



A joint initiative of the OECD and the European Union,
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Exchange session with the MAPS Steering Committee members

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General context

- Public procurement: a horizontal function across the public sector
- Public procurement has high implications for public service delivery
- Well-governed public procurement contributes directly to greater public trust, enhanced well-being and more prosperous and inclusive societies

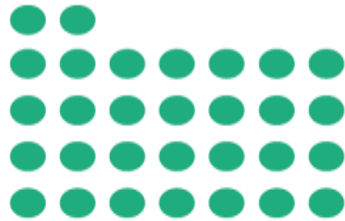




Impact

Public procurement impacts many areas of public service delivery:

Share of procurement spending³



30%

Health



17%

Economic affairs



12%

Education



10%

Defence



10%

Social protection



9%

General public services



Weight of GDP

Public
procurement
accounts for...

In Asia¹

20%
of GDP

In the MENA region²

18%
of GDP

In OECD countries³

29%
of government expenditure

12%
of GDP

In Africa¹

15%
of GDP

In Latin America and the Caribbean⁴

22%
of government expenditure

7%
of GDP

In the European Union⁵

14%
of GDP





MAPS is...

...an international standard
and

the universal tool to evaluate any
public procurement system
anywhere in the world.



MAPS offers support



UNIVERSAL

- For all public procurement systems
- At any level of government
- For any country, regardless of the level of development



A REFORM TOOL

- To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public procurement
- To ensure integrity and transparency in the use of public funds
- To encourage dialogue between stakeholders



A RECOGNISED ASSESSMENT

- Using objective and comprehensive indicators
- Engaging various stakeholders
- Guaranteeing the highest quality through a quality assurance mechanism

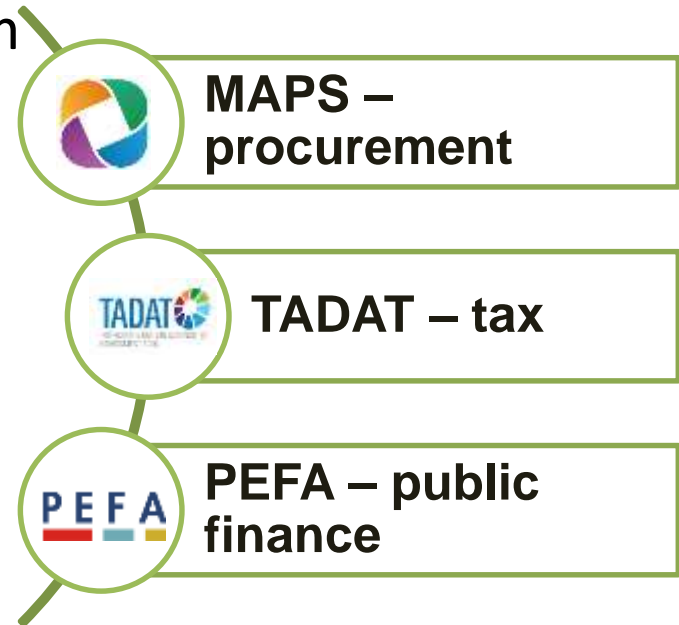




MAPS complements other assessment tools

Governments evaluate their economic and financial systems to:

- Ensure accountability
- Report to their constituents
- Identify opportunities for reform
- Monitor progress





