

Survey of Personnel Managers in the Western Balkans: Albania

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Introduction

This report presents the results from a survey of personnel managers conducted in the context of two ReSPA projects on Improving Merit Recruitment and Performance Appraisals in the Western Balkans. Both projects were commissioned by the ReSPA Working Group on Human Resources Management in the Public Sector. This report complements the comparative, cross-country ReSPA reports (Meyer-Sahling et al 2019, Staronova 2019).¹

The survey was conducted between September and November 2018. It targeted managers responsible for human resources management in public sector organisation that applies the Law on the Civil Service. The survey was closely coordinated together with the Department of Public Administration in Albania and Albania's representative on the ReSPA HRM Working Group. The local partner provided a list of institutions, the names of responsible personnel managers and their email addresses.

The survey consisted of approximately 80 questions including two batteries of questions on merit recruitment and performance appraisal. The focus of the questions was on the *practice of human resources management in their institutions*. The survey hence differs from assessments of the legal basis of civil service management but focused on the level of implementation. Moreover, the survey differs from evaluations of management practices that compare countries rather institutions or individuals. Indeed, one of the main purposes of the survey was to reveal potential differences in management practices ‘within’ countries, thereby taking into account that experience with recruitment and appraisals may differ considerably across institutions.

The survey was translated into local languages and uploaded to Qualtrics, a platform for the design and implementation of online surveys. Participants were invited to complete the survey. They were sent up to three reminders to ensure a high cooperation rates among participants.

Table 1 below shows the list of 33 institutions whose designated personnel manager completed the survey in Albania. 24 institutions remained anonymous. With 83 institutions whose personnel manager was invited to participate in the survey project and 57 responses overall, the cooperation rate is 69 per cent in Albania.

The report is divided in three parts. The first part presents the results of personnel managers' experience with the recruitment of civil servants in their institution. The second part reports their experience with the performance appraisal system in their institution. The third part provides open text answers and comments on how to improve recruitment and performance appraisal practices and how to develop the capacity of HR Departments across public administration. The third part is kept in local languages to facilitate the use by local partners.

Table 1. List of institutions

- Agency for Public Procurement
- Albanian Authority for Access to Information on ex-Sigurimi Files
- Audiovisual Media Authority
- Central Inspectorate

¹ Meyer-Sahling, JH et al (2019) Merit Recruitment in the Western Balkans: An Evaluation of Change Between 2015 and 2018. Danilovgrad: ReSPA Publications. Staronova, K (2019) Performance Appraisal in the Western Balkans. Danilovgrad: ReSPA Publications.

Civil Aviation Authority
Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination
Competition Authority
Department of Public Administration
Electronic and Postal Communications Authority
General Directorate of Metrology
General Directorate of Probation Service
General Directorate of Standardization
High Council of Justice
Institute for the Studies of Communist Crimes
Institute of Transport Albania
Judicial Budget Administration Office
Market Surveillance Inspectorate
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ministry of Health and Social Protection
Ministry of Justice
National Agency of Environment
National Agency of Water Resources Management
National Authority for Electronic Certification and Cyber Security
National Business Center
National Coastal Agency
National Food Authority
National Security Authority
Public Procurement Commission
Regulatory Authority of the Water Supply and Waste Water Disposal and Treatment Sector
Science Academy
State Labour and Social Services Inspectorate
Administration of Parliament
Anonymous – 24 institutions

List of Graphs

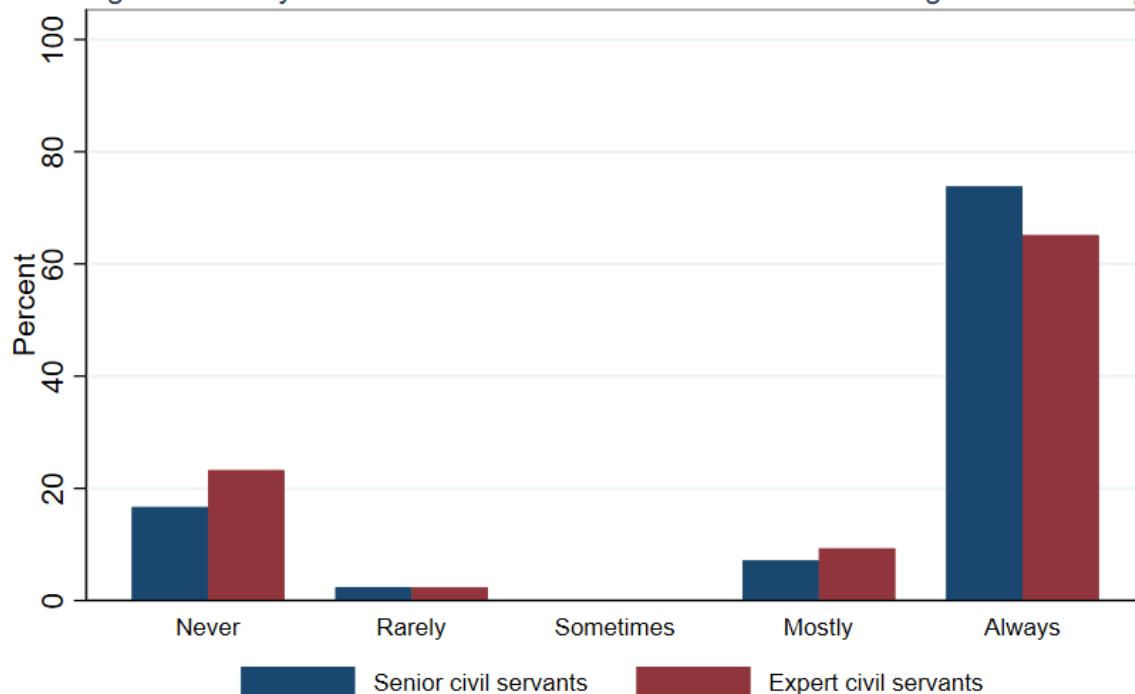
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II. Merit Recruitment

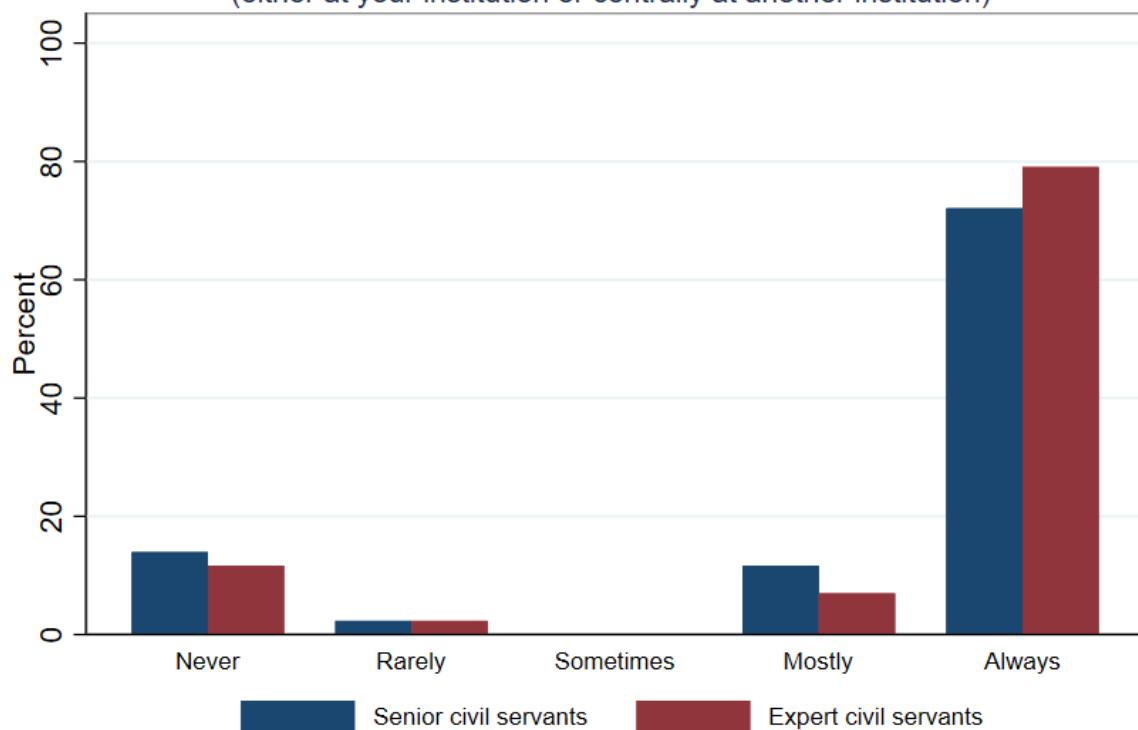
Positions approved

Before starting a recruitment process, positions (either individual positions or as part of a staffing plan) are approved by a central institution, e.g. the Ministry of Finance and/or the central civil service management authority

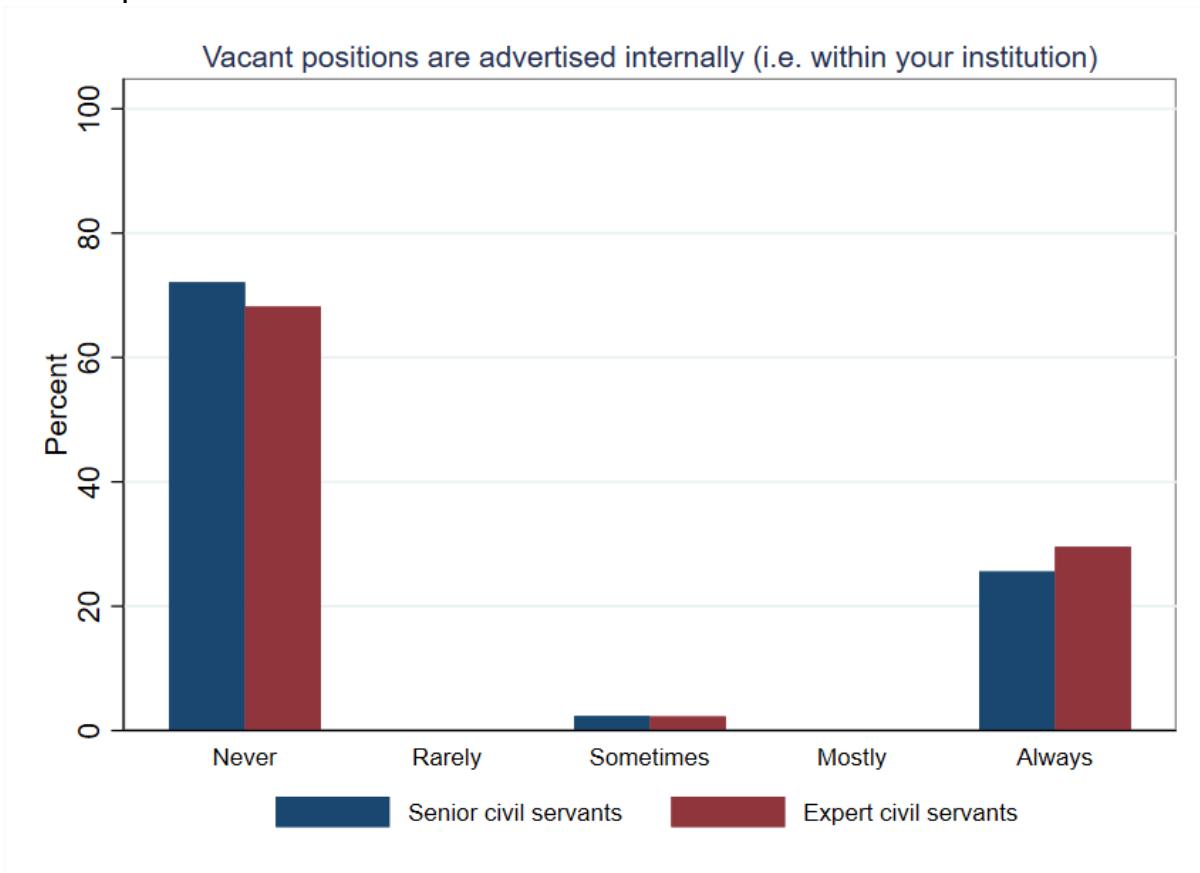


Selection committees

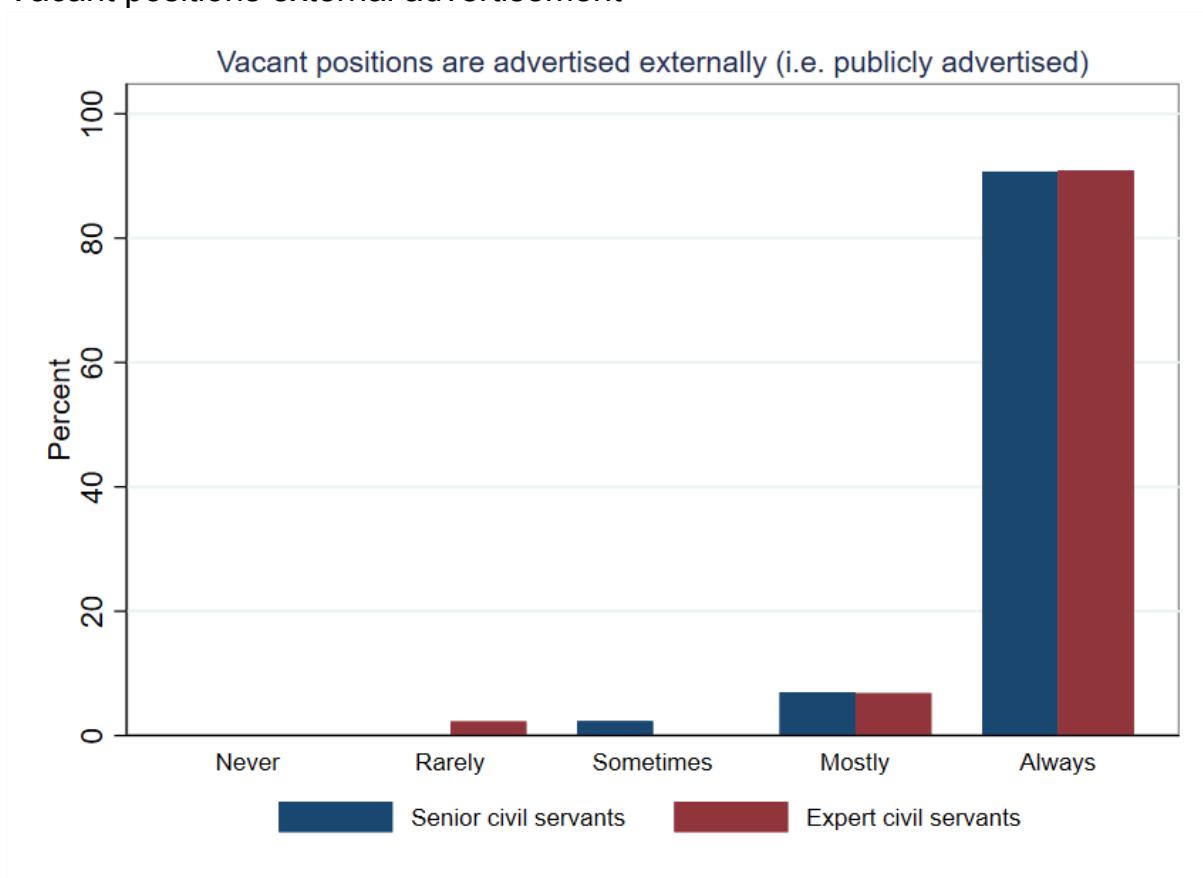
A selection commission is formed before the beginning of a recruitment process
(either at your institution or centrally at another institution)



Vacant positions internal advertisement

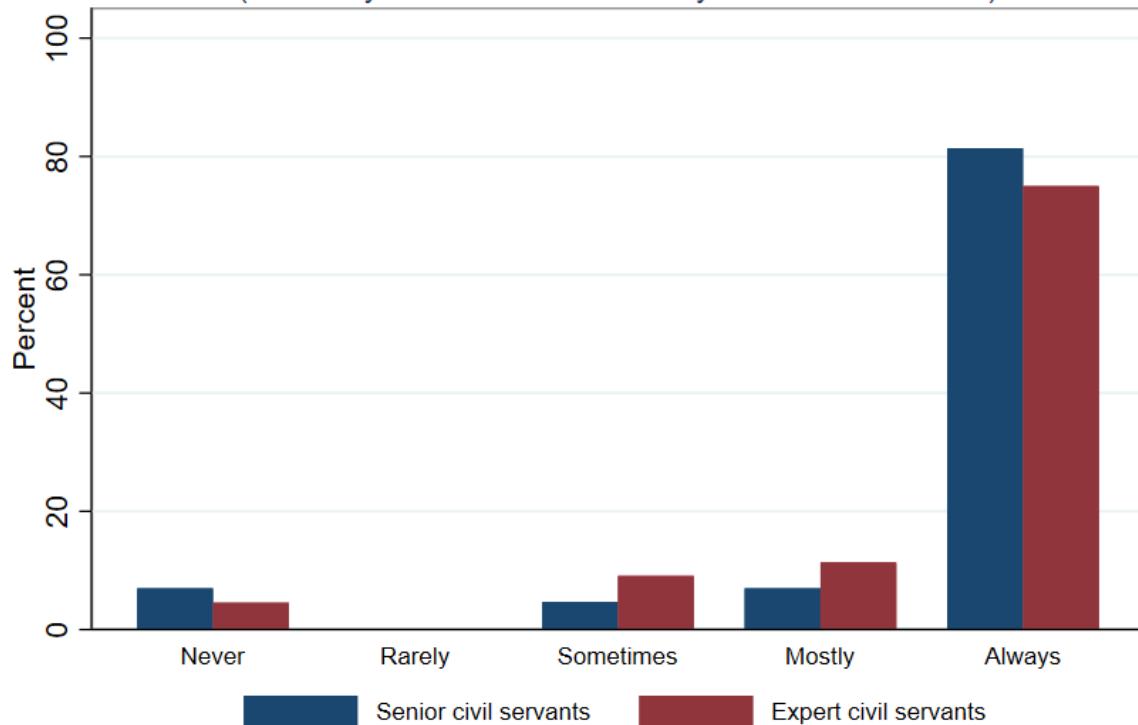


Vacant positions external advertisement

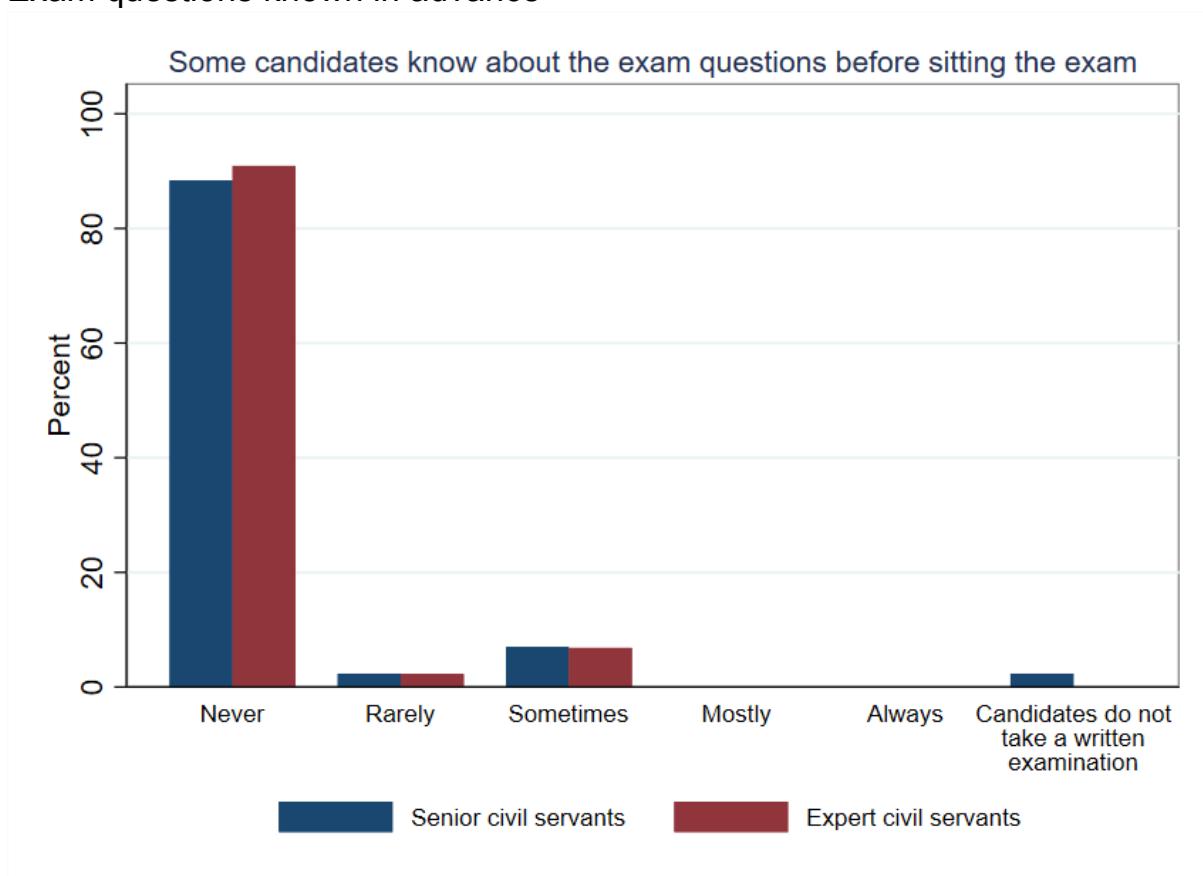


Written exams

Candidates have to pass a general and/or job-specific written examination
(either at your institution or centrally at another institution)

