



MAPS supplementary module

APPN Third General Assembly – November 2023



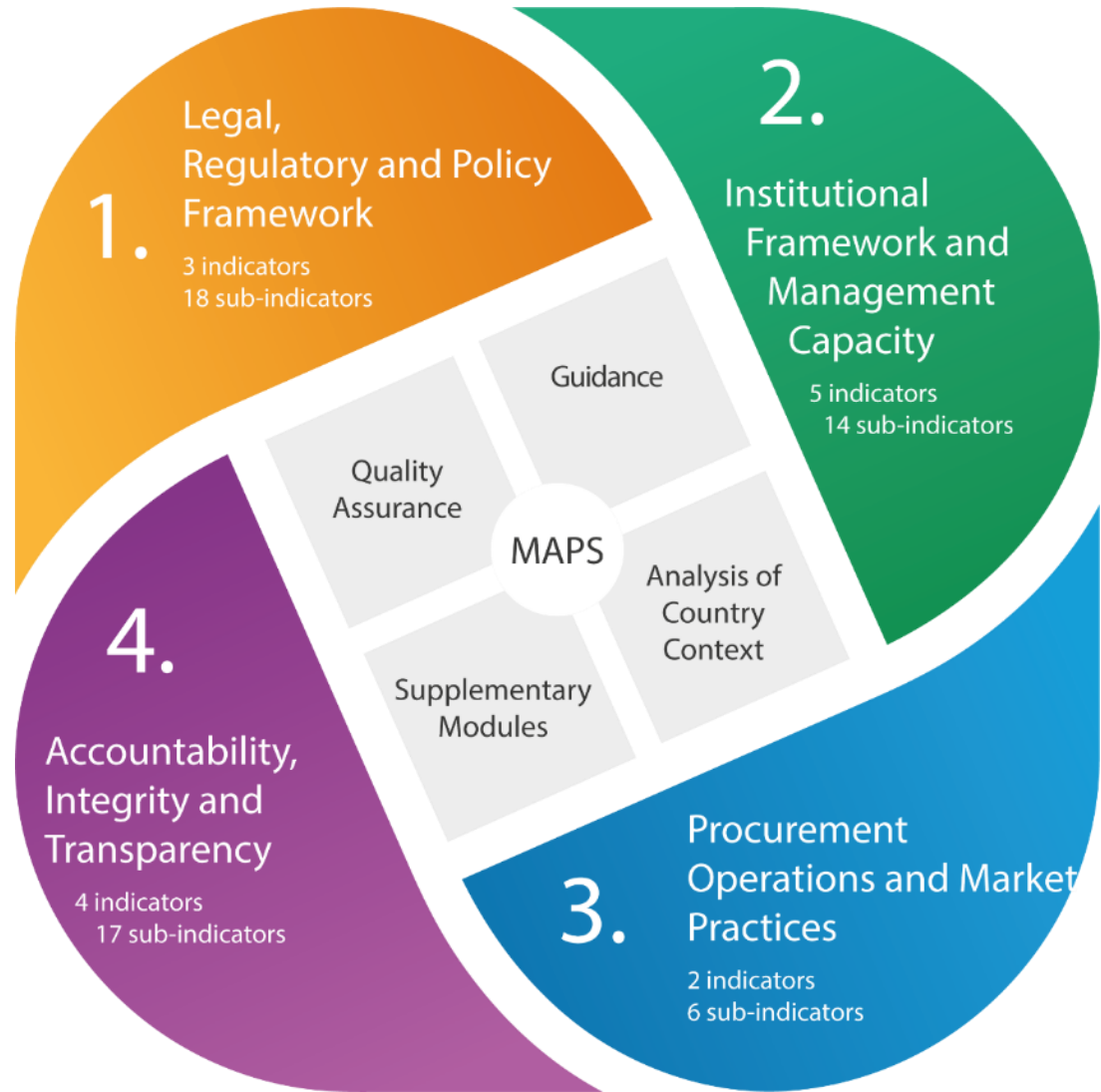


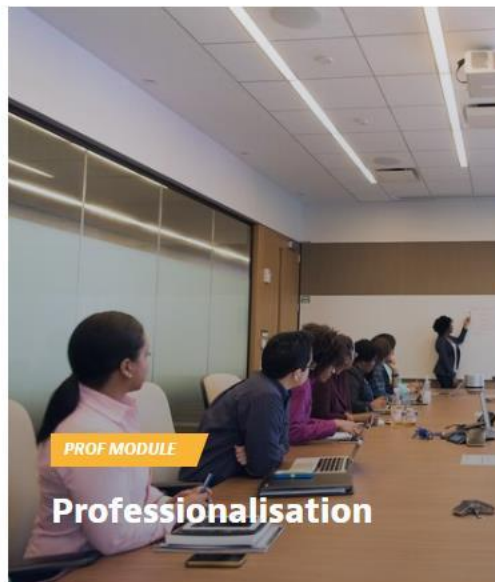
MAPS Secretariat

Steering Committee (2021-2023)

MAPS Network







Sustainable Public Procurement

Currently being used in Argentina





Important elements of MAPS SPP

SPP is defined as procurement processes whereby public entities meet their needs for goods, services, and works in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the entity, but also to society and the economy whilst minimizing damage to the environment.

