



**Public  
Procurement  
Authority**  
*Improving Efficiency and  
Transparency in Public Procurement*



# **PPA e-BULLETIN**

**MAY-JUNE 2021 EDITION**

**Theme: Framework Agreements: New Dimensions and  
Emerging Trends**

## **In this Edition:**

**Framework Agreements (FWAs) in Ghana: Background, Implementation  
and Challenges**

**Strengthening PPA's oversight role - roll out training on Framework  
Agreements (FWAs) for MDAs and MMDAs ENDS**

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# e-Bulletin

Theme for May - June 2021 Edition: Framework Agreements (FWAs) in Ghana: Background, Implementation and Challenges

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## FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS (FWAs) IN GHANA: BACKGROUND, IMPLEMENTATION AND CHALLENGES



The Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) as amended has the objective of streamlining public sector procurement to ensure judicious, efficient and economic use of national resources in an environment of fairness, transparency and accountability and to ensure that the Government achieves value for money for its procurement.

The Act, therefore, requires all Government organizations to set up Procurement Units to handle their procurement requirements. Over the years, it has been observed that procurement is characterized by situations where most Entities procure similar items of Common Use (hereinafter referred to as '**Common Use items**') frequently in small uneconomic quantities from diverse sources resulting in high transaction cost and price distortions. The Procurement Act also frowns on bulk breaking. Entities are thereby required as per Section 21 of Act 663 as amended, to prepare annual procurement plans for their requirements and apply only the procurement methods specified for the various packages in the plan. The tendency is that Entities may procure large quantities of items for which they have no immediate use and which could result in locking up working capital, theft, obsolescence and deterioration among others. These deficiencies in the procurement system defeat the objectives of the Act and therefore needs to be addressed.

*Continued on Pg. 6*

## ONLINE PROCUREMENT PLANNING SUBMISSIONS AS AT 29<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2021

1. Ablekuma North Municipal Assembly	70. Ga Central Municipal Assembly
2. Accra Polytechnic	71. Ga North Municipal Assembly
3. Accra Psychiatric Hospital	72. Ga West Municipal Hospital
4. Afadzato south District Assembly	73. Gaming Commission of Ghana
5. Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly	74. Garu Tempane District Assembly
6. Agona Dist. Hospital	75. Ghana Aids Commission
7. Ahafo Ano South-East District Assembly	76. Ghana Audit Service
8. Ahafo-Ano South District Assembly	77. Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
9. Ahanta West District Assembly	78. Ghana Civil Aviation Authority
10. Achantaman Senior High School	79. Ghana Cocoa Board - Quality Control Division
11. Ajumako/ Enyan/ Esiam District Assembly	80. Ghana College of Nurses and Midwives
12. Akatsi District Hospital	81. Ghana College of Pharmacists
13. Akatsi South District Assembly	82. Ghana College of Physicians and Surgeons
14. Akim Oda Government Hospital	83. Ghana Export Promotion Authority
15. Akuse Government Hospital	84. Ghana Grid Co. Ltd. (GRIDCO)
16. Akyemansa District Assembly	85. Ghana Highway Authority
17. Anloga District Assembly	86. Ghana Institute of Journalism (GIJ)
18. Asamankese Government Hospital	87. Ghana Institute of languages
19. Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly	88. Ghana Institute of Management And Public Administration
20. Asante Akim South District Assembly	89. Ghana Irrigation Development Authority - Accra
21. Asikuma Odoben Brakwa District Assembly	90. Ghana Law School
22. Asokore Mampong Municipal	91. Ghana Library Board
23. Asonomaso district Hospital	92. Ghana Maritime Authority
24. Assin South District Assembly	93. Ghana Metrological Agency
25. Asutifi North District Assembly	94. Ghana National Gas Company Limited
26. Awutu Senya District Assembly	95. Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
27. Axim Hospital	96. Ghana News Agency
28. Bagabaga College of Education	97. Ghana Railway Development Authority
29. Bank of Ghana	98. Ghana Reinsurance Company Ltd
30. Bawku West District Assembly	99. Ghana Revenue Authority
31. Bechem Government Hospital	100. Ghana Shippers Authority
32. Berekum Municipal Assembly	101. Ghana Standards Authority
33. Bia East District Assembly	102. Ghana Statistical Service
34. Bimbilla District Hospital	103. Ghana Technology University College
35. Bole Nursing and Midwifery Training College	104. Ghana Water Company Limited
36. Bolga General HospitalA	105. Ghana-India Kofi Annan Center of Excellence
37. Bolgatanga Nursing Training College	106. Gomaa Central District Assembly
38. Bolgatanga Polytechnic	107. Gomaa East District Assembly
39. Bono Regional Health Directorate	108. Gomaa West District Assembly
40. Bosome-Freho District Assembly	109. Government Technical Training Centre
41. Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation	110. Ho Municipal Assembly Dist. Hospital
42. Cape Coast Nursing and Midwifery Training College	111. Ho Polyclinic
43. Central Regional Health Directorate	112. Ho Polytechnic
44. Centre for Plant Medicine Research - Mampong	113. Ho Technical University
45. Civil Service Training Centre	114. Information Service Department
46. Cocoa Marketing Company (Ghana) Limited	115. Internal Audit Agency
47. Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice	116. Jaman North District Assembly
48. Community Health Nurses Training School - Tamale	117. Jaman South (Jaman ) District Assembly
49. Community Health Nursing Training School - Akim Oda	118. Juaben Municipal Assembly
50. Controller And Accountant General Dept	119. Kadjebi
51. Copyright Administration	120. Keta District Hospital
52. COVID-19 Trust Fund	121. Ketu North District Assembly
53. Dormaa East District Assembly	122. Ketu South Municipal Hospital
54. Ear Nose And Throat Training School	123. Kintampo College of Health and Well Being
55. Eastern- Regional Co-ordinating Council	124. Kintampo South District Assembly
56. Economic and Organised Crime Office	125. Koforidua General Hospital
57. Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal Assembly	126. Koforidua Technical University
58. Effutu Municipal Assembly	127. Koforidua Training Centre
59. Ejisu Government Hospital	128. Kokofu Gen. Hospital
60. Electoral Commission	129. Komenda Edina Eguafu Abirem Municipal Assembly
61. Enchi District Hospital	130. Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital
62. Energy Commission	131. Konongo District Hospital
63. Environmental Protection Agency	132. Korle- Bu Teaching Hospital
64. Enyeresi Government Hospital	133. Krachi East District Assembly
65. Fanteakwa North District Assembly	134. Krachi West District Assembly
66. Fisheries Commission	135. Krachi West District Hospital
67. Foods and Drugs Authority	136. Kumasi High Sch
68. Forestry Commission	137. Kumasi south Hospital
69. Foso College of Education	138. Kumasi Technical University

