

Strategy and Execution: Lessons Learned from the Public Sector

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Abstract

The concept of strategic management in the public sector has attracted great attention in the past two decades. Unfortunately, current research shows that more attention is given to strategy development phases but less to strategy implementation. In fact, there is little literature about public sector strategies in the existing body of knowledge. In this article, we provide a short case study of strategy implementation at one of the most successful public sector organizations in the United Arab Emirates. The Emirates Identity Authority (Emirates ID) is a renowned government agency with an international reputation for its strategic planning and execution. The content of this article covers the 2010–2013 strategy at Emirates ID. We attempt to briefly analyze how the strategy impacted the overall organizational performance at Emirates ID and also attempt to explain some underlying factors that contributed to the overall success of the strategy. Finally, we draw on some of the lessons learned from this strategy exercise in terms of the challenges faced and how they have been tackled.

Keywords: strategy development, strategy execution, strategy implementation, strategic management, national ID, balance scorecard, project management, lessons learned

1. Introduction

Strategy, in its broadest definition, is referred to the "set of plans and policies by which a company aims to gain advantages over its competitors" (Skinner, 1969, p. 139). Other pragmatic definitions of strategy describe it in terms of answering the questions "where to go" and "how to get there" (Eisenhardt, 1999). Although the concept of competition may sound irrelevant in a governmental context, globally competitive environments have pushed governments worldwide to compete head to head in overall governance and various developmental fields. As a result, the topic of strategy in the public sector has been gaining greater attention in the past few years. However, there is not enough literature around public sector strategies in the existing body of knowledge.

This is viewed to be of particular importance, specifically if we take into account the high failure rates of strategies worldwide. On average, most strategies deliver only 63% on their performance potential, and many executives put this figure at 50% (Mankins & Steele, 2005). Figure 1 depicts the specific places where strategic planning and execution break down.



Figure 1. Strategy breakdowns

Source: Mankins & Steele (2005).

Carroll and Mui (2005) have researched 750 of the biggest business failures in the last 25 years and found that 46% of the catastrophes stemmed from misguided strategies. This shows that the single most acute cause of business failure has been a misguided or wrong strategy. Although there cannot be a right or wrong approach (i.e., what has worked for one organization may not necessarily work for another), we are of the belief that unbiased, published case studies will support the development of knowledge in this critical field of practice. This is where our article comes into play.

The focus of this article is to provide insights into a strategy development effort at one of the most successful public sector organizations in the United Arab Emirates. It explains the organization's overall strategy as well as how it achieved its set goals and objectives. The overview covers the 4-year strategy cycle of 2010–2013 and attempts to briefly analyze how the strategy impacted overall organizational performance. It also explains some of the underlying factors that have contributed to the overall success of the strategy and draws some lessons learned in terms of the challenges faced and how they were overcome.

This article is structured as follows. In Section 2, we briefly explain the research methodology we followed for this article. In Section 3, we provide a short overview about the organization being researched. In Section 4, we describe the 2010–2013 strategy of the Emirates Identity Authority. In Sections 5 and 6, we explain the strategy's objectives and how they impacted the organization's overall performance. In Section 7, we provide some foundational learned lessons, and we also explain the challenges and how the solutions were implemented. In Section 8, we conclude the article.

2. Research Methodology

The purpose of this study is to provide a short case study of a strategy implementation at a government organization. The research approach followed in this article is a case study design. The reason for choosing a case study research design was because it is recognized as an ideal tool when a holistic, in-depth investigation is needed for investigating trends and specific situations (Feagin et al., 1991). Moreover, researchers have argued that certain kinds of information can be difficult, or even impossible, to tackle by means other than qualitative approaches, such as case study-based strategies (Sykes, 1990).

The selection of the organization was based on two issues: accessibility and its renowned international reputation for its strategic planning and execution as well as the alignment of strategy with organizational goals and objectives. The research design for this study is a descriptive and interpretive case study that is analyzed through qualitative methods. Data collection involved secondary sources (e.g., publications and technical documentation analysis) and primary sources (e.g., the active role of the author in the organization that facilitated contact with social actors).

3. Emirates Identity Authority: Overview

The Emirates ID Authority (Emirates ID) is a federal government organization in the United Arab Emirates. It began its journey in 2004 as a federal juridical government body with an independent budget and its own legal framework to facilitate achieving its objectives. The decree empowered the authority to develop and implement a sophisticated and state-of-art nationwide identity management infrastructure. The scheme involves enrolling the entire UAE population, including citizens and legal residents, and issuing them with unique identification numbers and smart cards that are linked with their biographical and biometric details.