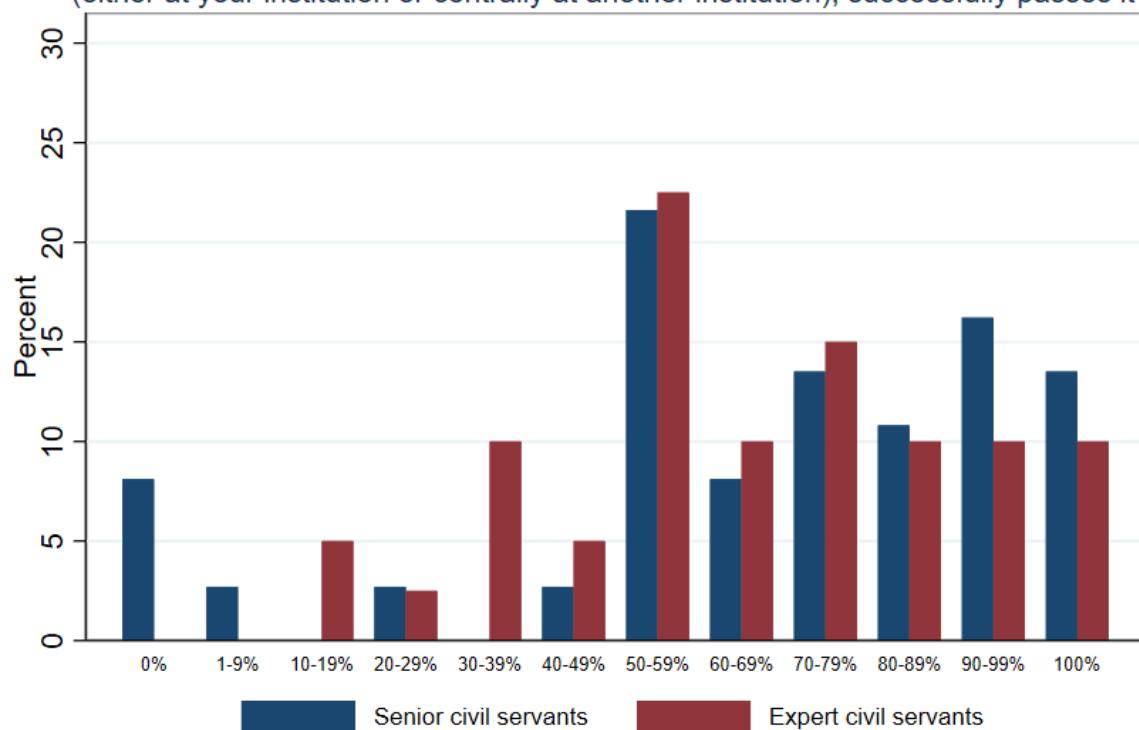


Exam questions known in advance

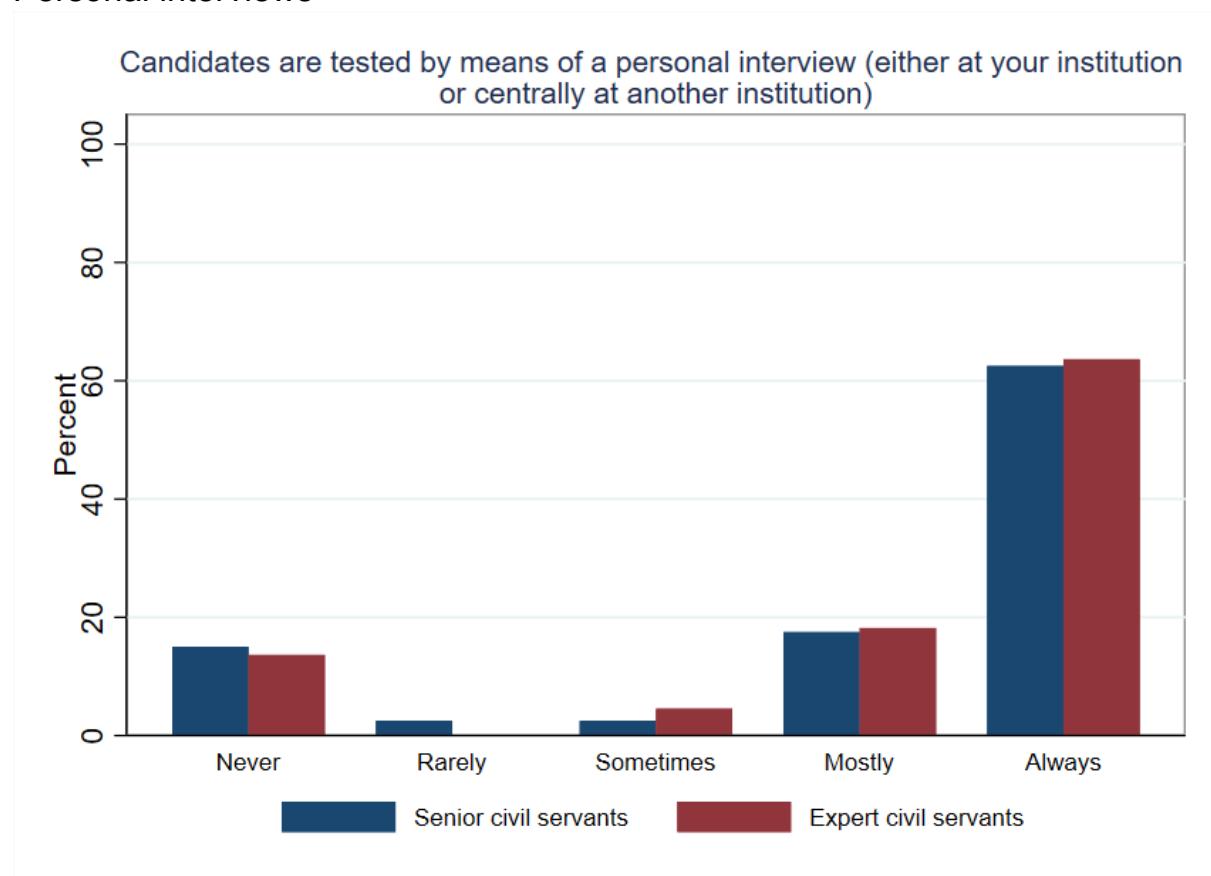


Ratio of exams passed

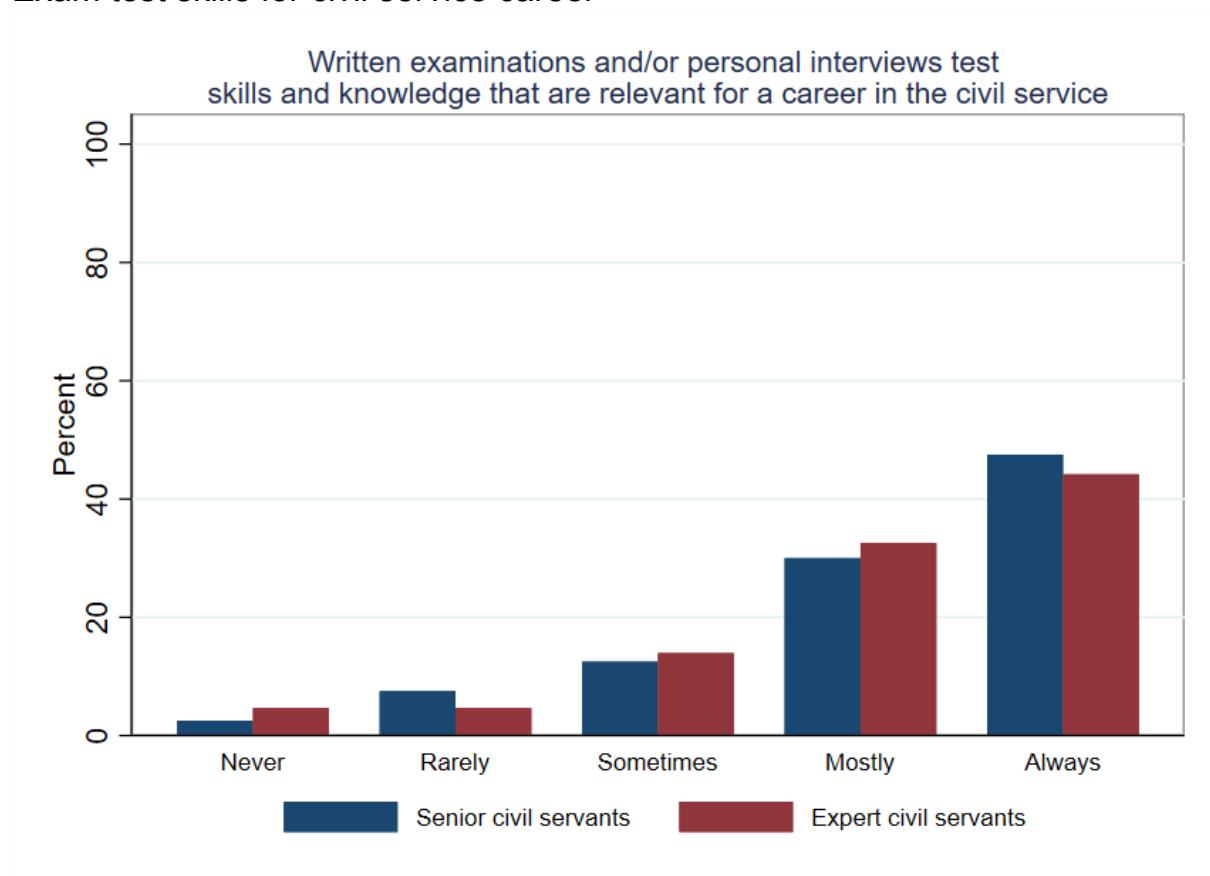
What proportion of candidates, which take a written examination (either at your institution or centrally at another institution), successfully passes it?



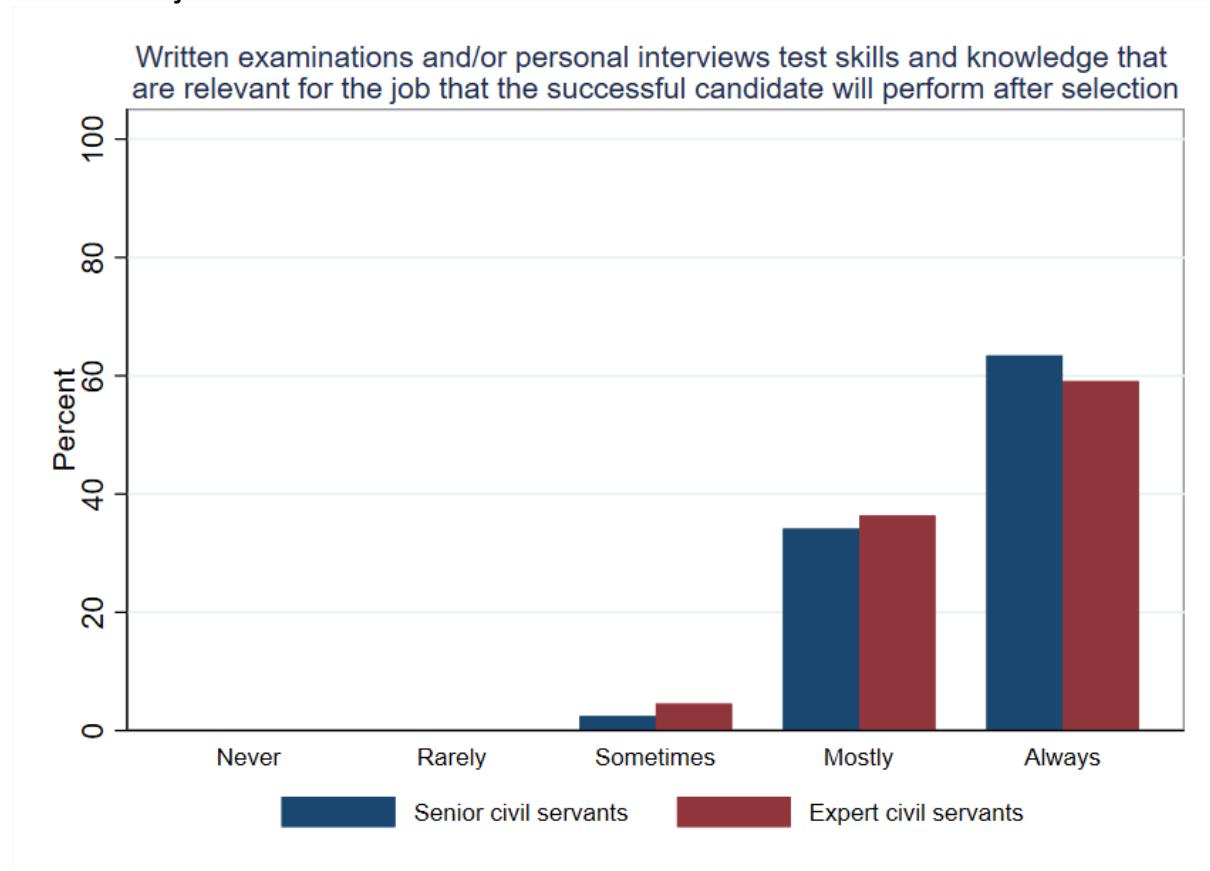
Personal interviews



Exam test skills for civil service career

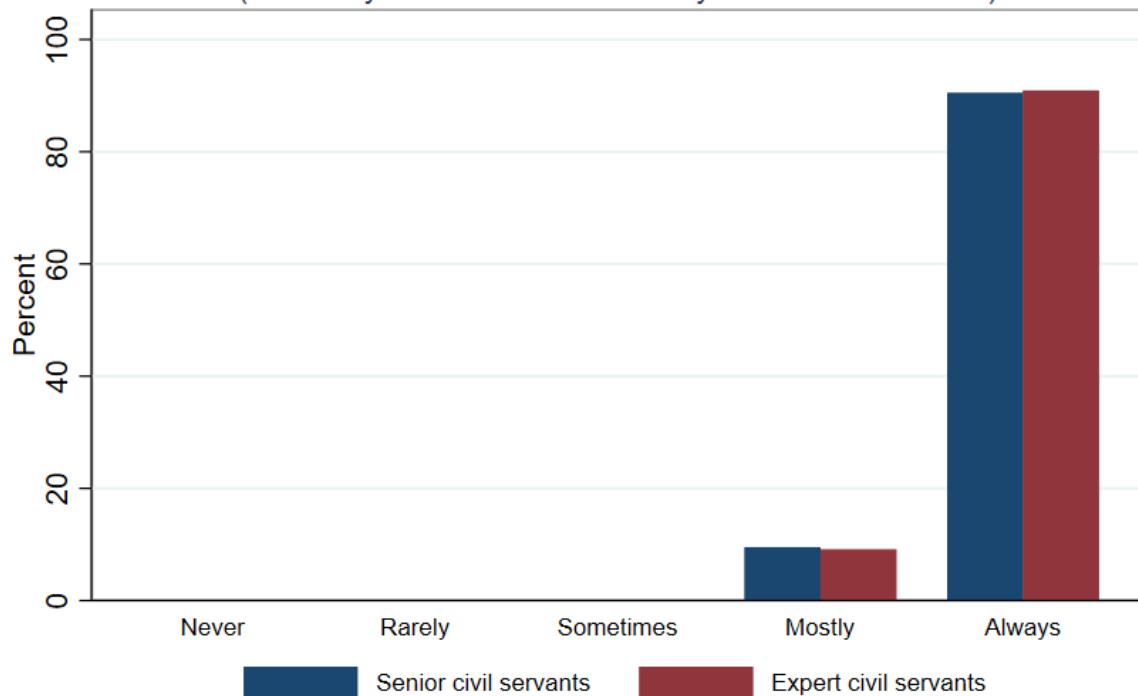


Exam test job skills

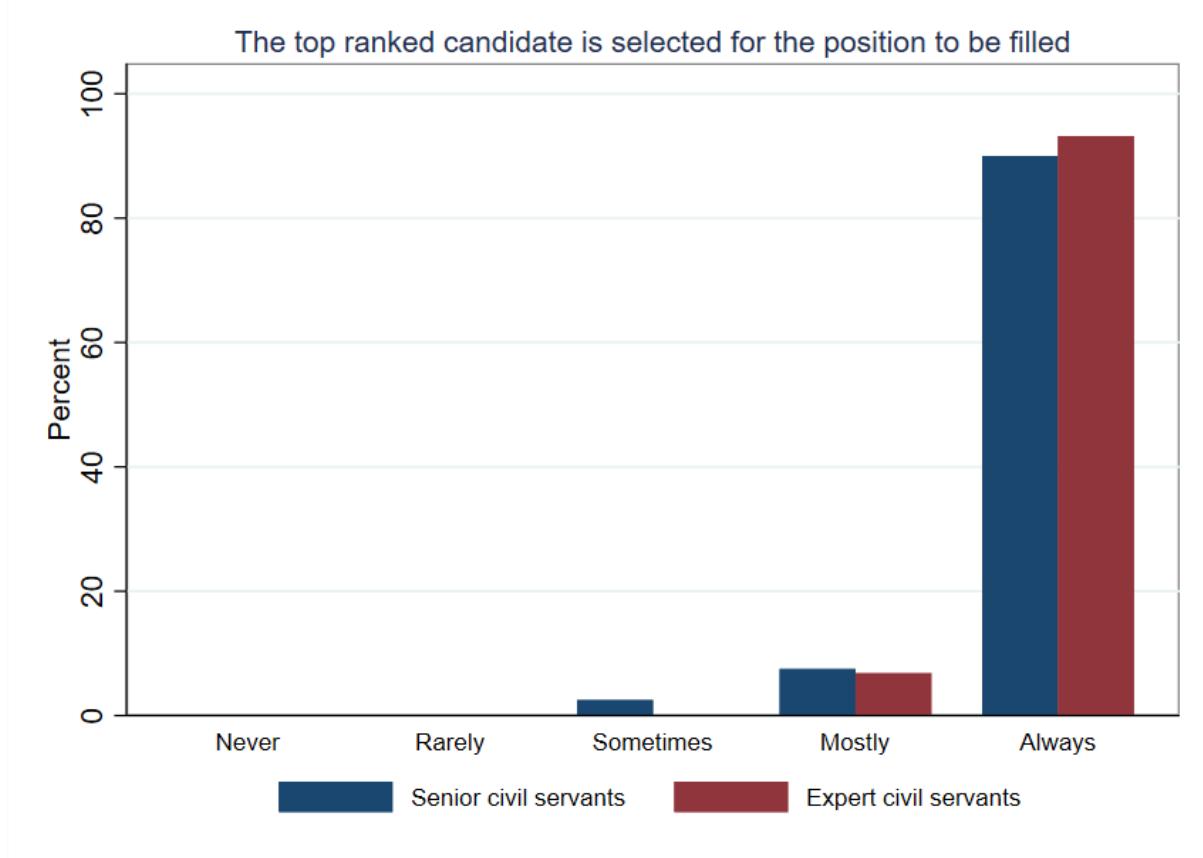


Candidates ranked

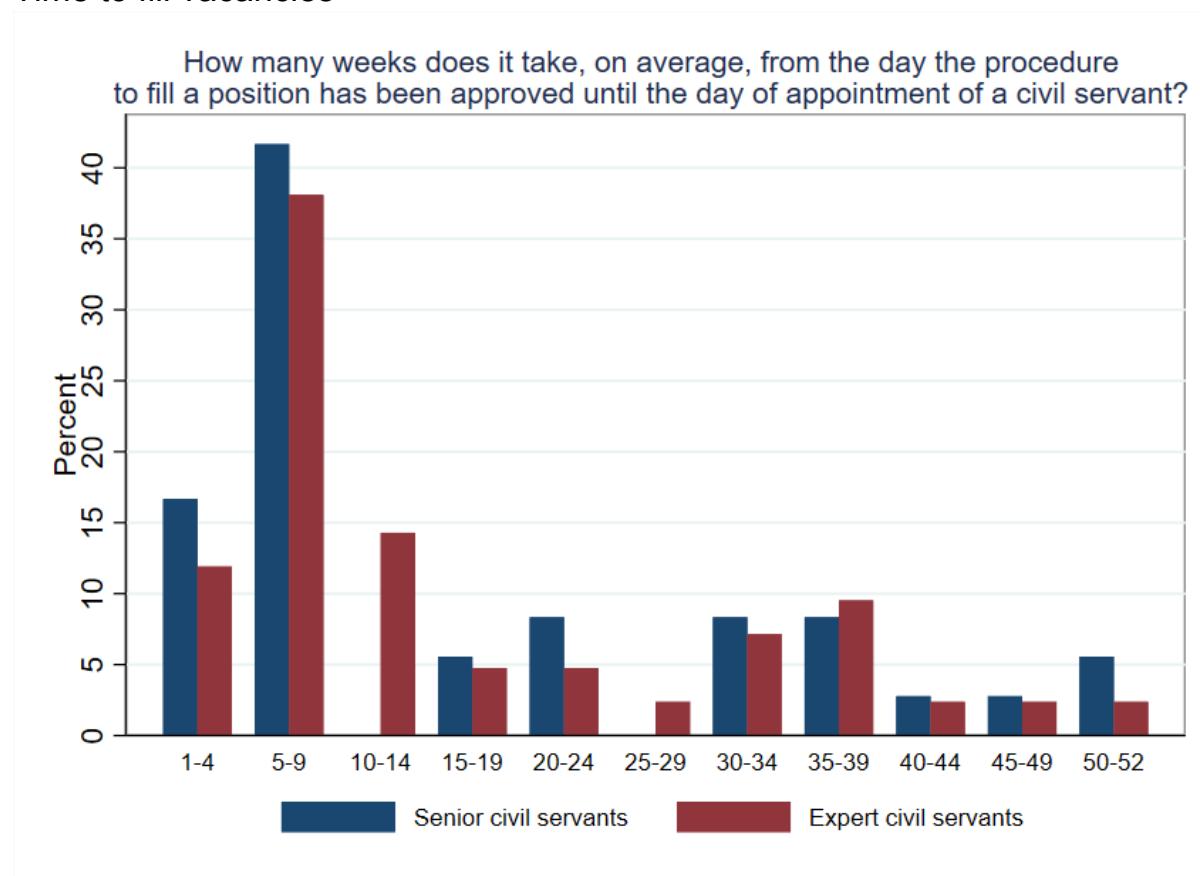
At the end of the process, candidates are ranked in accordance with their performance in the examination and/or interview (either at your institution or centrally at another institution)



Top ranked selected

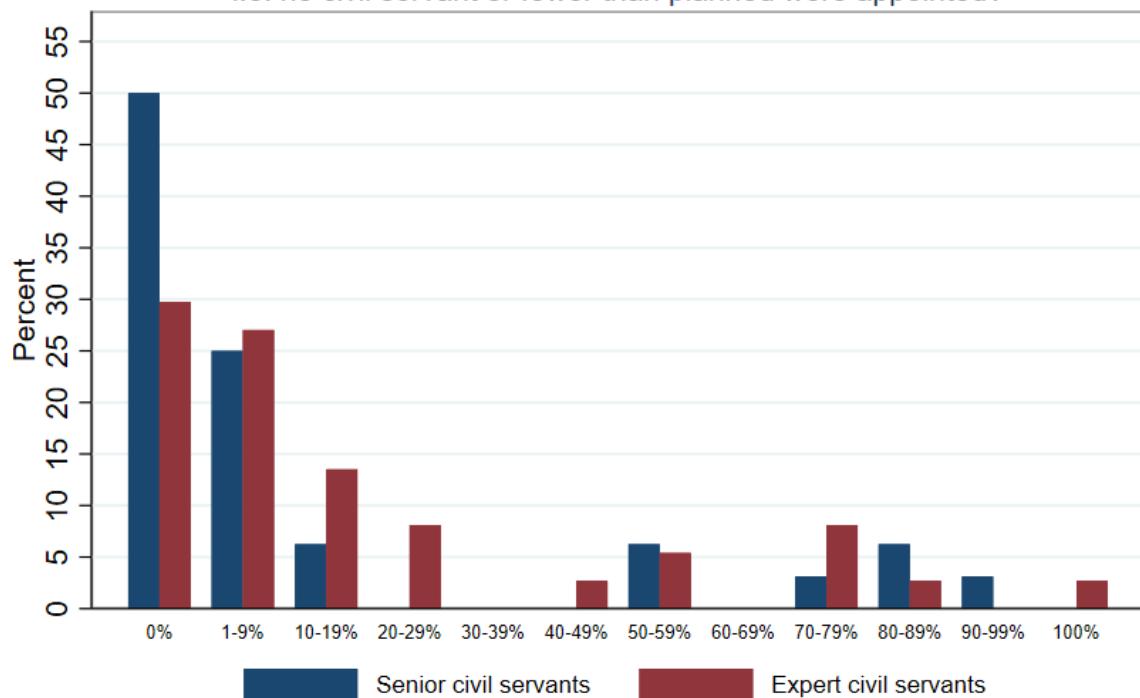


Time to fill vacancies



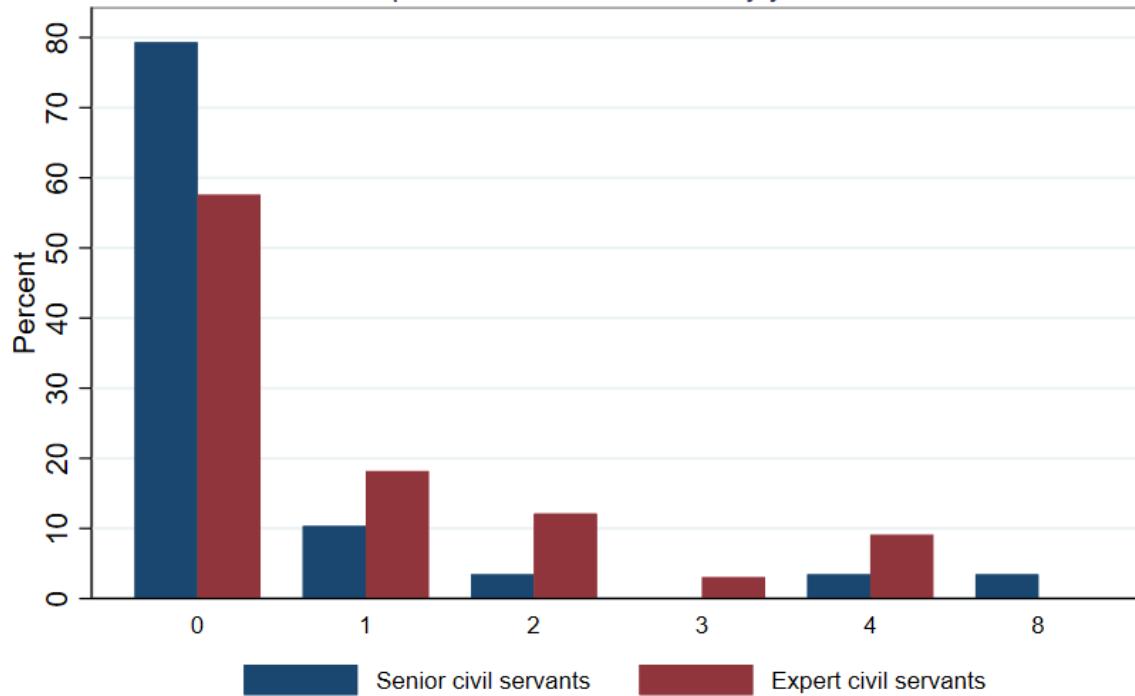
Recruitment procedures not completed

During the last twelve months, what was the percentage of recruitment and selection procedures that were initiated but not completed, i.e. no civil servant or fewer than planned were appointed?

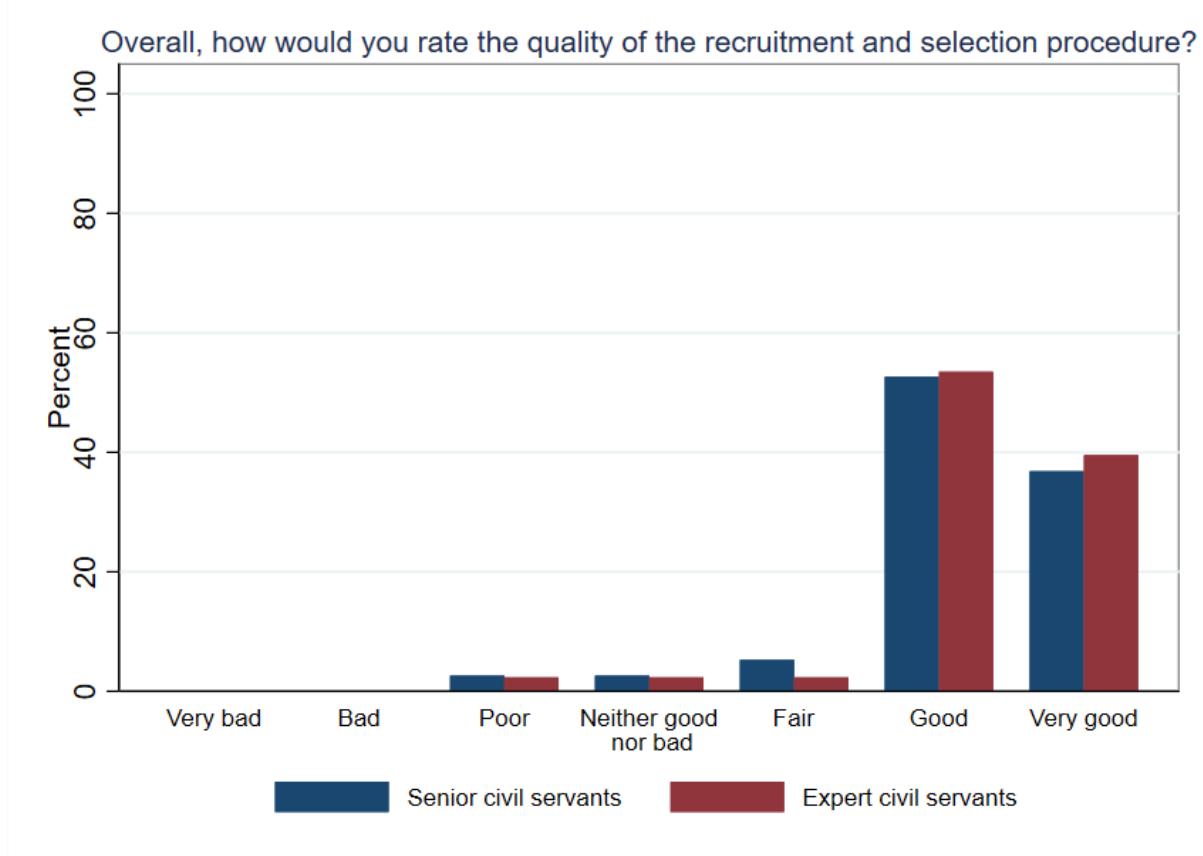


Complaints against recruitment procedures

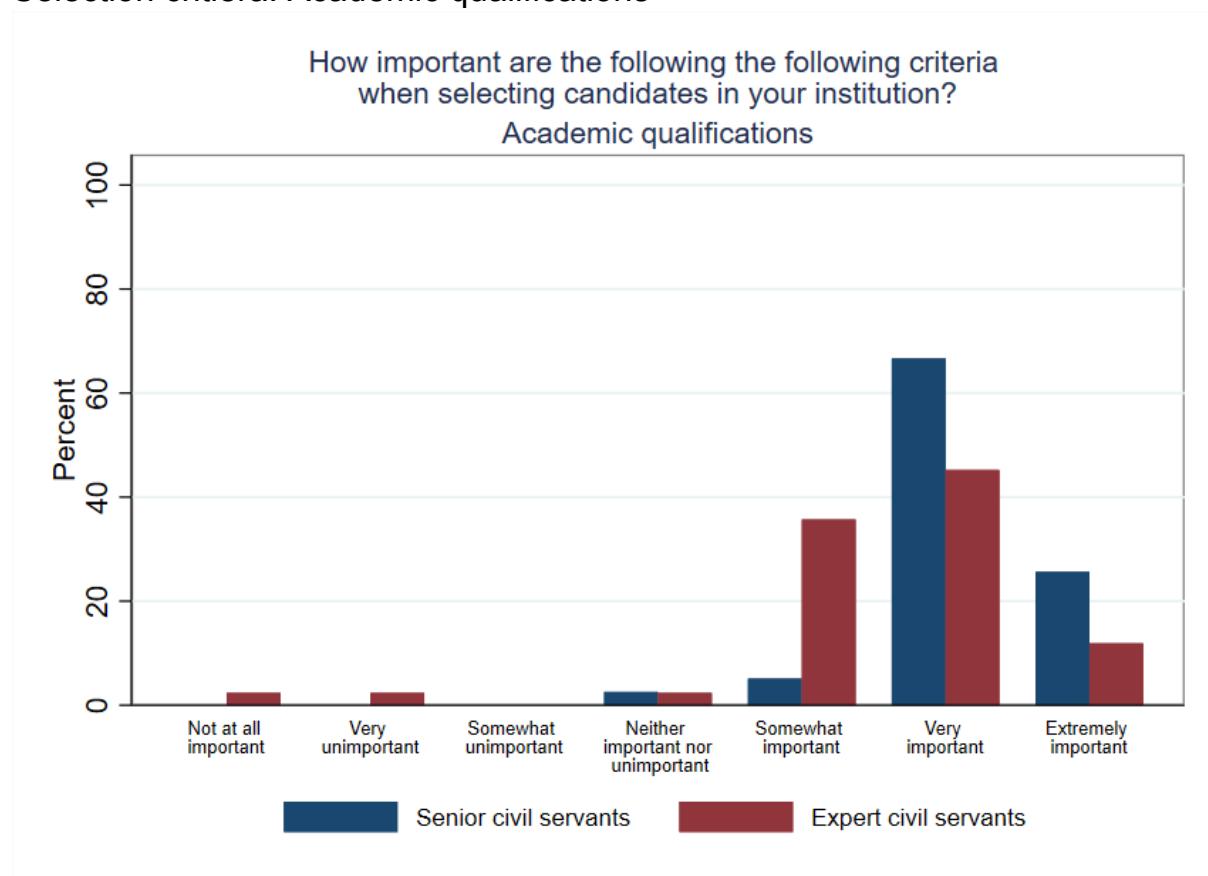
Looking at the last 12 months, how many official complaints have been filed against the implementation of the recruitment and selection procedures administered by your institution?



