



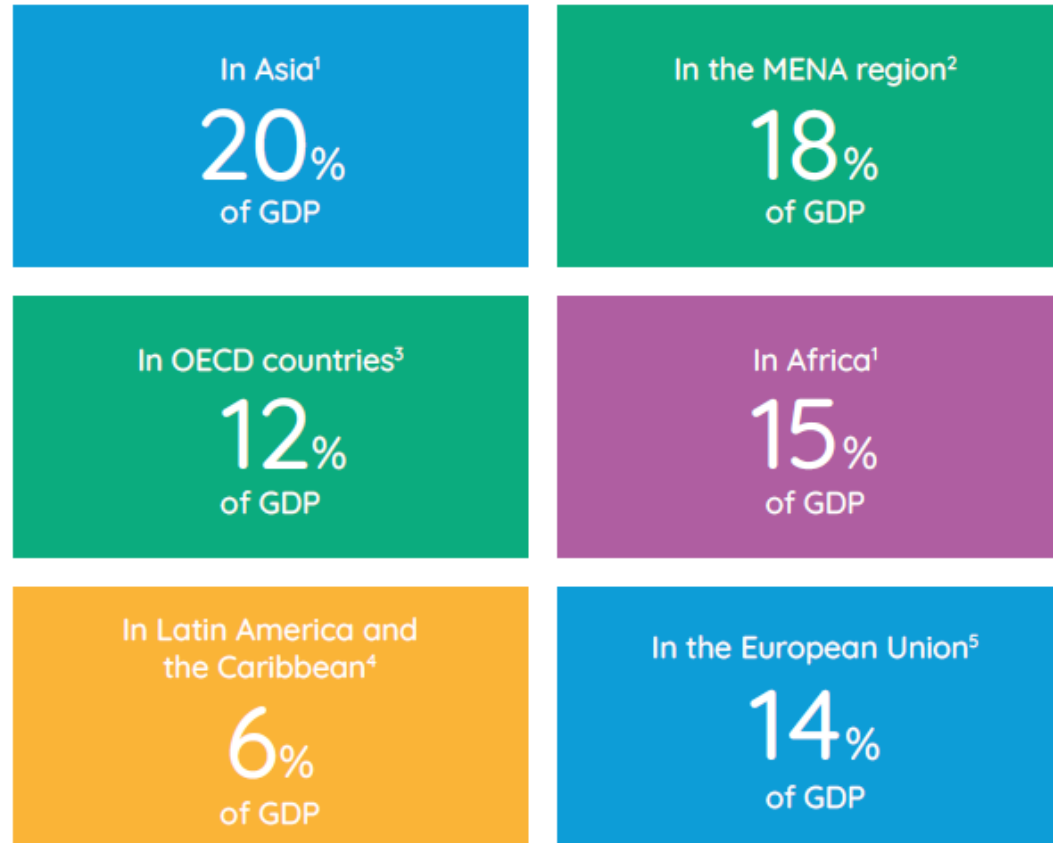
MAPS

The Methodology for Assessing Public
Procurement Systems



Weight of GDP

Public procurement accounts for...



Sources:

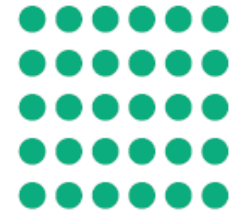
- <https://pie.com/blogs/realtime-economic-issues-watch/how-large-public-procurement-developing-countries>
- OECD (2016), Stocktaking report on MENA Public Procurement Systems
- OECD (2019), Government at a Glance 2019
- OECD (2020), Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2020
- Public Procurement, European Commission website: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement_de



Impact

Public procurement impacts many areas of public service delivery:

Share of procurement spending⁶



30%
Health



16%
Economic affairs



12%
Education



10%
Defence



10%
Social protection



9%
General public service

6. OECD (2019), Government at a Glance 2019



What does MAPS assess?



Value for money: the basic goal that every procurement system should be providing the required goods, works and services in an economic, efficient, effective and sustainable way.



Transparency: the basic and commonly agreed-upon principle of disclosure to make policies, legal and institutional frameworks and information related to decisions available to the public in a comprehensible, accessible and timely manner.



