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MAPS e-procurement module

APPeN Conference – 5 December 2022





What is MAPS?

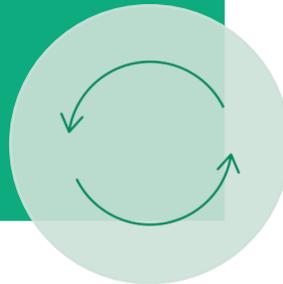




What is MAPS?

- To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public procurement
- To ensure integrity and transparency in the use of public funds
- That builds consensus among local and international partners

A REFORM TOOL



- Using objective and comprehensive indicators
- Holistic view, engaging various stakeholders
- With a quality assurance mechanism
- Aligned with the SDGs, global best practices and standards

A RECOGNISED ASSESSMENT TOOL

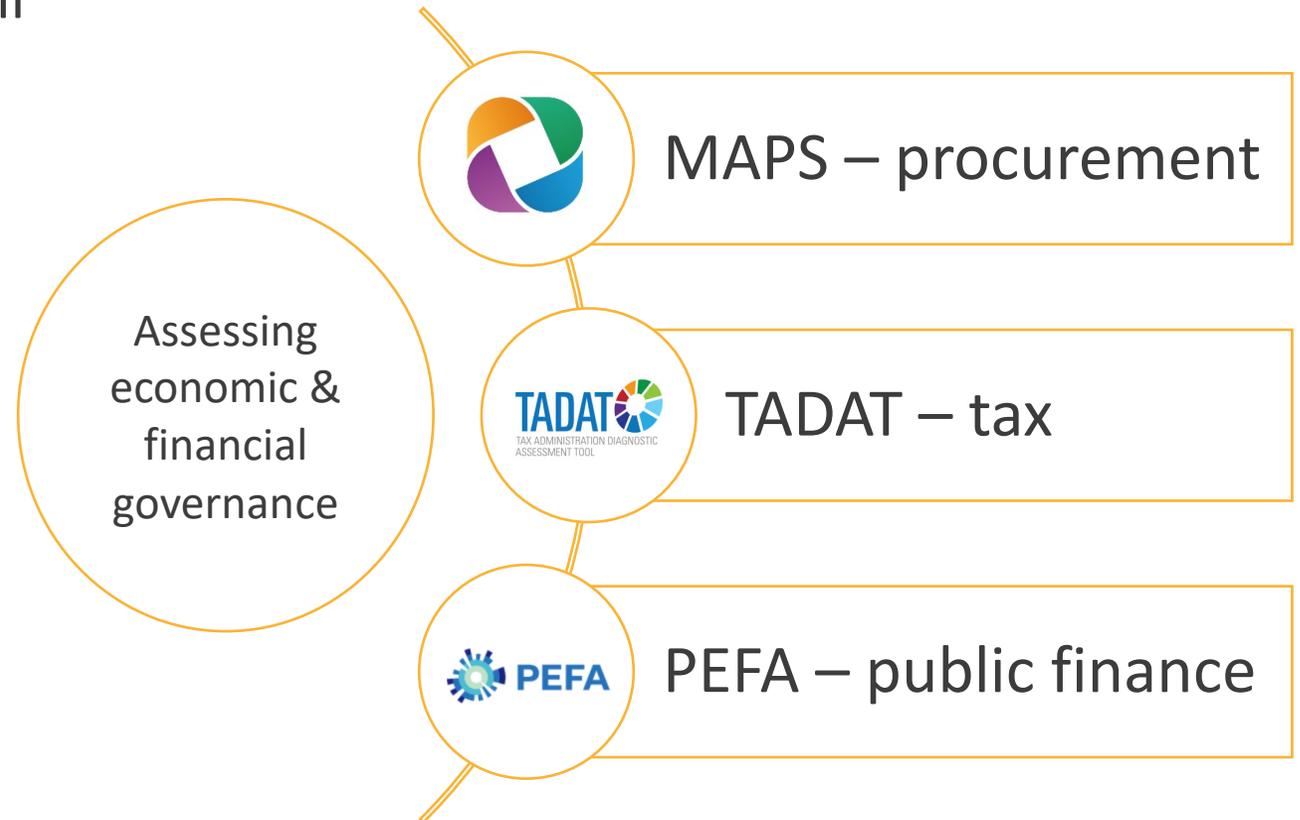




MAPS is part of an assessment system

Governments need to evaluate their economic and financial systems to:

