

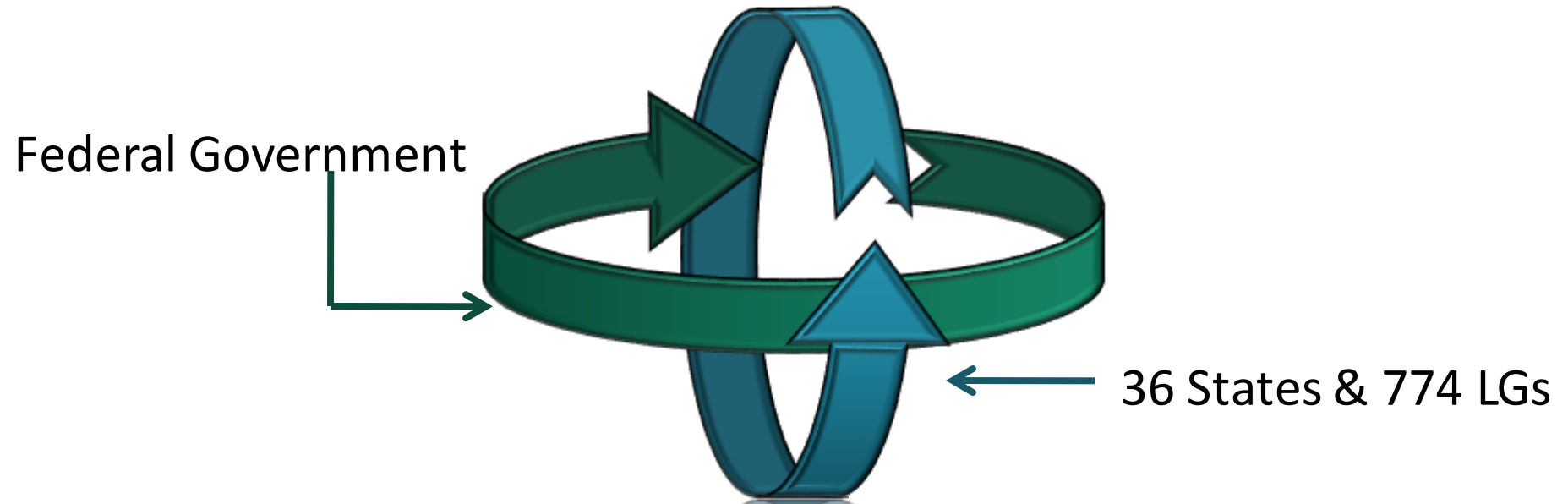


Procurement Professionalization in Challenging Environments - The Case of Nigeria