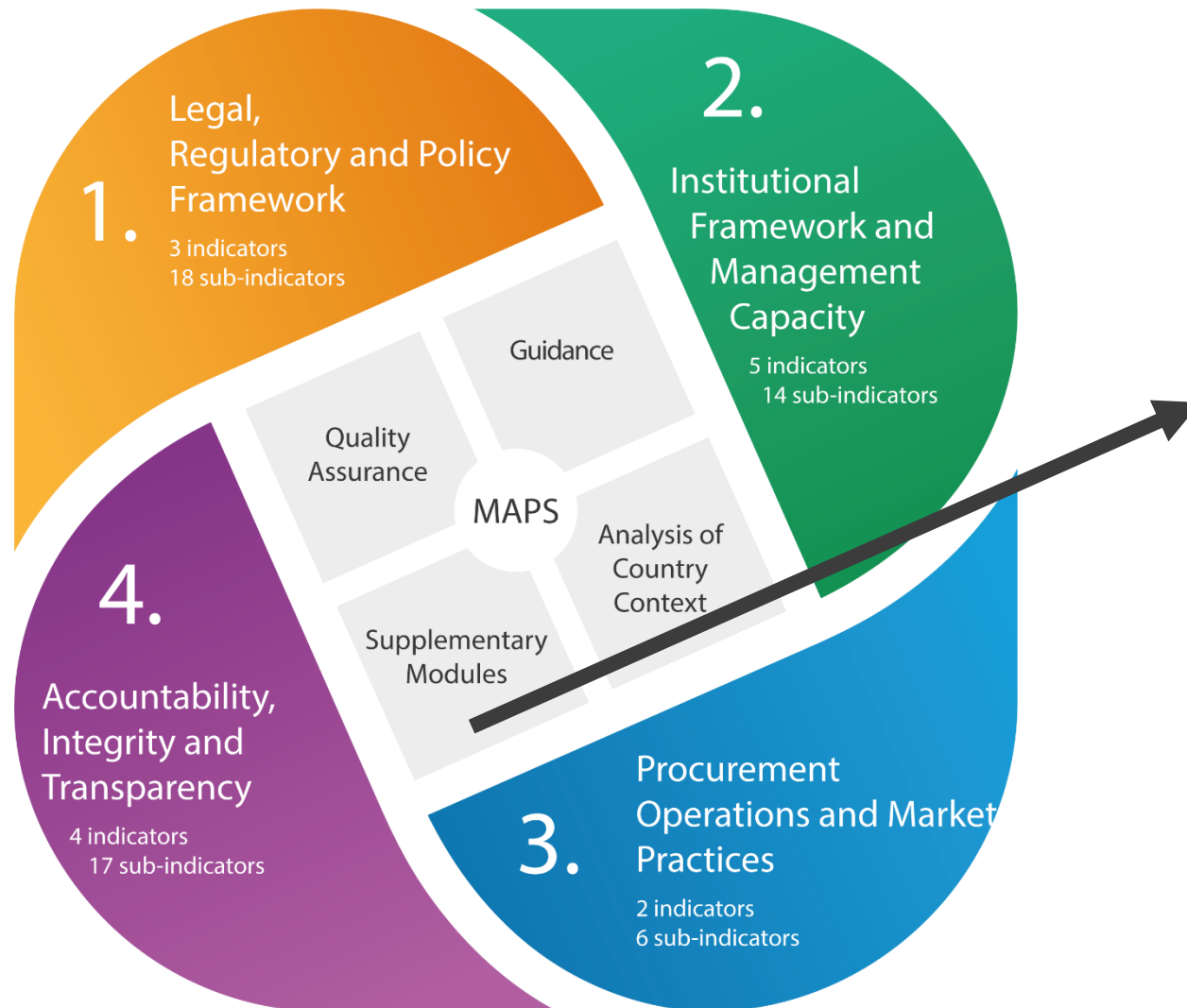
Fairness: the ambition that the public procurement process should be free from bias, ensure equal treatment; decisions are taken accordingly, thus ensuring integrity.



Good governance: recognising the importance of the wider governance context on the way public procurement is conducted and how reforms to procurement are implemented.



