is the project, activities, budget, and the system of control & evaluation.

4- Evaluation (condition): Completing all necessary conditions for monitoring.

5- Implementation (delivery): it is about completed activities, achieved results, outcome, and making decision for success.

6- Measuring (testing results): knowing the effects after evaluation and using this information as recommendations.

C- The measuring factors of results based monitoring and evaluation

According to (Eitu,2016,9) there are three factors affecting on the system success or faller:

1- Institutional Factors: (Shibru,2017,60) mentioned that there are three points for making or having Institutional Factors: First, Performance (efficiency) by comparing among the input, outcome and effectiveness for describing the differences between the outcome and achievement results (Wang,2010,14). Second, Leadership, it is necessary for management and competitive advantage (Murad & Gill,2016,128). Third, evaluation, according to (Anninos,2008,2) the institutional evaluation depend on the subject, the evaluator, audit, supported system, data analyses, approved reference for evaluation.

2- Organizational Resource: (& Ng'ang'a & Othes,2014,4) mentioned four sources : financial , HR , technology , logistic . (Gakenia,2015,5) added the environment source which decides how and where using the other source.

3- Organizational Capacity: by (Technical BRIEF,2011,1) the organization should have a strong management, successful leadership. And adapt to changes (Rankonyana,2015,2).

III. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

The research was conducted among random sample of lecturers in Mosul University. The primary data were collected from 45 questionnaires out of 50 distributed on lecturers. An examination of the relationship between measuring factors and results based monitoring and evaluation was based on three factors, and five items (strong agree, agree, disagree, natural disagree, strong disagree) have been used.

Convenience sampling had been applied with various analytical tools such as regression analysis which applied to test the proposed hypotheses using SPSS and Excel programs.

B. Data Analysis

Finding of respondents profiles are illustrated in table (1) which shows the Demographical Data.

Table 1: Demographical Data

Factors	Factors	Percentage
Gender	Male	92%
	Female	8%
Age	Below 25	0%
	26 – 35	25%
	36-46	47%
	Above 46	28%
Title	assistant lecturers	35%
	Lecturers	56%
	Assistant Professor and above	9%

Source: by researcher

C. Multiple Regressions

These researches summarize the regression analysis results in table (2) as below:

Table 2: Regression Analysis Result

R Square	0.549
Significant value	0.042

Source: by researcher

Multiple regression analysis was conducted to check measuring factors' dependency on perception. ($R^2 = 0.549$) suggests that 52% of the variance factors can be explained. The significant value is (0.042), so the first hypothesis is supported. It means 52% change occurring in dependent variable due to independent variable.

Table 3: Correlation Analysis Result

In depended Variable	Measuring Factors
Dependent	
Customer Satisfaction	

*p < (0.05)

N=45

In order to check dependency of results based monitoring and evaluation, multiple regression analysis was conducted. ($R_s=0.572$) suggests that variance of factors can be explained.

Table 4: Coefficients (a)

Standardized coefficient	Beta	P
Institutional Factors	0.367	.032*
Organizational Resource	0.211	.040*
Organizational Capacity	0.011	.053 ^{N.S}

Source: created by Researchers

*P<0.05

N.S= Not Significant

Dependent Variable:

Coefficient values which indicate that if an independent variable is increasing by one unit, the dependent variable will change by reported value. When Beta of the Institutional Factors (0.367) is significant and positive, it supports hypothesis (1). When Beta of the Organizational Resource (0.0211) is significant and positive, it supports hypothesis (2), and when Beta of the Organizational Capacity (0.011) is not significant and negative, it doesn't support hypothesis (3).

IV. CONCLUSION

1- There is good relationship among the Institutional Factors, Organizational Resource and ability to implementation in Mosul University, so there are two advantages that the university has.

2- There is bad relationship in Organizational Capacity and ability to implementation in Mosul University, this means a weakness in this point.

3- Organizational Capacity is weakness in management experience in dealing with current and expected situation and problems.

4- Incorrectly use of adaptation changes to develop the university or (Organizational Capacity) makes it less interest than expected.

6- The leadership focuses on the routine more than other important things.

7- The university has many good resources and qualified experts of good performance but without chance and training to improve them.

REFERENCES

- Aninos, Loukas N., University Performance Evaluation Approaches: The Case of Ranking Systems , 2008, www.ep.liu.se.
- Associates for International Management Services, Managing for Results - A Handbook on Results-Based Management for Sida Research Cooperation , 2014, <https://www.sida.se>
- Eitu , Isaiah, success factors for establishment of a results based monitoring and evaluation system in care Uganda, 2016, <https://utam.ac.ug>
- Gakenia, Njoroge Jane, organizational resources and performance of mobile phone companies in Kenya, 2015, <https://ir-library.ku.ac.ke>.
- Global Affairs Canada, Results-Based Management for International Assistance Programming ,2016 , <https://www.international.gc.ca>
- Kasule , Joseylee S. ,Factors Affecting Application of Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation System by Nurture Africa ,2016, <https://utam.ac.ug>
- murad, majid & Gill , shabeeb , Impact of Leadership on Institutional Performance: Evidence from Public Sector Universities of Faisalabad, Pakistan, 2016, www.researchgate.net
- Ng'ang'a , Leah Waithira , Influence of Organizational Resources Portfolio on Organizational Performance in Tourism Government Agencies in Kenya, 2014, <https://www.ijbnet.com>
- Shibru , Sintayehu, Assessment of Factor Affecting Institutional Performance: The Case of Wolaita Sodo University, 2017, <https://files.eric.ed.gov>.
- Rankonyana , Lawrence , An analysis of the effect of organisational capacity on organisational performance in project implementation – case of the

- Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP) , 2015, <https://www.semanticscholar.org>.
- Spreckley, Freer , Result based monitoring and evaluation, 2009, www.locallivelihoods.com.
- Technical BRIEF , Organizational Capacity Building Framework: A Foundation for Stronger, More Sustainable HIV/AIDS Programs, Organizations & Networks , 2011, <https://www.who.int>
- United Nations Development Group, Results-Based Management Handbook Harmonizing RBM concepts and approaches for improved development results at country level, 2011 , <https://undg.org>
- UNITED NATIONS, Results-based Management and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2018, <https://www.unodc.org>
- UNDP, Results Based Management Concepts and Methodology, 2002, web.undp.org
- Wang, Xiaocheng, Performance measurement in universities-Managerial Perspective, 2010, <https://essay.utwente.nl>