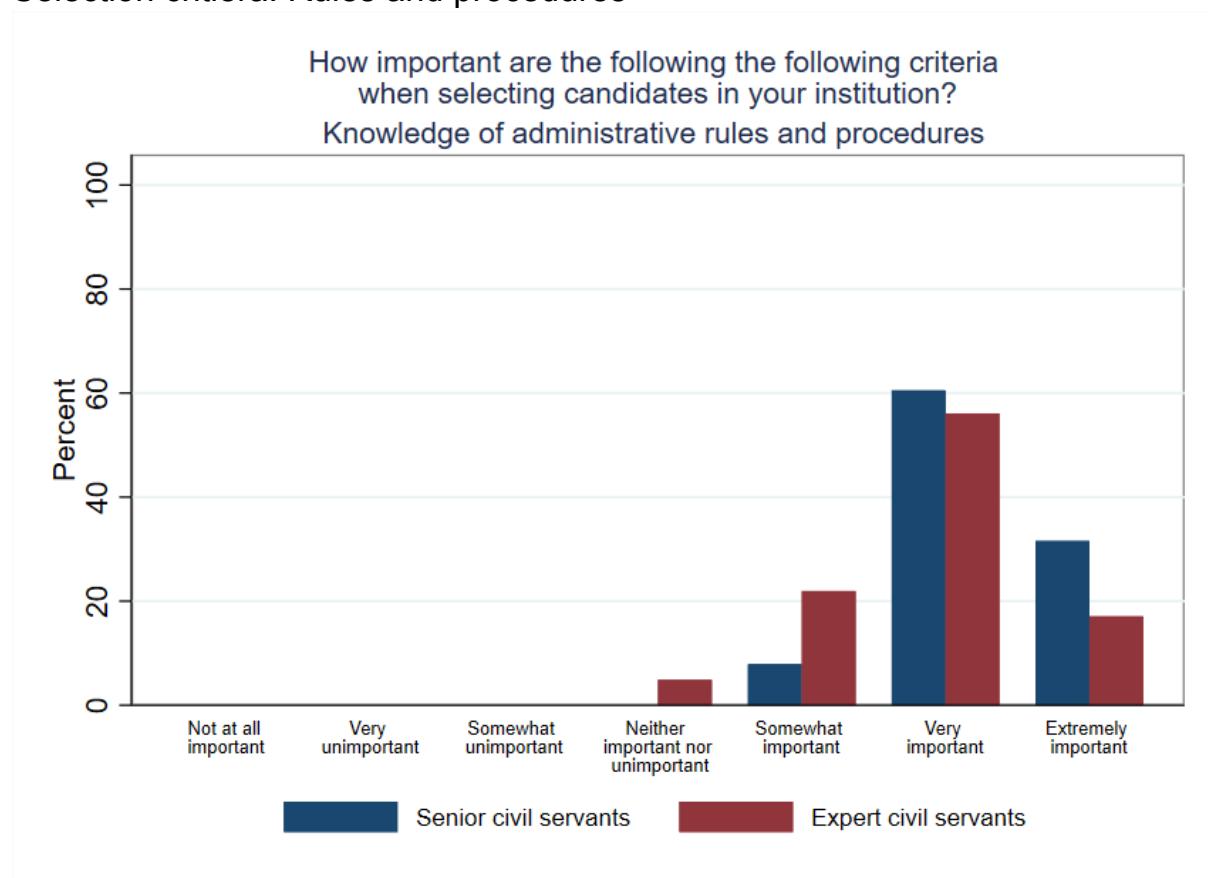
Overall quality of the recruitment procedure



Selection critiera: Academic qualifications



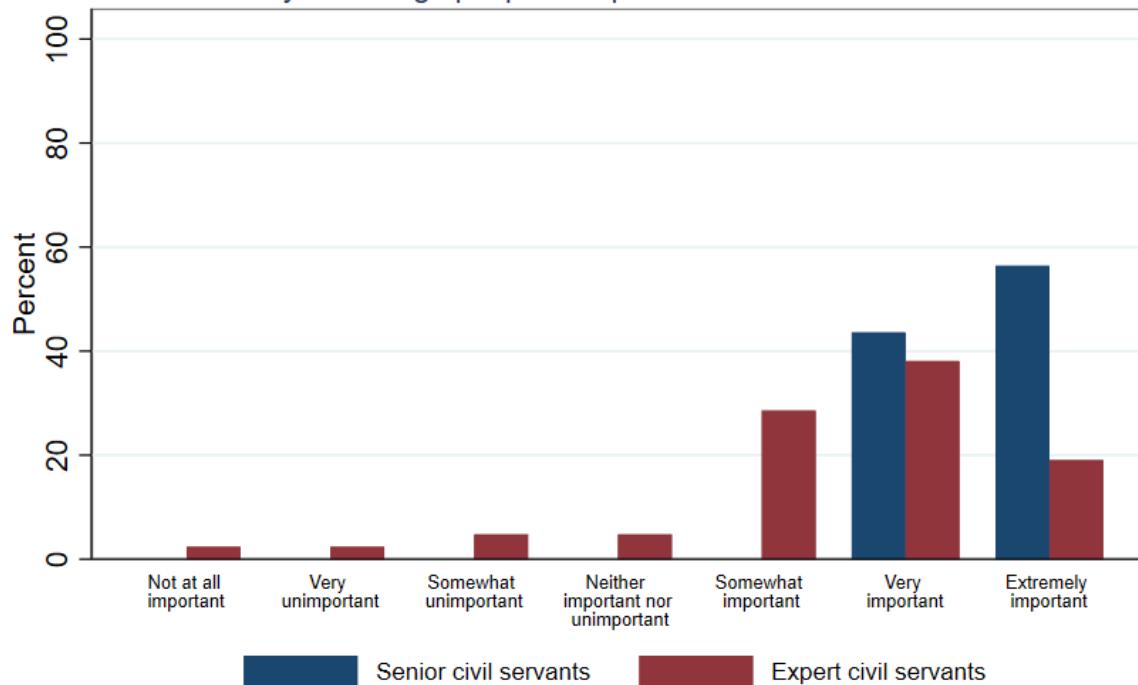
Selection critiera: Rules and procedures



Selection critiera: Ability to manage

How important are the following the following criteria
when selecting candidates in your institution?

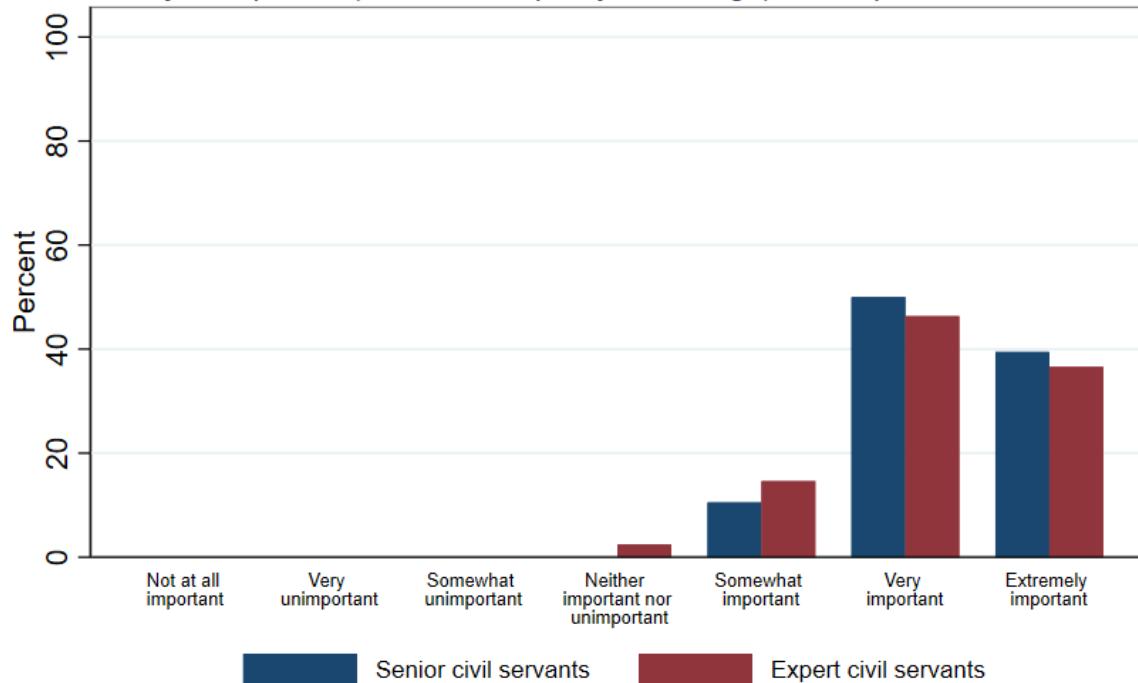
Ability to manage people and processes inside the institution



Selection critiera: Subject expertise

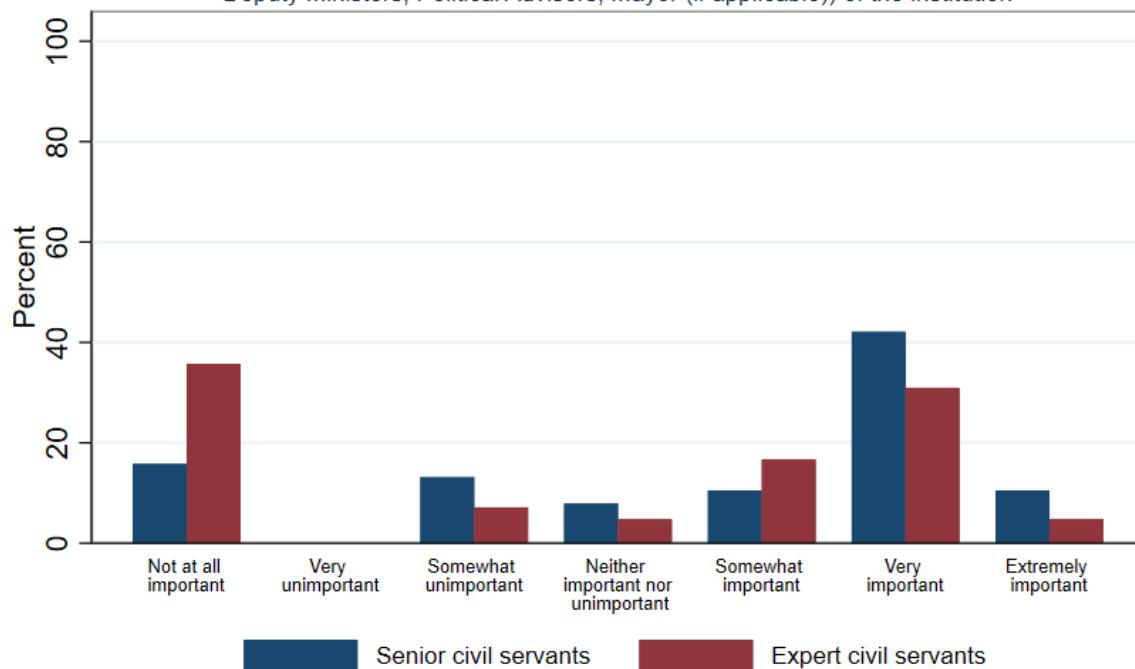
How important are the following the following criteria
when selecting candidates in your institution?

Subject expertise (i.e. technical policy knowledge) for the position to be filled



Selection critiera: Political support

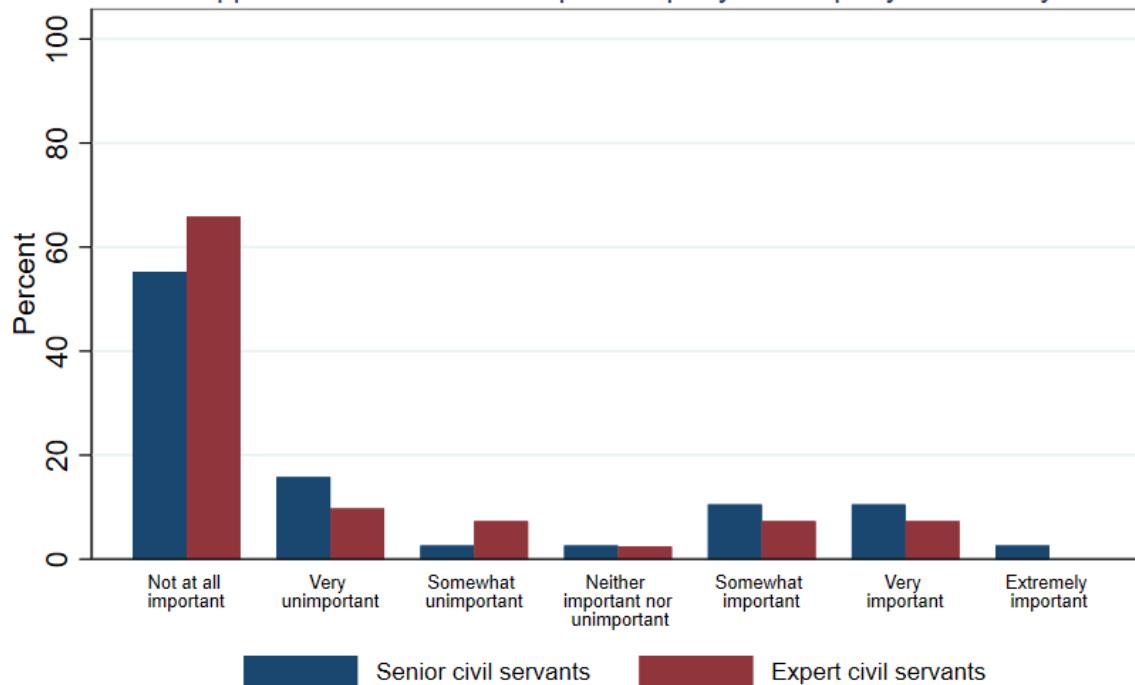
How important are the following the following criteria
when selecting candidates in your institution?
Support from the political leadership (i.e. the Minister, State Secretaries and/or
Deputy Ministers, Political Advisors, Mayor (if applicable)) of the institution



Selection critiera: Party support

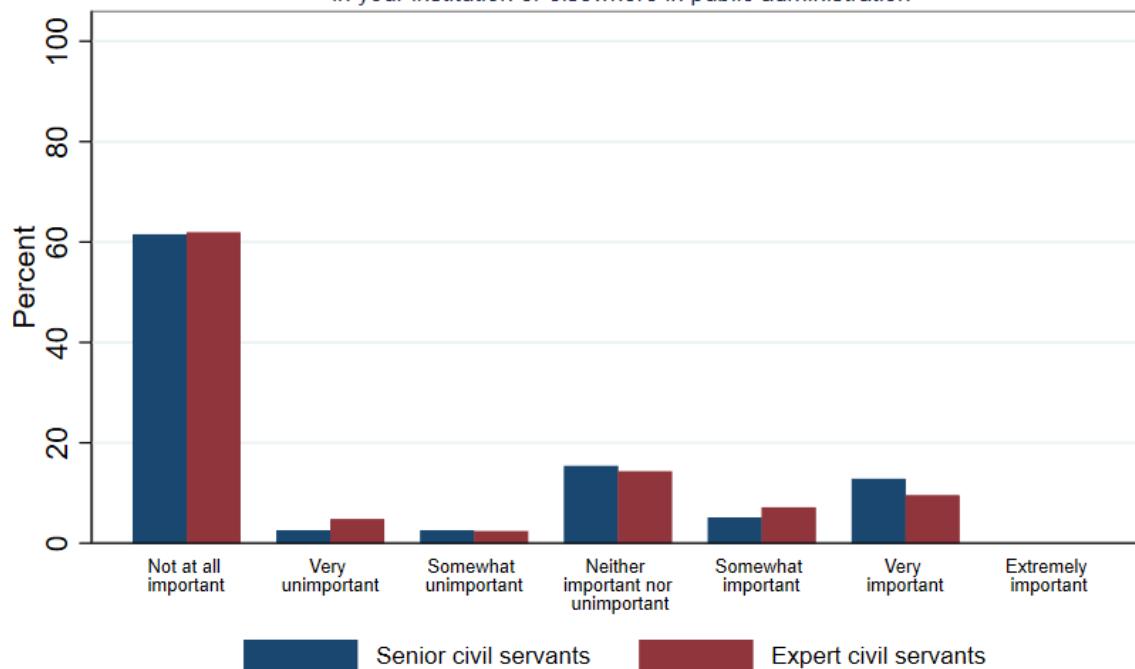
How important are the following the following criteria
when selecting candidates in your institution?

Support from or contact to a political party and/or party functionary

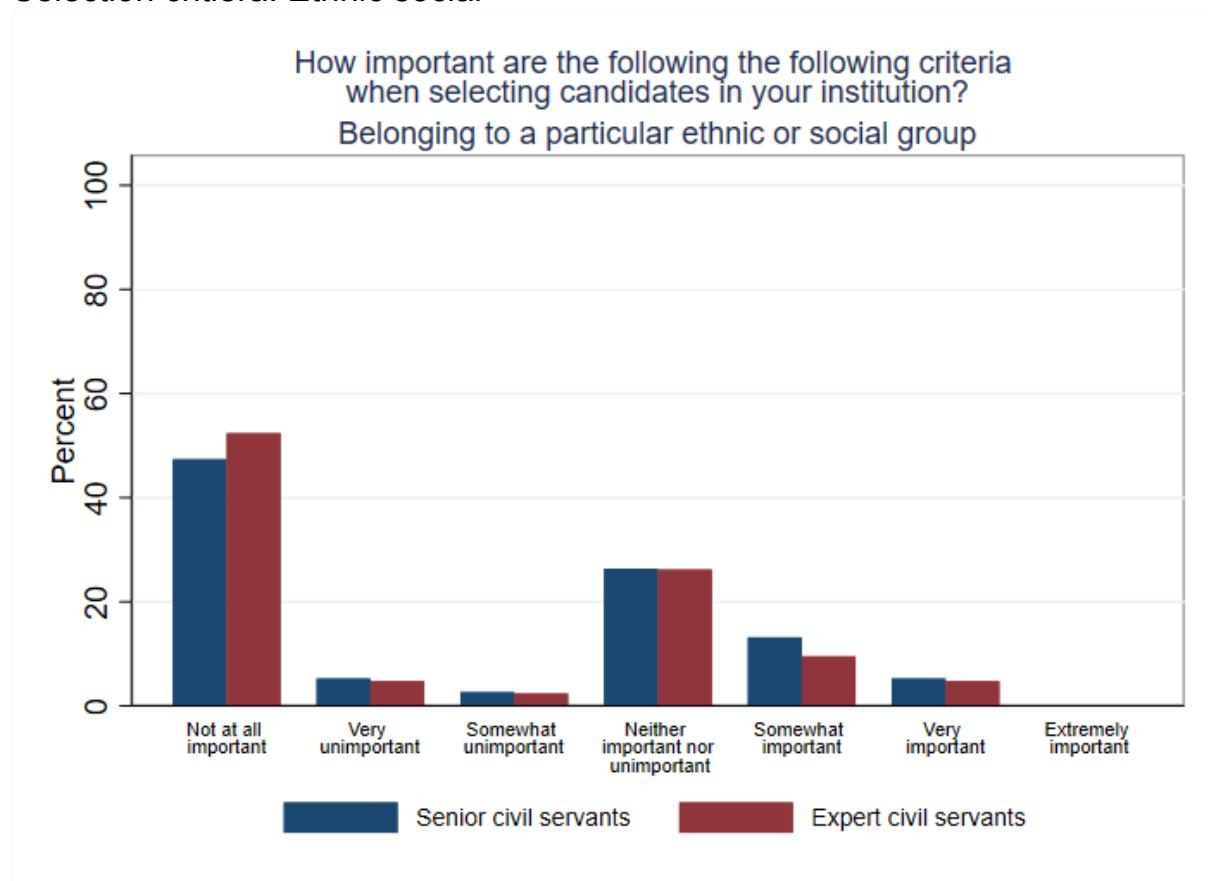


Selection critiera: Family support

How important are the following the following criteria
when selecting candidates in your institution?
Support from a family member, friend or other personal acquaintance working
in your institution or elsewhere in public administration

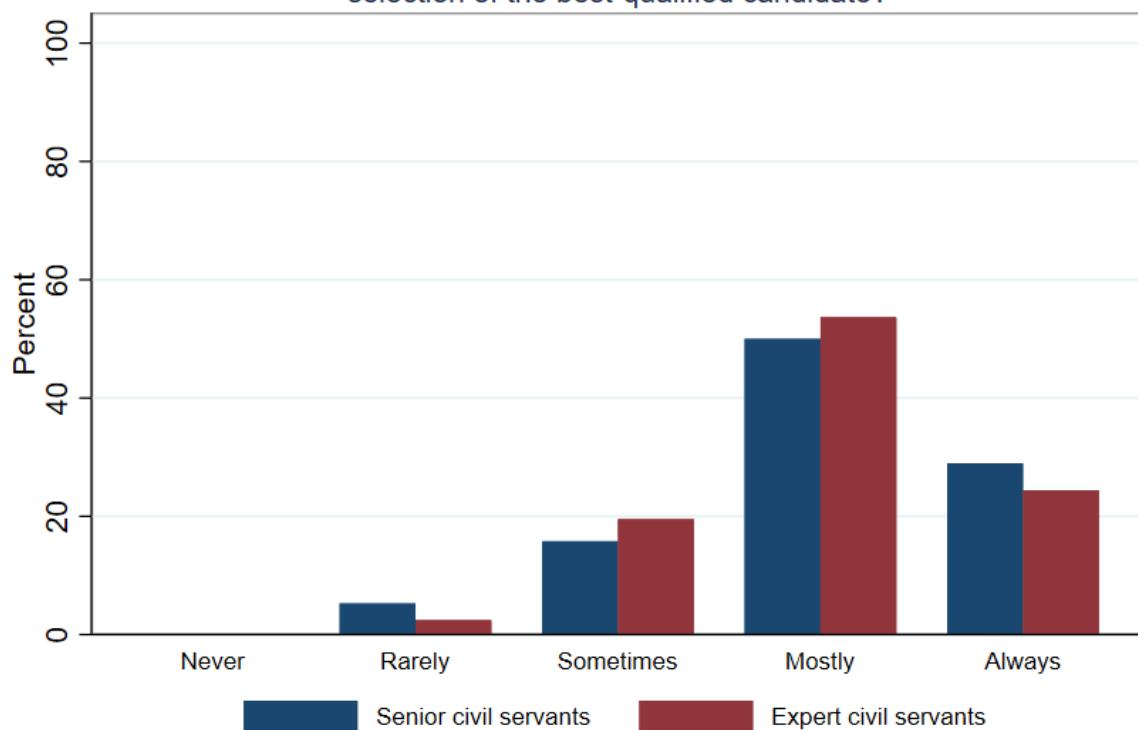


Selection critiera: Ethnic social



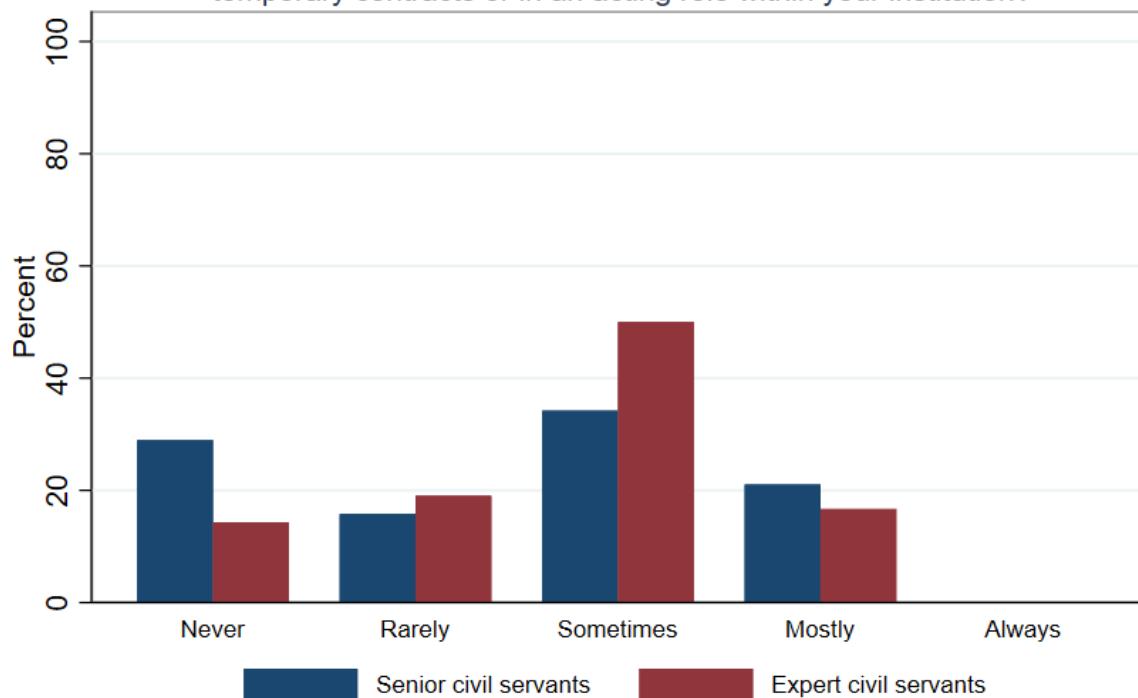
Selection critiera: Merit

According to your experience, does the recruitment process lead to the selection of the best-qualified candidate?