Elements of the methodology



- Sustainable public procurement
- Professionalisation
- e-Procurement
- Sector level assessment
- Entity level assessment
- Public-private partnerships



Scope of MAPS: Public procurement of any kind

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

UNIVERSAL



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

A REFORM TOOL



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

A RECOGNISED
ASSESSMENT

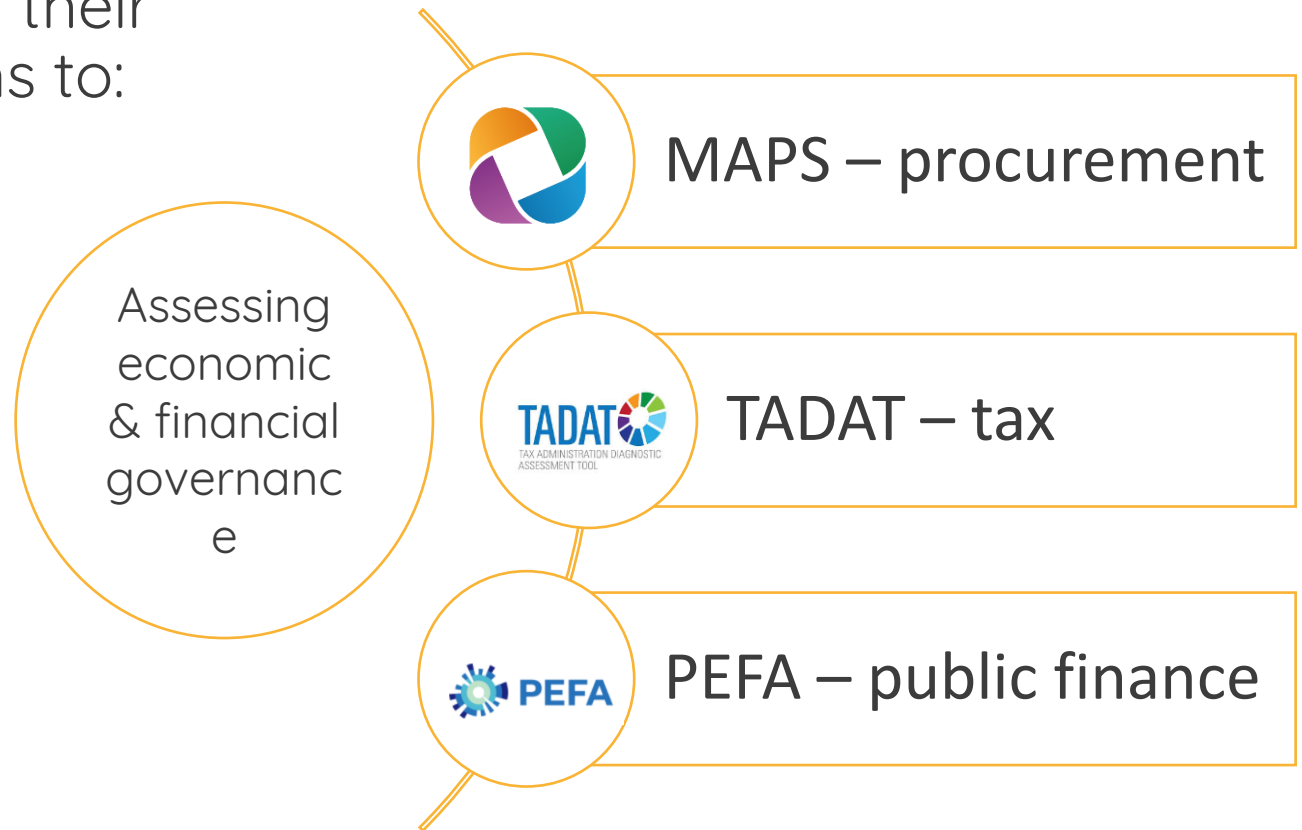




MAPS is part of an assessment system

Governments need to evaluate their economic and financial systems to:

