

# What is MAPS ?



A universal tool  
For assessing procurement  
systems

MAPS

# Origin - initial MAPS

Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems

- MAPS developed in 2003/2004 by the World Bank / OECD-DAC Roundtable
- Initiative to audit the procurement systems of aid-recipient countries
- Used for 10 years at the initiative of donors to identify the risks in using national procurement systems when mobilising international aid

# Review of MAPS by the initiators of the first MAPS

- Update the approach after the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals
- Make it a universal instrument whatever the level of development of the country
- Refocus the instrument at the service of the national public authorities by favouring the objective of identifying areas for improvement of the system
- Incorporate a quality control mechanism, like other existing instruments (PEFA, TADAT) and the issuance of quality certification by an independent secretariat
- Associate the international community in the management of the instrument for a consensual approach
- Reduce costs of an evaluation by making the results of an evaluation mutually reliable to all donors interested in supporting the country – if the country wishes to share it

# Revising the MAPS

- Informal working group of international experts composed of three communities: developing countries, developed countries, multilateral donors
- Secretariat of the working group entrusted to the OECD Secretariat (Directorate of Public Governance)
- Broader consultation through OECD on-site public consultation and OECD committees

# Revising the MAPS: Schedule and Implementation

- 2015 – 2017: Works to revise MAPS
- 2017: Pilot assessments in Senegal, Chile, Norway
- January 2018: Agreement on the establishment and financing of an independent secretariat hosted by the OECD
- Interim period 2018: start of use of MAPS before the operation of the independent secretariat
- End of 2018: start of implementation of the entire system (specific modules developed and functioning of the independent secretariat)

# New instrument for assessing the economic and financial governance of a Country

- To drive the economic and social development of their country, public authorities define and deploy legal and institutional mechanisms that constitute public economic and financial governance
- Governments need to evaluate these systems
  - To fulfill accountability duties and report to their constituents (democracy) and national and international partners
  - To identify the strengths and weaknesses of the legal and institutional arrangements in place, with a view to identifying avenues for improvement and progress.
- For this, we already had PEFA for the governance of public finances, consensual methodology hosted by the WB
- We already had TADAT for tax aspects, consensual methodology hosted by the IMF
- We will now have MAPS for the governance of public procurement, which will be hosted by the OECD.

# The new MAPS is based on a common approach

Based on three fundamental elements:

1. An evaluation of efficiency now measured in terms of sustainable development and integrity
2. A consensual methodology, based on international best practices
3. An independent secretariat in charge of maintaining the tool and delivering, for those countries that so request, the certification of compliance with the methodology, ensuring quality control on the evaluation that has been conducted

# Scope of the new instrument MAPS: public procurement of any kind

- Who ?
  - State services, centralized and decentralized, including defense
  - Public bodies financed and / or controlled by the state
  - Local authorities and their public institutions
- What?
  - Acquisition of goods, works and services, for example:
    - Purchase of goods (current supplies, capital goods)
    - Realization of studies
    - Realization of works (maintenance or investment, buildings or infrastructure)
- How?
  - Conventional public procurement contracts
  - Procurement made by network operators and state-owned companies
  - PPP contracts and concessions
- Volume and issues:
  - 12 to 20% of the GDP of the country concerned
  - Integrity issues
  - Issues of economic and social development



# Expectations for good governance of public procurement criteria to be used in assessments

- **A mechanism ensuring integrity and transparency in the use of public funds**
  - it is recognized that most countries in the world have made progress in the integrity of systems.
  - but significant margins of progress remain and corruption is now seen as one of the major obstacles to the development of countries
- **A system contributing to the effectiveness of public action**
  - Public procurement systems are mainly criticized today in view of their heaviness and their inability to serve economic and social development. The assessments must therefore measure this effectiveness and update the obstacles to this objective;
  - Efficiency is now measured by the yardstick of sustainable development, for the improvement of the standard of living and well-being of the population, in the preservation of the planet's common goods
- **Use of Internationally Recognized Objectives and Practices**
  - The Sustainable Development Goals, common reference for all countries whatever their level of development
  - While taking care to situate it in its national context, the comparison of the evaluated national system with internationally accepted good practices, where they exist.

