

Preliminary considerations regarding the development of the public procurement standard documents the organization of the training structure and methodology

Training design in a reform environment (approaches, priorities, challenges)

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Beirut, 9 November 2022





Training design in a reform environment

A - Approaches to professionalize buyers

- Medium and long term strategic approach (3-5 years)
- Short and medium term tactical approach (0-3 years)

B - Training priorities

C - The challenges to be met

- Mistrust of the services to make them adhere to the new law.
- Lack of resources, especially from local authorities
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Exemple 1: Medium & long term strategic approach



European approach → Recommendation on Professionalization of Public Procurement

Procurement

EXPP, 15 June 2017

DG GROW, Dir. G 'Single Market for Public Administrations'

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32017H1805&from=EN





European approach - Professionalisation



The April draft: 10 recommendations

- 1. Professionalisation strategies
- 2. Institutional governance
- 3. Functioning of procurement systems
- Tools for compliance, transparency and integrity
- Market knowledge and strategic approach
- Guidance, tools and templates
- Competence framework and initial training
- Lifelong trainings
- HR management, career planning and motivation
- 10. Exchange of good practices and support



professionalisation of public procurement

II. Support professionalisation of procurement officials

III. Develop systems, tools and lean methodologies to support professional procurement practice





Challenges and expectations



- → PP subject to increasing expectations and requirements :
 - better value for money
 - horizontal objectives: innovation, social, economic and environmental
 - accountability: minimizing fraud, corruption, inefficiencies and waste
- → Professionalism can make PP more impactful in:
 - driving efficiency and cost reduction
 - delivering wider government/public outcomes
 - improving governance, transparency, integrity and compliance





Challenges and expectations



- → Contracting authorities/entities need to develop and implement professionalisation policies aiming in particular to ensure:
 - skills
 - quality
 - sophisticated tools
 - market & stakeholder engagement
 - multidisciplinary policy coordination
 - transparency
 - remedies





Definition of Professionalisation



- → For the purpose of this Recommendation, 'professionalisation' is understood very broadly to reflect the full scope of work for procurement officials who are involved in any stage of the procurement process:
 - tasks: from the identification of need through to contract manage
 - organisations: be they in the central or decentralised
 - **roles:** specifically defined as procurement or merely responsible for certain tasks related to procurement

NOT to create a "profession"

→ but lead to the overall improvement of the competences





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Exemple 2 : Medium & long term strategic approachThe scope of the Directorate of State procurement ("DAE")

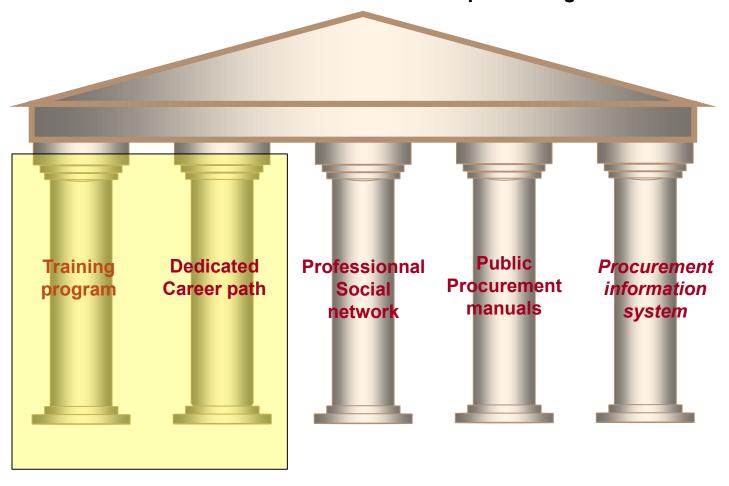
- The decree of 3 March 2016 establishing the "DAE" affirms its inter-ministerial field and defines precisely its four major missions:
 - Inter-ministerial tenders
 - Purchasing organization
 - Purchaser's professionalization
 - Purchasing tools et e-procurement system
- DAE covers all services of the State, from central administration to regional services and public institutions (agencies)
- The professionalization of the actors in the purchasing process is fundamental to enable the agents to:
 - Achieve the expected savings objectives
 - Conduct the public policies assigned to purchasing
 - o sustainable purchases,
 - social integration,
 - access of SMEs to public procurement,
 - innovation purchases





Which are the 5 pillars of buyer's professionalization?