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



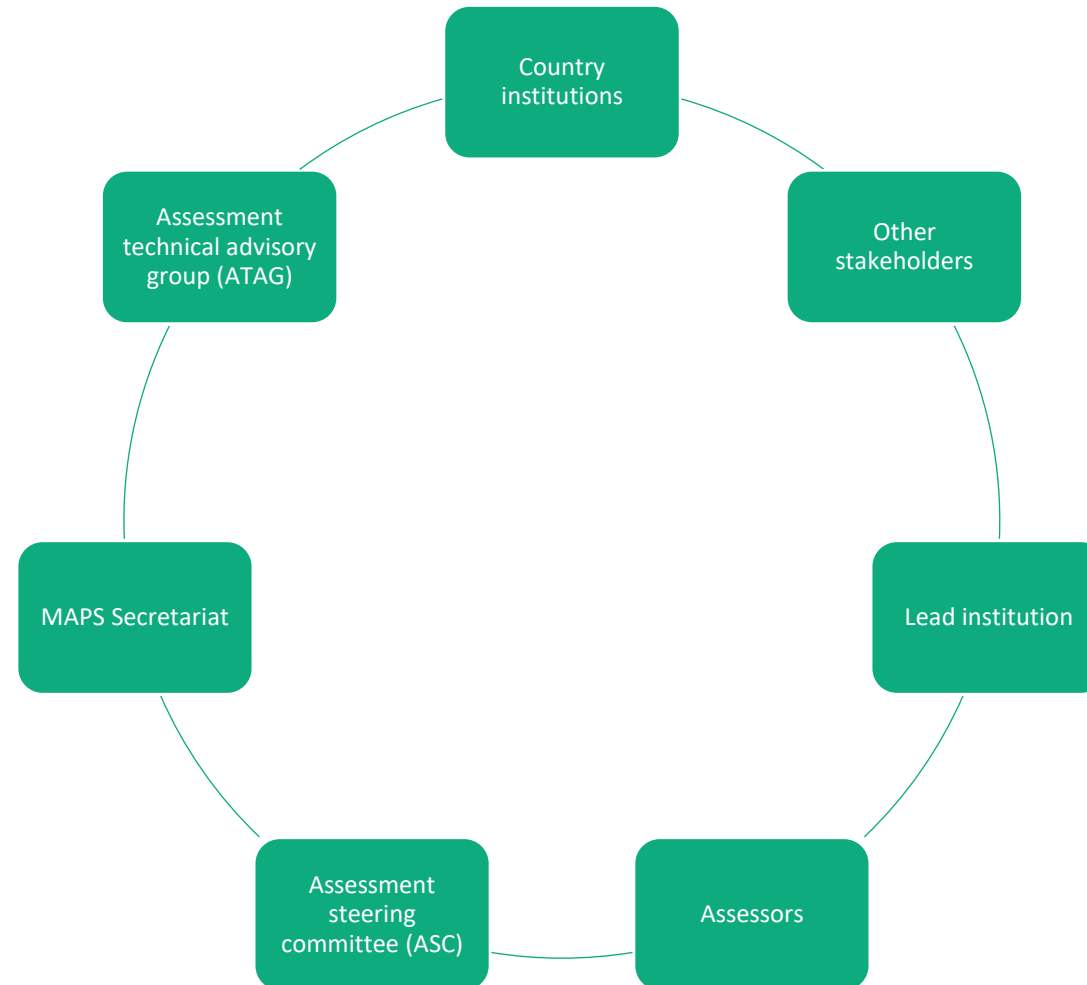


Who can do a MAPS assessment?

