

Procurement Capacity Development

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Definition

Capacity is the ability of people, organisations/institutions and society as a whole to successfully manage their affairs

Capacity Development is the process of unleashing, conserving, creating, strengthening, adapting and maintaining capacity over time

(Source: OECD/DAC Task Force on Capacity Development)

Capacity Development - The Challenge

- Professionalising the Procurement Function
- Staffing procurement entities commensurate with need
- Reduce public administrations!

Theory

- The objectives, focus and timing of capacity development programmes should be integral to a country's overall procurement strategy
- Must be dynamic, enabling change over time
- (Source OECD/DAC GPP, 2006)

Practice

- Urgent need for Capacity Development
- Acute Shortage of Procurement Professionals
- Capacity shortages and lack of Capacity Development Strategies lead to slow implementation of reform programmes
- **(Source: Research results from Country Governments, Donors, Suppliers)**

Practice

- Domestic Capacity Development programmes can be costly in the Interim due to accelerated capacity expansion effect (Roberts, 2006)
- Slower reform programmes where domestic capacity increased instead of using international experts (Rugumyamheto, 2004)
- Source (literature review)

Some Numbers

Country	Qualified (MCIPS)	Associates	Students
Ghana	340	220	200
Kenya	104	321	434
Malawi	26	71	216
Uganda	19	35	118
UK	10144	5286	7318
Zambia	117	167	770
Zimbabwe	52	114	303

(Source: CIPS, for year 2003)

Latest UK Public Sector Figures

- Total UK Public Sector CIPs membership: 6000 *
- Central Government: 2000
- Local Government: 4000
- Total private sector= 34,000
- (* across all categories of membership)
- Source: OGC

Solutions?

Useful References

- OECD/DAC
- UNDP Ownership, Leadership and Transformation
- UN Capacity Development Projects