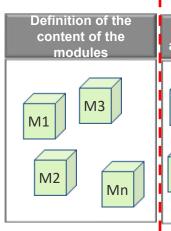
Development of public procurement skills is essential for efficient purchasing



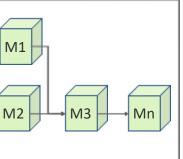




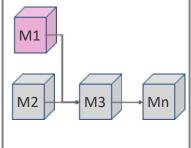
Steps for building a training catalog



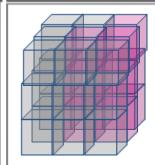




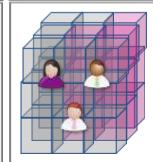
Definition of animation modes



Training catalogue



Training catalogue by profile



Definition of the topics to be covered by module

Organisation of the training architecture (curriculum)

E.g.: modules M1 and M2 must be taken before participating in module M3

Selection of an animation mode per module.

Selection criteria are for example: cost, volume, location, importance...

E.g.: Module M1 must be completed on site with a trainer. The other modules can be taken online. Construction of the training catalogue

Training catalogue available for target populations





A step-by-step professionalization process

- Step 1 \rightarrow Inventory of training processes, practices and offerings (2013 ... 2014)
 - Actors in the purchasing process and their respective roles
 - Purchasing processes and required skills
 - Existing training offer in departments (HQ and Regional level)
- Step 2 \rightarrow Development of the professionalization framework (2015 ... 2016)
 - Interdepartmental Reference Framework (IRF) for Procurement Training
 - Mapping of purchasing skills (DAE prefiguration)
 - Definition of new reference jobs for the establishment of a new purchasing professional (and recognized) family
 - Development of a training strategy that meets IRF objectives and needs of purchasing stakeholders
- Step 3 \rightarrow Develop a real buyer's career path (2017 ...)
 - Certified training for newcomers to the position
 - New purchasing courses





Identify the competencies related to the purchasing cycle and/or purchasing procedure

Definition of the need

Supplier market research Development of the purchasing strategy

Analysis of the offers

Negotiation

Purchasing performance and supplier relations

- ✓ Expression of need
- ✓ Functional analysis
- ✓ Definition of the product or service specifications required
- ✓ Drafting of specifications

- ✓ Inventory and analysis of the supplier market
- ✓ Be on the lookout for new technologies
- ✓ Market positioning

- ✓ Determination of optimisation levers
- ✓ Risk analysis
- ✓ Calculation of costs and estimation of benefits
- ✓ Definition of the form of the contract
- ✓ Definition of the consultation process

- ✓ Launch of the call for tenders
- ✓ Tender opening and comparison of proposals
- ✓ Technical and operational analysis

- ✓ Negotiation strategy
- ✓ Identification of operating margins
- ✓ Conduct of the negotiation
- ✓ Choice of supplier

- ✓ Follow-up of the contract
- ✓ Relationship management
- √ supplier
- Creation and updating of purchasing performance indicators





Identify cross-cutting skills related to the purchasing cycle and/or purchasing procedure

Knowledge of the company

- ✓ Presentation of the context
- Description of organisational models

Management of purchasing and compliance teams

- Management and HR management
- ✓ Presentation of the main reporting tools

"The 'Beaba' of public procurement

- ✓ Framework and definition of a public contract
- ✓ Public Procurement Law
- ✓ Definition of a public procurement contract

Marketing of the purchasing function

- ✓ Presentation of the purchasing function and its challenges
- ✓ Public speaking

Responsible purchasing

- ✓ Objectives and challenges of sustainable procurement
- ✓ Regulatory context for procurement

Cross-functional project management

- ✓ Principles and methodologies of project management
- Management of a purchasing file in project mode





Example of a module sheet on public procurement basics

Objective of the training



- To have the basic knowledge required to exercise the profession of public purchaser
- Identify the issues related to public purchasing: its strategic importance, its economic impact
- Know the content of the different consultation documents
- Identify the main tools for managing public procurement