Dimensions and examples

Economic	Social	Environmental
Innovation	Inclusion of minorities	Greenhouse gas emissions *
Local economies	Labour rights	Biodiversity
Employment	Gender equality *	Energy efficiency
MSME inclusion	Inclusion of vulnerable groups	Circular resourcing

** Guidance notes published on the MAPS website*



The SPP Module

- Legislation, regulation, policies and strategies
- Integration in the PFM system
- Institutions in charge of regulating and certifying
- Procuring entities
- SPP and the e-procurement system
- Training, assistance, monitoring
- Evidence of practical use of SPP across the procurement cycle
- Interaction with the private sector and civil society
- Audit framework for SPP





Example: Indicator 5


Assesses the extent to which the country has institutions in charge of SPP through 2 sub-indicators:

a

**Responsibilities, funding
and staffing of
normative/regulatory
function**

b

Certification function



Example: Assessment criteria of sub-indicator 5(a)

SPP Sub-indicator 5(a): Assessment criteria

The following functions are clearly assigned to one or several agencies without creating gaps or overlaps in responsibility:

- (a) Providing advice on SPP to procuring entities
- (b) Drafting SPP policies
- (c) Taking the lead in developing SPP strategies (implementation plans, improvement plans)
- (d) Monitoring and evaluation of SPP implementation
- (e) Proposing changes/drafting amendments to legal provisions related to SPP
- (f) Providing implementation tools and documents to advance SPP and support training and capacity development
- (g) Publishing requirements and holders of eco-labels and social labels
- (h) Ensuring inter-agency/-ministerial collaboration and cooperation on SPP
- (i) Managing communication (awareness, outreach, exchange of best practices, communication of benefits/impacts)
- (j) Reporting on SPP

Professionalisation

Currently being used in Costa Rica, Senegal and Nuevo Leon (Mexico)





Professionalisation

- (i) the process by which the occupation of public procurement practitioners becomes a real profession of highest integrity and competence, distinct from other existing professions (**professionalisation sensu stricto**), and
- (ii) the process by which the overall competencies and skills of procurement officials are improved and recognised in order to deliver overall better outcomes (**professionalism**).



Clerical function



Key governmental function with highly qualified personnel



The Professionalisation Module

- Legislation, regulation, policies and strategies
- Rules and principles
- Professionalisation within the broader capacity-building strategy
- Planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Competency framework and career path
- Training and education market
- Academic degrees, accreditations and certifications
- Ethics, accountability and integrity





Example: Indicator 7 snapshot

Assesses the extent to which public procurement is recognised as a professional career line in the country's public service through 3 sub-indicators:

7(a)


Existence of a public procurement competency framework

7(b)

Existence of a career path of public procurement within the civil service

7(c)


The career path of public procurement is competitive compared to the rest of the civil service



Snapshot: Assessment criteria of sub-indicator 7(a)

Prof-Sub-indicator 7(a): Assessment criteria

- (a) A public procurement competency framework that includes different professional levels and specialties has been developed and is in use.
- (b) The public procurement competency framework identifies the skills and competency levels required by all the key staff involved in the procurement process, for different professional levels. *
- (c) The public procurement competency framework is suitable for conducting skills assessments, identification of educational, training and development needs, and career planning. *



Snapshot: Assessment criteria of sub-indicator 7(a)

Prof-Sub-indicator 7(a): Assessment criteria

- Quantitative indicator to substantiate assessment of sub-indicator 7(a) Assessment criterion (b):
 - Percentage of favourable opinions by procurement officers on the adequacy of the skills and competency levels identified in the public procurement competency framework (in % of responses).

Source: Survey.

- * Recommended quantitative indicator to substantiate assessment of sub-indicator 7(a) Assessment criterion (c):
 - Percentage of favourable opinions by educational entities with public procurement programs, on the suitability of the public procurement competency framework for conducting skills assessments, identification of educational, training and development needs, and career planning (in % of responses).