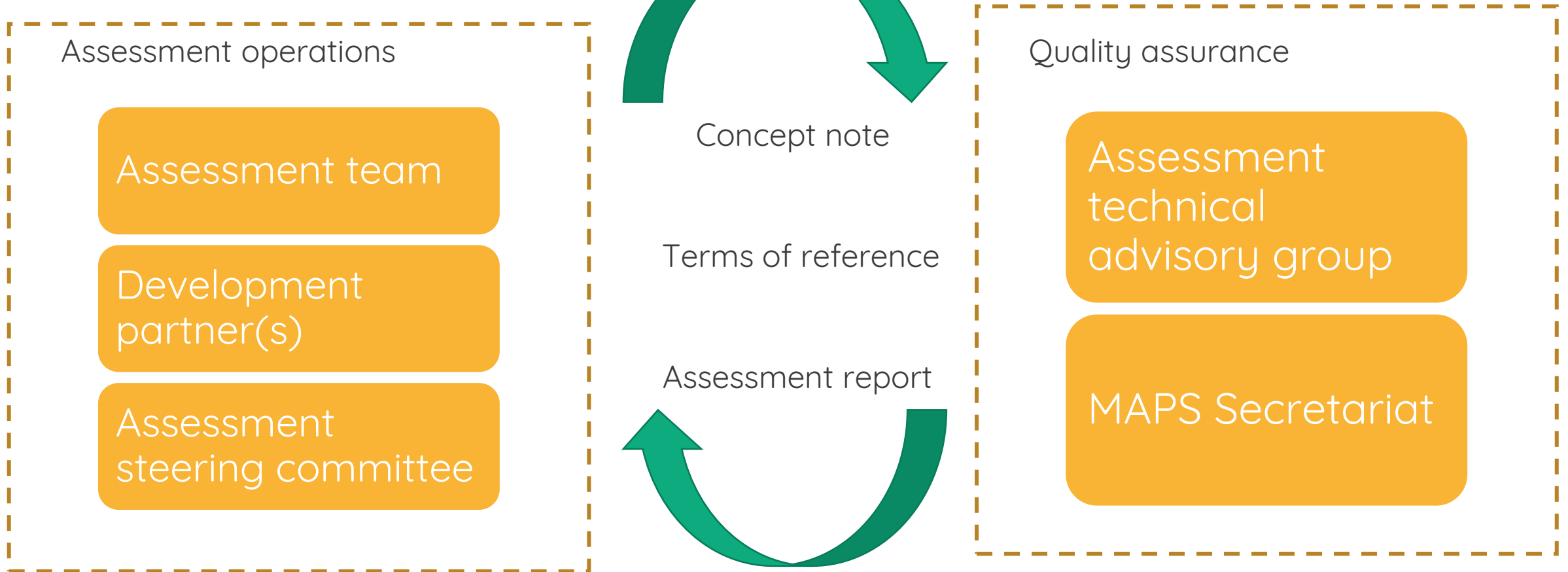
The MAPS methodology is open and can be used **by anyone**

MAPS assessments can be done **by all countries**, both as a government-led assessment or with the help of external partners

Who's involved in a MAPS assessment?



What are the roles of the main actors?





Typical stats of a MAPS assessment