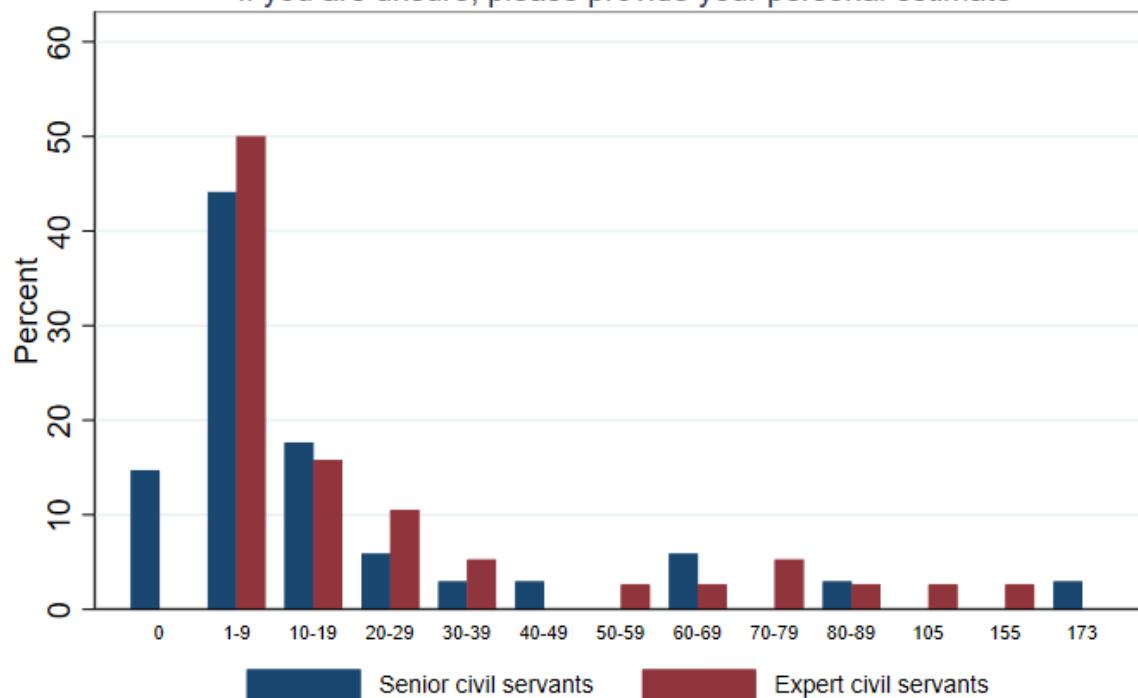
Selection of previously temporary employees

According to your experience, does the recruitment process lead to the selection of candidates who have previously been employed on temporary contracts or in an acting role within your institution?

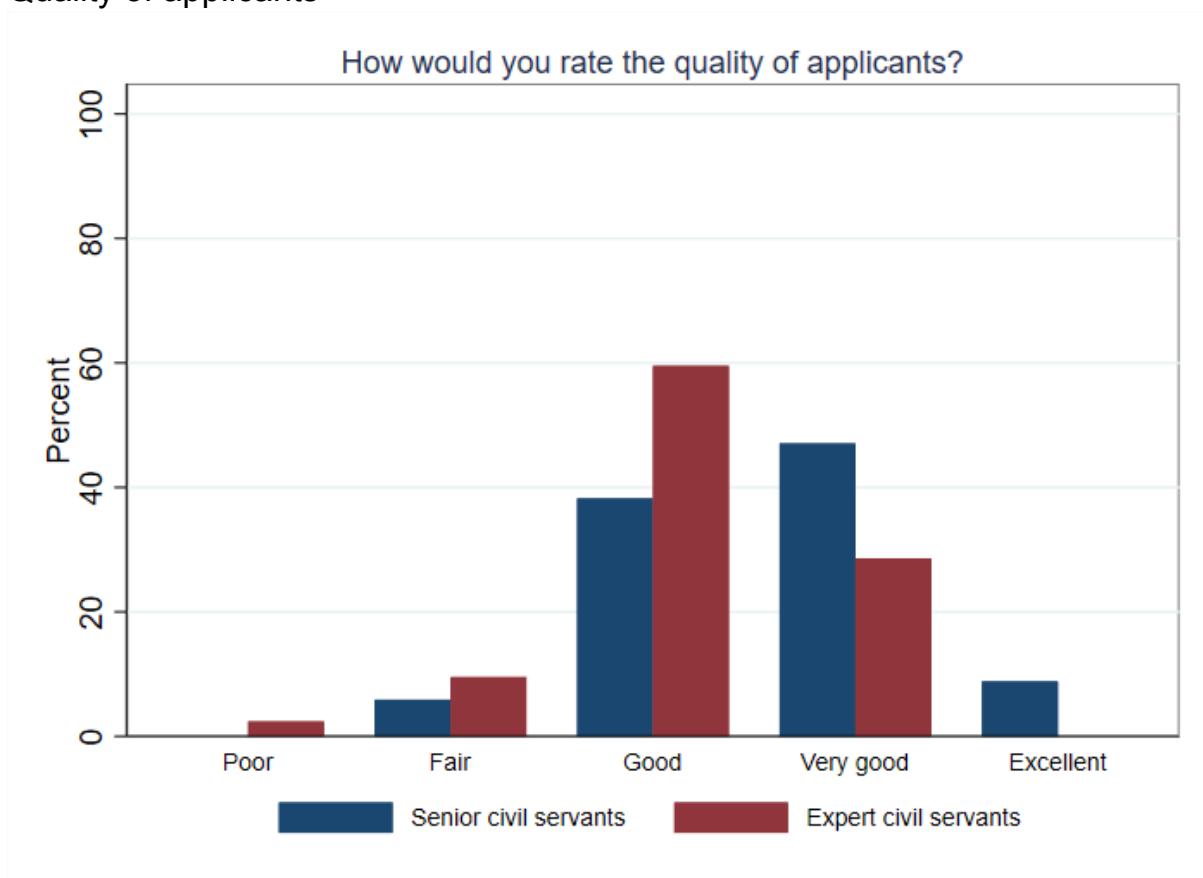


Number of applicants

How many applicants do you usually have for each recruitment process?
Please indicate the average number of applicants per position.
If you are unsure, please provide your personal estimate

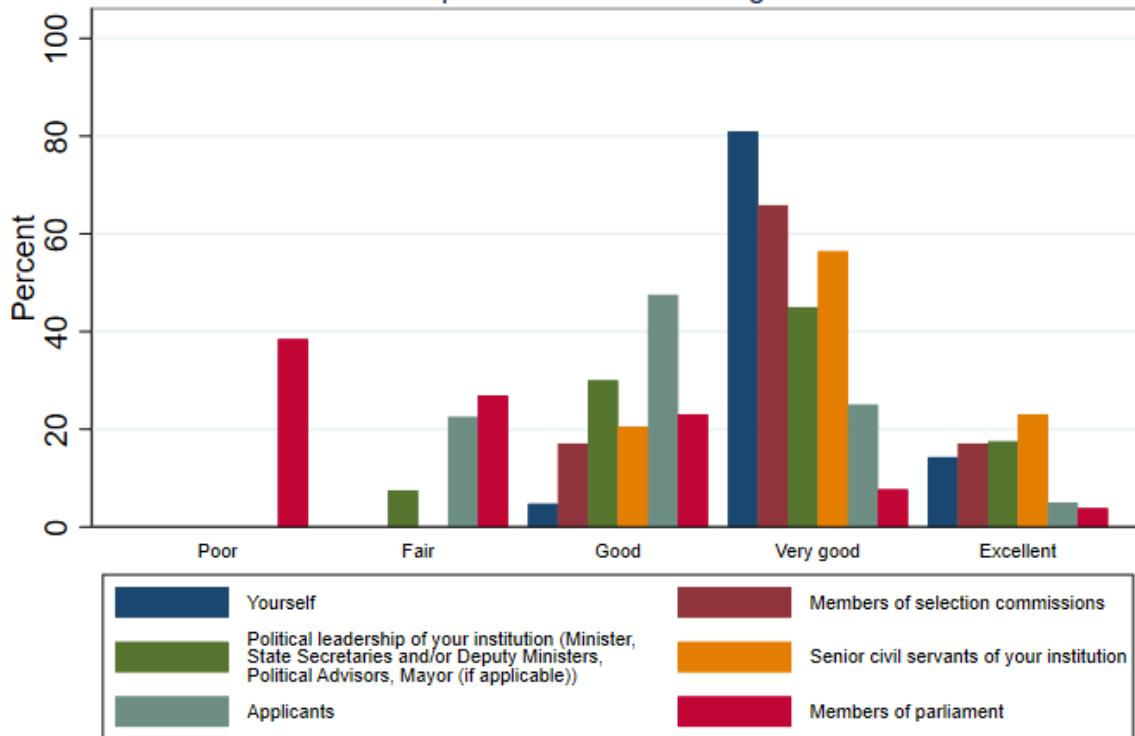


Quality of applicants

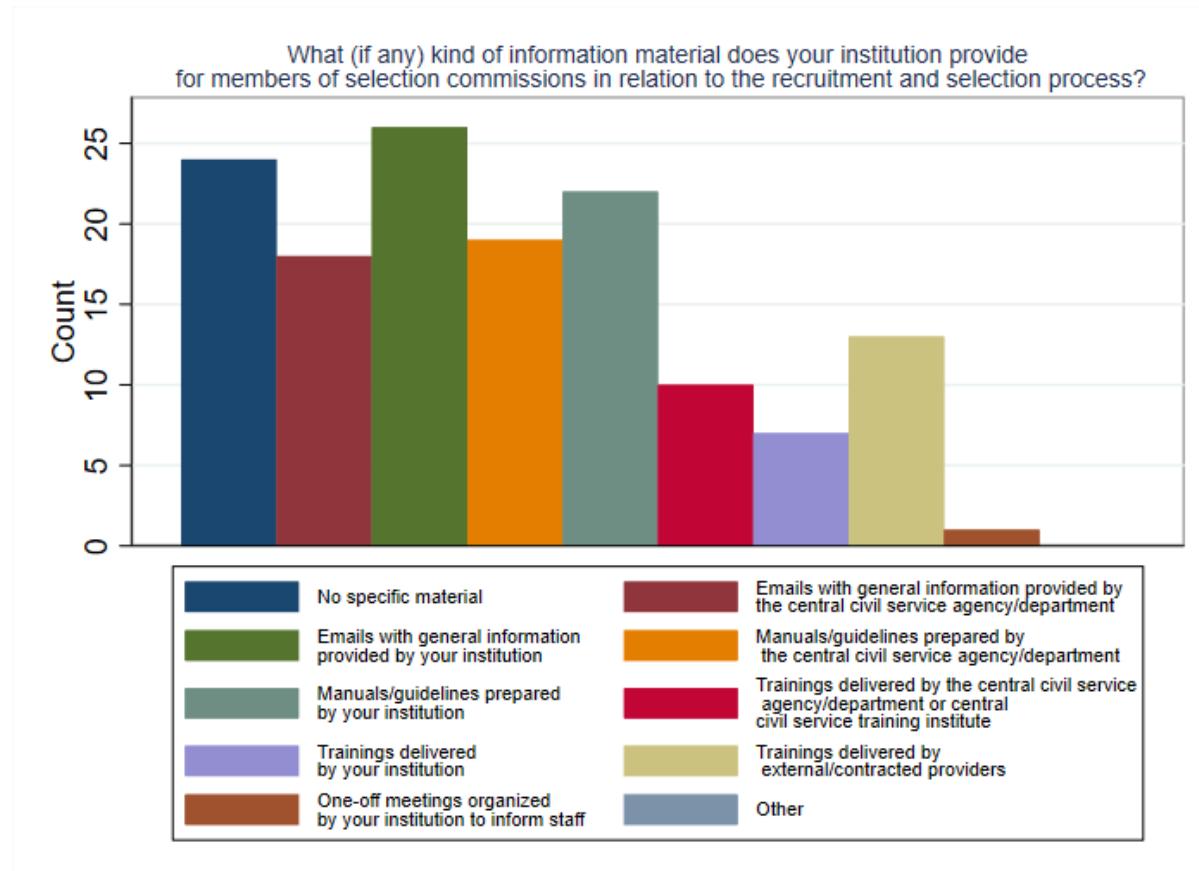


Knowledge and understanding of recruitment process

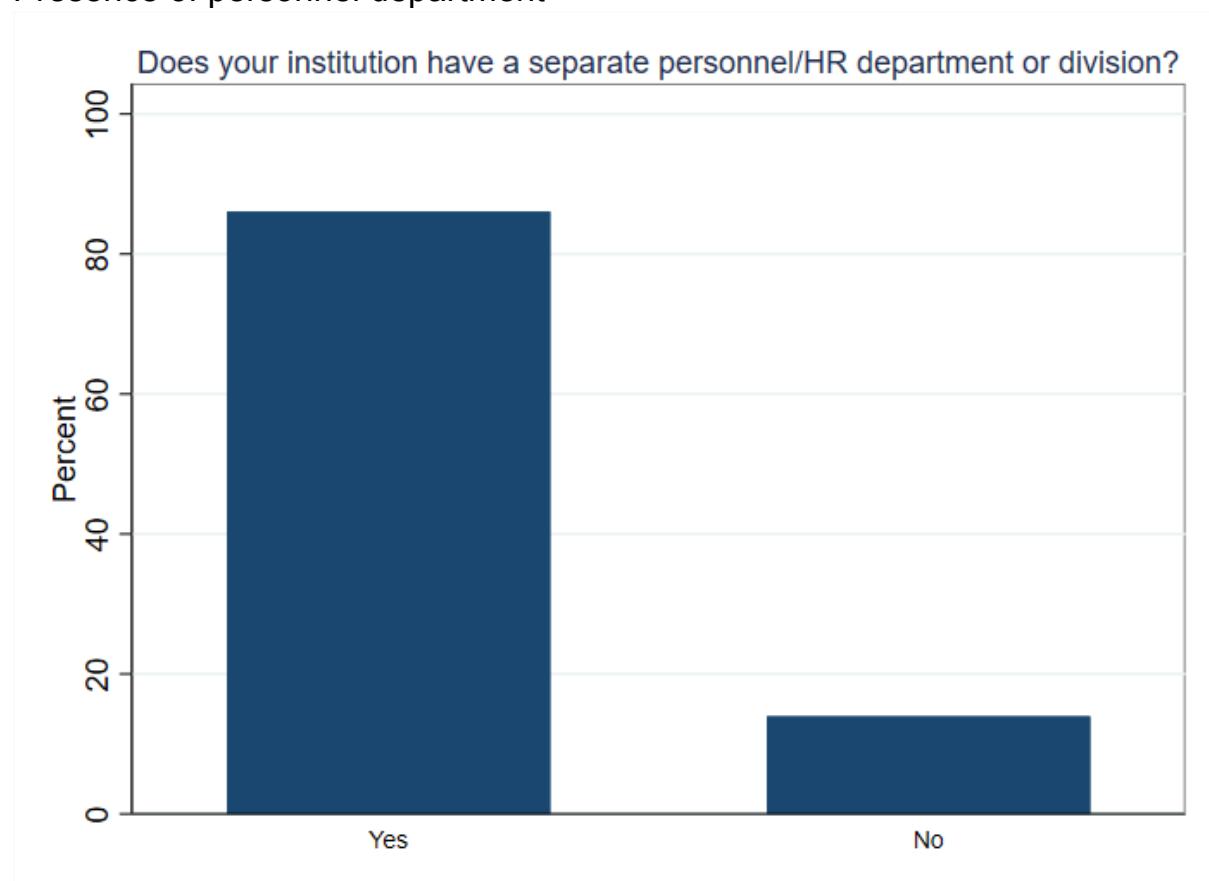
How would you rate the knowledge and understanding of the recruitment and selection process of the following sets of actors?



Material for selection commissions

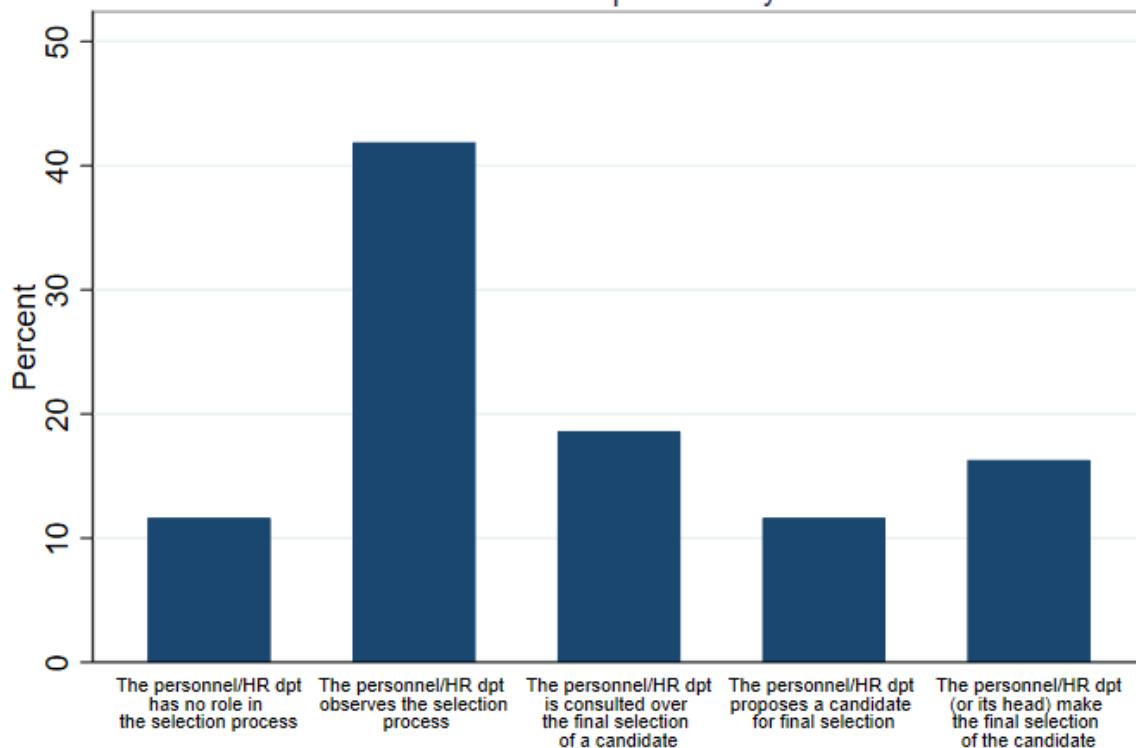


Presence of personnel department

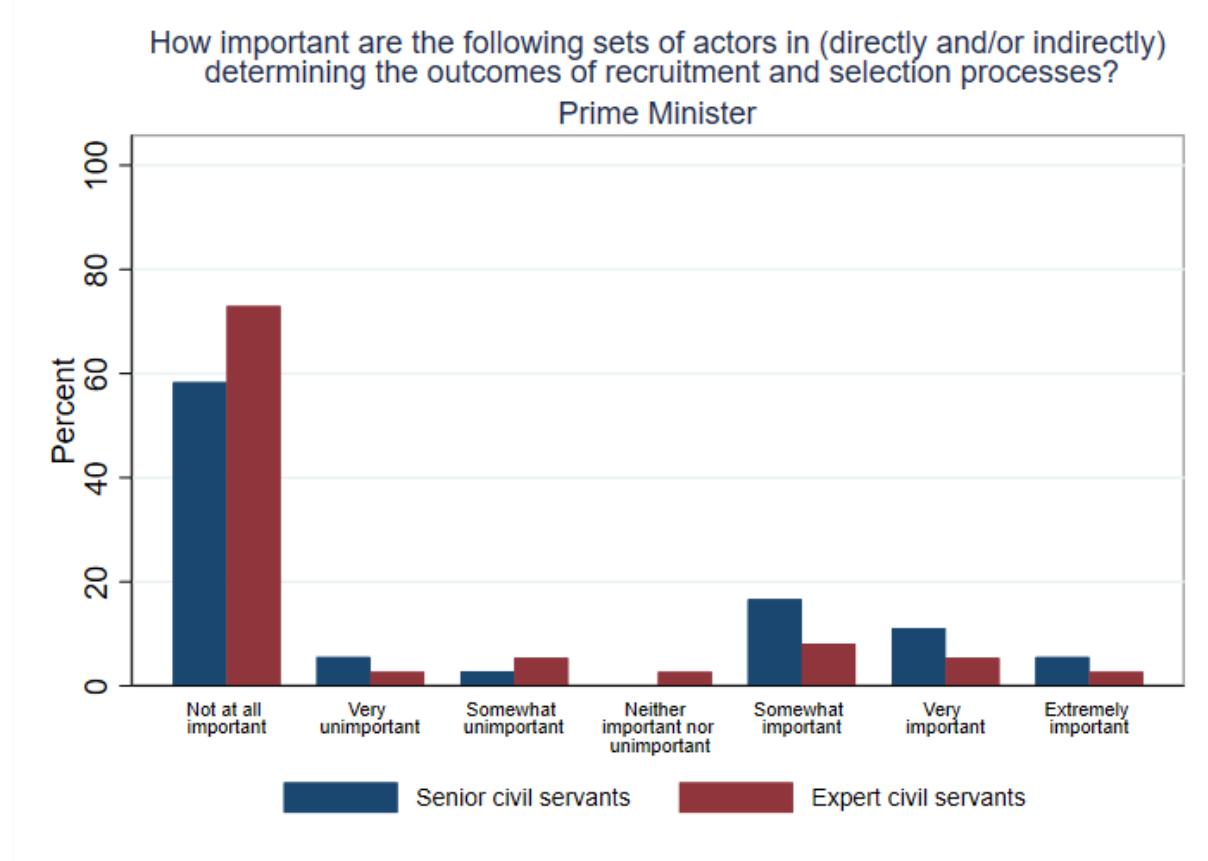


Role of central civil service authority

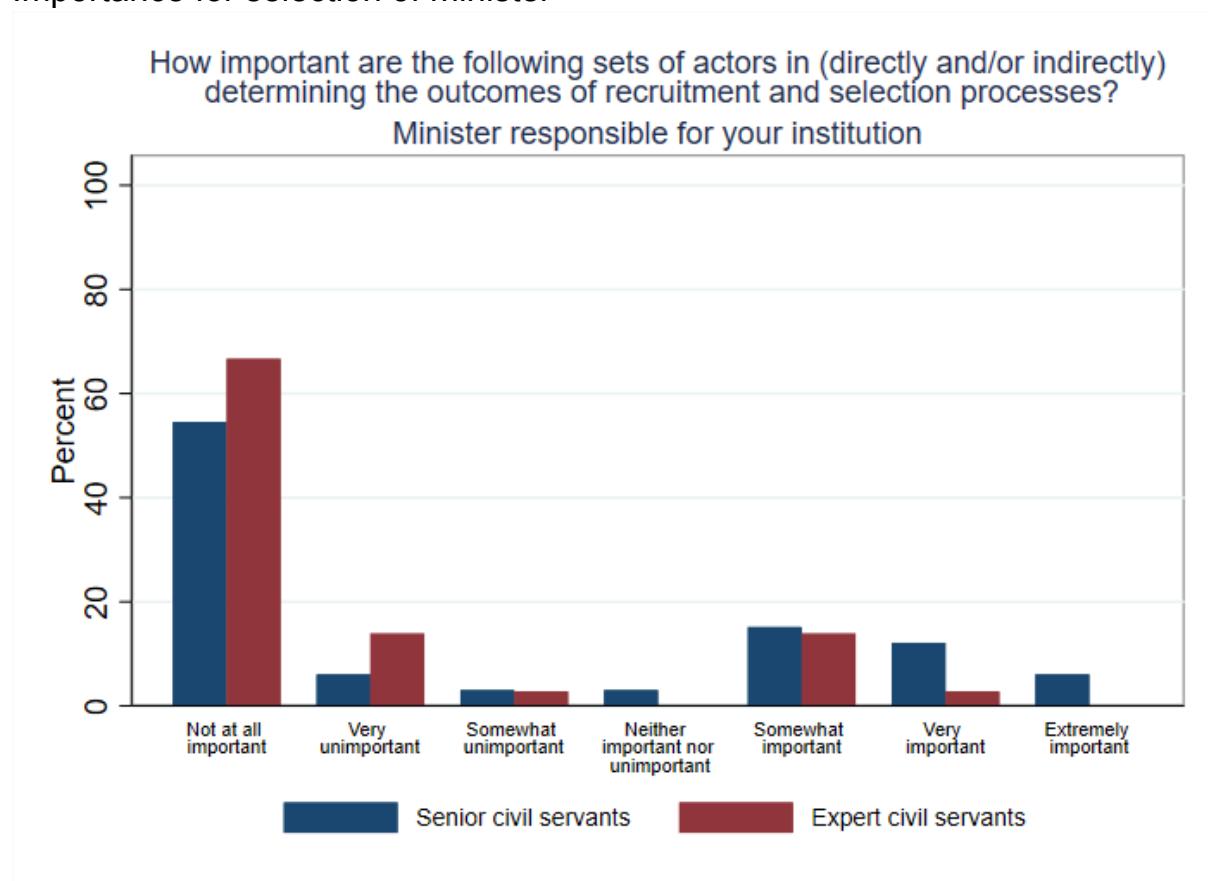
How would you describe the role of the personnel/HR department in the recruitment and selection process in your institution?