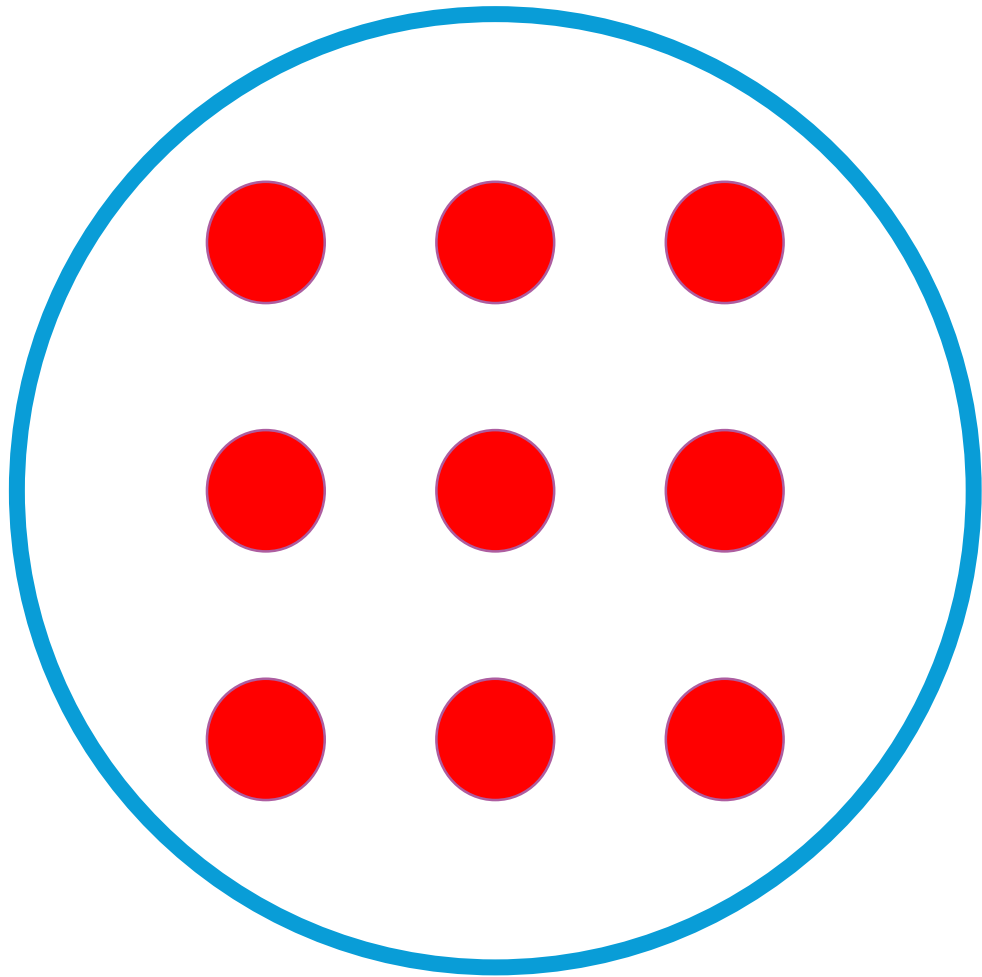
Source: Survey.

E-procurement

Currently being used in Mauritius and Montenegro



Scope of the e-procurement module



E-procurement ecosystem



IT solutions and platforms for different:

- Stages of the procurement cycle
- Procurement methods
- *Entities and levels of government*
- Other characteristics

Not a technical assessment of platforms but examples drawn from them!



The e-procurement Module



- Legislation, regulation, policies and strategies
- Governance, management structure and business model
- Capacity development, assistance and performance monitoring
- E-Procurement across the procurement cycle
- Effectiveness and security standards (architecture, infrastructure, user interaction, data integrity, data confidentiality)
- Additional technical and functional features
- Open data
- Interaction with the private sector, civil society and audit institutions
- E-complaints




Snapshot: Indicator 9

Data from the e-Procurement ecosystem facilitates decision-making

9(a) Open
data

9(b) Data
access and
presentation



Snapshot: assessment criteria of sub-indicator 9(a)

- a) Data stored in the e-Procurement ecosystem is disclosed as machine-readable open data in a website for anyone to download, use and share, with the appropriate license for use, and without incurring any fees.
- b) Data from the e-Procurement ecosystem is published in a timely manner and provides accurate information and enough coverage of the whole procurement system. *
- c) Open data is used by stakeholders for analysis, and particularly for measuring, monitoring and evaluating procurement performance.
- d) A programme to build capacities for procurement data use and analysis is implemented with suitable quality and content for the needs of all the users. *



MAPS E-learning programme

MAPS Fundamentals: 8 modules on all the essentials of MAPS

MAPS for Assessors: 2 modules for assessors

MAPS Certification: Online exam available on application

See more at <https://learning.mapsinitiative.org/>





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