March 3, 2021

The Context

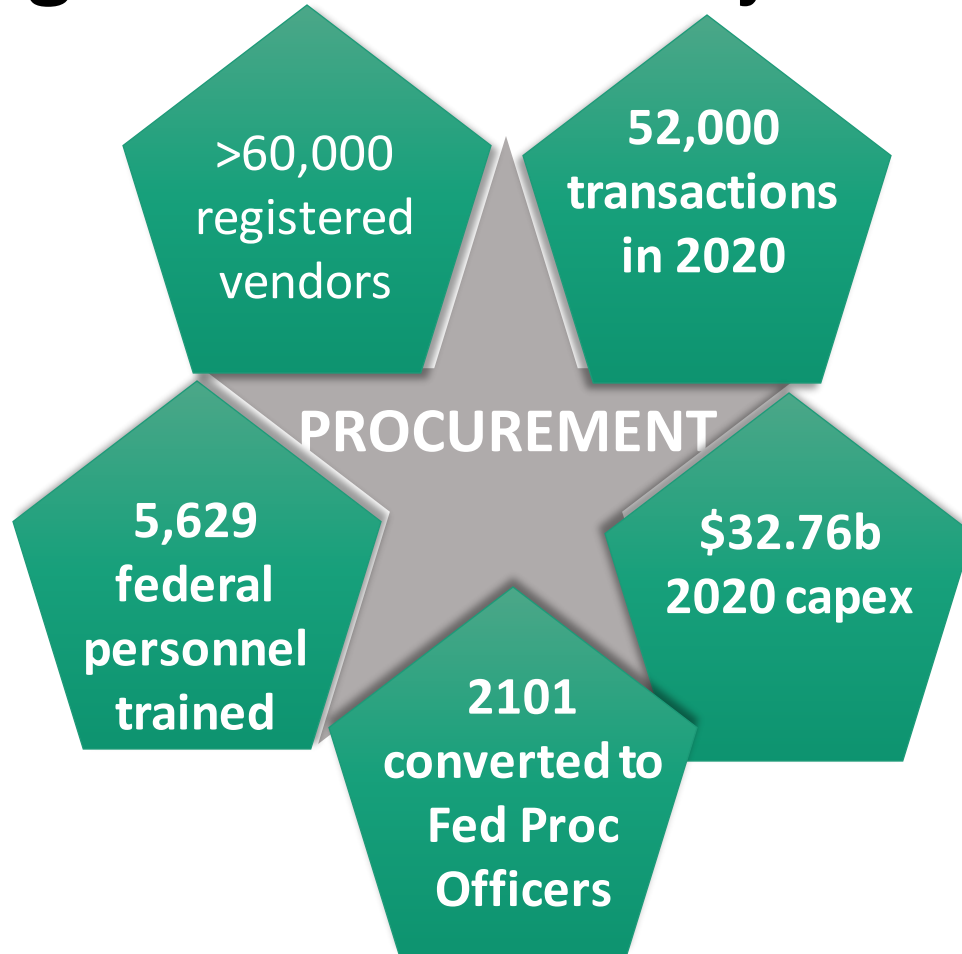
Federal Republic of Nigeria



Population – 206m. 2020 GDP \$417b. Total budget in 2020 was \$54.6b, of which 60% represented capital expenditure. Losses in capex through wastages in procurement is estimated 30%. If 20% of capex was saved through further modernization of the public procurement system, \$655.2m would have been available to scale up social service delivery.

Nigeria Procurement System

DATA



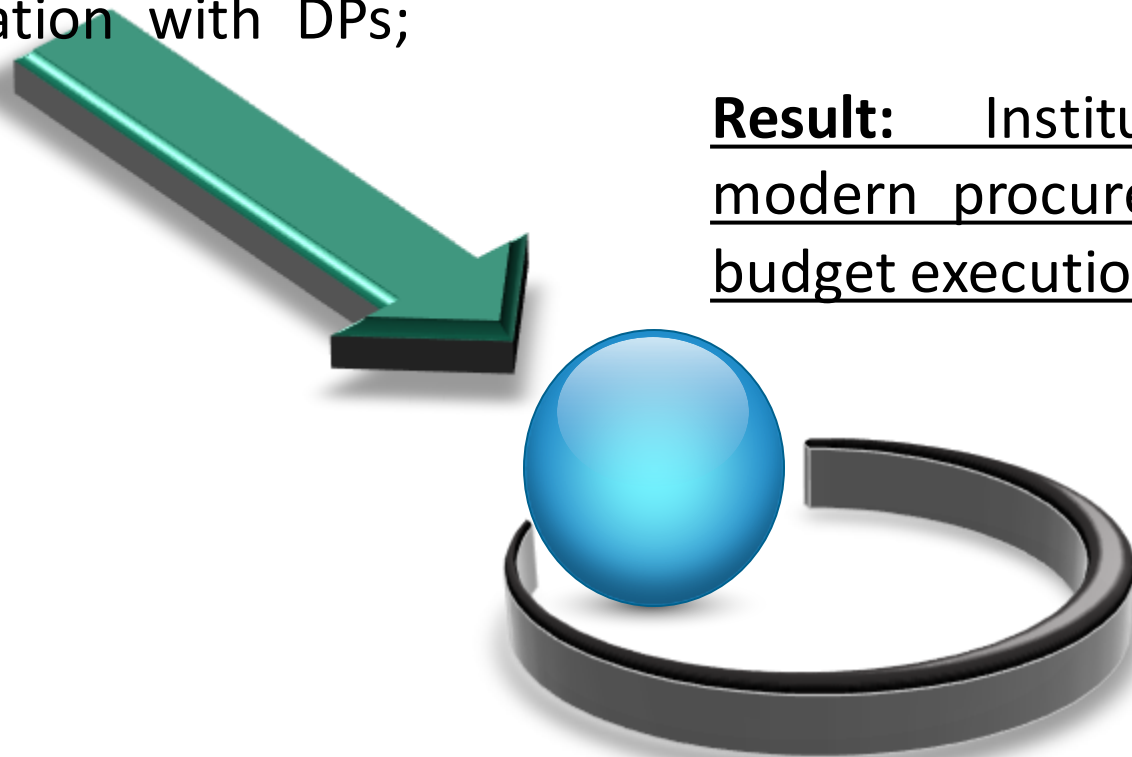
- Fed & 32 states have procurement laws and regulatory bodies
- SBDs and procurement regulations are in use
- Procurement cadre has been established
- OCDS & Beneficial Ownership Disclosure are in use
- Vendor registration system built, integrated with company registration database
- nducted
- Independent budget monitoring report by CSOs published in www.Budeshi.ng