4. 2010–2013 Strategy: Definition & Aspirations

In the definition of Emirates ID's strategic direction for 2010–2013, there was a distinct aim for national and individual security, the simplification of transactions, and service excellence, with an immediate requirement for Emirates ID to fulfill its mandate to enroll 100% of the residents and citizens of the United Arab Emirates who would serve to drive the near-term strategic focus. Considering the fact that Emirates ID was rapidly approaching a turning point in the evolution of its operating model, the strategy had to cater to the progression to the next level of identity sophistication, such as the support of the simplification of transitions and facilitation of innovative e-services. Figure 2 depicts the business operating model developed at Emirates ID that illustrates the expected transition in the organization's value chain.

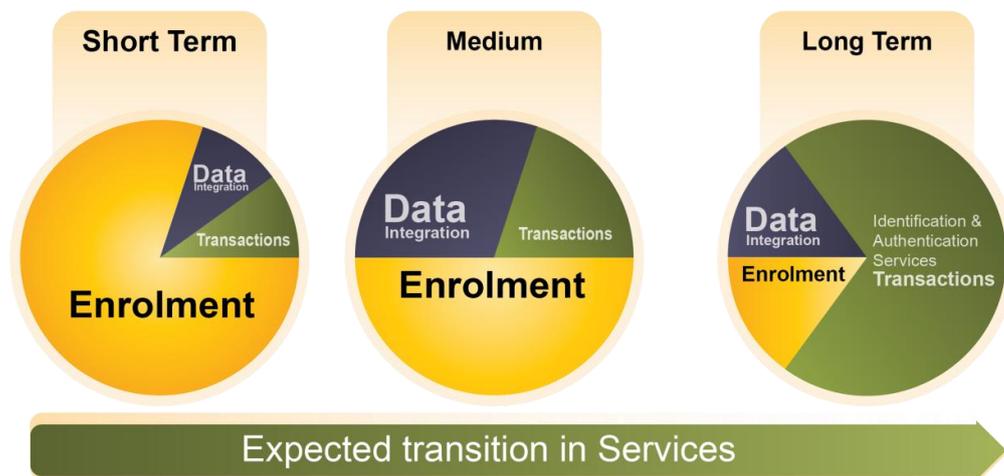


Figure 2. Emirates ID operating model

The definition of the strategy followed a systematic and formal strategy development process that was formulated by the UAE prime minister's office and mandated for use by all UAE federal government entities. The process defined various criteria and controls to ensure integration and consistency across activities and projects as well as the achievement of goals and objectives. The phases of strategy development included a series of key controls:

- Compliance of Emirates ID's vision with the vision and strategy of the federal government;
- Establishing Emirates ID's mission based on its vision;
- Identifying organizational values to support the achievement of Emirates ID's objectives;
- Determining strategic objectives;
- Developing a number of initiatives and programs to meet the targeted objectives;
- Defining strategic performance indicators for initiatives and programs;
- Setting projects to implement the adopted initiatives and programs;
- Distributing projects across Emirates ID's organizational units; and
- Setting operational performance indicators for projects.

The above controls translated into the 2010–2013 strategy map depicted in Figure 3. Strategic initiatives were geared toward the achievement of the strategic objectives as well as the implementation plans for said initiatives, with an eye toward the capacity to adequately measure performance on all fronts by means of operational and strategic key performance indicators.