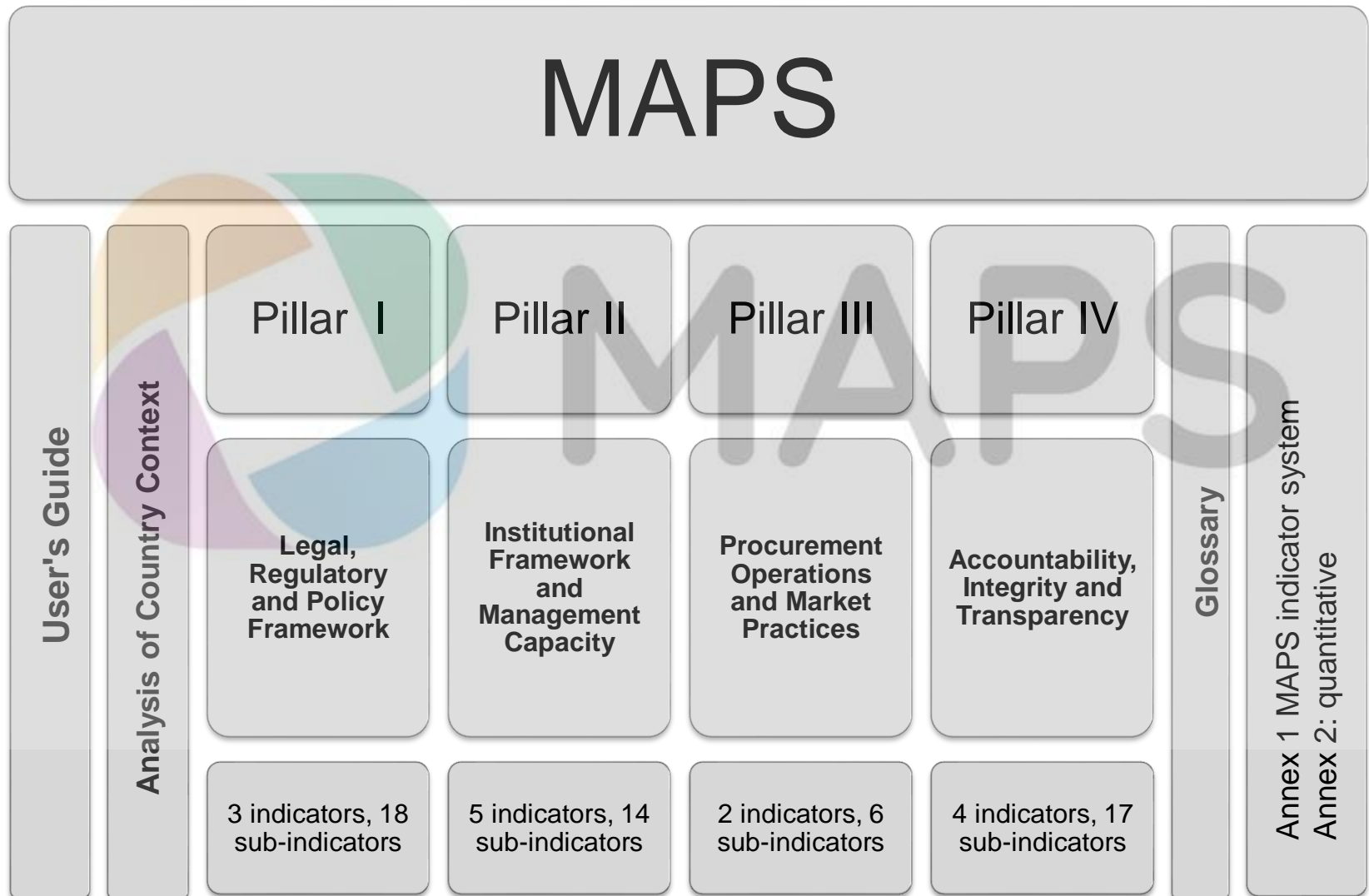
# The conditions for a good assessment

- The involvement of the competent authorities and, where appropriate, the partners, in defining and carrying out the assessment (concept note)
- A clear definition of the objectives pursued by the authorities responsible for the system (concept note)
- Full consideration of the national context
- Data availability and quality
- Execution of the assessment by a competent team, without conflict of interest
- Follow-up of the methodology adapted to the expectations

# Core MAPS and specific Modules

- Core MAPS to assess the procurement system as a whole
- Specific modules to focus and deepen the analysis on a specific aspect
  - Professionalization:
  - E-procurement:
  - Sustainable Public Procurement
  - Agency Level Assessments
  - Public Private Partnerships and Concessions
  - Sector Market Analysis

# Core MAPS approach



# Documents and guidance

- Methodology with its users guide
- Tools and templates
  1. Information brochure: What is the MAPS?
  2. Indicator Matrix: MS Word document, Excel sheet
  3. Checklist: Background documents
  4. Checklist: Stakeholders
  5. Template: Concept Note
  6. Template: Terms of Reference
  7. Information: Description of the process towards a MAPS assessment
  8. Template: Assessment Report
  9. Tracking Sheet for MAPS Assessments
  10. Checklist: Quality: Review of compliance
  11. Guidance on survey-based indicators

# Description to the assessment process

## Main milestones

- (to be aligned with the specific template)



MAPS

# **Description to the assessment process**

## **Main milestones – Interim period**

- (to be aligned with the specific template)



MAPS