Content



- Presentation of the main principles of public procurement regulations and the concept of public procurement
- Context of public procurement and its challenges
- Strategic importance of the purchasing function in an organisation
- Key steps in the procurement process
- Conduct of procurement procedures
- Choice of suppliers: selection of applications and choice of tender
- Financial performance of the contract, terms of settlement and payment of subcontractors
- Dematerialisation and innovative practices in public procurement

Durati on







- Presentations and real-life examples
- Case studies
- Exchanges and provision of summary sheets

Practical information

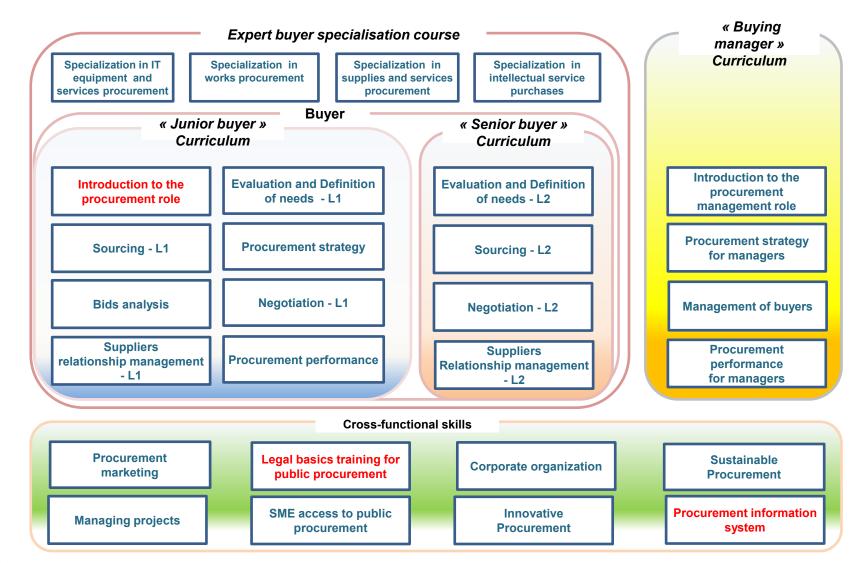


- Contact:
- ✓ Xxx.yyyy@zzzz.gouv.fr





Example 3 of a training catalog and priority modules







Exemple 4 of training strategy for state buyers

Each ministry's procurement training plan must be consistent with the 1 - Priority target framework defined and labeled **Ministry of Defense** people working in by the CPB. procurement over 50% of their time Ministry of Europe and 2 - Secondary **Foreign Affairs** 7 - Develop dedicated objective: improve manuals to complete on less mastered and support trainings skills Ministry of the **Economy and Finance** Trainings are carried out in each ministry 6 - Provide 3 - Specialization certification training or A-to-Z training program All procurement training is interdepartmental and 5 – Provide 4 - Only trainings e-learning labelled can be attended by buyers from all options by CPB departments.





Develop a real buyer's career path

Professionnal « Purchasing » family

Procurement manager

Manage, implement the procurement policy according to the according to their performance objectives

Buyer

Make sure that procurement meets the qualitative and quantitative needs of services and ensure the performance of procurement

Procurement expert advisors

Advise and bring expertise to the buyers on expert issues (sourcing, negotiation, social and environmental responsibility etc.

Public Procurement writers

Implement public procurement procedures and advise buyers on the legal risks and / or benefits of the public contract

Contract manager

Managing contracts and the orders of goods and services



MINISTÈRE DE LA PONCTION PUBLIQUE



Répertoire interministériel des métiers de l'État

FP2ACH	Achat
FP2ACH01	Responsable achat
FP2ACH02	Acheteuse/Acheteur
FP2ACH03	Conseillère/Conseiller en ingénierie d'achat
FP2ACH04	Rédactrice/Rédacteur de la commande publique
FP2ACH05	Approvisionneuse/Approvisionneur achats

ACHETEUSE/ACHETEUR 22 ACMS

DÉFINITION SYNTHÉTIQUE

Procéder aux achats de toute nature en vue de satisfaire les besoins qualitatifs et quantitatifs des services et contribuer à la performance des achats.