MAPS assessments typically takes **6-18 months** to complete, depending on country context

A typical MAPS assessment costs around **\$150,000 - \$200,000**



The basics of a MAPS assessment

1. Check **quantitative** assessment criteria

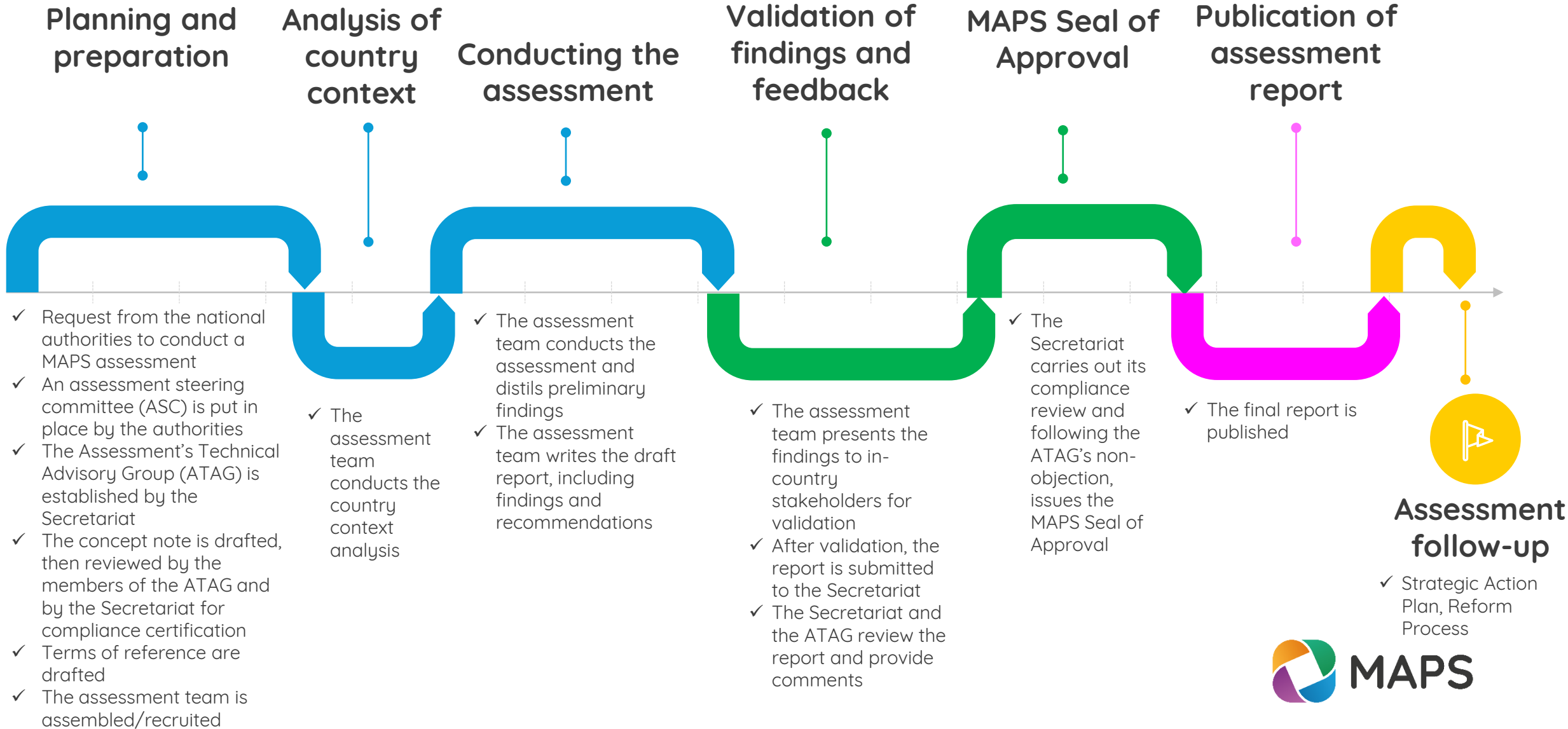
2. Check **qualitative** assessment criteria