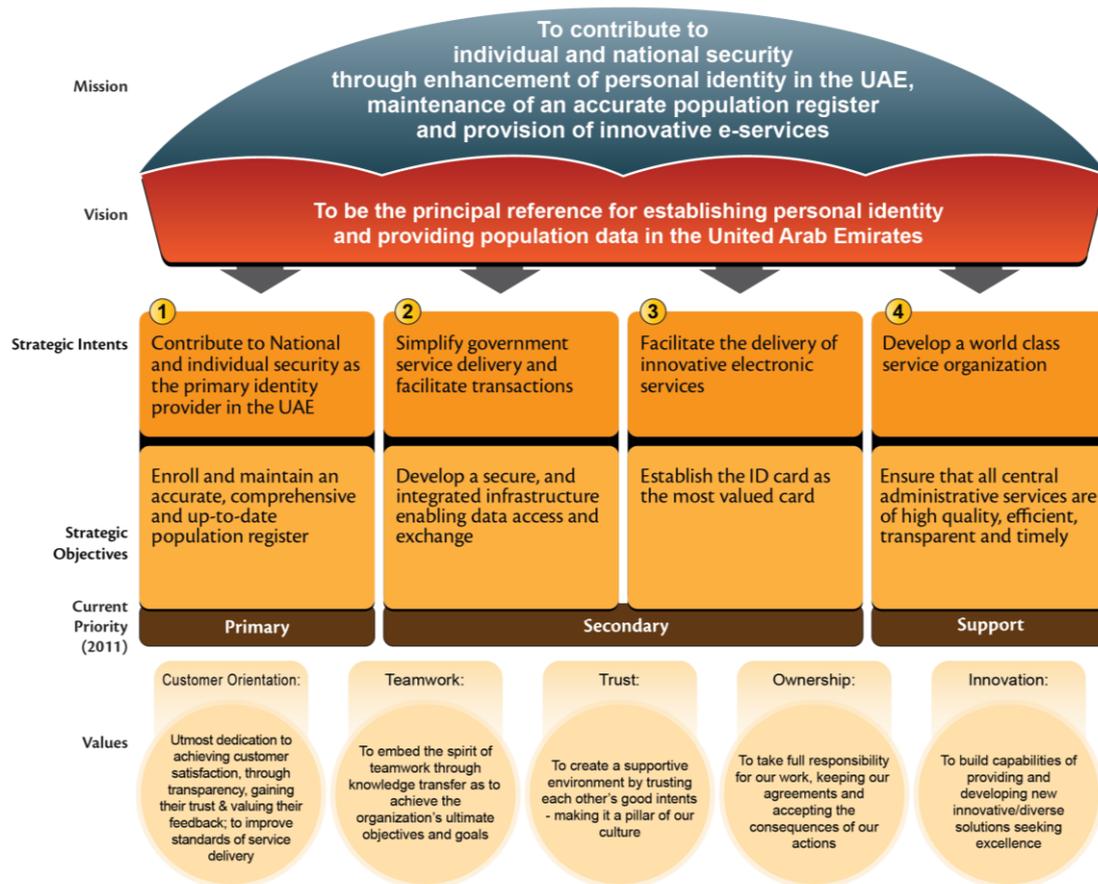


Figure 3. Emirates ID 2010–2013 strategy map

A great amount of attention was given to the development of the strategy map that was later used as a communication medium across the organization. The simplicity of its content and illustration contributed to first shortening the circulation time and, hence, the internal and external awareness of the new strategy and second a holistic view for all departments and units of the overall organizational objectives, leading them to concentrate on outcomes, rather than outputs. In the following sections, we will provide a short overview of the progress made in each of the four strategy objectives.

5. Strategy Objectives Execution

5.1 Objective 1: Enroll and Maintain an Accurate, Comprehensive, and Up-To-Date Population Register

Achieving Emirates ID's objective of enrolling the UAE population and maintaining an accurate, comprehensive, and updated population register required the completion of some key activities; i.e., re-engineering registration processes fifth, maximizing the registration center's capacity to better manage the flow of customers, and maintaining the accuracy of recorded data. The key success factors involved in enrolling and maintaining an accurate, comprehensive, and up-to-date population register were determined to be an upgrade of the registration process, the timely printing of ID cards, and the ability to manage the flow of customers, as well as the accuracy of data.

The attainment of these success factors was bolstered by the introduction of strategic initiatives, the introduction of key performance indicators geared toward the measurement of the initiatives involved, as well as strategic key performance indicators designed to assess the overall progress in terms of the objective itself. This objective was determined to be the primary priority following a 2011 revision of Emirates ID's strategy. See the Appendices section for more details on some measured and analyzed key performance indicators (KPIs).

5.2 Objective 2: Develop a Secure and Integrated Infrastructure Enabling Data Access and Exchange

To develop a secure and integrated infrastructure, Emirates ID focused on the development of interfaces to interact with other entities. Emirates ID also developed the ability to manage the flow of data as well as apply

rigorous security protocols to ensure protection and safe access to its data. These steps were seen to be key success factors in the achievement of the objective at large.

The progress of this objective was monitored by indicators (shown in the Appendices section) that were designed to determine how secure the authority's infrastructure was in terms of data sharing as well as how satisfied the authority's external partners were with current data-sharing options.

