



Advanced Practitioner in Sustainable Leadership

Session LP5.8: Prescriptive Accountability Model

This session



- In this applied session, we attempt to assess whether accountors decided on the right accountability action when holding the Case Study (as accountee) to account.
- Accountability applies to both negative and positive behaviour but often negative events are easier to identify.
- Therefore, in this session we apply a decision making tool – the Prescriptive Accountability Model (PAM) to assessing outcomes of a scandal associated with the living Case Study.
- Identify an event and apply the PAM to it, keeping a record of your decisions along the PAM decision tree.
- Bring this for discussion to the group.

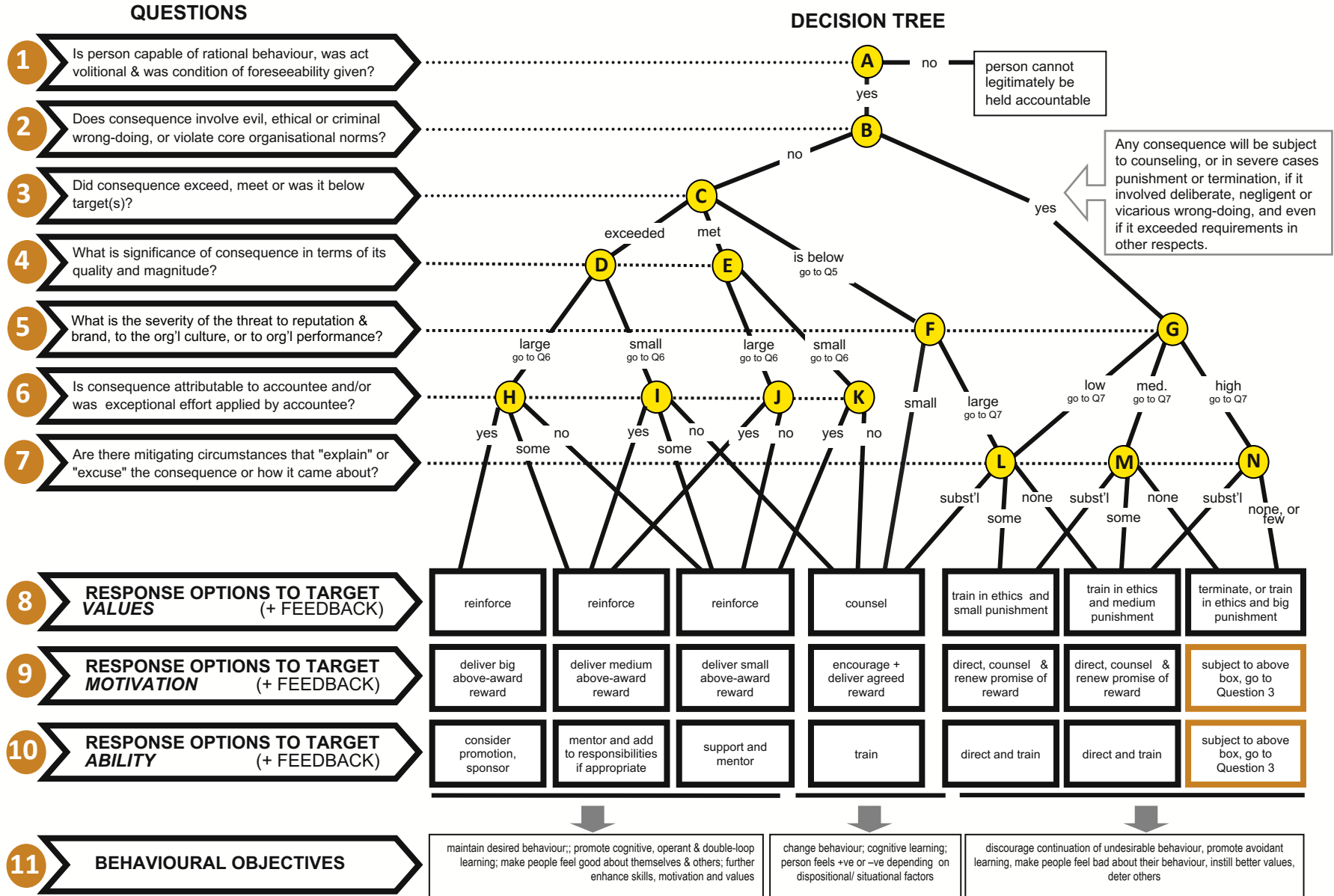
How decision-making tools help generally



Formal decision making tools help accountability by:

1. improving decision quality and confidence;
2. addressing complex issues in an efficient and structured manner;
3. helping the user learn more about the decision domain;
4. linking accountability responses to corresponding accountability objectives;
5. helping integratively complex thinkers in tackling complex issues more effectively;
6. making biases more difficult to sustain;
7. raising possible mitigating or aggravating circumstances; and
8. providing a means of defence against managers who favour “decisive action” based on ideological hunches.

THE PRESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTABILITY MODEL



This session



This session was about applying the Prescriptive Accountability Model to an event related to the living Case Study.

Did accountors decide on the right accountability action when holding the Case Study organisation to account?

If so, why?

If not, what should have happened?