Elements of the Methodology

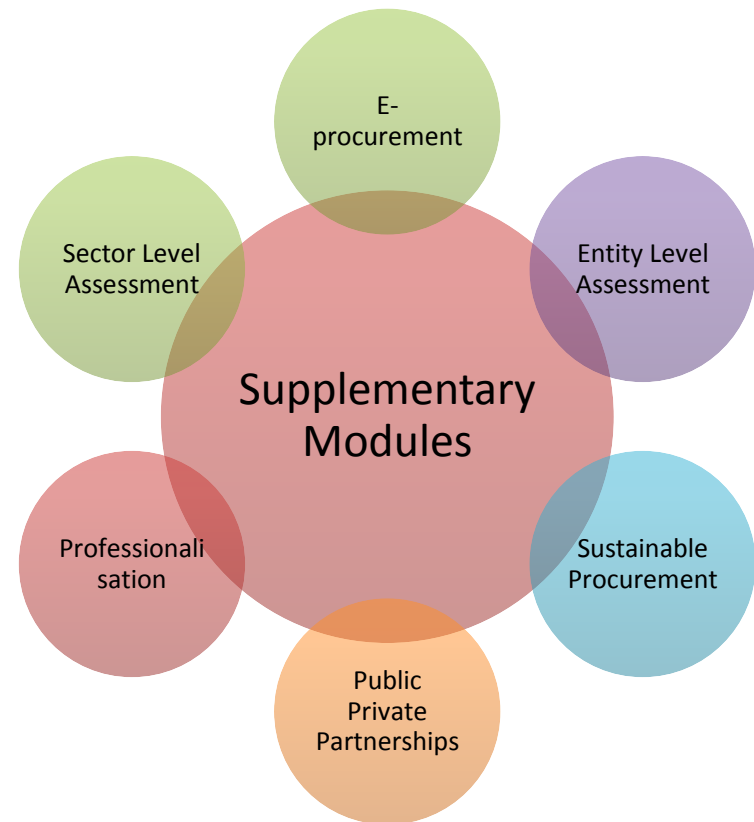




MAPS Suite and supplementary modules

The MAPS Suite includes:

- MAPS core tool to assess the procurement system as a whole
- Supplementary modules to focus and deepen the analysis on a specific aspect
- Guidance and templates to support the assessment





MAPS documents and guidance

- MAPS Core: User's Guide, Analysis of Country Context, Indicator Framework
- Supplementary modules
- Guidance, tools and templates
 1. What is MAPS?
 2. Description of the process towards a MAPS assessment
 3. Request Letter
 4. Indicator Matrix: MS Word document, Excel sheet
 5. Checklist: Background documents
 6. Checklist: Stakeholders
 7. Template: Concept Note
 8. Template: Terms of Reference
 9. Guidance on survey-based indicators
 10. Template: Assessment Report
 11. Checklist: Quality Review of compliance
 12. Guidance: Quality Assurance and Approval during the Transition Phase
 13. Template: Letter of endorsement





Origin of MAPS

- MAPS **originally** was developed as collective effort of development partners and partner countries **in 2003/2004**
- Adopted in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness **in 2005** as a common tool to assess national procurement systems and provide a basis for capacity development and improvement of the system
- Used in dozens of countries to identify and address risks when channelling aid through country systems





Objectives for Revising MAPS

- Incorporate **10+** years of experience by various MAPS users
- Reflect modern concepts of public procurement
- Reflect the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 12, amongst others)
- Make the tool universal (whatever a country's level of development)
- Maintain a focus on the needs of national authorities by identifying areas for improvement of the procurement system
- Incorporate a quality control mechanism (as with comparable tools such as PEFA and TADAT), and offer quality certification by an independent secretariat
- Assert the role of the international community in the management of the instrument for a consensual approach
- For aid-recipient countries, reduce costs of evaluation by making the results mutually reliable to all development partners interested in supporting a country – if the country wishes to share these results





Revising MAPS: Governance Structure and Technical Input

- Informal working group of international experts: developing countries, developed countries including bilateral aid agencies, and multilateral donors
- Time-bound Secretariat of the working group entrusted to the OECD (Directorate of Public Governance)
- Broader (global) public consultation through OECD online and on-site mechanisms and committees



Revising MAPS: Schedule and Implementation

- 2015-2017: Work to revise MAPS core tool, including public consultations and drafting new supplementary modules
 - International conference hosted by Senegal in November 2016
 - Pilot assessments in Senegal, Chile, Norway (2017)
 - Developing 6 supplementary modules by sub-working groups (2017-2018)
- 2018-2019: Establishing an independent MAPS Secretariat hosted by the OECD
- Interim period (until MAPS Secretariat is operational):
 - Commence testing of supplementary modules;
 - Initiate MAPS assessments worldwide;
 - Develop supporting documents and templates





OECD supports MAPS assessments on three continents

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Good practices for assessments