5.3 Objective 3: Establish the ID Card as the Most Valued Card for Government and Individual Customers

In order to gauge whether the ID card is, indeed, the most valued card in the UAE, Emirates ID planned to not only embed high added-value services that could be accessed by customers using the information stored on the card (or on the information database) but to also rate its value as a card, based on the number of daily transactions that potential card users may conduct. To deliver this strategic objective, Emirates ID focused upon expanding its partner base (with an initial emphasis on the government sphere with a later inclusion of private sector companies, as well) to adopt the card and promote usability.

The authority liaised with its partners to develop world-class e-government services that were informed by an e-services delivery model framework developed in the UAE. The authority also published its first service catalog to help individual, government, and private sector customers understand what services are available to them and how to access them in a demonstrable bid to increase the awareness of the various functions of the ID card.

5.4 Objective 4: Ensure that All Internal and External Functions and Services Are Customer Focused, Efficient, and Effective

Many of Emirates ID's endeavors concentrated on enhancing its employees' understanding of its strategic goals, specifically toward improved responsiveness to customer needs and higher-quality services. The authority has built a service-based organization that is focused on attaining objectives; improving customer service; and establishing efficient, results-oriented internal and external services. Emirates ID also promoted a focus on performance monitoring, competency development, and the provision of the best possible services.

By enhancing, as well as both proactively and reactively acting upon its feedback channels, offering its people sufficient training to provide world-class services, and tailoring said services to cater to specific customer segments, Emirates ID geared itself toward providing an optimal level of value to its customers. With a focus on achieving excellence, Emirates ID adopted initiatives that championed innovation. These initiatives were designed with an eye toward aiding the authority in building and fostering an organizational culture that embraces a forward-looking mindset and promotes empowerment across the organization's staff.

6. Strategy Impact on the Organization



Figure 4. 2010–2013 strategy impact on performance

The new strategy had a tangible positive impact on the authority's overall performance. (See also Figure 4.) This was visible not only in improved performance indicator results but also in terms of greater leadership, team collaboration, and employee engagement in adopting the new strategy. Below are some key areas that we determined to have been positively affected:

6.1 Enabled Enrollment Acceleration

The new strategy acted as an enabler for the acceleration of enrollment rates by facilitating the implementation of reengineered enrollment processes and active monitoring of enrollment processes. There was an:

- Increase in the population register from fewer than 1 million to more than 8 million. This also meant an eight-fold upsurge compared to the earlier period of operation; and
- Increase in the average daily enrollment from under 5k/day to more than 20k/day.

6.2 Performance Tracking and Reporting

Regular monitoring and internal–external reporting of key performance indicators contributed to the following:

- Improvement in KPI results and a more prevalent culture of accountability for KPI results;
- Emphasis on the monitoring of capacity utilization rates at registration centers; and
- Elimination of root causes/drivers for bottlenecks across enrollment business process steps.

6.3 Increased Customer Centricity

The organization paid particular attention to the development of a customer-centric culture. In fact, all of its initiatives were primarily driven by customer needs and wants. As such, Emirates ID culture promoted:

- Ongoing efforts to monitor and improve customer experience; and
- Periodical streamlining of enrollment and card delivery procedures and enhancement of existing and introduction of new customer touch points.

6.4 Skills Development

The new strategy played a key role in pushing and accelerating organizational efforts in the development of technical and soft skills of the strategy of the department team and department project managers. These skill sets involved the following:

- Taking an unstructured problem and selecting appropriate information to analyze the issues while keeping in mind the final objectives and not succumbing to micromanagement;
- Independently developing and applying a well-thought-out, comprehensive plan;
- Conducting research that has predefined objectives, is gathered by leveraging appropriate secondary sources, and is supported by meaningful data;
- Adeptness at quantitative and qualitative analytical techniques;
- Rapidly executing project tasks by focusing on core issues and effectively managing deadlines with limited guidance; and
- Summarizing/synthesizing relevant findings and implications into well-structured presentations.

7. Lessons Learned

Key factors that contributed to overall success at Emirates Identity Authority were leadership commitment, vigorous and dynamic management mindset, clear visualization of expected outcomes, simplified decision models based on facts rather than feelings, constant communication, and periodical reviews of our plans to adjust them to changing internal and external environments (Al-Khoury, 2012b).

While the planning and execution of the Emirates ID 2010–2013 strategy generated outstanding accomplishments and results, the team also faced some functional and technical challenges. These served as learning points and inputs for the formulation and execution of its later (2014–2016) strategy. These were largely segmented into the following areas: strategy execution, performance management, and strategic vs. operational governance. In each of these areas, Emirates ID encountered challenges from which lessons were learned. Figure 5 provides a summary of these lessons, which are discussed next.