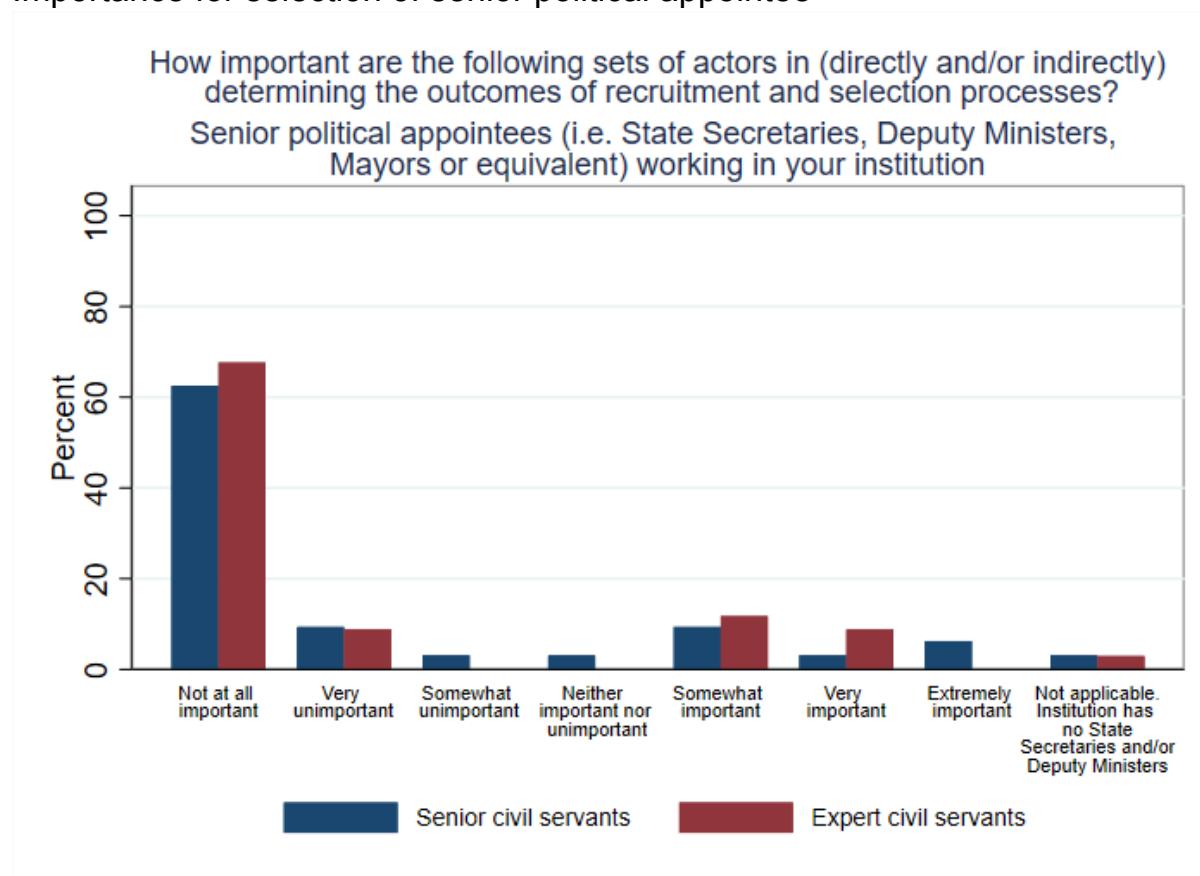
Importance for selection of prime minister



Importance for selection of minister



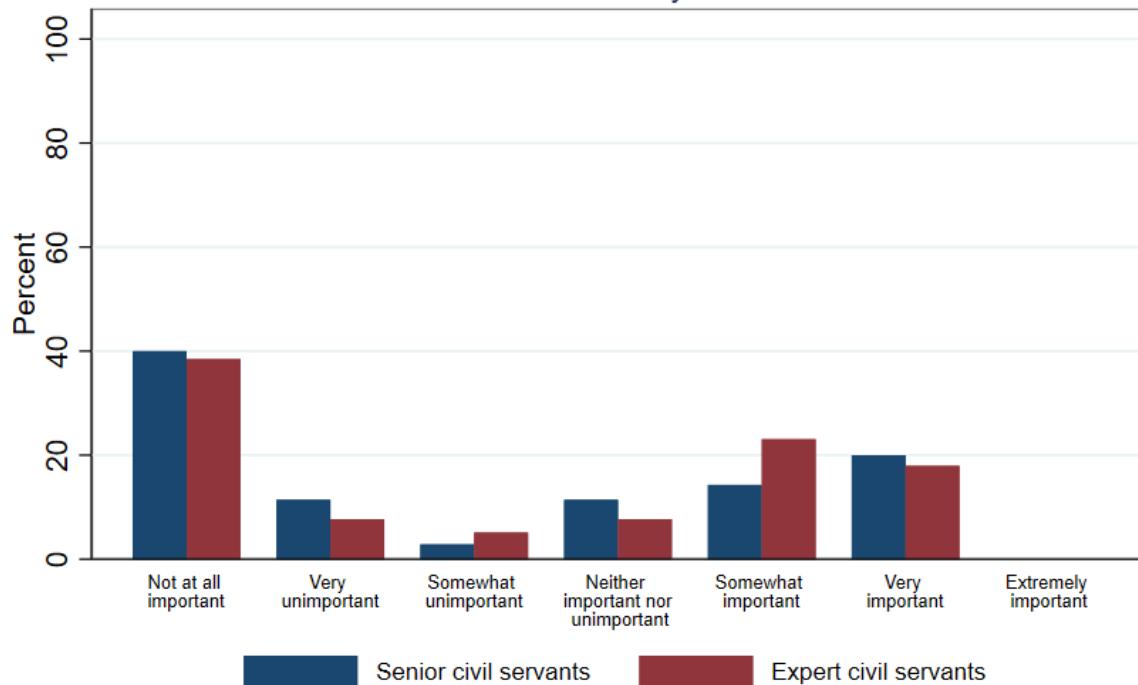
Importance for selection of senior political appointee



Importance for selection of senior civil servants

How important are the following sets of actors in (directly and/or indirectly) determining the outcomes of recruitment and selection processes?

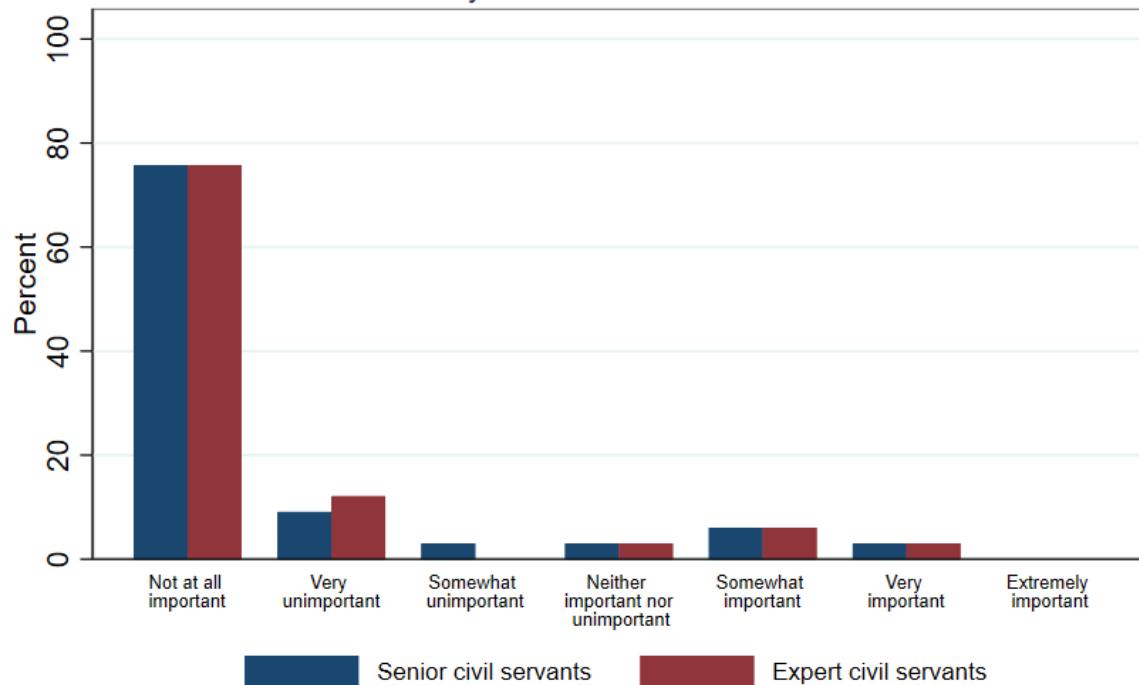
Senior civil servants of your institution



Importance for selection of political parties

How important are the following sets of actors in (directly and/or indirectly) determining the outcomes of recruitment and selection processes?

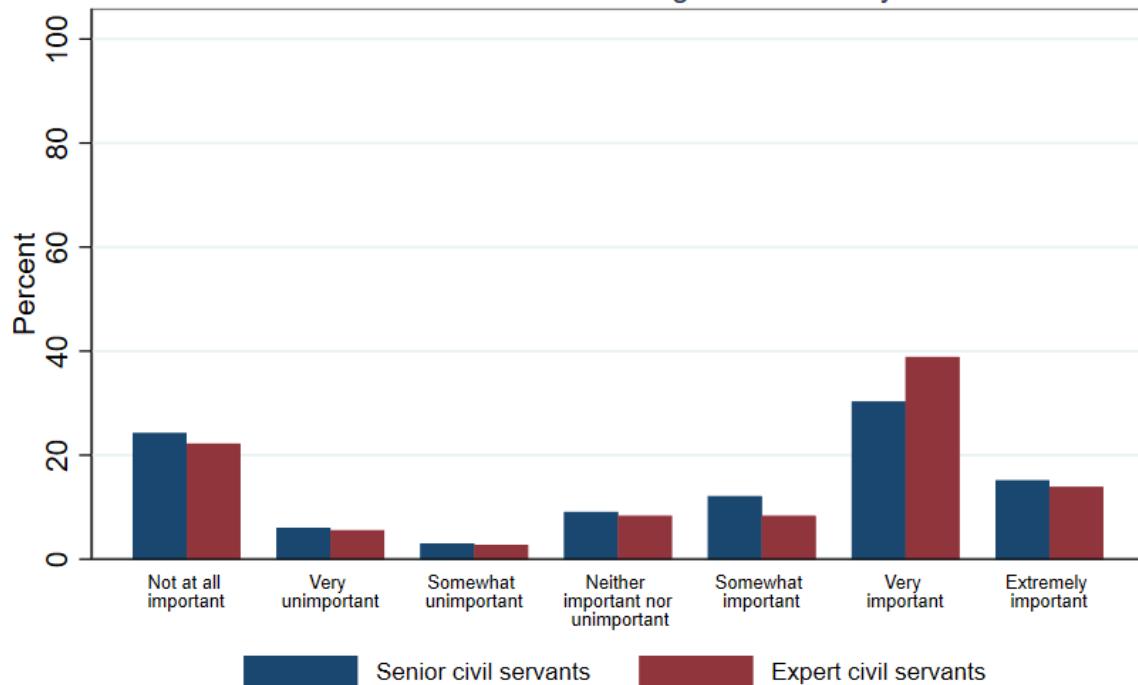
Party leaders and functionaries



Importance for selection of central civil service authority

How important are the following sets of actors in (directly and/or indirectly) determining the outcomes of recruitment and selection processes?

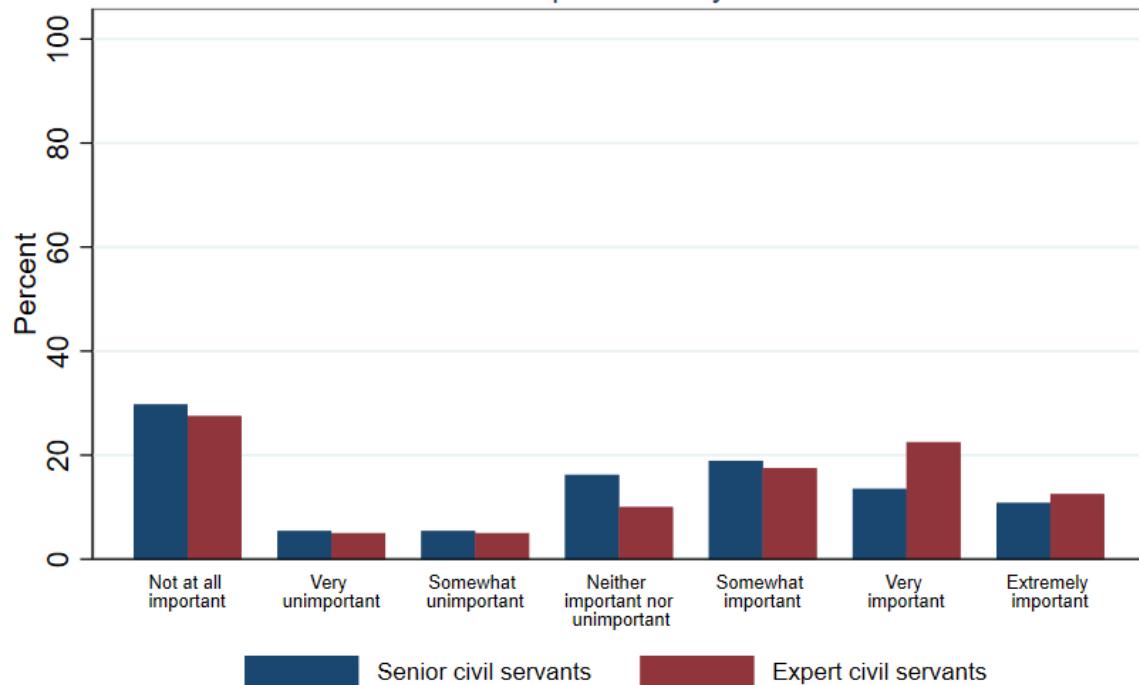
Central civil service management authority



Importance for selection of personnel department

How important are the following sets of actors in (directly and/or indirectly) determining the outcomes of recruitment and selection processes?

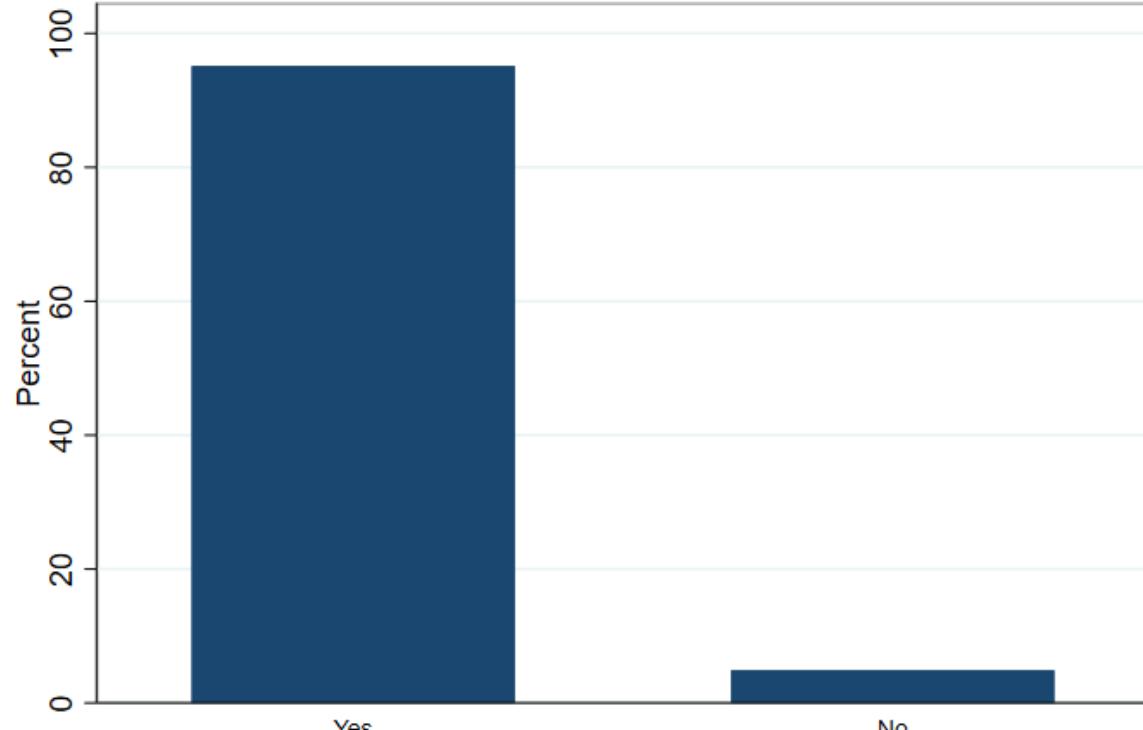
Personnel/HR department of your institution



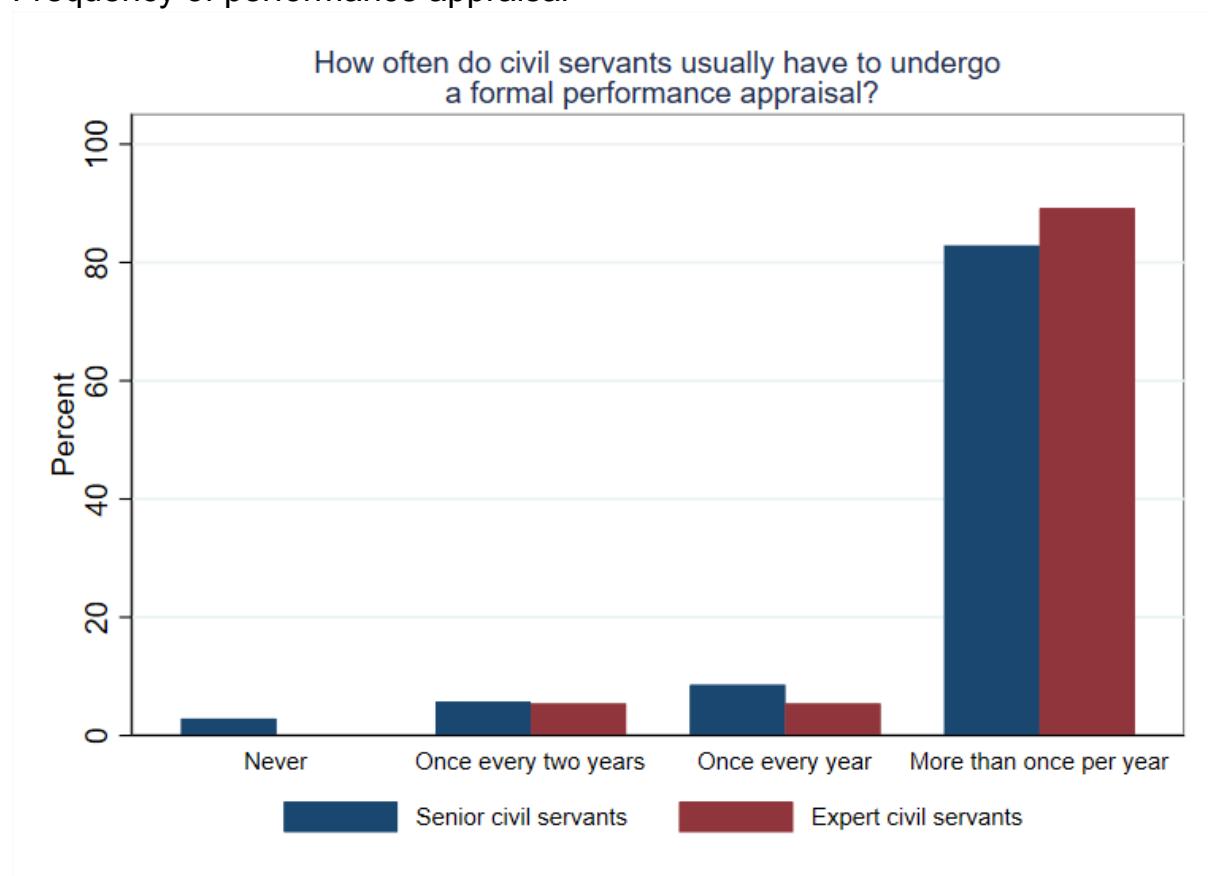
III. Performance appraisal

Application of performance appraisal

In your institution, do you operate a system of performance appraisal
for all civil servants or groups of civil servants?

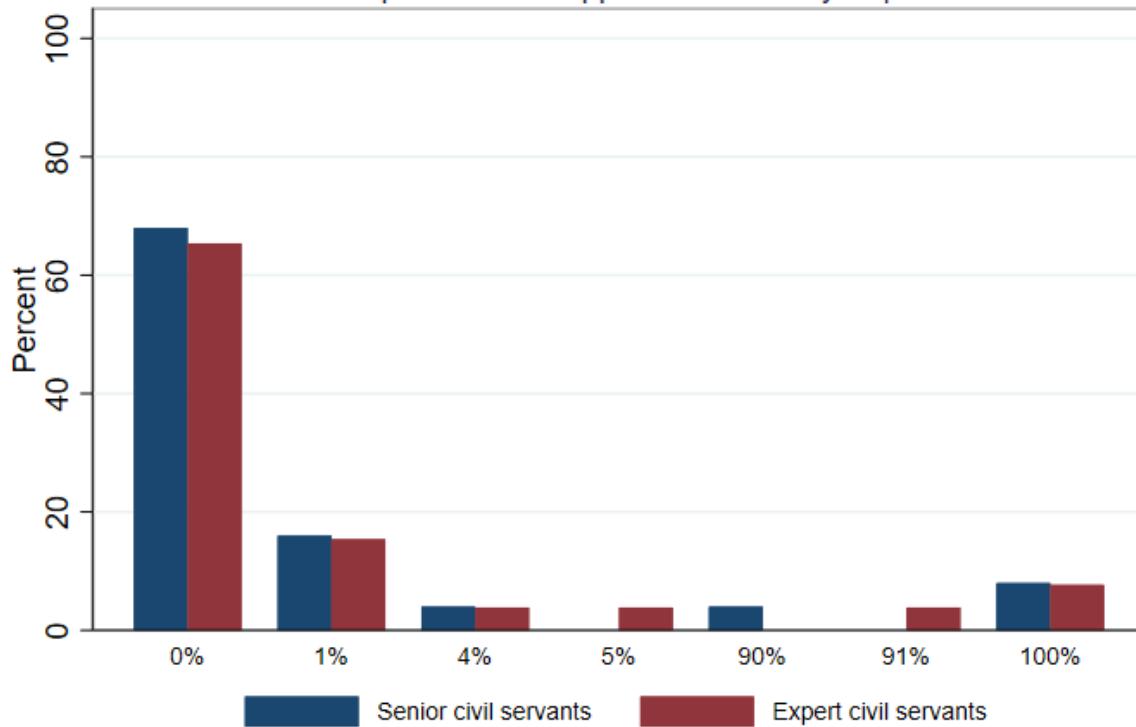


Frequency of performance appraisal



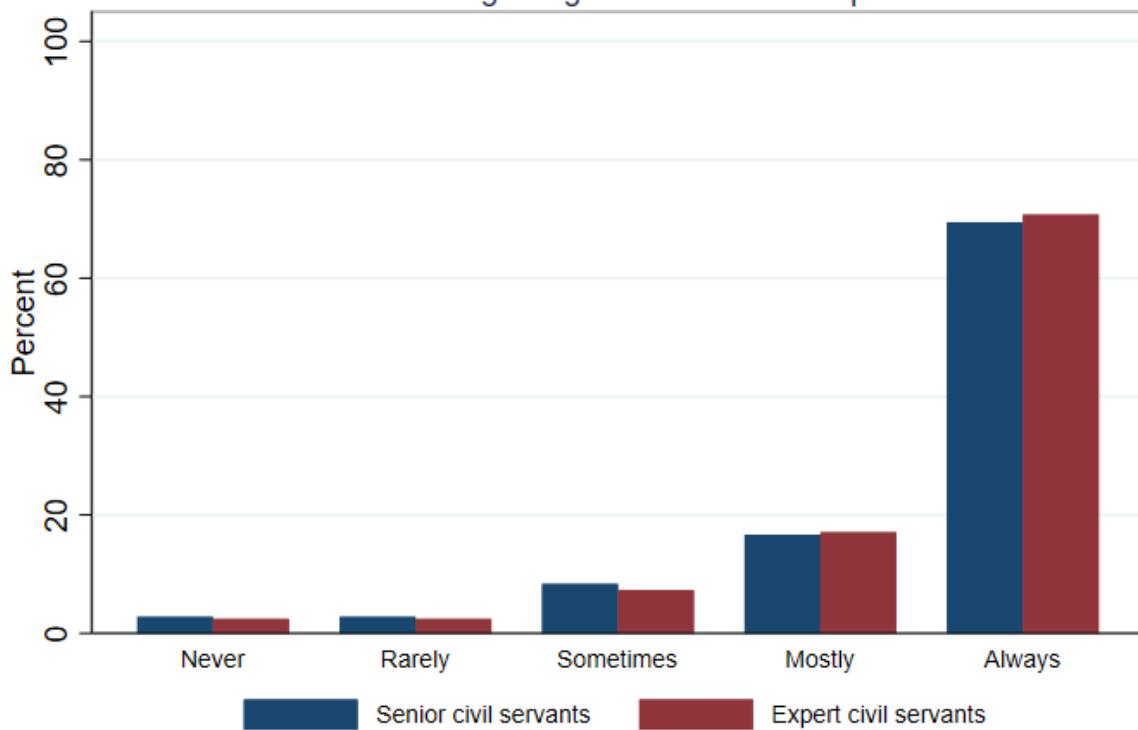
Non-compliance with performance appraisal

What percentage of civil servants does not undergo a formal performance appraisal as usually required?