ACHIEVEMENTS

How Political Economy Issues Have Been Managed

Approaches: Aggressive engagement with reform champions; sensitization of political leaders and critical stakeholders and reform opponents; engagement with CSOs; aggressive public enlightenment; collaboration with DPs; use of communication strategy

Result: Institutionalization of modern procurement practice in budget execution



Challenges remain



Fraud & corruption



Weak Country
Systems/internal
controls



Inadequate
sanctions



Weak
Procurement
Capacity/data



Lack of internal
oversight

Need for Procurement Professionalization

National Infrastructure Integrated Master Plan advocates for human capital, that is globally competitive, culturally, technically and technologically creative and innovative, and capable of contributing towards national development with integrity

The use of information technology in public expenditure requires procurement officers who are ICT savvy



Current trends in procurement require that procurement professionals are able to make independent business decisions

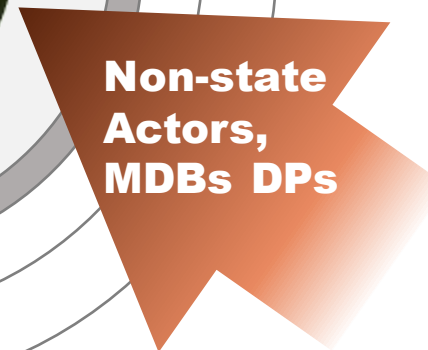
Collaboration In Capacity Building (SPESSSE)

- ❖ Federal Government
- ❖ Ministries/Departments/
Agencies
- ❖ Federal Universities
- ❖ Regulatory institutions
(NUC, NESRA, BPP,
NOSRA, etc.)

- ❖ Council of Registration
Engineers in Nigeria
- ❖ Nigerian Society of
Engineers
- ❖ Architects Registration
Council
- ❖ Institute of Estate Surveyors
& Valuers
- ❖ Nigeria Bar Association
- ❖ Practitioners



**Capacity
Building**



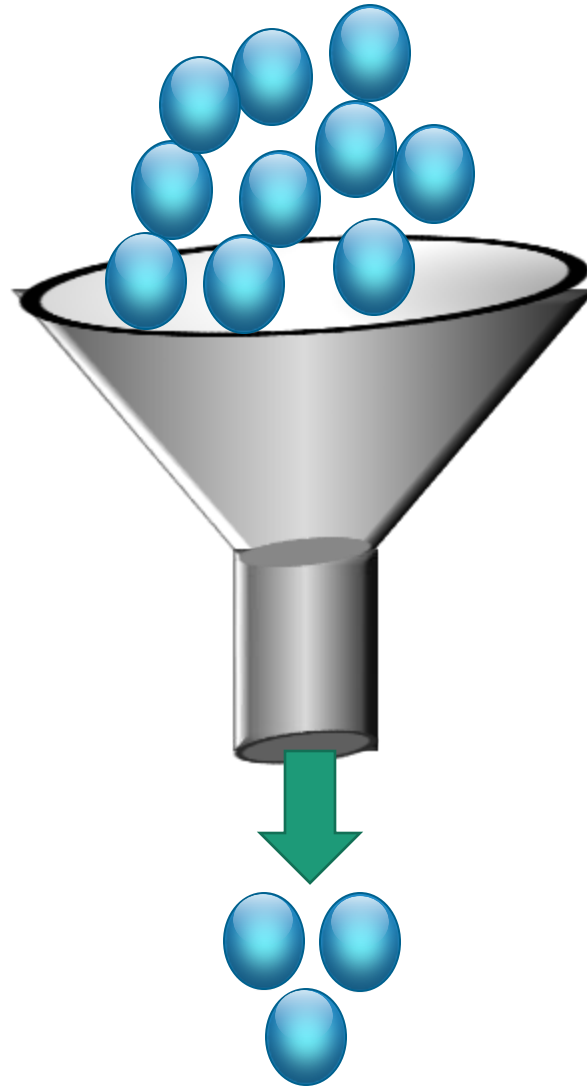
- ❖ Organized private sector
- ❖ Industrial groups
- ❖ Contractors, Suppliers
- ❖ Consulting Engineers
- ❖ Foreign universities
- ❖ Training institutions

- ❖ Nigeria Economic Summit
Group
- ❖ Nigeria Governor's Forum
- ❖ AfDB
- ❖ IDB
- ❖ USAID
- ❖ DFID
- ❖ EU
- ❖ CSOs

Why SPESSE?