Figure 5. Key lessons from Emirates ID's strategy implementation

7.1 Strategy Execution

7.1.1 Challenge

The limited pool of internal resources available for the proper execution of all strategic initiatives defined in the 2010–2013 strategic plan was a notable challenge for Emirates ID. This limitation led to the small number of available skilled resources being stretched across too many initiatives, consequentially leading to a decrease in the resources' engagement level and output.

Although a key accomplishment for Emirates ID has been the immense pace at which it has rolled out its key initiatives to close gaps identified during the strategy development phase, this approach has also had an indirect downside: adoption of such a rapid change has led to a lack of prioritization, thereby leading to competing priorities for many parts of the organization and the incomplete implementation of some initiatives.

Underlying drivers for this have been the limited adherence by management to predefined project plans, calling for the phased rollout of initiatives, and the lack of a central program management office that is responsible for maintaining an integrated master plan and enforcing disciplined issue-management processes and standardized project reporting.

7.1.2 Solution

Action plans incorporated a new approach to ensure that all strategic initiatives are properly funded and supported by teams with the right competencies and skill sets to manage and execute them. The high-level strategic initiatives initially defined by the leadership team were assigned to sector and departmental executives, who were given the responsibility for translating the initiatives into specific projects with detailed implementation plans, budget estimation, the identification of competencies required to execute them, and the definition of the expected (quantifiable) impact each project would bring to corporate targets and objectives.

After all of the initiatives were described, a second prioritization process took place in order to define an integrated roadmap based on the availability of resources (both human and financial) and a robust change management plan to incorporate the missing competencies and skills of the internal team. Finally, projects were incorporated into the operational plans of each department and accountability for the execution and reporting was assigned to the department managers.

7.2 Performance Management

7.2.1 Challenge

During the development of the strategy, a detailed assessment on management processes was performed throughout the organization. A common need was identified: a performance management and reporting system to support the decision-making process at all organizational levels. The absence of an automated strategy management tool to measure and report on strategy performance resulted in various forms of inefficiencies and inconsistencies during the 2010–2013 timeframe.

Reporting was limited to Excel and PowerPoint, and the time spent on manual data collection and consolidation processes was time that should have, in theory, been dedicated to performance analysis. Risk management and personal scorecard management were also identified as additional functionalities that would be required in the near future.

7.2.2 Solution

To tackle this issue, a well-structured process was followed to identify detailed business, technical, and functional requirements and select vendors for the solution. After several rounds of product demonstrations from the shortlisted vendors, a "vendor's scorecard" was developed and software was selected. The chosen solution derived decision making at all organizational levels, taking the organization to the next step of strategy execution where each employee was able to visualize his contribution to the corporate strategy using an integrated, online, cloud-based platform.

7.3 Strategic vs. Operational Governance

7.3.1 Challenge

Another challenge faced during the execution of the strategy was the time consumed by the senior management team in the identification and implementation of solutions for tactical and/or operational issues, thereby "distracting" the focus from strategic governance to operational governance—leading to an overburdened and singular steering committee (through weekly management team meetings) that maintained oversight across almost all initiatives.

7.3.2 Solution

To prevent such situations, the mid-management team was asked to take on a more proactive, independent role in issue identification and resolution, whereas the senior management team would ensure that these individuals would be empowered to make decisions and given room to learn from their mistakes. The governance process was redesigned, as described above, to facilitate this process, empowering the different management levels to recommend solutions and take actions regarding operational issues during the weekly management meetings, while strategic issues were discussed during the quarterly strategy review meetings.

8. Concluding Remarks

Governments' strategies normally tend to be clear, to some extent, regarding their vision and high-level outcomes when they are first developed; however, our experience indicates that many formulated government strategies do not capture or take into account the complexity or nature of these strategies at the execution stage. As a result, they face significant difficulties in articulating their requirements in terms of clear objectives, actionable initiatives, and precise and measurable performance indicators. In fact, strategies in governments, due to their multifaceted nature, face a greater risk of failure than those in the private sector. We need to always remember that complexity can easily destroy the value we intend to bring through our strategies. It should, therefore, be the goal of every organization to decrease complexity wherever and whenever deemed possible.

The strategy implementation in the researched organization, as shown in this article, yielded successful outcomes after 4 years of well-planned and disciplined execution. The outlined case study illustrates the need to focus on adding value beginning with strategy development and during execution. However, it is also important to remember that there will never be a "one-size-fits-all" recipe for success; nevertheless, learning from others' experiences may feed existing limited knowledge pools, especially from some of the untapped explorations. Our case study has, at least, a few things to offer!