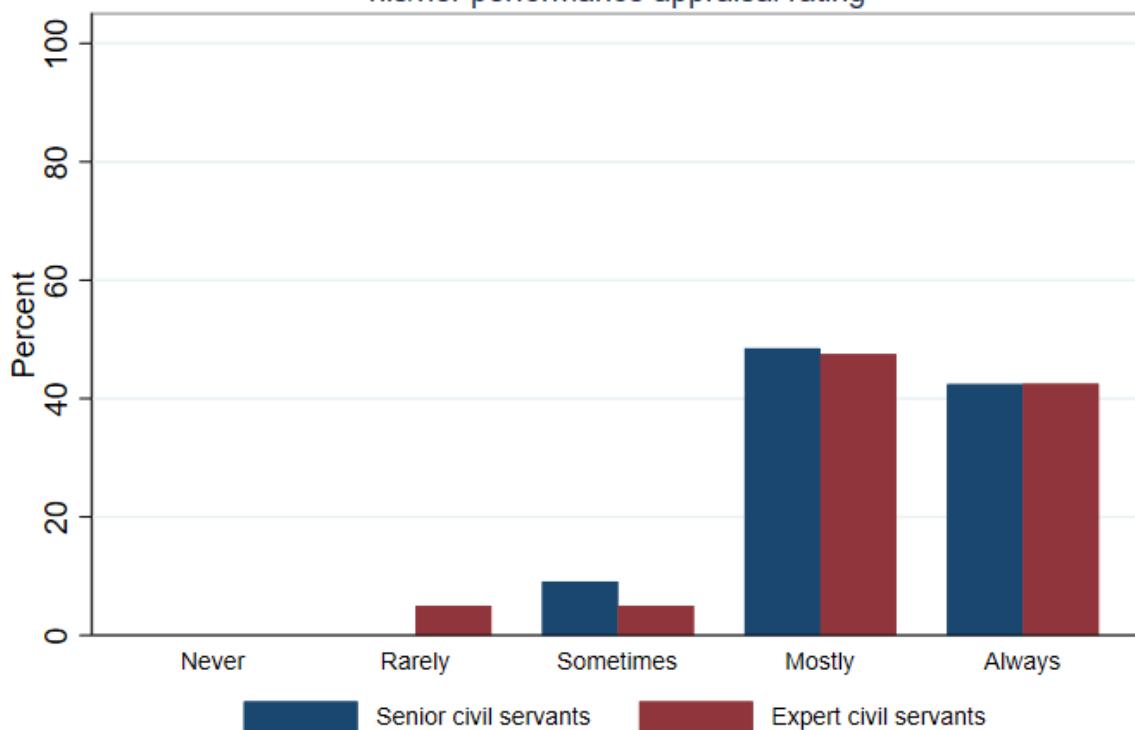
Agreement of objectives before beginning of assessment period

Individual performance objectives are discussed and set before the beginning of the assessment period



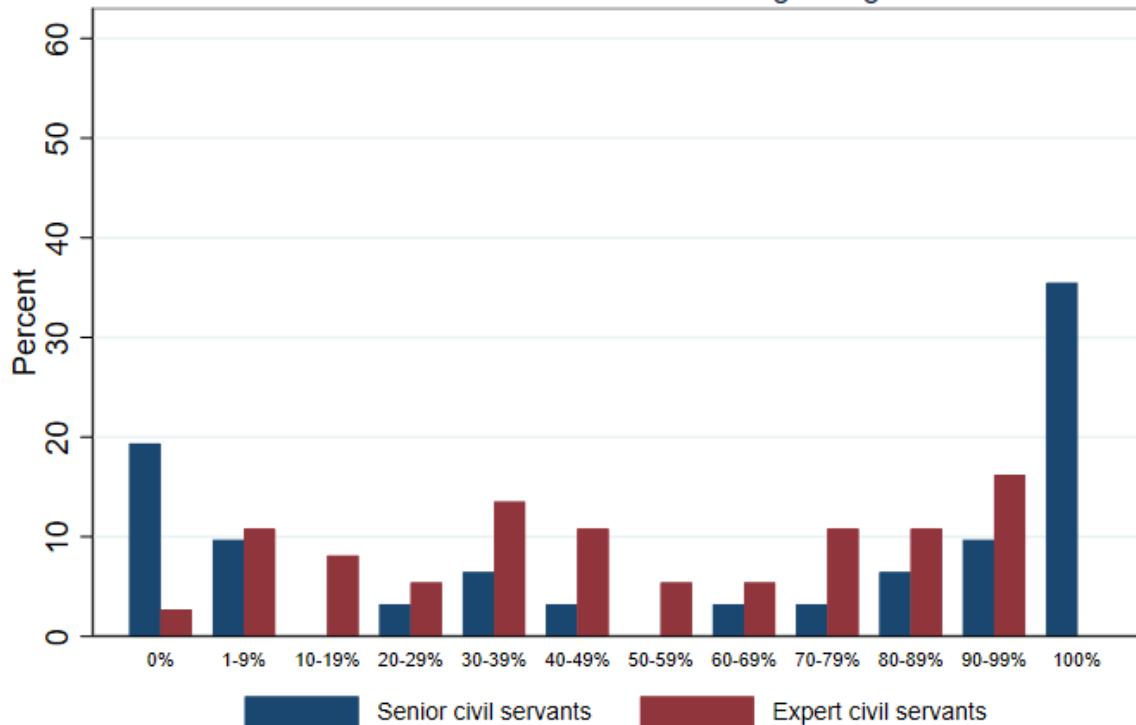
Hard work will lead to better ratings

The harder a civil servant works, the better will be his/her performance appraisal rating



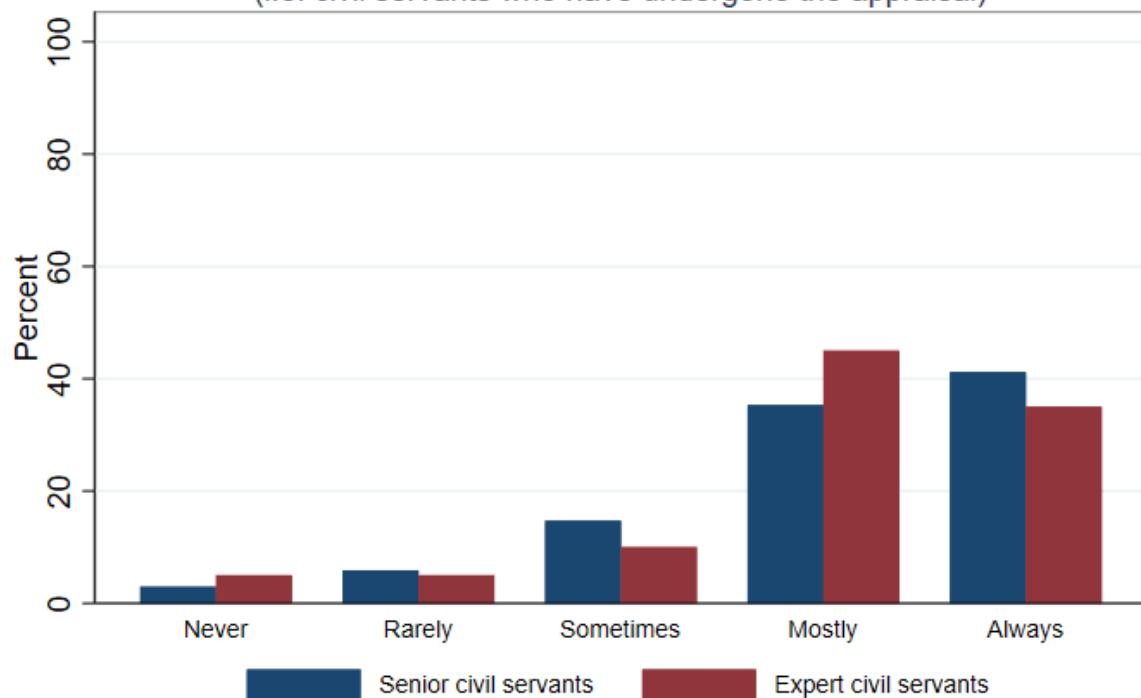
Proportion of staff with highest grade

During the last assessment period, what percentage of civil servants was awarded the 'highest' grade?



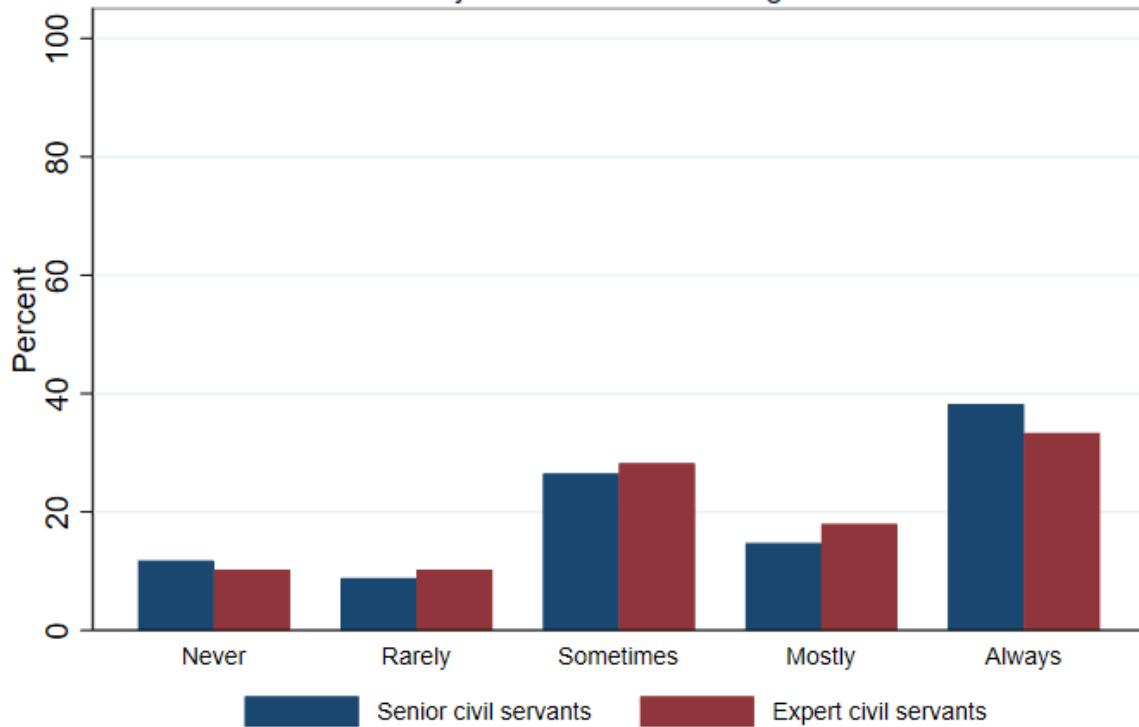
Discussion of results with appraisees

Appraisers (i.e. (senior) civil servants who appraise other civil servants)
discuss the results of the performance appraisal with the appraisees
(i.e. civil servants who have undergone the appraisal)



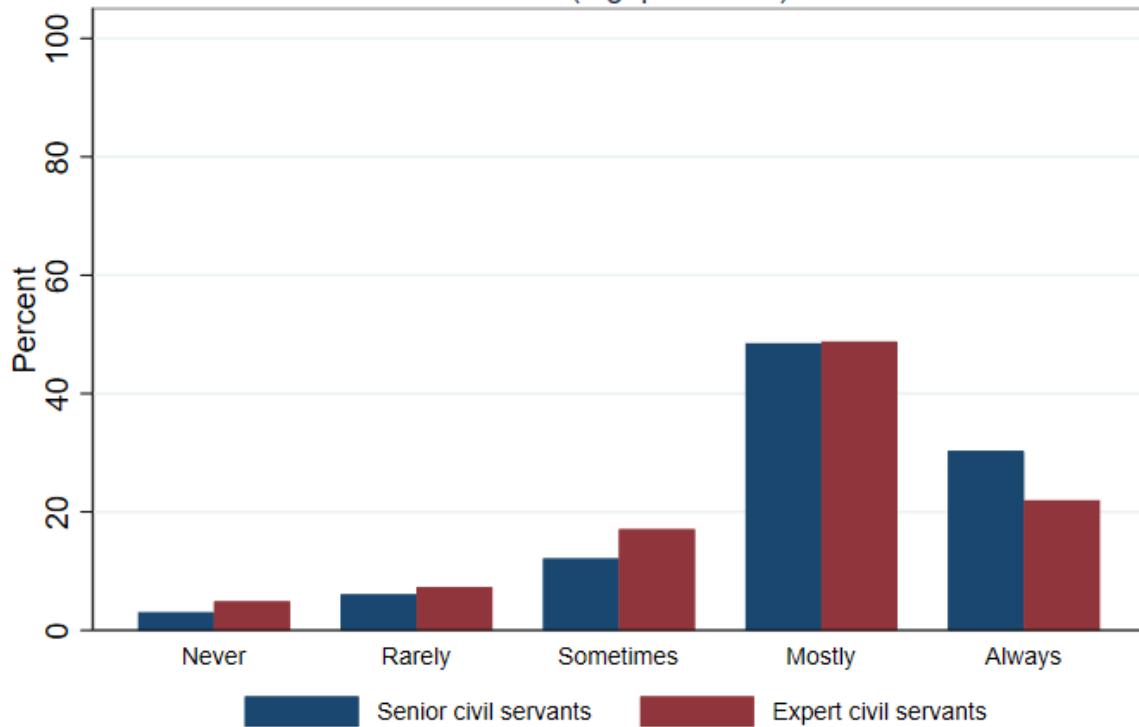
Written feedback

In practice, the report of the performance appraisal includes a written justification of the rating decision

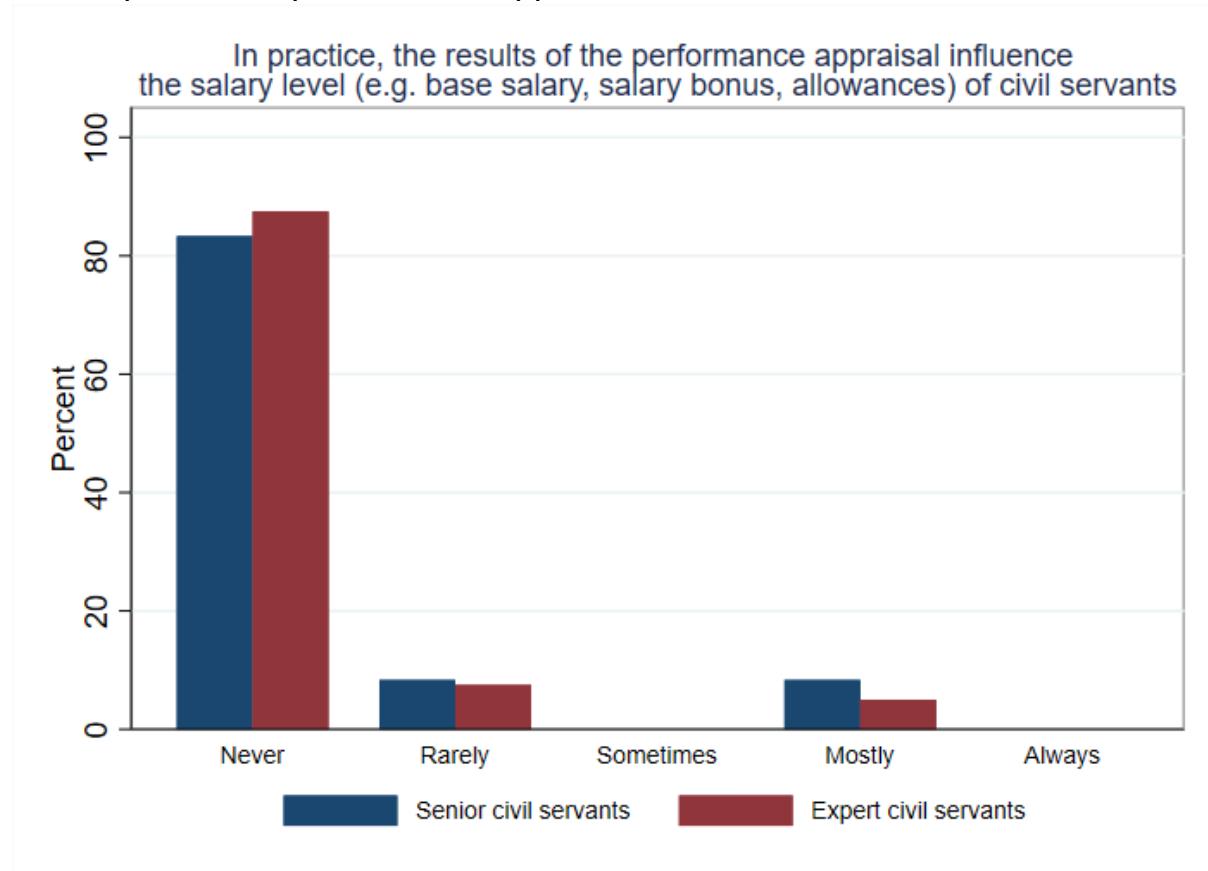


Consequences of performance appraisal for promotions

In practice, the results of the performance appraisal influence the career advancement (e.g. promotion) of civil servants

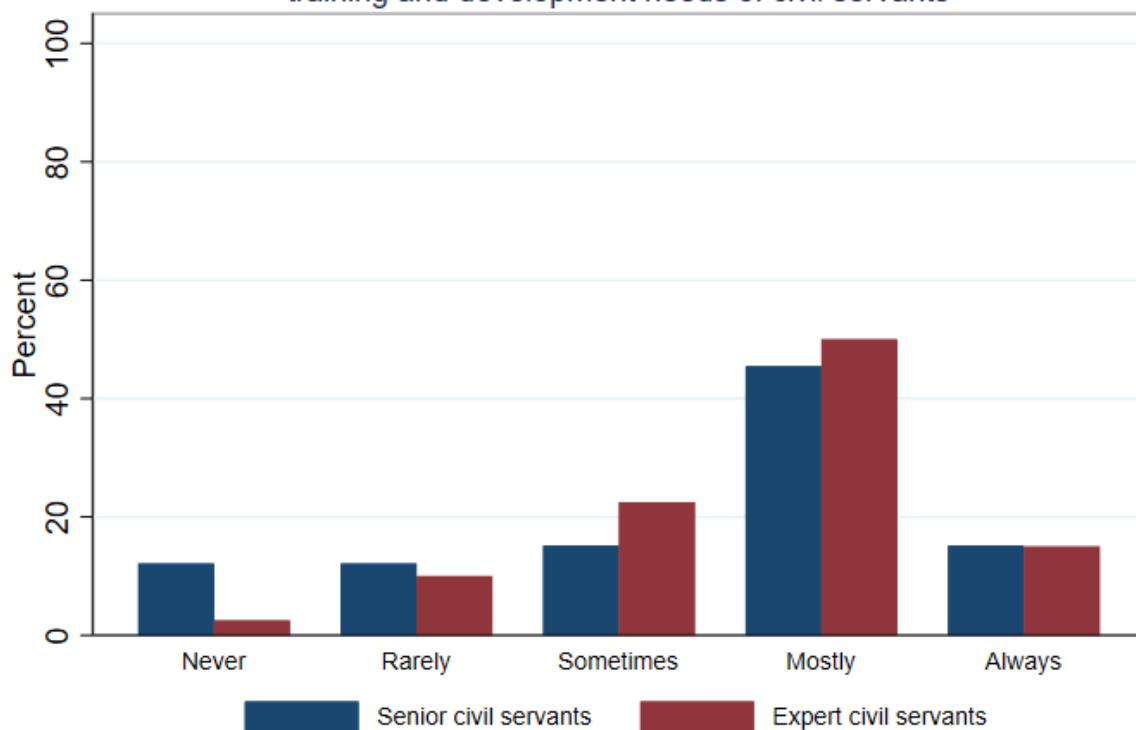


Consequences of performance appraisal for salaries



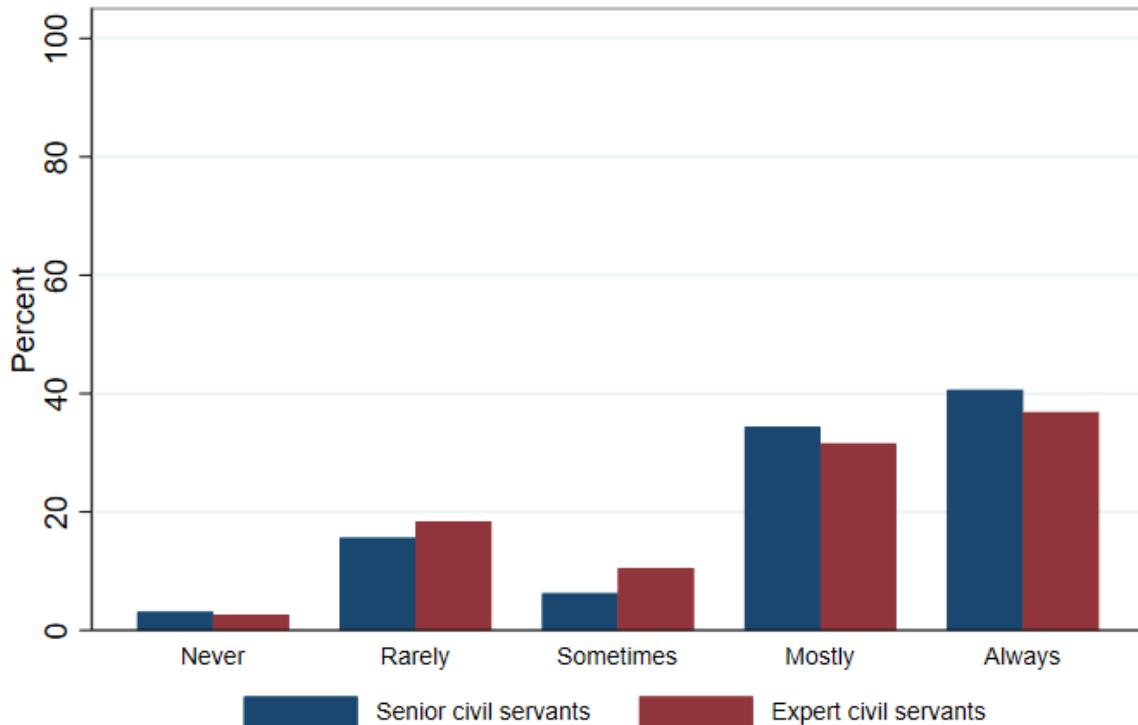
Consequences of performance appraisal for training

In practice, the results of the performance appraisal influence training and development needs of civil servants

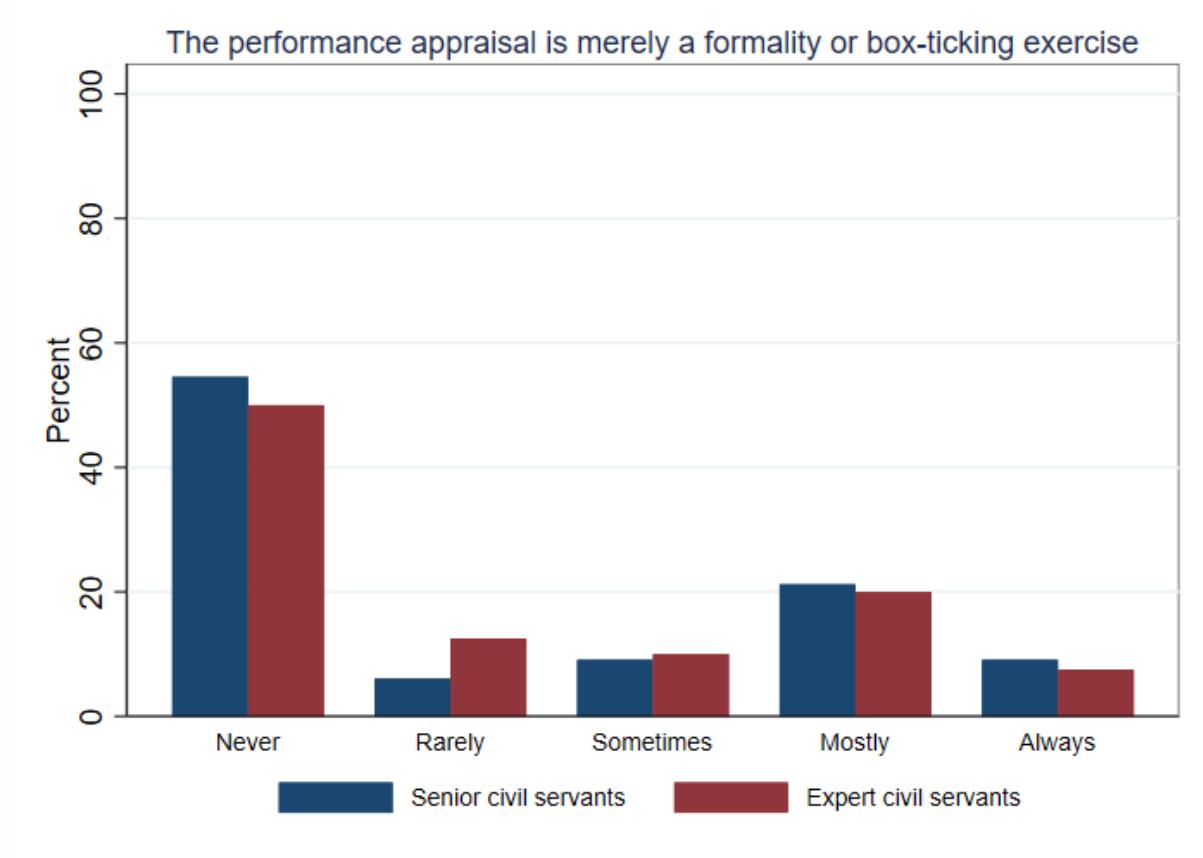


Consequences of performance appraisal for dismissal

In practice, one or more negative performance appraisals may lead to the dismissal of a civil servant