- Dearth of critical skills hinders reform and modernization;
- Strong human capital reduces private sector risks, encourages private investment required for growth and jobs and poverty reduction. Improved human capital results in quality public expenditure and public investment decisions.
- Integration of PES professional skills within the public and private sectors will enhance sustainable development and value for money in development efforts.

Evidence and Data based Project Design



Demand for PES

❖ Track A: Short Courses:	32,336
❖ Track B: Advanced Certificates:	10,139
❖ Track C: Post-graduate Diplomas:	5,746
❖ Track D: Master's Degrees:	2,468
❖ Track E: Bachelor's Degrees:	6,052
❖ Total Demand:	56,741

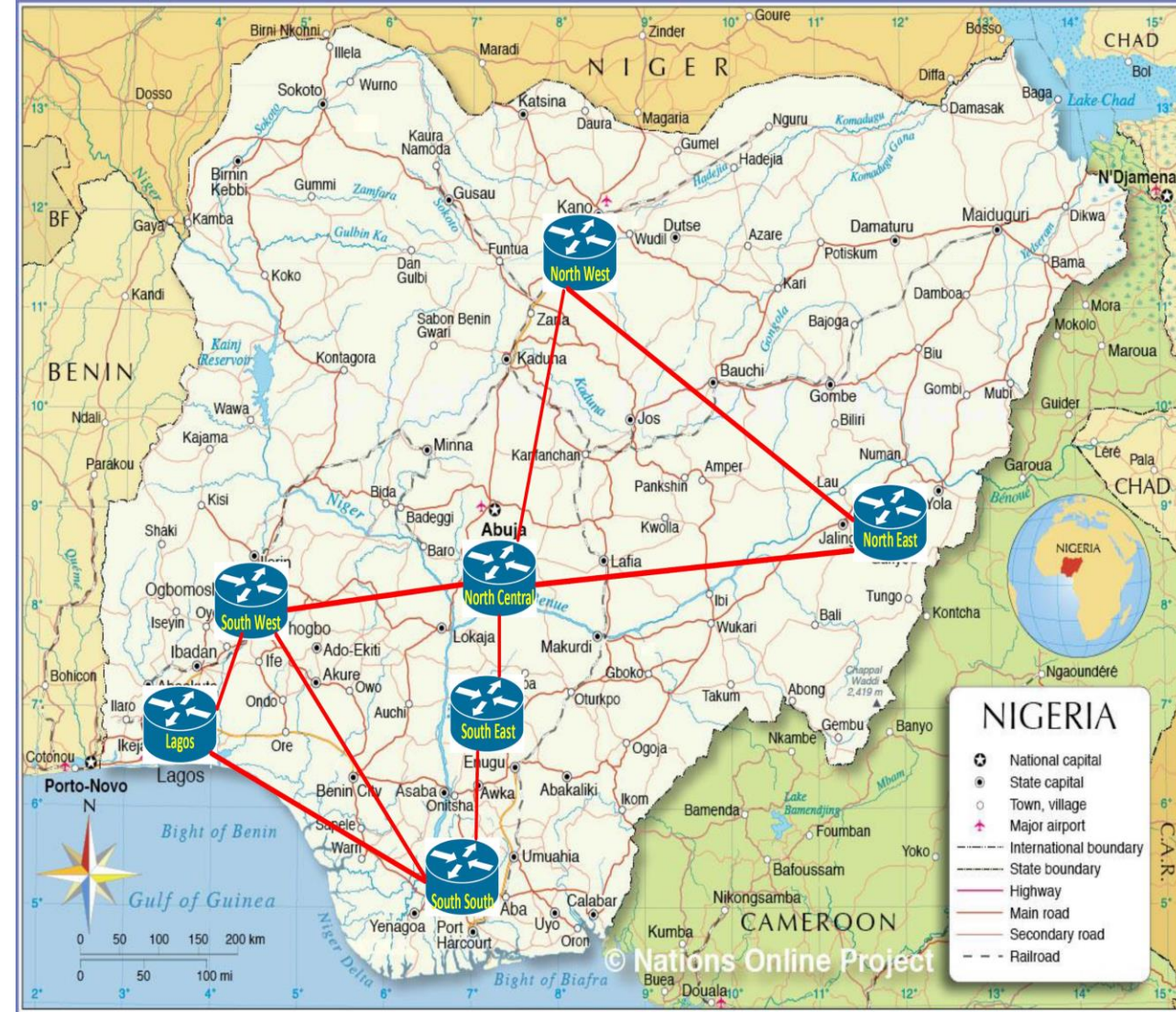
Projected Output (Incentivized by DLI)