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Appendix

Appendix 1. Measured and analyzed KPIs

Accuracy rate of fingerprints in the population register

Year	Target (%)	Actual (%)
2011	95.0	97.9
2012	95.0	98.0
2013	98.0	98.2

Strategic Objective: Enroll and Maintain an accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date population register

KPI Owner: Population Register

KPI Description: This indicator measures the progress of the registration of UAE citizens, and does so separately from that of residents, due to the difference in registration priorities.

Analysis

Accuracy of fingerprints is important to maintaining an accurate population register. The results of this particular KPI are therefore positive, and reflect the introduction of technology that further ascertained the quality of the prints taken during registration, by means of an easily readable interface equipped with a quality gauge.

The enhanced technology also allowed for faster scanning of prints at no loss to the accuracy of the scan.

When the targets were seen to be regularly surpassed, an adjustment was made in 2013 so as to further encourage progress, taking into account personnel familiarity with the devices and software.

Percentage of citizens who have been registered in the population register

Year	Target (%)	Actual (%)
2010	85	88
2011	95.0	90.9
2012	95.0	96.4
2013	98.0	95.2

Strategic Objective: Enroll and Maintain an accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date population register

KPI Owner: Population Register

KPI Description: This indicator measures the progress of the registration of UAE citizens, and does so separately from that of residents, due to the difference in registration priorities.

Analysis

The percentage of citizens registered in the population register is fundamental to maintaining a comprehensive register.

Again, the results of this KPI showed positive progression in this regard. The leap witnessed in 2012 reflects the introduction of a deadline for citizens to register their Emirates ID, after which fines were to be imposed on citizens that had not yet registered.

The population register therefore saw a significant jump in registrants, and the target in 2013 was adjusted based on the upwards trend witnessed in the preceding years.

Number of residents registered per day in the population register

Year	Target	Actual
2010	03,000	05,928
2011	07,004	10,157
2012	14,000	21,248
2013	14,000	14,843

Strategic Objective: Enroll and Maintain an accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date population register

KPI Owner: Population Register

KPI Description: This indicator measures the daily registrants into the population register

Analysis

The daily number of registrants served as an indicator towards how up to date the register is, in that registration would be ongoing in line with population growth. The jump in daily registration in 2012 can also (see previous KPI) be traced back to the introduction of the registration deadlines mentioned earlier. What is interesting to note is that despite the target being significantly surpassed in 2012, customer satisfaction levels did not see a decline, which is indicative of the preemptive infrastructural readiness for the spike.

The target did not change for 2013 as the spike in registrants was forecasted to be singular to the year in which fines were introduced.

Percentage of complete residents' registration in the population register

Year	Target (%)	Actual (%)
2012	72.6	89.8
2013	98.6	95.3

Analysis

The percentage of resident registration within the population register was measured distinctly from citizen registration so as to maintain segmentation, thereby enabling targeted communication in reaction to results, when and if necessary. Similar to the KPI that measured the same percentage for nationals, the leap in 2012 figures reflect the introduction of registration deadlines. Given the incentive to register for and acquire an ID card, the percentage of residents registered within the Population Register saw a significant jump.

The target in 2013 was then adjusted based on the increased figures seen in 2012.

Strategic Objective: Enroll and Maintain an accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date population register

KPI Owner	Population Register
KPI Description	This indicator measures the percentile completion of resident registration as compared to data provided by the Ministry of Interior

Maximum rate of daily capacity of registration systems

Year	Target	Actual
2010	7,000	12,000
2011	12,000	13,434
2012	6,000	26,911
2013	20,000	19,095

Analysis

The maximum daily capacity of the systems is key to managing the flow of customers, in that adequate systems needed to be put in place to accommodate registrants/transactions. Again, the introduction of the fines is also behind the jump witnessed in the figures for 2012. Seeing as there was an expected influx of registrants during that time period, Emirates ID took an active interest in both simplifying the customer journey as well as ensuring that the service centers had the capacity to receive the influx. This increased capacity was a result of process reengineering coupled with the introduction of further preventive medicine centers (PMC) in a bid to increase capacity.

Given that the spike in registrants was expected for 2012, the target was then decreased in 2013, given that significantly

Strategic Objective: Enroll and Maintain an accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date population register

KPI Owner	Service Centers
KPI Description	This indicator measures the capacity of the registration centers & preventive medicine centers in order to ensure that planned enrollment capacity is sufficient.