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





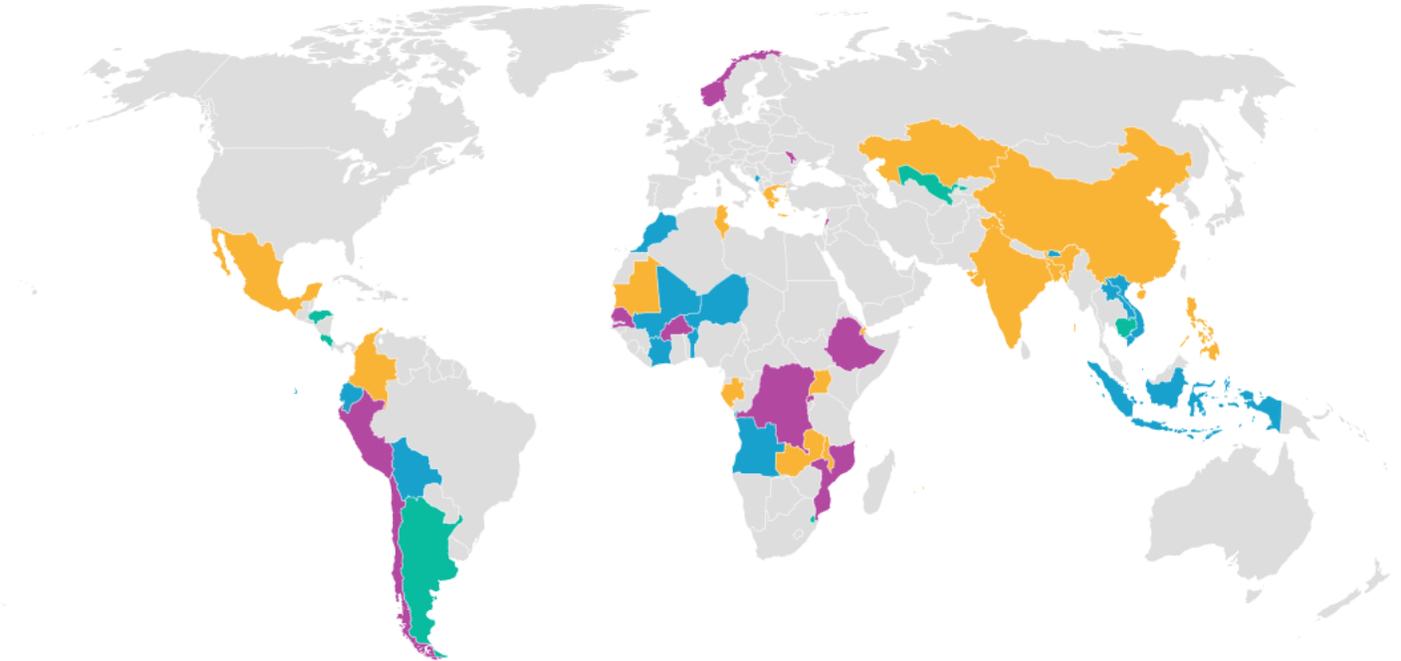
Scope of MAPS

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

UNIVERSAL



■ Planned assessment ■ Ongoing assessment ■ Assessment report drafted ■ Published assessment report