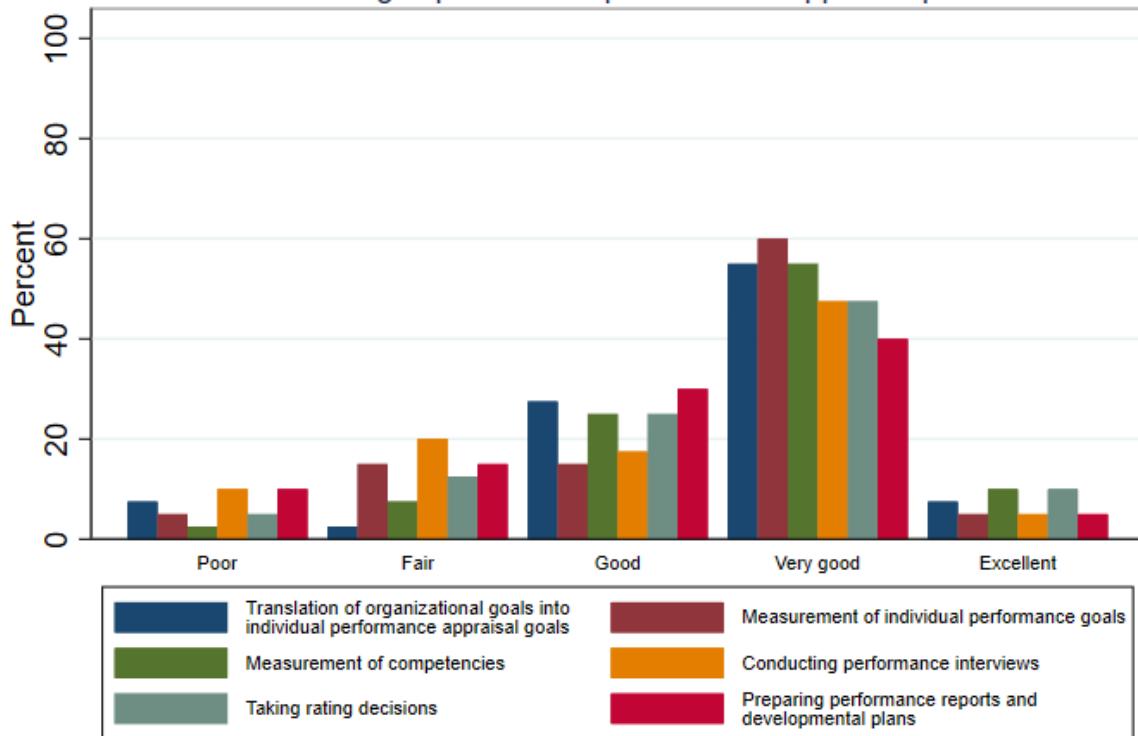


Performance appraisal is a box-ticking exercise

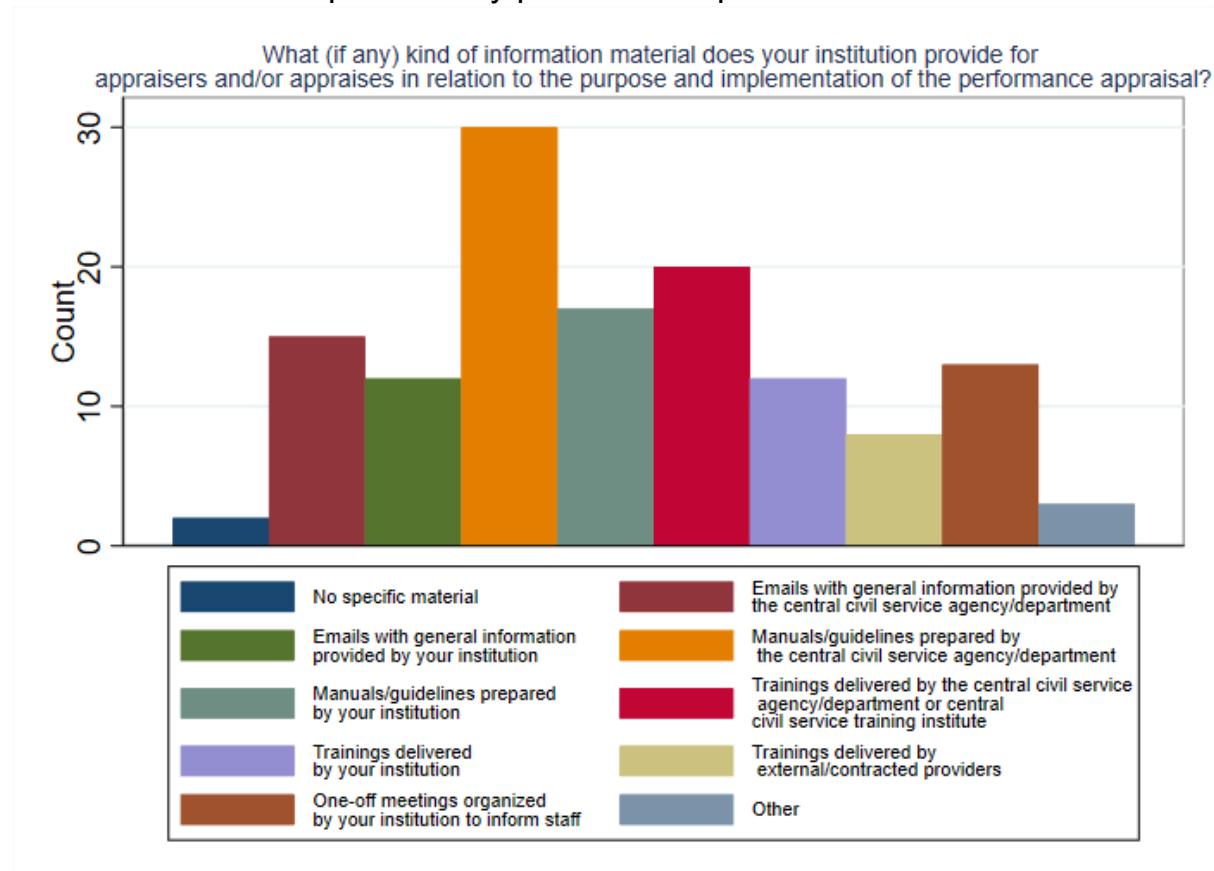


Appraisers have skills and knowledge

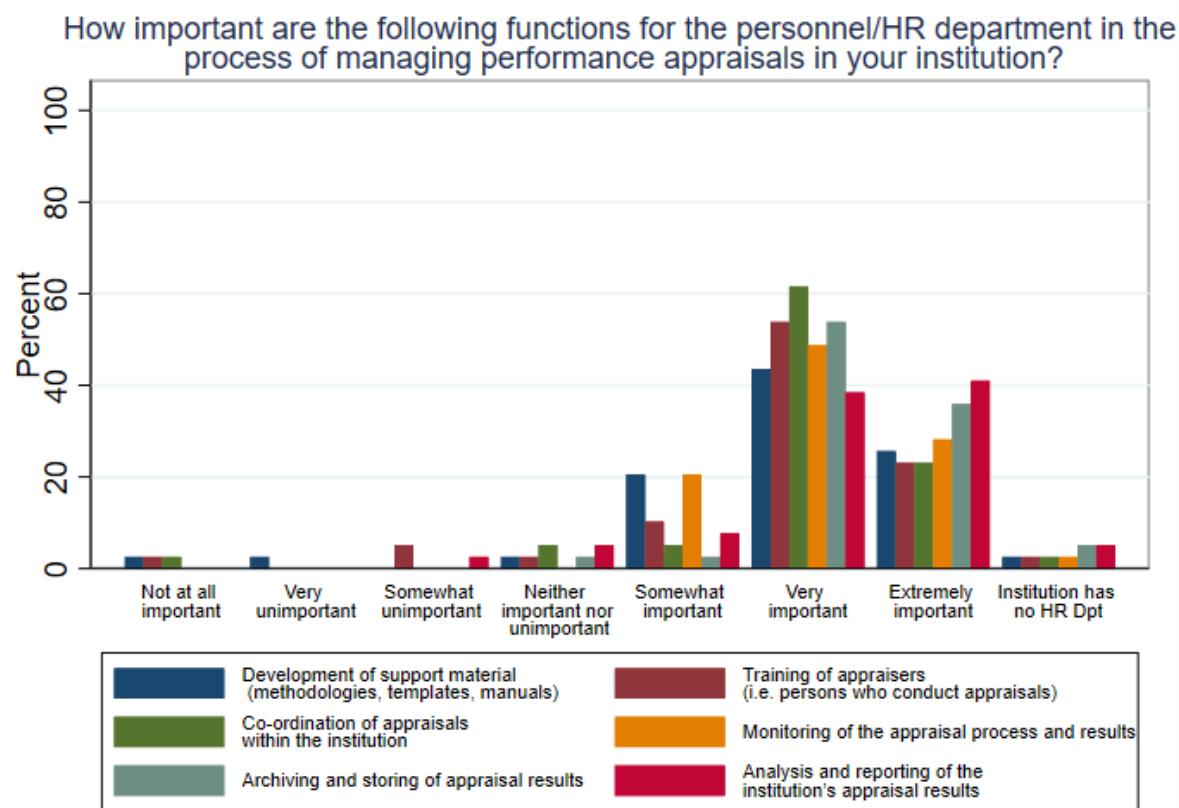
How would you rate the appraisers' knowledge, skills and understanding of the following aspects of the performance appraisal process?



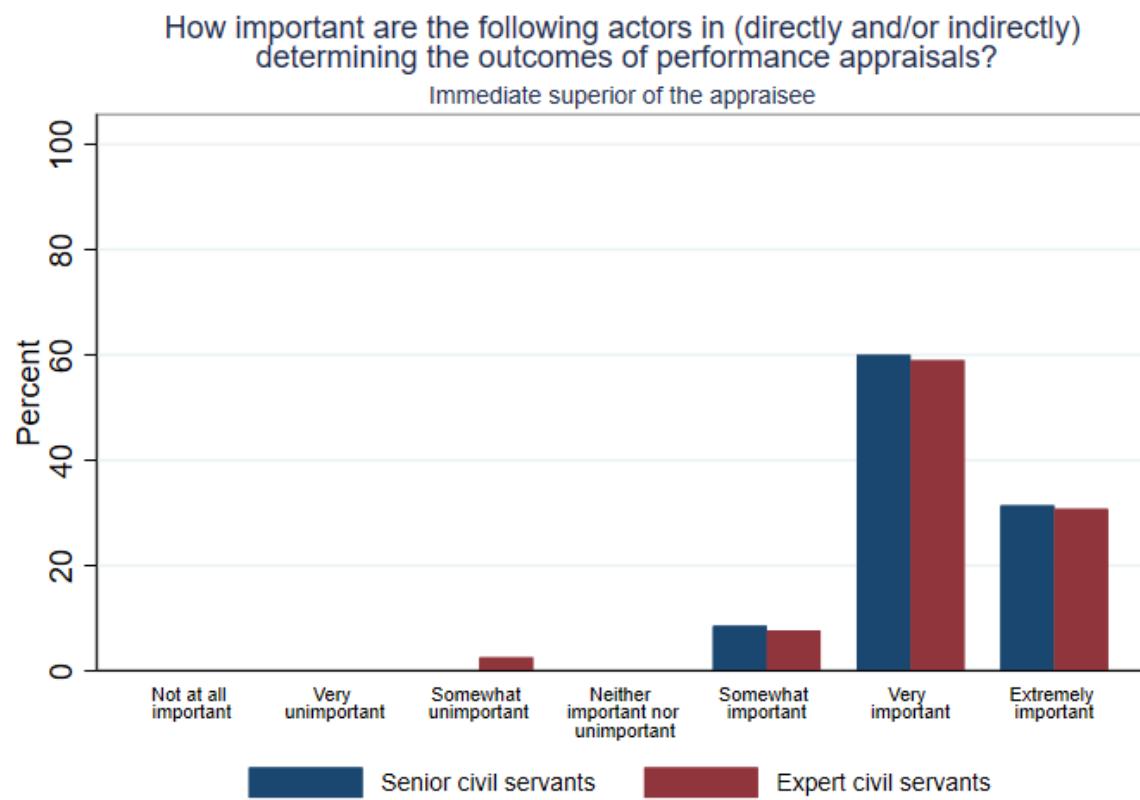
Information material provided by personnel departments



Functions of personnel departments



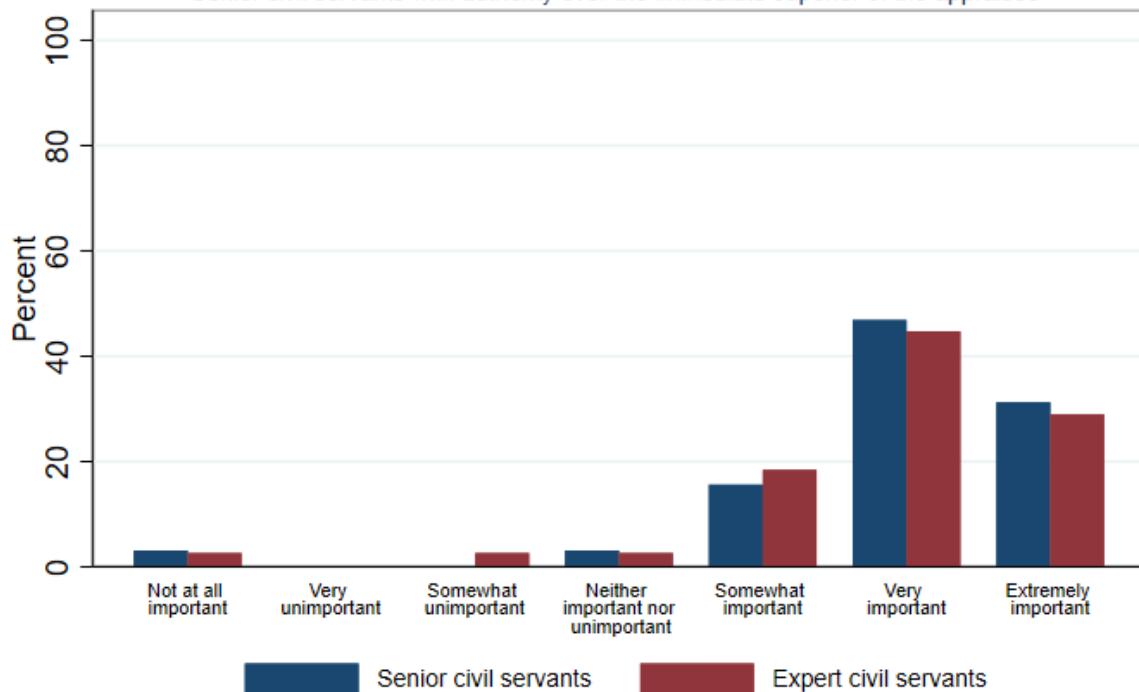
Importance for performance appraisal of direct superior



Importance for performance appraisal of senior civil servants

How important are the following actors in (directly and/or indirectly) determining the outcomes of performance appraisals?

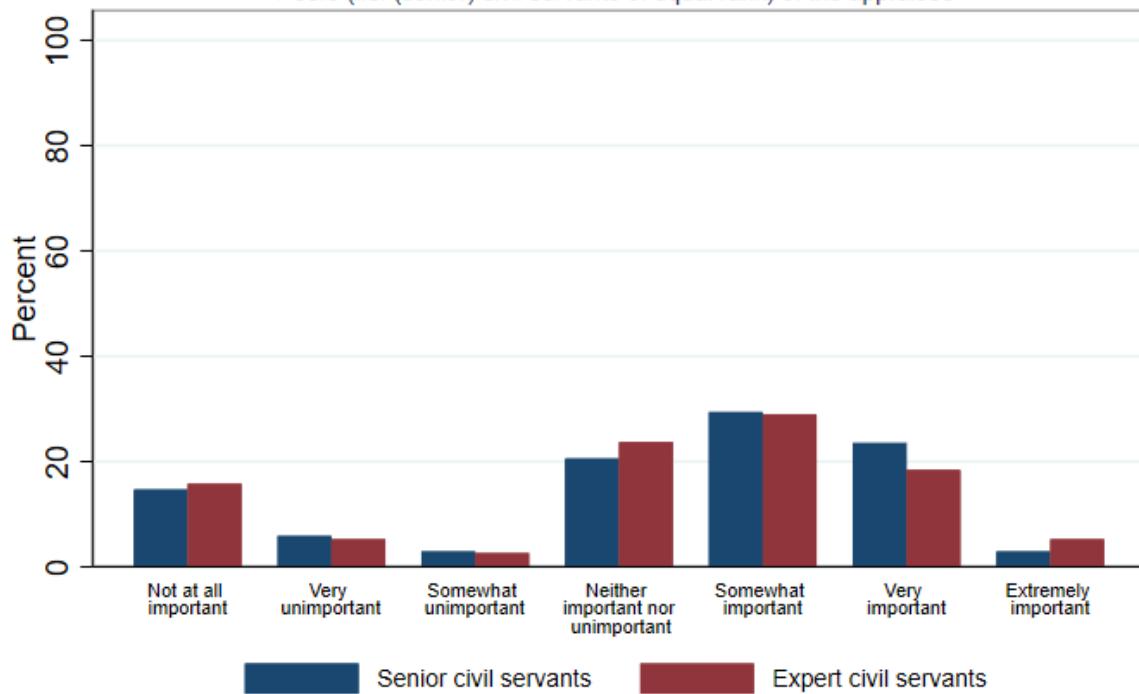
Senior civil servants with authority over the immediate superior of the appraisee



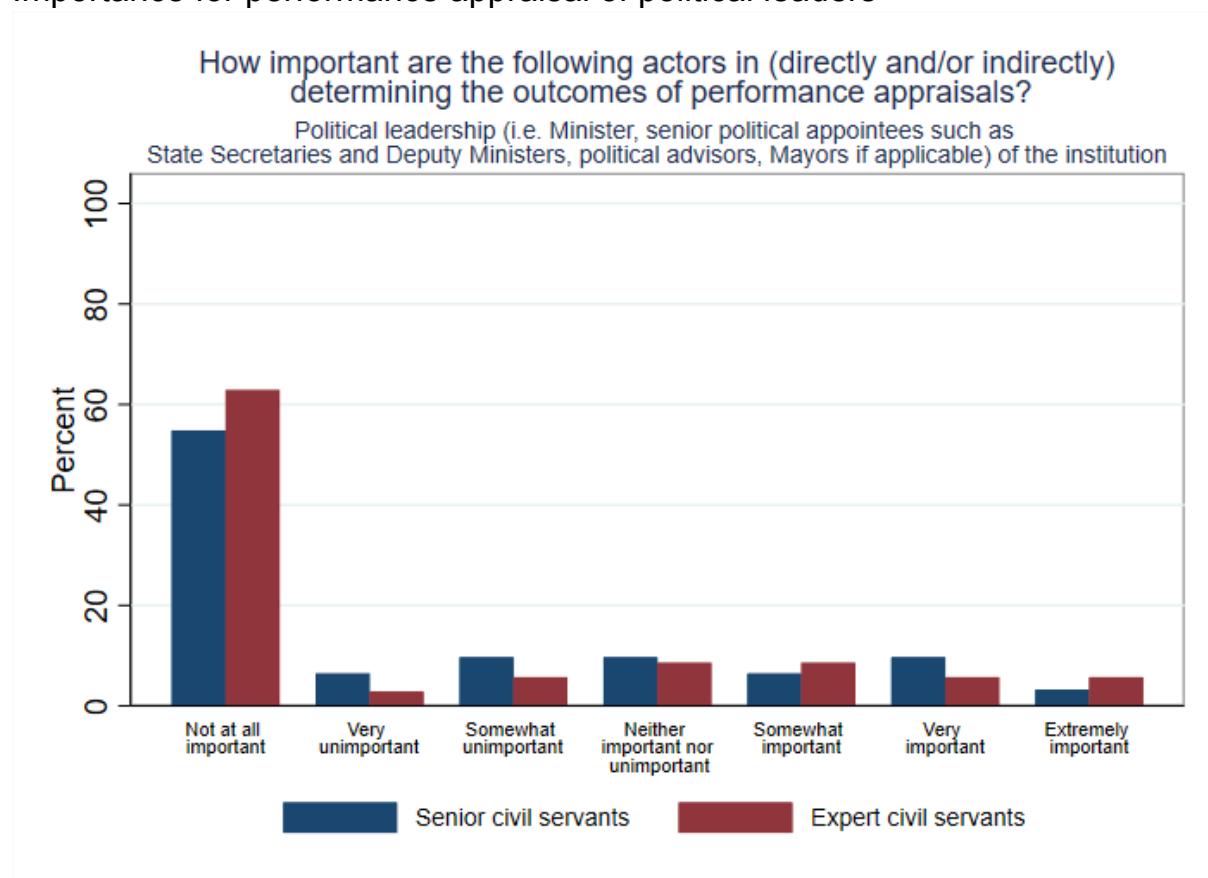
Importance for performance appraisal of peers

How important are the following actors in (directly and/or indirectly) determining the outcomes of performance appraisals?

Peers (i.e. (senior) civil servants of equal rank) of the appraisee



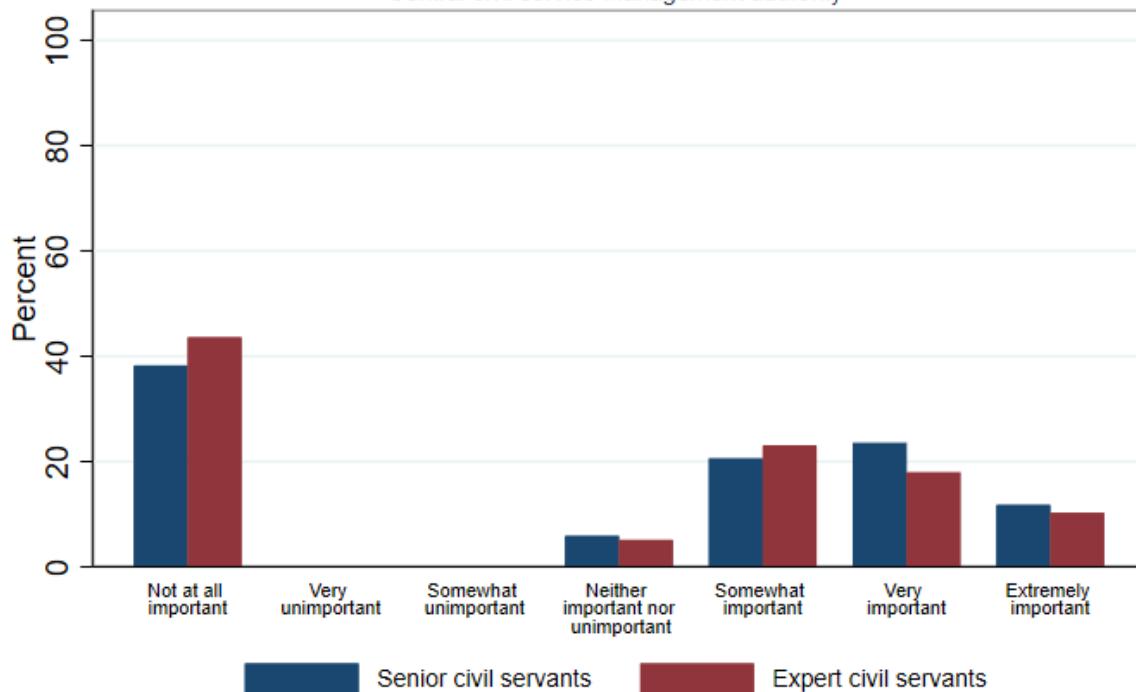
Importance for performance appraisal of political leaders



Importance for performance appraisal of central civil service authority

How important are the following actors in (directly and/or indirectly) determining the outcomes of performance appraisals?

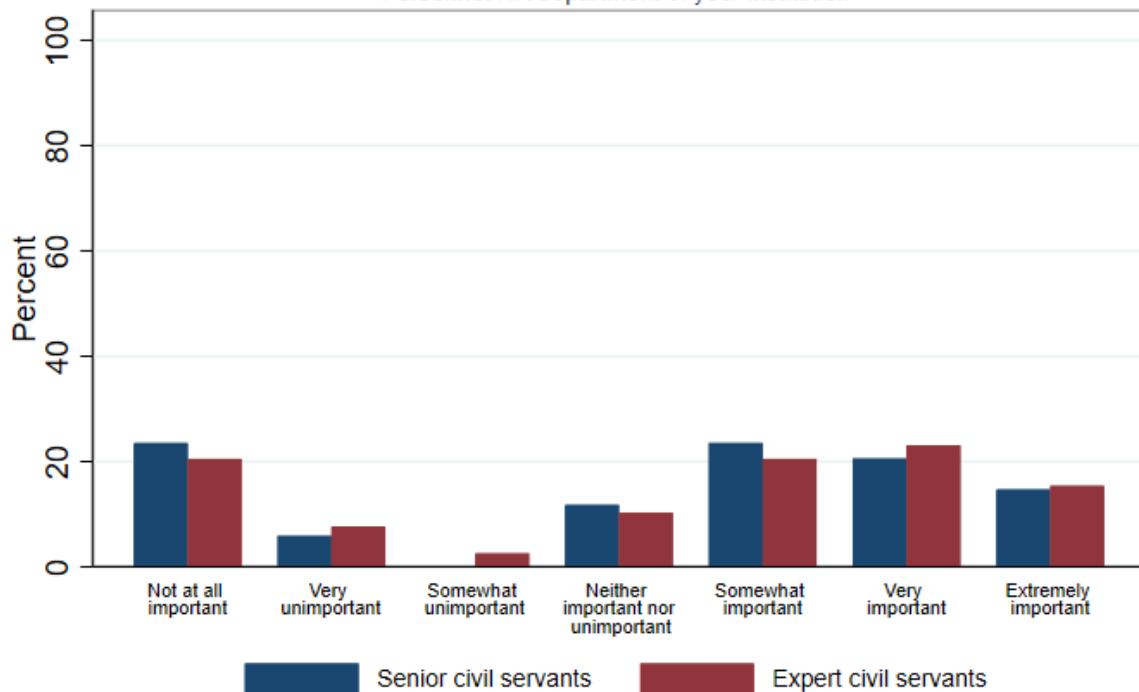
Central civil service management authority



Importance for performance appraisal of personnel department

How important are the following actors in (directly and/or indirectly) determining the outcomes of performance appraisals?

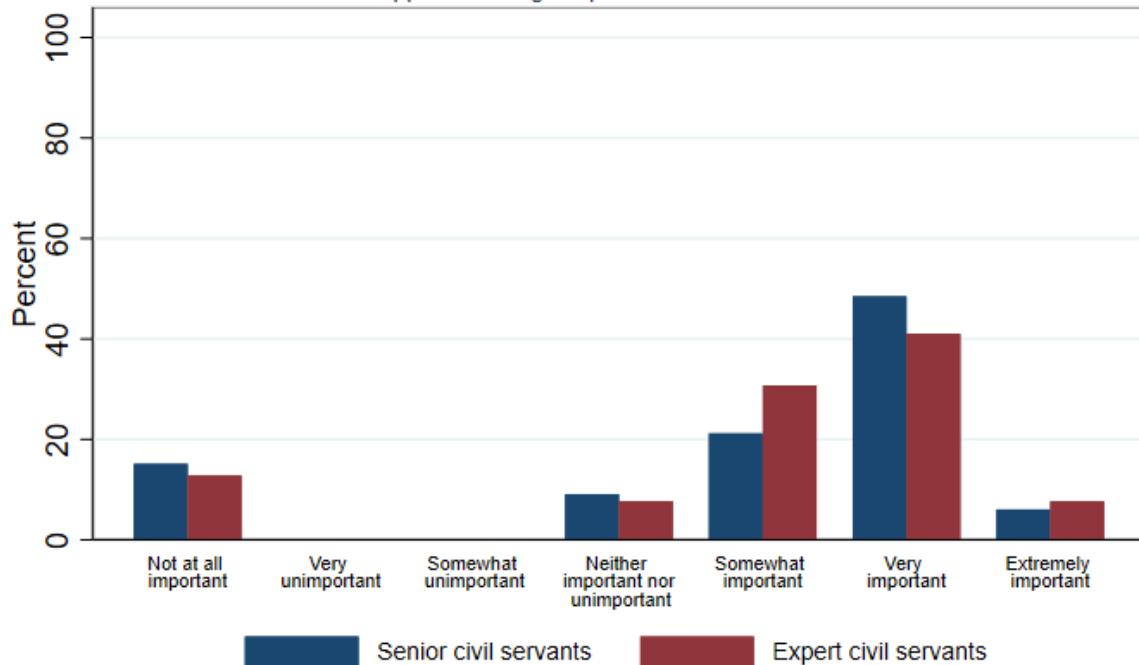
Personnel/HR department of your institution



Importance for performance appraisal of appraisees

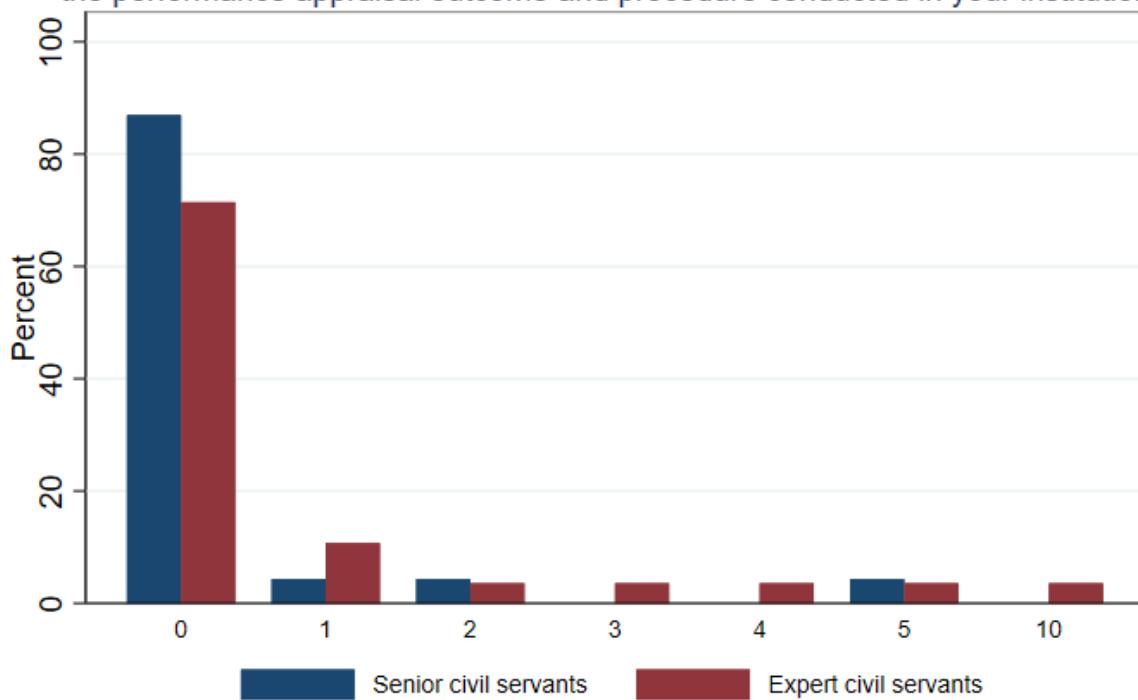
How important are the following actors in (directly and/or indirectly) determining the outcomes of performance appraisals?