Ground the assessment in the country's context and priorities

Leverage opportunities for reform

Involve relevant stakeholders

Select a qualified assessment team, free from conflict of interest

Follow-up on the assessment results

Rely on robust evidence: research, data and information

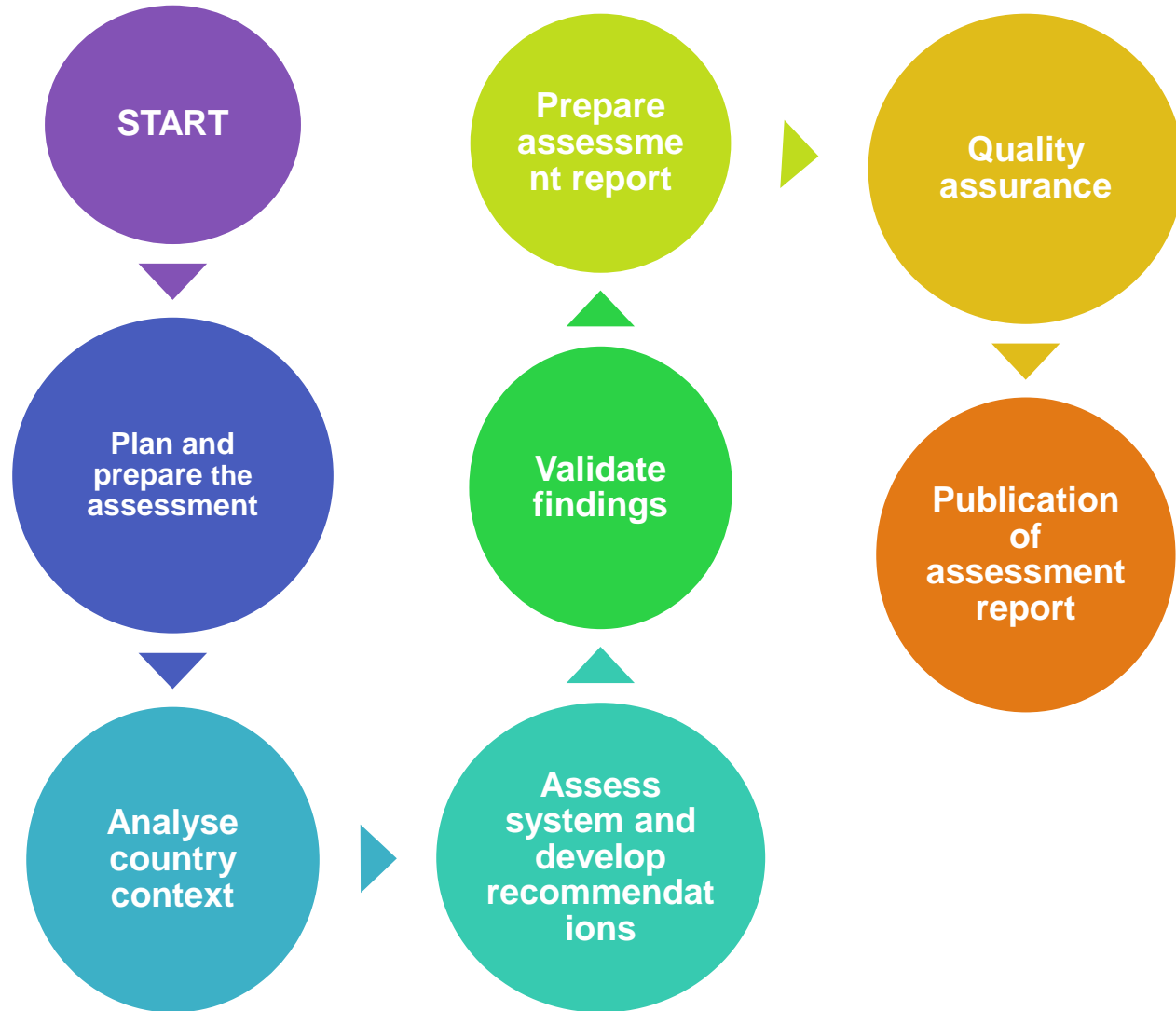
Develop actionable recommendations

Clearly define objectives





MAPS Process: Milestones







Thank you very much for your attention.

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More info about MAPS:

www.mapsinitiative.org