The MAPS Network



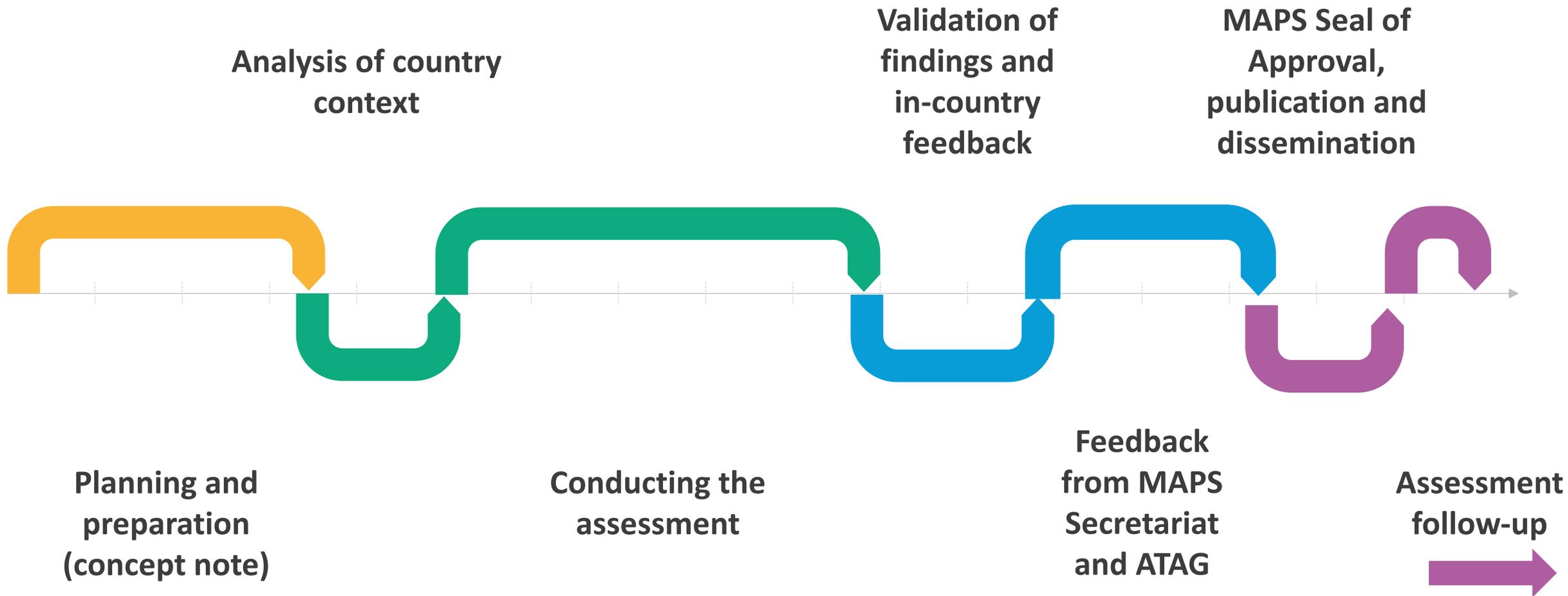


MAPS Secretariat

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



MAPS Roadmap





Elements of the methodology





E-procurement in the core MAPS framework

1(j)

E-procurement in the legal framework

5(b)

Responsibilities of the normative/regulatory function

7(a)

Publication of procurement information supported by IT

7(b)