Accuracy rate of Data in the population register

Year	Target (%)	Actual (%)
2012	95.0	95.9
2013	95.7	100

Analysis

The measure of the percentile accuracy of data within the population register is key to ensuring that the population register is, in fact, accurate.

Given that among the primary sources of raw data into the population register resulted from manual data entry, this allowed for Emiratesid to take advantage of the personnel that had been released by the decrease in required capacity for 2013 in the service centers and employ them in data audit instead.

The resultant increase in percentile accuracy is largely credited to the increased loyalty and diligence of in-sourced staff (as opposed to out sourcing), as well as the introduction of further internal checks. In addition, certain ID cards were due for renewal in 2013, and this allowed for the opportunity to conduct cleansing and rectify the errors identified in previous years.

Strategic Objective: Enroll and Maintain an accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date population register

KPI Owner	Population Register
KPI Description	This indicator measures the accuracy of the data in the population register, in terms of the number of accurate files / total number of files audited during the measurement period.

Appendix 2. Measured and analyzed KPIs

Percentage readiness of IT infrastructure used for data exchange

Year	Target (%)	Actual (%)
2011	43	44
2012	73	61
2013	100	88

Strategic Objective: Develop a secure, and integrated infrastructure enabling data access and exchange

KPI Owner: ICT

KPI Description: This indicator measures the percentile completion of the turnkey infrastructure that would enable electronic linkages with third parties, in order to automatically update the population register

Analysis

The percentile readiness of the IT infrastructure, in terms of data exchange, was a fundamental measure in enabling data access and exchange.

Given that this particular KPI measures the sum total of a variety of different projects, coupled with interactions with a variety of other entities, this is quite easily among the most complex of indicators, in terms of the variables involved.

However, it has shown consistent growth despite the complexity, and this has largely been thanks to a project management team dedicated to achieving results, as well as keen and vigilant upper management support.

Percentage of external partner satisfaction regarding the exchange of information & electronic services available

Year	Target (%)	Actual (%)
2011	60.0	75.0
2012	75.0	87.5
2013	90.0	87.3

Strategic Objective: Develop a secure, and integrated infrastructure enabling data access and exchange

KPI Owner: ICT

KPI Description: This indicator measures the percentage of external partner satisfaction with the electronic services provided by Emiratesid, by means of survey

Analysis

External partner satisfaction regarding the electronic services available, as well as the exchange of information, allowed Emiratesid to determine whether their existing projects were, in fact, enabling the entities and organizations in the manner intended. The decrease in satisfaction, witnessed from 2012 to 2013, was the result of a revision of the content of the survey sent out to the various partners. The 2013 survey redesigned in order to be more accurate, less leading, and therefore more representative of genuine satisfaction levels than its predecessors. Despite this change in the content, the satisfaction levels were not seen to decline significantly.

Emiratesid has shown consistent progress in this regard.

Appendix 3. Measured and analyzed KPIs

Percentage of MOUs and Partnership signed annually versus planned

Year	Target (%)	Actual (%)
2010	30	20
2011	90.0	80.0
2012	100	91.7
2013	100	93.3

Strategic Objective: Establish the ID card as the most valued card

KPI Owner: ICT

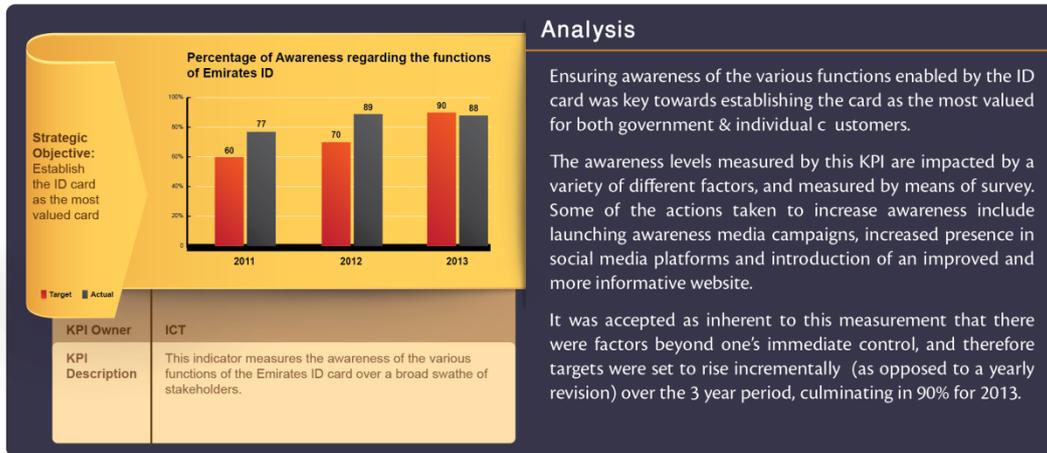
KPI Description: This indicator measures percentile accomplishment of planned MOUs and signed partnerships for the year