ACTIVITÉS PRINCIPALES

- Elaborer ou participer à l'élaboration des stratégies d'achat et les mettre en reuses
- Farticiper, on liaison arec les prescripteurs et les approvisionneurs actut, à la définition du juste bassin
- Rédiger les éléments du dossier de consultation relatif à l'expression du besoin et du chaix du fournisses
- . Analyses, négocier et sélectionner les offres
- Pâuter des projets actust et suivre l'exécution des contrats
- . Mesurer la performance schot
- · Mener la veille économique, rortamment en analysant les marchés fournisseurs
- . Promouvoir les marchés disponibles augrés des utilisateurs et mesurer leur satisfaction





Feedback on the french professionalization program implemented

Difficulties encountered

Key success factors

Strong political support & recognition of purchasing professions

Broad consultation of stakeholders (ministries, training operators, etc.)

Harmonization of content through CPB labelling

Resistance of services to project management training

Moving from a legal to an economic vision of purchasing





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- 1. Objectives of the survey on purchasing skills
 - To establish the state of play of the skills of the actors of public procurement in a context of public procurement reform.
 - Identify the wishes and prioritization of training needs from the point of view of the beneficiaries.
 - Analyze the results to build a realistic and relevant training plan.
 - To build a network of the Lebanese public procurement actors.





2. Presentation of the survey

- Target: Institue of Finance Public Procurement Authority, contracting authorities (ministries, public companies, local authorities, etc.)
- Response mode: online questionnaire to be filled in electronically, mainly via a PC or even a smartphone.
- Response time : about 5 minutes
- Headings and questions to be established :
 - Identification of the respondent
 - The profile of the respondent
 - His/her level of competence in public procurement on a declarative basis.
 - Identification of the training courses already taken and those prioritized for the future.





3. Deployment schedule

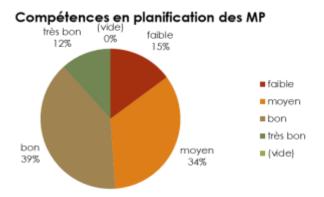
- D of decision : Decision making on the mapping survey
- D + 1 month : Development of a questionnaire
- D + 1.5 months : Consultation and validation by IOF
- **D + 2 months**: Wide deployment by IFM to the target audience to obtain the maximum number of responses.
- **D + 3 months**: Analysis of the results in order to develop the training plan.

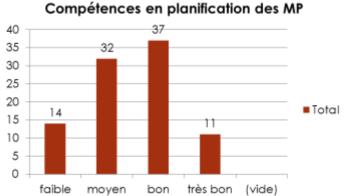




4. Analysis

- An analysis by major blocks of competencies :
 - Block 0 institutional framework average of the 2 core competencies
 - Block 1 PM planning average of the 2 core competencies
 - Block 2 FCS PPprocess average of 20 core competencies
 - Block 3 IP PP process average of 6 core competencies
 - Block 4 PP Execution average of 11 core competencies
 - Block 5 PP Archiving average of 3 basic skills
 - Block 6 use of std doc. average of 6 basic skills
 - Block 7 International Donor Procedure average of 4 basic skills









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Example 4 of training priorities in a reform context

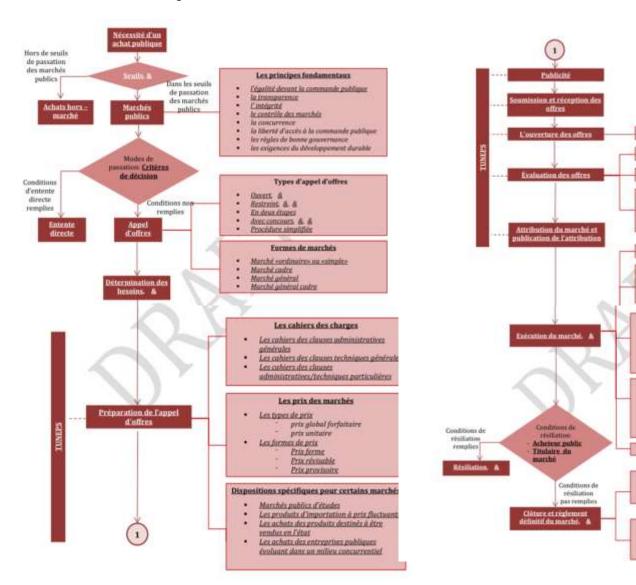
Priorities derived from lessons learned from several public procurement reforms in Europe and North Africa