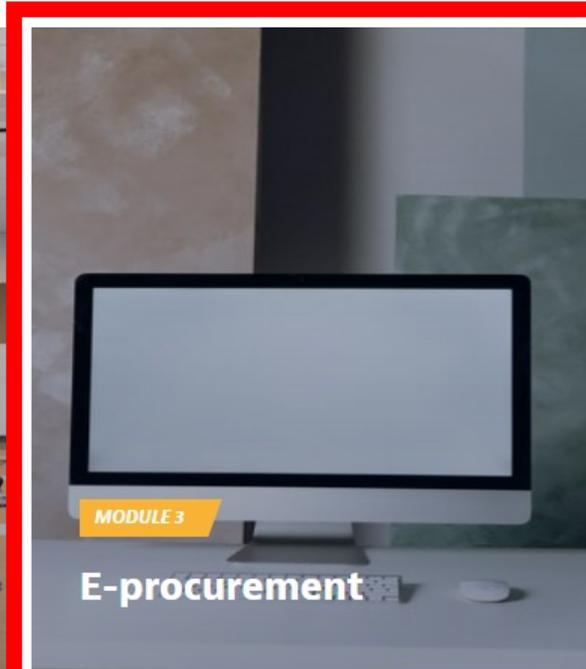
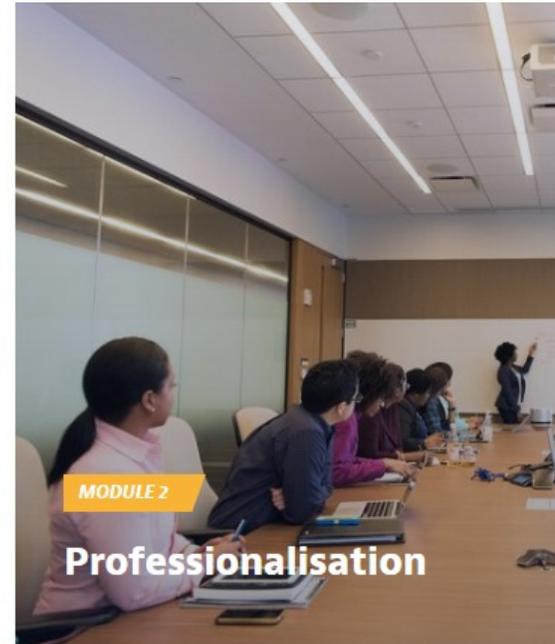
Use of e-procurement

7(c)

Strategies to manage procurement data



Supplementary modules

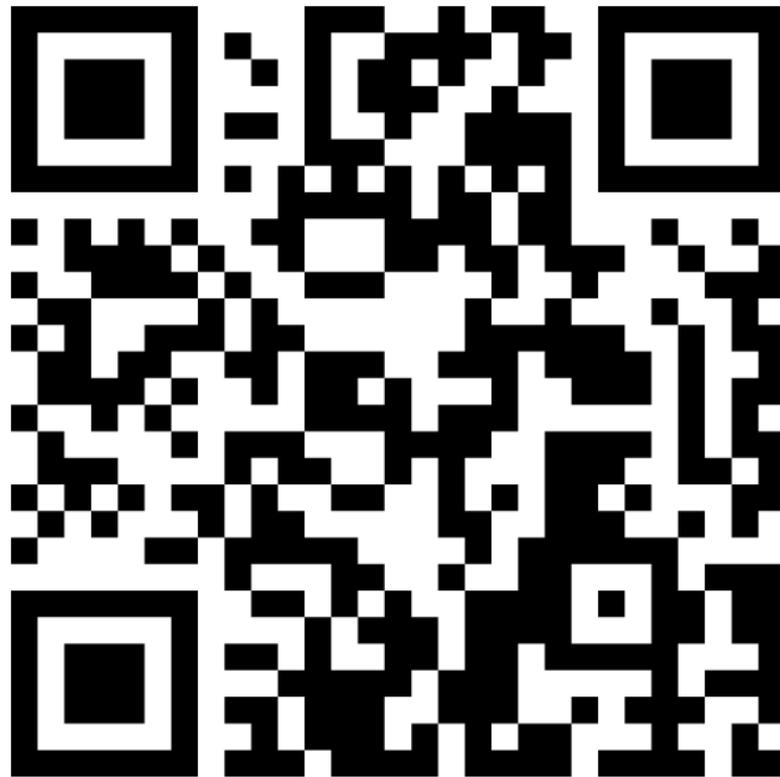


Key characteristics of the e-procurement module

- Result of joint work by EBRD, World Bank, OECD and European Commission
- Follows the pillar structure of the core MAPS framework
- 13 indicators and 32 sub-indicators
- To be used in jurisdictions where there is already some level of implementation of e-procurement
- To be used in conjunction with or after a core MAPS assessment
- A final version of the module will be published after the piloting phase