Analysis

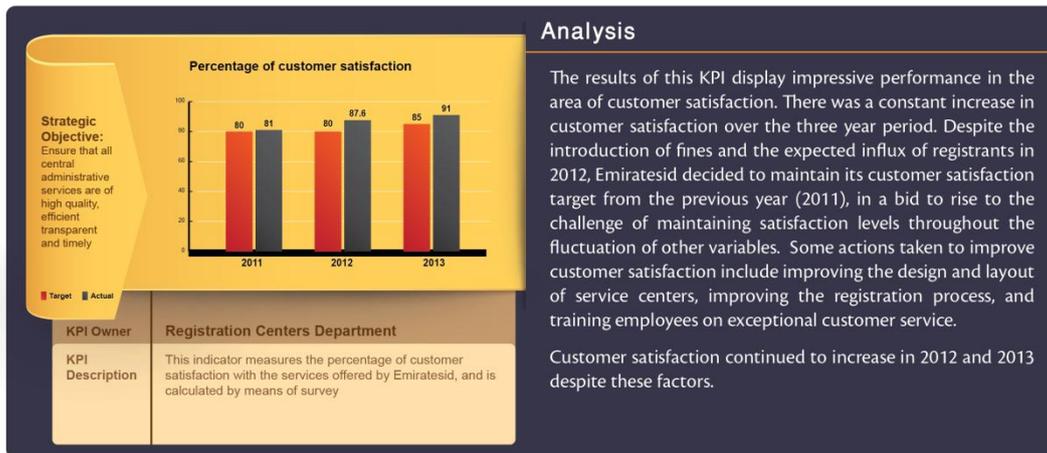
Emirates ID Authority looks towards partnerships with other entities and organizations so as to pave the way for further integration within the U.A.E.

The trend seen in this particular indicator is evidence of the fact that Emiratesid is keen on establishing these partnerships and that there has been consistent growth in this regard.

A target of 100% being set in the years following 2011 was indicative of increased confidence in Emiratesid's ability to play a support role and adequately convey the benefits of partnership.



Appendix 4. Measured and analyzed KPIs



Percentage of Emiratisation

Year	Value
2011	99
2012	99
2013	100

Strategic Objective: Ensure that all central administrative services are of high quality, efficient, transparent and timely

KPI Owner: Human Resources

KPI Description: This indicator measures the percentage achievement of revenue as opposed to the budget allotted to Emiratesid by the Ministry of Finance

Analysis

Emiratesid has endeavored, from inception, to become a self-sufficient and sustainable entity.

This is reflected in the figures of this KPI, as Emiratesid has been a consistent over-performer in this regard.

Targets set for this particular KPI do not take into account revenue from the payment of fines, which account for the majority of the surplus seen in 2010 - 2013, as they are considered to be exceptional, or extraordinary income.

Turnover ratio of Emirati employee

Year	Value
2010	10
2011	11.8
2012	5.4
2013	5.5

Strategic Objective: Ensure that all central administrative services are of high quality, efficient, transparent and timely

KPI Owner: Human Resources

KPI Description: This indicator measures the percentage of Emirati staff within Emiratesid.

Analysis

Emiratesid has proved to be successful in achieving its goal to hire Emirati citizens for the majority of positions across the organizational structure.

The targets have been achieved on a yearly basis, and the results have exceeded expectations in 2012 and 2013.

Percentage of revenue according to the approved budget

Year	Value
2010	100
2011	115
2012	140
2013	149

Strategic Objective: Ensure that all central administrative services are of high quality, efficient, transparent and timely

KPI Owner: Human Resources

KPI Description: This indicator measures the percentage of job satisfaction within Emiratesid staff, and is measured by means of survey

Analysis

Job satisfaction at Emiratesid has been increasing on a yearly basis since 2011. The target job satisfaction in 2010 and 2011 was set at 70%, which were provided by the federal government.

Beginning in 2012, various initiatives were introduced to further increase satisfaction such as:

- Improvements in medical insurance.
- Increased internal communication.
- Improved incentive scheme.
- Increased trainings.

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