Introduction
Since 2012 the Brazilian Department of STD, AIDS and Viral Hepatitis (DDAHV) is using an integrated performance model - Evaluation Globale et Intégrée de la Performance des Systèmes de Santé (EGIPSS) - to evaluate its strategic plan. Performance evaluation is justified by the need to strengthen management strategies for efficient and effective public spending with need for better results. The EGIPSS model assumes that the performance of an organization consists in its ability to integrate four functions of a social action system: adaptation, achievement of goals, production and cooperation, and creation and maintenance of organizational values, i.e., its power to modify the problem (risk control and damage), its modes of operation (production, technical quality and cost) and its interactive interface with users. The EGIPSS model was identified with greater potency evaluation.

Materials and methods
A systematic review of literature was performed exploring the evaluative capacity of performance models to select the most appropriate one. The evaluation capacity was defined as the ability of the models to describe, explain and judge the fields of assessing, i.e., its power to modify the problem (risk control and damage), its modes of operation (production, technical quality and cost) and its interactive interface with users. The EGIPSS model was identified with greater potency evaluation.

After that, strategies, intermediate goals, targets and DDAHV's planning indicators were classified according to the domains and alignments listed in the model. Descriptive analysis of EGIPSS, development of strategic analysis, logical analysis and implementation analysis were performed, characterizing the observed level of achievement of the strategic goals, for 2012 and 2013. The performance evaluation intends to answer the questions: "Are the interventions proposed consistent with the identified problems?" (strategic analysis); "Is there a description of the logical chain of events to achieve the desired effects?" (logical analysis); "Are we running what we planned?" (implementation analysis).

Results
Strategic analysis showed a prevalence of strategic alignment (for example, the creation of a project of HIV rapid test using oral fluid in key populations to increase the number of HIV tests realized) and tactical alignment (expansion of HIV testing in primary care, particularly in family health, to achieve the same goal – to increase the number of HIV tests realized). Little attention was given to the allocative (acquisition of HIV rapid tests to increase the volume of care and services) and contextual alignments (agreement with SUS managers to expand HIV testing).

Using the strategic analysis, we verified the necessity to discuss actions that ensure and strengthen the department in its political-institutional place (contextual alignment). One example of this would be, regarding TasP implementation, the involvement of support networks and NGO. Also we observe little evidence in allocative alignment (some targets involving cost for the technical action) and few initiatives involving operational alignment (changes from competitive relation work to collaborative). Although, there is some emphasis on the organization of work processes and permanent capacity building (tactical alignment). From the modeling, it was identified that there is no standardized definition of intermediate goal. The M&E advisory of DDAHV has defined intermediate goal as a set of related activities that cumulatively lead to a result.

Regardless of conducting a workshop modeling in 2013, the M&E advisory remains developing logic models. The participation of the areas in this process has progressively increased, although much less than necessary. Once the modeling is performed by the M&E advisory, the prioritization of activities and their monitoring are not incorporated by technical areas. Monitoring and modeling persist as processes executed under pressure.

To sum up, the frequency of cross-cutting activities, usually associated with tactical alignment, diverges from the predominance of intermediate goals ranked in strategic alignment. The degree of no implementation of the cross-cutting activities may be reflecting the no incorporation of logic modeling. Despite the increase observed in the degree of implementation, the analysis only refers to informed activities. Therefore, it might just be expressing the improvement of information gathering.

Conclusion
The comparison of the PEs conducted in 2012 and 2013 showed improvements concerning strategic planning and logic modeling. Two sets of factors have contributed for that: the context of Strategic Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in the Ministry of Health and the new management guidelines of the DDAHV that emphasized the use of M&E for the process of decision making. Progress observed was associated with the relationship between the creation/maintenance of organizational values and achievement of goals (legitimation alignment); adaptation and achievement of goals (strategic alignment). These factors created convergent paths towards the institutionalization of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) that were assessed through linkages established among planning processes and M&E processes. Lastly, evidences showed the need to integrate planning and M&E, spreading the practice of logic modeling and periodic verification of the implementation by the technical areas. Furthermore, PE still needs efforts to be institutionalized. Since PE is an indispensable component of best practices in outcome oriented management, the continuity of this work is crucial for organizational development.

The implementation analysis was developed based only on Strategic Planning. The following table compares the degree of implementation that has increased from 46% in 2012 to 70% in 2013.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Degree of Implementation (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>70</td>
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Data presented in the table shows that there was a significant increase in the degree of implementation of strategic planning activities from 2012 to 2013.