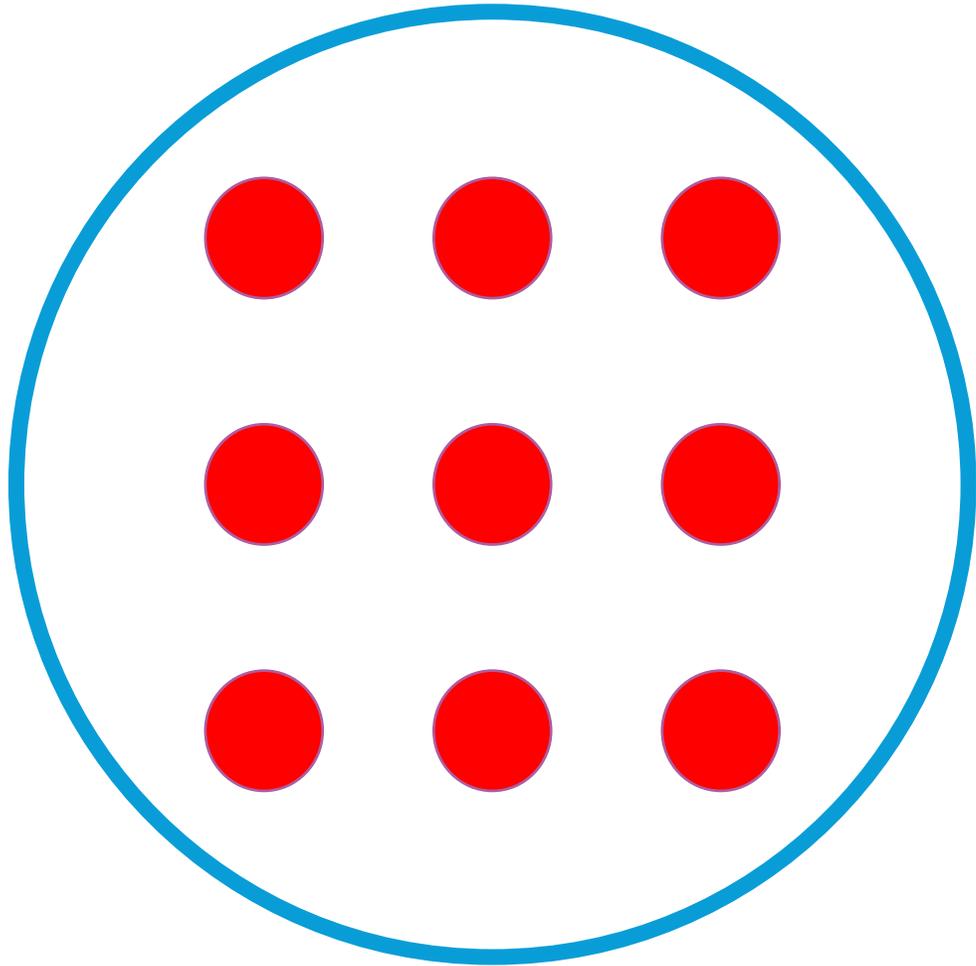


How many e-procurement platforms are currently deployed in your home country?





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!



Pillar I

1

The legal and regulatory framework enables e-Procurement

2

e-Procurement follows a strategy that is aligned with broader government policies



Pillar II

3

The e-Procurement ecosystem has a well-established and operational governance and management structure

4

The e-Procurement ecosystem relies on an adequate business model

5

The e-Procurement ecosystem has a strong capacity to develop and improve



Pillar III

6

The e-Procurement ecosystem enables the achievement of the country's procurement objectives

7

The e-Procurement ecosystem's technical characteristics render it effective and secure

8

The e-Procurement ecosystem takes advantage of additional technical and functional features available for a variety of procurement methods

9

Data from the e-Procurement ecosystem facilitates decision-making

10

The private sector is fully engaged with the e-Procurement ecosystem



Pillar IV

11

The e-Procurement ecosystem ensures civil society engagement

12

The e-Procurement ecosystem enables effective treatment of risks, control and audit

13

The e-Procurement ecosystem facilitates the review of complaints and appeals



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. *



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