❖ Track A: Short Courses:	12,000
❖ Track B: Advanced Certificates:	5,000
❖ Track C: Post-graduate Diplomas:	1,900
❖ Track D: Master's Degrees:	1,140
❖ Track E: Bachelor's Degrees:	1,200
❖ Total (Centers of Excellence):	21,240)
❖ PES Certification:	4,000)

of which 66% Proc

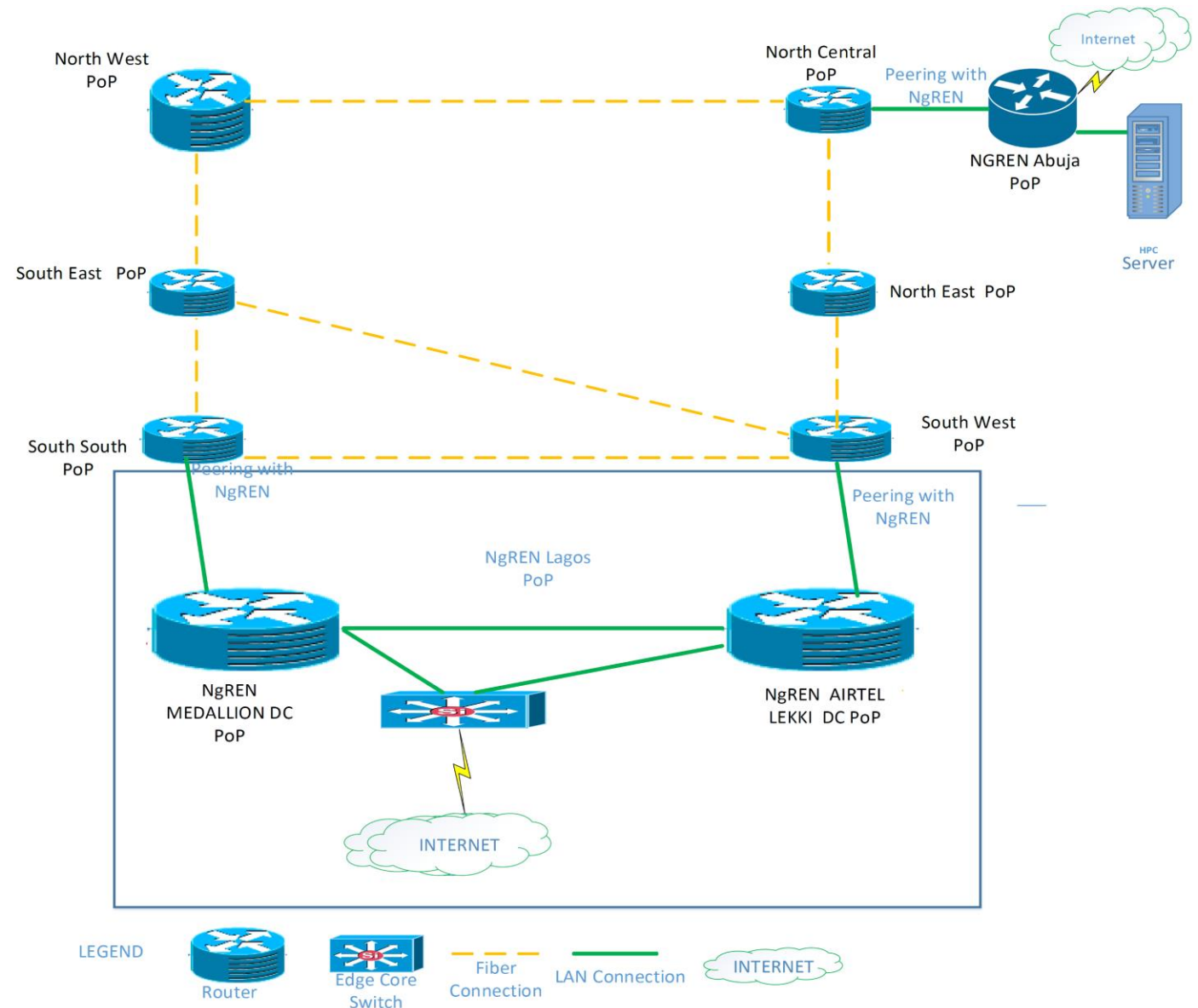
Leveraging on the Nigerian Research and Education Network (NgREN) to deliver SPESSE