3. Identify **gaps** against description in the MAPS
Step 3 has the following sub-steps:

- 1) Find “substantive or material gaps”
 - Less than substantial achievement of the criteria
 - Essential elements of the indicator are missing
 - Provision in the legal/regulatory framework is not working as intended

- 2) Raise a red flag?
“factors likely to prevent appropriate action to improve the public procurement system”
 - Anything that could **significantly impede the main goals** of public procurement
 - **Cannot be mitigated** directly or indirectly
 - Might be **outside of public procurement**:
disagreement about results, conflict with non-procurement laws or international agreements, external factors preventing improvement

MAPS Roadmap





Good practices for assessments

Clearly define objectives

Ground the assessment in the country's context and priorities

Involve relevant stakeholders

Select a qualified assessment team, free from conflict of interest

Rely on robust evidence: research, data and information

Identify strengths and weaknesses

Develop actionable recommendations


Follow-up on the assessment results



MAPS Secretariat

The MAPS Secretariat offers **support to all users**, including:





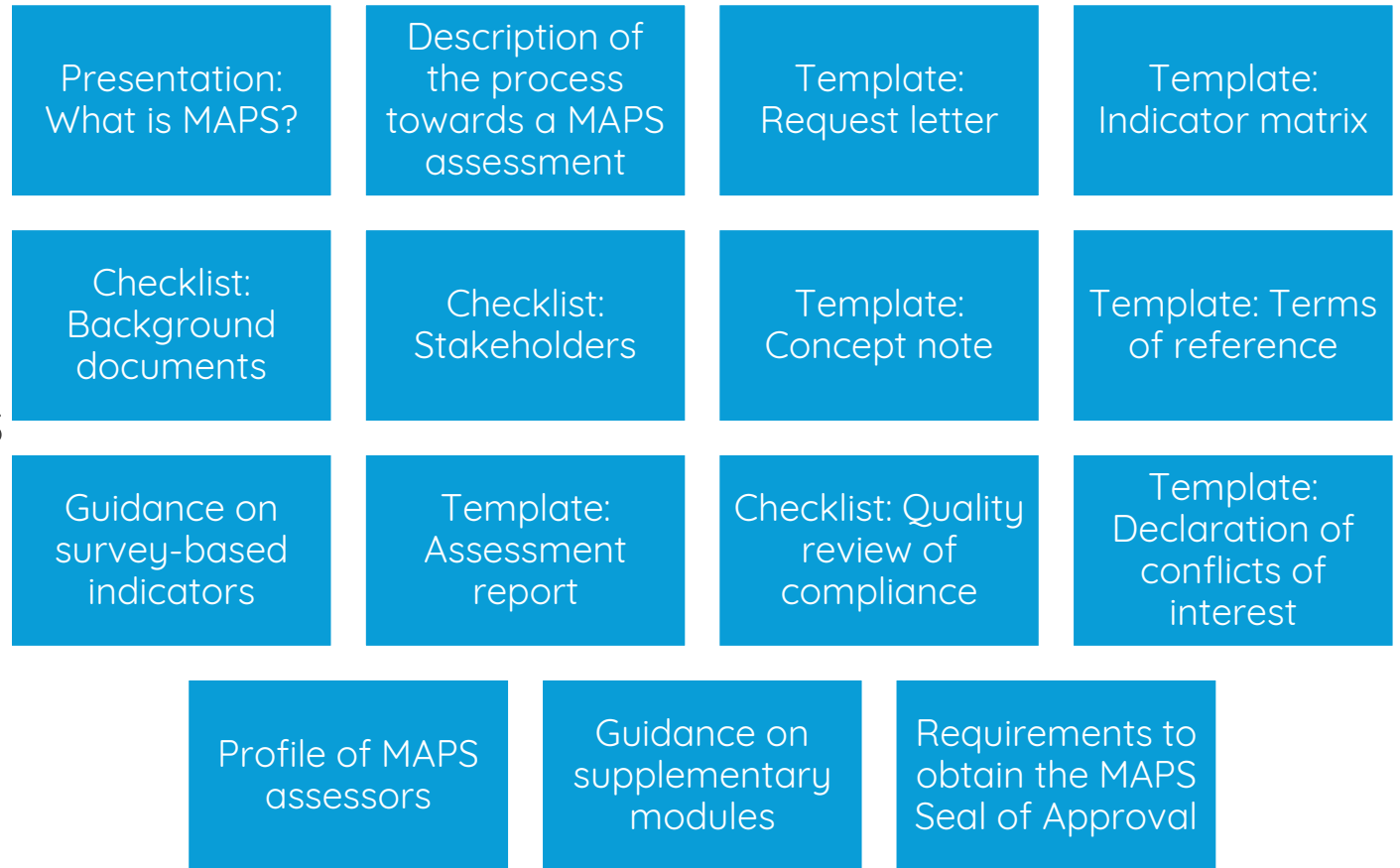
What do we look at during quality assurance?

- Is the planning sound and comprehensive, and does it include strong stakeholder engagement and commitment to publication?
 - Do the suggested management arrangements ensure an impartial and objective assessment?
 - Have all comments from the ATAG (and the Secretariat) been handled in a satisfactory way?
 - Have all elements and steps of the methodology been applied correctly (quantitative and qualitative criteria, gaps, recommendations, validation)?
 - Have the sub-indicators and assessment criteria been evaluated according to the methodology and is the evaluation properly substantiated?
 - Have the minimum quantitative indicators been calculated?
 - Is the information in the report presented in a readable manner?
- Concept note
- Assessment report



Suite of MAPS documents and guidance

- MAPS Core methodology:
 - User's Guide,
 - Analysis of Country Context,
 - Indicator Framework
- Supplementary modules
- Guidance, tools and templates
- All the templates and guidance documents can be found on the [MAPS website](#).





Special mention: The MAPS user guide

- The MAPS user guide is your key support document for conducting a MAPS assessment.
- The purpose of the user guide is to facilitate a consistent approach to the application of the MAPS, focusing on how the findings can be most effectively translated into reforms.
- Though compact in format, the user guide takes you through all the key steps of a MAPS assessment, including writing the report and how to convert the findings into reforms through strategic planning.
- The guide can be found on the [MAPS website](#).



MAPS E-learning



MAPS E-learning Programme

The MAPS E-learning Programme is the essential resource for in-depth knowledge about MAPS. Learn the fundamentals of MAPS and how to be a MAPS assessor with this online programme.

© Shutterstock

MAPS Fundamentals: 8 modules on all the essentials of MAPS, including the modules on sustainable procurement and professionalisation

MAPS for Assessors: 2 modules for people who wish to obtain assessor certification

MAPS Certification: Online exam available on application to demonstrate knowledge of MAPS

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



www.mapsinitiative.org
contact@mapsinitiative.org

 @MAPSsecretariat

 MAPS Secretariat

The MAPS initiative is supported by the MAPS Stakeholder Group and the MAPS Secretariat