- PPL awareness seminar or webinar for all buyers and contracting authorities
- Training on the fundamentals of public procurement (including a part dedicated to the fight against corruption):
 - The Purchasing Function: Principles, Stakes and Contributions
 - The Purchasing Function within the State
 - The Public Buyer
 - The legal framework of public procurement
 - The Purchasing process
 - Definition of the types and nature of purchases
 - Identification of internal stakeholders
 - Cross-functional skills and ethics
 - Sustainable development and innovation
- Training in public procurement tools
- ... to be defined by IOF at the end of the needs assessment





Training priorities in a reform context Example of a description of the "Public Procurement" process





Commission d'ouverture des offres

Commission d'évaluation des offres. &

Critéres de choix

Rapport d'évaluation

Contenu du rapport de présentation

Modèle de repport de présentation

Sous-traitance

Paiements

Lex Commoniums de contrôle des marchés

Composition des communions des marchés Sesels de compétence des commissions

Marchés exclus du contrôle des commission

Les garanties

Le cautionnement provinces

Réglement des litiges

Détai d'exécution

Rapports de clôture

Compile-rendu comparatif - modéle

Rapport de réplement définitif - modèle

Dissour de réglement définité

Variation du déloi contractuel et prinches

Délat d'enécation de contrat. di

Le continuement Activité

La national de parsentie

La percentir personnelle

D'instrux pardeters

distincts &

publics

descriptes à Exécution des parements

Le contrôle des marchés publics

Contenu du rapport d'évaluation



Training priorities in a context of reform Example of a MCQ on ethics in procurement

	True	Fake
I have the right, on my own behalf or on behalf of a third party, to engage commercial transactions with suppliers and subcontractors that have nothing to with my professional mission		
I have the right to invest directly or indirectly in the capital or debt of a supplier of subcontractor that has a relationship with my institution	or _	
I have the right to meet different suppliers as part of buyer sourcing		
I am allowed to receive gifts of small value and I keep them for myself withoutelling my superior	ut 🔳	
I am invited by a supplier to events on a frequent basis and I go there after getting approval from my superior. I have the right to help this supplier to better position itself in a market compared to other suppliers.		
I have the right to give my home address to a supplier to send me a Christmann present	as 📉	
I have the right to disclose to other competitors information received in the cours of a consultation about a supplier	se 📕	





Training priorities in a reform context Example of a training course on a purchasing information system

IX BUYING PATH APPACH

How does APPACH fit into the purchasing life cycle? The pathway below is intended to model purchasing activities, specifying those that can be carried out in APPACH.







action

Training in the Planning tool

Modules: project creation in planning, tactical purchasing, PFRA notification, RMA validation & assent, APPACH-PLACE interface

Introduction

APPACH: Context and scope of the Planning & Performance bricks; New in APPACH

Tool training Performance

Modules: Business reminders, performance entering into APPACH, validation & audit, steering & reporting, progress

Conclusion

To go further; Evaluation of the training session



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Potential challenges

Distrust of the services Vs getting them to adhere to the new law

- Implementation of a programme involving all public purchasers
- Implementation of quick wins on procurement with return of gains to contracting authorities
- Train trainers and make them ambassadors for the new law

Lack of financial resources, especially from local authorities

- Demonstrate the value of public procurement, and in particular framework agreements (FA), for making savings
- Public procurement means opening up to competition and supporting local businesses

Training in a human environment with potential conflicts of interest

- Require contracting authorities to train their staff
- Make the release of funds conditional on the training of buyers
 - Provide tutoring or coaching on purchasing and public procurement





Thanks you for your attention