- A National Research and Education Network (NREN) provides the basic nationwide connectivity platform, linking participating institutions, on which a host of e-services are provided and shared amongst participating institutions/members
- NRENs employs ICT to drive inter-institutional communication, collaboration, and shared access to knowledge across national and international boundaries
- It supports research and education communities within a country (higher education institutions, relevant government institutions, research institutions, primary and secondary schools, libraries, hospitals, museums and other public institutions)

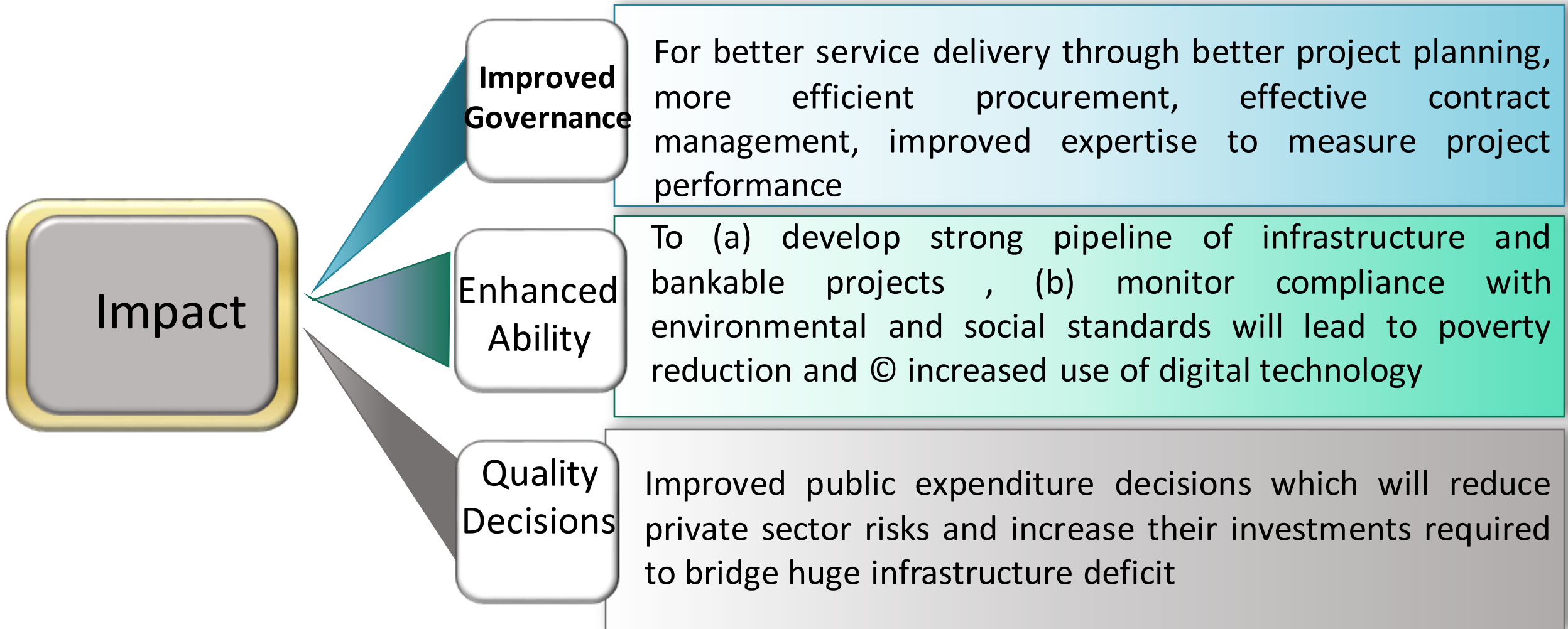


SUSTAINABLE APPROACH FOR SPESSE & NgREN

- The Nigerian REN was established in 2012 with funding from a World Bank Supported Project and has remained self-sustaining ever since
- SPESSE will save cost by participating (rather than building a new network) while NgREN will naturally grow and reduce cost to connected institutions
- Adequate provision for redundancies within the network to guarantee optimal performance
- This model guarantees sustainability of SPESSE at its closure in the next 5+ years



How PES Skills will Address Development Challenges in Nigeria



Thank you!