The appraisee, i.e. the importance of the appraisee in determining the final appraisal rating via partial or full self-assessment

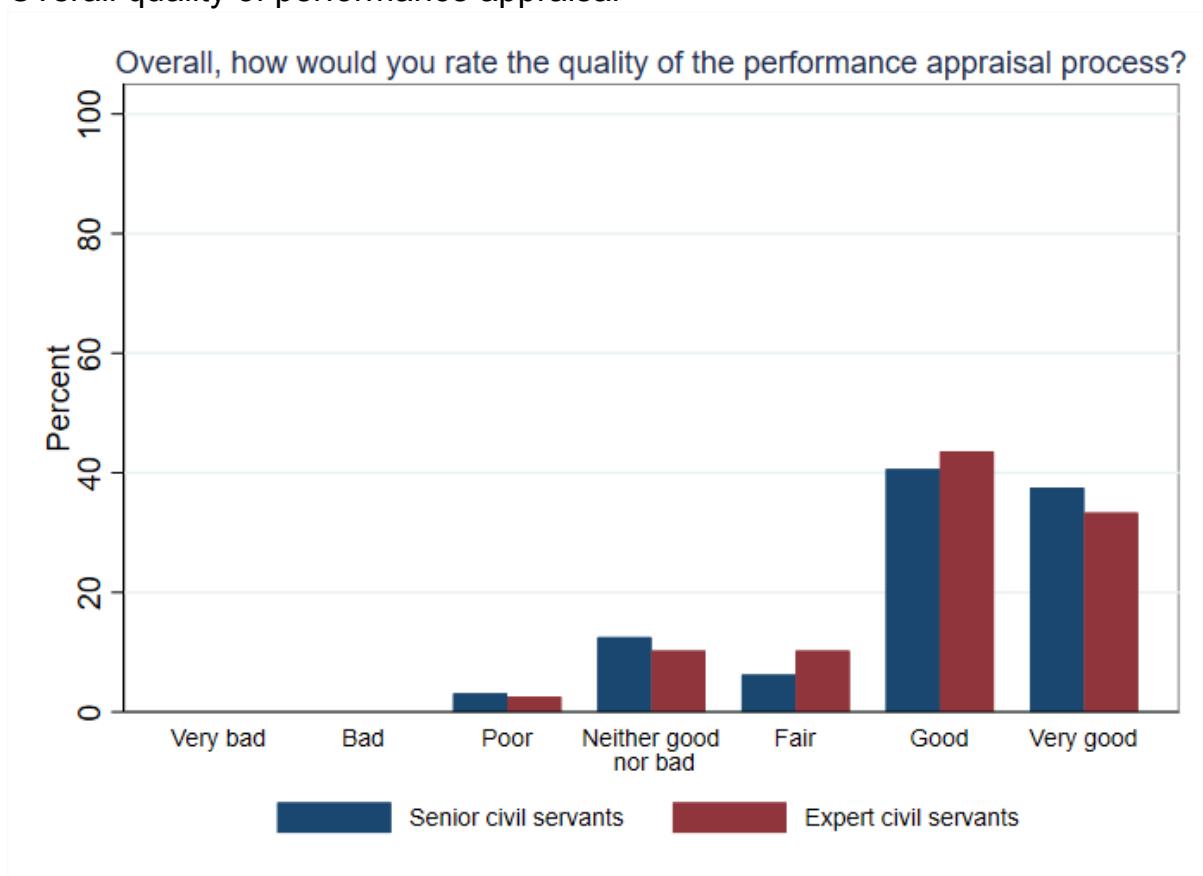


Complaints against performance appraisals

Looking at the last 12 months, how many official complaints and/or appeals from civil servants have been filed against the implementation of the performance appraisal outcome and procedure conducted in your institution?



Overall quality of performance appraisal



III. Free text comments

Ju lutemi listoni deri në tre aspekte të procedurës së rekrutimit dhe përzgjedhjes që kanë më shumë nevojë për rishikim dhe përmirësim. Ju lutem shpjegoni se si duhet të përmirësohen këto aspekte.

Duhet te rishikohet dhe te permirsohen procedurat per rritjen ne detyre brenda stafit te institucionit. Duhet te jene teper te rralla levizjet paralele nga jasht institucionit, kjo do te rrise interesimin e stafit per karriere brenda institucionit. Drejtuesi i institucionit duhet te mbaje pergjegjsi individuale financiare, per cdo gjyq te humbur si institucion me stafin per prishjen te pa drejt te mardhenieve te punes.

-fusha e njohurive duhet te jete me specifike sipas pozicionit te shpallur -kriteri i eksperiences ne pune (vjetresia), krijon kushte per perjashtimin e elementeve te rinj te mireshkolluar per rekrutim

1. Ne Vendimin e KM, nr.108, date 05.3.2014"Per procedurat e emerimit.....te nepunesve civil te nivelit te larte drejtues"planin vjetor te pranimit ne Sherbimin Civil", ne pikën 11....miratojne planet e pranimeve te reja", te shtohet qe ne cdo 3 mujor apo 6 mujor te vitit ne vijim te perditesohet plani I pranimeve te reja qe krijohen nga largimet ne sherbimin civil per aresye nga me te ndryshmet. 2. Ne Vendimin e KM, nr.118, date 26.02.2014, Kreu VIII, ne pikat 11,12,13,14 permendet Komitet I Perhershëm I Pranimit(KPP) dhe perberja, organizimi dhe funksionimi I tij rregullohen nga VKM nr 143, date 13.03.2014> Ky eshte nje vendim I shfuqizuar. Ne kreun IX te tij, ne pikën 2 thuhet: "Njesia pergjegjese, Brenda 2 diteve pune nga marrja diejeni, nxjerr aktin e emerimit ne baze te propozimit per perzgjedhjen e kandidatit/kandidateve nga eprori direct. Kush ja jep eprorit direct te drejten per perzgjedhje??? Kjo eshte jo e bazuar ne ligj.Zgjedhjen e ben vete fituesi me me shume pike.

1. Neni 26 pika 4 plotësimi I vendeve të lira në kategorinë e ulët apo të mesme drejtuese, me kandidatë jashtë shërbimit civil në institucionet e pavarura është një problematikë, për arsyse se struktura organizative e këtyre institucioneve ka në përbërje një numri të vogël punonjësish. Procedura për plotësimin e një vendi të nivelit të ulët apo të mesëm drejtues në një institucion të pavarur me 20% të numrit total të vendeve vakante në cdo vit kalendarik, është problematike. 2. Neni 32. Në institucionet e pavarura, nivel I lartë drejtues është vetëm një pozicion, (Sekretari I Përgjithshëm), dhe pranimi I një kandidati jashtë shërbimit civil duke përbushur kërkosat ekëtij neni (15% e numrit të përgjithshëm të anëtarëve të kategorisë së lartë drejtuese për atë institucion) është problematike.

1. Procedura me te pershpjetuara. 2. Qe ne momentin e krijimit te vendit vakant te fillojne procedurat e rekrutimit. 3. Vendet vakante mos te rrine te paplatesuara duke kaluar dhe vite.

1. Te kerkohen kualifikime me specifike per nje pozicon pune. 2. Te reduktohen afatet e hallkave te rekrutimit. 3. Pas mbylljes se nje procesi rekrutimi te behen publike testet e kandidateve.

1. Testim lidhur me drejtshkrimin e gjuhes shqipe. 2. Nje nivel i caktuar pozicionesh, te kene te perfshire ne testim edhe testin psikologjik.

1.Respektimi i afateve te realizimit te procedurave pasi shpeshhere vonohen ndoshta dhe si rezultat i mbingarkeses se institucionit qendor qe i realizon. 2.Per nivelin ekzekutiv te rekrutimit per pozicionet specifike/teknike te merret dhe opinion nga institucioni. 3.Realizimi ne kohe nga DAP i procedurave te rekrutimit per vendet vakante te institucioneve pasi mungesa e stafit ndikon ne shperndarjen e drejte te ngarkeses se punes.

1.Shpallja e vendeve vakante te jete me e shpejte si procedure. 2. Te perdoren bankat e pyetjeve nga institucionet ne testime me shkrim pasi asnje nuk e di me mire se institucioni perkates se per cfare pozicioni duhet specialisti . 3.Te reduktohen skualifikimet qe ne fillim per shkak te dokumentacioneve te panevojshme qe kerkohen.

afate me te shkurtera; standartizimi i kerkesave te pergjithshme dhe te vecanta per pozicione te njejtë; perbreja e komiteteve te vleresimit

Afati kohor i kandidimit te kandidateve per rekrutim, te jete me i shkurter Afati kohor i perzgjedhjes se kandidateve, te jete me i shkurter Afati kohor i emerimit ne detyre, te jete me i shkurter

Afati kohor i procedures duhet et zgjase me pak. Testimi me shkrim duhet te jete me i qarte dhe shume konfidencial. Intervista duhet te jete kryesisht ne nivel psikologjik e jo profesional.

Eshte nje proces i rregullt dhe e percaktuar mjaft qarte ne legjistacion.

Jemi dakort me procedurat qe zbatohen aktualisht.

koha e rekrutimit cilesia e kandidateve

Levizja paralele- mendoj se kjo procedure duhet te aplikohet fillimisht per punonjesit e vete institucionit dhe vetem nese nuk plotesoher atherë te shpallet per kandidate jashte institucionit apo per pranim nga jashte sherbimit civil ne te gjitha nivelet, kjo procedure te behet nga njesia e BNJ te institucionit dhe te raportohet ne DAP. Ne kete forme do te reduktoheshin transferimet e detyrueshme dhe do te plotesoheshin me shpejt vendet e mbeturva vakant.

Levizja paralel dhe ngritja ne detyre te shpallen fillimiشت brenda institucionit duke siguruar zhvillimin e karrieres se nepunesve te brendshem. Nese nuk realizohet te shpallen publikisht. Ne çdo proces te kete kandidate konkurrent Profesionalizmi dhe integriteti te konsiderohen kriteret baze ne perzgjedhje

meritokracia aspekti kryesor

Ne proceduren e rekrutimit duhet ne rastet e shpalljes se pozicioneve te vendeve vakante te cilat grupohen anetare ne komisionin e rekrutimit duhet te kete edhe nga institucionet respektive qe u grupohen pozicionet.

Nuk kemi hasur probleme ne kete aspekt

Nuk kemi konstatuar mangesi

Nuk kemi pas raste te rekrutimit

Per pozicionet e per gjithshme te mos behen grup po sipas kerkesave individuale te institucionit.

Per procedurat e levizjes paralele nuk duhet: 1. te dergohen hard copy ne institucion, perderisa ekziston dosja ne DAP 2. duke qene nepunes civil nuk eshte e nevojshme te dergohen vleresimi me i fundit i performances si dhe vertetimi me i fundit ne kohe per masen disiplinore (nese ka), pasi ne DAP ka regjister i cili shenon rastet e masave disiplinore nga institucionet; nuk ka pse plotesohet librea me pozicionin e fundit ekzistues, pasi vete sistemi HRMIS ka evidence te pote per nepunesit civil. 3. kerkesa te tilla te panevojshme lidhur me dokumentacionin synojne te nxjerrin pengesa per kandidatet dhe tregon se vendi i lire eshte i paracaktuar.

Procedura e Ngritjes ne Detyre. Per mendimin tim kjo procedure duhet ti kete me te sakta kriteret.

Procedura ligjore e rekrutimi eshte shume e qarte. Ajo qe duhet bere eshte vetem zbatimi rigoroz i saj.

Procesi hartimit pyetjeve: Pyetjet te jene te qarta objective te matshme Procesi I vleresimit me goj: e njeje

Ju lutemi shpjegoni “kush”(sipas eksperiencës tuaj) do të ketë nevojë për më shumë informacion dhe trajnime lidhur me procedurën e rekrutimit dhe të përgjedhjes dhe mbi “cilit elemente” të procedurës.

Njesite e burimeve njerzore duhet te jene me te mirinformuara dhe te trajnuara per te gjitha procedurat qe zbatohen per statusin e nepunesit civil.

Anetaret e Komisioneve te pranimit, individet te cilet jane ne pozicione "eprori direkt" te pozicionit qe eshte publikuar vakant dhe duhet te kene informacion mbi fushat e veprimtarise se drejtorise perkatese dhe fushen e njohurive mbi te cilat do te testohen kandidatet.

Antaret e komisionit te rekrutimit

aplikuesit deputetet

Drejtuesit dhe specialistet e burimeve njerezore

Drejtuesit e burimeve njerezore dhe komisioni perzgjedhes me eksperte te fushave perkatese dhe drejtuesit e drejtorive.

Ekspertert e jashtem/anetar, pjese e komisioneve perzgjedhese

Ekspertert, si anetare te komisionit perzgjedhes, ndoshta duhet te kene me shume informacion, vecanerisht ne lidhje me proceduren, afatet.

Eproret direk si pjesemarres ne Komitetin e pranimit per levizjen paralele(KPLP) dhe Komitetin e pranimit per ngritjen ne detyre (KPND) per rekrutimin e nivelit te ulet dhe te mesem drejtues dhe te larte drejtues ; dy anetaret e perhershme te Komitetit te Perhershme te Pranimit(KPP) dhe anetari i Komisionit te Brendshem per levizjen Paralele ne nivelin ekzekutiv.

Mbi proceduren e rekrutimit duhet te kene njohuri dhe te trajnohen eproret direk (drejtoret, SP) sidomos per organizimin e intervistes.

Ndjekja e procedurave per rekrutimet realizohet nga DAP, te cilet tashme kane eksperienca e nevojshme per te gjithe fazat e rekrutimit. Pjesmarrja e perfaqesuesve te institucioneve (kur kerkohet), asistohet gjithmone nga DAP. Nuk mendoje se ndonje nga aktoret ne proces ka nevoje per trajnim per ndonje nga fazat e perzgjedhjes.

Ne per gjithesi stafi i ri ka nevoj per trajnim edhe pse te gjithe kryejn trajnimin e detyrueshem por perseri asgjehere nuk eshte vone apo keq qe te trajnohesh per te tilla cestje.

Ne si Institucion nuk kemi raste te drejtperdrejta te rekrutimit. ne per gjigjet me lart kemi dhene mendimin tone.

nepunesit civile te nivelit te larte

Njesia perjegjese

Sektori i burime njerezore ne institucion i cili merret edhe me shume me procedurat e rekrutimit, emerimeve ne detyre, etj., po edhe personat e tjere, qe per shkak funksioni duhet tejene pjese e proceve te perzgjedhjes se kandidateve fitues (si psh eprori i drejtperdrejte i pozicionit vakant).

Sipas mendimit tim me shume nevoje per informacion dhe trajnim lidhur me proceduren e rekrutimit kane ata aplikante qe rekrutohen nga jashte sherbimit civil.

Stafi i Sektorit te Burimeve Njerezore, si dhe Titullaret e institucionit, kryesisht duhet te marrin me shume informacion dhe trajnime lidhur me procedurat e rekrutimit dhe te perzgjedhjes . Qe nga procesi i shpalljes se vendit vakant, perzgjedhja e kandidateve deri ne procesin e testimit te kandidateve.

te gjith personat qe jane pjes e procesit.

Te gjithe mnenpunesit erinj ,te cilet aplikojne rishtazi per pozicione te ndryshme punesimi.

Te gjithe punonjesit e administrates duhet te kene njohuri te perjithshme mbi rekrutimin. Ata duhet te trajnohen vazhdimesht per ndryshimet dhe te risite qe ligji per nepunesin civil ben.

Trajnime mbi percaktimin e testit logik Testi te kete permbajtje logjike ku te te dalin qarte aftesiste e kandidatit, integriteti profesionalizim dhe dobesite qe paraqet.

Ju lutemi flisni për llojin e trajnimeve prej të cilave më së shumti do të përfitonin punonjësit përgjegjës në drejtorinë për menaxhimin e personelit/BNJ.

Aftësitë dhe menaxhimi i burimeve njerëzore

cdo trajnim i mundshem i cili do te sherbemnte ne permiresimin e cilesise se punes

cdo trajnim qe ka te beje me menazhim te BNJ, njohje te akteve ligjore dhe nenligjore per burimet njerezore por jo vetem si ato te pagave, etiken e sjelljes ne administratë , administrimin e dokumentacionit etj.

Do te na ndihmonin trajnimet në lidhje me perllogaritjen e pagave

Hartimi i përshtakimeve te punes, vendosja e objektivave individuale, metodologjia e percaktimit te nevojave per trajnim, perdorimi i databazave, hartimi i kontratave

HRMIS

Konflikti i Interesit, Menaxhimi Kontratave Publike, Kodin e Punës

lidhur me nepunesin civil, raste te marra nga praktika

mbi perdorimin e sistemit elektronik te te dhenave HRMIS, mbi metodat e reja te menaxhimit te burimeve njerezore

Mbi zbatueshmerine e ligjit per "Statusin e nepunesit civil" dhe VKM-te e dala ne zbatim te tij.

Per te gjitha proceset e sektorit te burimeve njerezore ne kuader te perafrimit te praktikave me BE.

Pervoja e vendeve te huaja ne lidhje me procesin e rekrutimit.

Pervoja ne fushen e legjislacionit per sherbimin civil dhe praktika njohese direkte per etapat e ndryshme te rekrutimit.

Regjistrin elektronik per hedhjen e te dhenave

trainime mbi rolin dhe forcimin e kapaciteteve te burimeve njerezore dhe tipologjite e tyre respektive

Trajin ne lidhje me sherbimin civil (transferimi, pezullimi,vleresimi i njohurive shtese)

Trajin per rregistrimin e te dhenave te rregjistrit te personelit ne sitemin HERMIS

trajin per zhvillimin dhe menaxhimin e burimeve njerezore

trajnime lidhur me menaxhimin e burimeve njerezore si dhe me perdorimin e sistemeve online

trajnime me specifike jashte vendit

Trajnime per Ligjin nr. 152/2013 "Per nepunesin civil"

Trajnime per menaxhimin e burimeve njerezore

trajnime per menaxhimin e procesit te rekrutimit

Trajnime qe lidhen me hartimin e politikave institucionale per rekrutimin e personelit, si dhe me hartimin e regulloreve te brendshme te funksionimit te institucionit

Trajnimet per Burimet Njerezore te ordanizuara nga DAP

Vleresimi i performances, Menaxhimi i riskut

Në çfarë mënyre ju doni të ndryshonit (dhe përmirësonit) rolin e drejtorisë së personelit/BNJ në institucionin tuaj?

Ne shumicen e rasteve komiteteteve te ngritura perfaqesuesi I burimeve njerezore eshte kryetar I grupit te testimt. Mendoj se roli I BNJ eshte I precaktuar mire.

-

Drejtoria e burimeve njerezore te institucionit duhej te kishte me shume kompetencia sidomos ne disa procedura sic eshte levizja paralele dhe ngritia ne detyre e punonjesve te vete institucionit.

drejtorite bnj te mos kene varesi direkt nga DAP

Duke i dhene me shume hapesire vendimarrjes se Drejtuesit te kesaj drejtorie. Propozimet e drejtuesit te personelit duhet te gjejne mbeshtetjen e titullarit te institucionit. Burimet njerezore duhet te shkeputen nga ndikimi dhe influenca politike, ne vecanti e titullareve me mandat politik drejtimi.

Duke standardizuar praktikat e punes me ato te BE-se.

Institucioni yne eshte i pavarur dhe prandaj e gjithe procedura e rekrutimit ndiqet nga Drejtoria e Burimeve Njerezore. Evidenton vendet vakante. Pergatit praktiken, ben vleresimin paraprak, nre komitetet sipas procedures, ben pjese ne keto komitete dhe perfundon te gjithe procesin sipas akteve ligjore te sherbimit civil.

me rendesi vleresoj qe stafi i burimeve njerezore ne te gjitha insitucionet duhet te perfshihet ne te pakten 2-3 trajnime ne vit lidhur me fushen me qellim rritjen profesionale te stafit si brenda dhe jashte vendit.

me teper hapesire ne rolin vendimarres.

Mendoj se Drejtoria e Burimeve Njerezore e ka mjaftushem rolin e saj drejtues.

Ne cdo institucion duhet te kete minimumi Sektor te detikuar BNJ

Ne drejtim te shtimit te personelit

nepermjet trajnimeve te ndryshme

Nuk ka ndonje menyre shtese apo tjetër, thjesht te vazhdoje te zbatoje si deri tanë kuadrin ligjor per nepunesin civil, ne te gjithe aspektet e tij.

Nuk ka.

Nuk kemi mendim

Per cdo pozicion pune DBNJ duhet te kete kryesisht para shpaljes se pozicionit vakant shume mire pershkrimin e punes dhe detyrat konkrete qe kandidati per ate pozicion do te realizoje. sa te kuptueshme jane, sa te matshme jane? dhe sa te qarte do te jene indikatoret e matjes se performaces se kandidatit

Pjesemarrja ne procesin e hartimit te strukturave organizative

Punonjesi te angazhohet me shume ne zbatimin e procedurave te rekrutimit

Roli i drejtoreve dhe sektorit eshte i percaktuar sakte .

s propozoj ndryshim

shtimi i kapaciteteve dhe permiresimi i njohurive nepermjet trajnimeve te vazhdueshme

Skam sugjerime per permiresim pasi, keshtu si eshte funksionon mjaft mire.

Te jete vazhdimesht ne koherence me ndryshimet me te fundit ligjore vendase dhe jo vetem, duke u bere pjese e trajnimeve te vazhdueshme, per huazimin dhe pervetesimin e praktikave me te mira brenda kesaj fushe veprimtarie.

te kishte me shume vendimarrje dhe autonomi ne poreceset e masave disiplinore dhe rekrutim

Ju lutemi shpjegoni me fjalët tuaja nëse ndonjë aspekt i procedurës së vlerësimit të performancës ka nevojë për rishikim dhe përmirësim dhe si.

Jo gjithmon plotesimi i objektivave varet nga nenpunesi civil, keshtu qe kjo duhet te merret ne konsiderate ky aspekt ne fund te periudhes se vleresimit.

s ka nevoj per permiresim thjesht te behet nje here ne vit.

-

Formulari i vleresimit duhet te pershtatet rast pas rasti, ne baze te statusit te cdo institucioni. Per nje institucion te pavarur, duhet nje formular qe te konsultohet paraprakisht, para se te miratohet dhe te hyje ne fuqi per zbatim.

kriteret e pershkrimeve te punes

Me ndryshimin e periudhes se vleresimit nga 12 muaj ne cdo 6 muaj duhet te percaktohet nga KM, me udhezim, nje etapezim I ri I kalimit te procedures se vleresimit si: percaktimi I objektivave konkrete, konsultimet periodike, evidencimi paraprak I nivelit te realizimit te objective etj.

mendoj qe duhet te ngrihet nje komision i posacem me qellim shmagien e vleresimeve personale apo emocionale nga eprori i drejtperdrejt i nenpunesit civil

Mendoj se procesi i vleresimit te performances eshte ne nivele te kenaqshme.

Mendojme qe vleresimi te jepet vjetor.

Ne proceduren e vleresimit te performances nepunesit civil duhet te jene aktiv. Kjo duhet te jete e parashikuar ne formatet e vleresimit. Si mund te parandalohet vleresimit formal? Si mund te detyrohen vleresuesit qe te mbyllin proceduren ne kohe dhe te dorezojne formularet e vleresimit tek DBNj? A mund te parashikohen sanksione per vleresuesit nese nuk e kryejne detyren?

nuk kam

nuk kam ndonje sugjerim

Objektivat te jene konkrete, te matshme , te arritshme nga nepunesi, realiste etj

Percaktimi i objektivave personale te jete me konkret dhe i matshem ose SMART.

Percaktimi i sakte i objektivave te nepunesit dhe treguesve te matshem me qellim orientimin e zyrtareve vleresues per menyren e vleresimit.

Se pari, vleresimi i performances duhet te jete nje here ne vit. Vleresimi i korrikut eshte ne periudhe pushimesh dhe nuk realizohet brenda afateve per shkak se shumica e punonjesve jane me leje. Gjithashtu objektivat kryesisht kane shtrirje me te gjate se 6-muaj. Kabineti duhet te percaktoje objektivat institucional qe ne muajin dhjetor per vitin e ardhshem, si dhe te miratohen objektivat e drejtive me qellim qe prej tyre te rrjedhin objektivat individuale.

Skam ndonje mendim, nese ndikon ne permiresimin e vleresimeve te punes se punonjesve le te zbatohet.

zberthimi I objektivave institucional ne obj.individual