139. Kumawu Polyclinic  
 140. Kumbungu District Assembly  
 141. Kwabere East Municipal Assembly  
 142. Kwaebiirem District Assembly  
 143. La Polyclinic  
 144. Lawra Municipal Hospital  
 145. Mampong General Hospital  
 146. Mampong Municipal Assembly  
 147. Management Development And Productivity Institute  
 148. Mankranso Hospital  
 149. Methodist College of Education - Akim Oda  
 150. Metro Mass Transport Ltd  
 151. Midwifery Training School - Goaso  
 152. Minerals Commission  
 153. Ministry for the Interior  
 154. Ministry of Awaition  
 155. Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs  
 156. Ministry of Communications  
 157. Ministry of Defence  
 158. Ministry of Finance  
 159. Ministry Of Fisheries And Aquaculture Development  
 160. Ministry of Gender, Children and Social protection  
 161. Ministry of Information  
 162. Ministry of Justice And Attorney General  
 163. Ministry of Roads and Highways  
 164. Ministry of Transport  
 165. Ministry of Works and Housing  
 166. Mpasatia Senior High Tech. Sch.  
 167. Nanumba North (Nanumba)  
 168. National Board for Small Scale Industries  
 169. National Commission for Civic Education  
 170. National Development Planning Commission  
 171. National Film and Television Institute  
 172. National Identification Authority  
 173. National Information Technology Agency (NITA)  
 174. National Insurance Commission  
 175. National Lotteries Authority  
 176. National Pensions Regulatory Authority  
 177. National Petroleum Authority  
 178. National Road Safety Commission  
 179. National Service Secretariat  
 180. National Sports College  
 181. New Edubiase District Hospital  
 182. New Juaben South Municipal Assembly  
 183. Ngleshie Amanfro Polyclinic  
 184. Nkawie - Toase Government Hospital  
 185. Nkwanta North District Assembly  
 186. North Gonja District Assembly  
 187. North Tongu District Assembly  
 188. Northern Electricity Distribution Company (NEDCo)  
 189. Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly  
 190. Nsawam Government Hospital  
 191. Nurses and Midwifery Training College - Nalerigu  
 192. Nursing and Midwifery Council of Ghana  
 193. Nursing and Midwifery Training College - Asankragwa  
 194. Nursing and Midwifery Training College - Dunkwa  
 195. Nursing and Midwifery Training College - Mampong  
 196. Nursing and Midwifery Training College - Sampa  
 197. Nursing and Midwifery Training College - Twifo Praso  
 198. Nursing and Midwifery Training College -Korle Bu  
 199. Nursing and Midwifery Training College-Kumasi  
 200. Nursing Training College - Kwapong  
 201. Nursing Training College - Wa  
 202. Obuasi Government Hospital  
 203. Obuasi Municipal Assembly  
 204. Office of the Head of Civil Service  
 205. Office of the Regional Health Directorate – Ashanti Region  
 206. Office of the Regional Health Directorate – Eastern Region  
 207. Office of the Regional Health Directorate – Greater Accra Region  
 208. Office of the Regional Health Directorate – Northern Region  
 209. Office of the Regional Health Directorate – Upper East Region  
 210. Offinso College of Education  
 211. Oforikrom Municipal Assembly  
 212. Okere District Assembly  
 213. Peki Government Hospital  
 214. Pharmacy Council

215. Presby College of Education - Akropong  
 216. Prestea Huni Valley District Assembly  
 217. Pru West District Assembly  
 218. Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC)  
 219. Public Procurement Authority  
 220. Public Utilities Regulatory Commission  
 221. Public Works Department  
 222. Registrar Generals Department  
 223. Ridge Hospital  
 224. School of Anesthesia - Ridge Regional Hospital  
 225. School of Dispensing Optics  
 226. Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly  
 227. Sekyere Afram Plains District Assembly  
 228. Sekyere South District Assembly  
 229. Sene Dist. Hospital  
 230. Sissala West District Assembly  
 231. Sogakope District Hospital  
 232. South Dayi District Assembly  
 233. South Tongu District Assembly  
 234. St. Francis College of Education  
 235. St. Joseph College Of Education-Bechem  
 236. St. Patricks Nursing and Midwifery Training college  
 237. St. Therasas College of Education  
 238. State Interests and Governance Authority  
 239. Suaman District Assembly  
 240. Suame Municipal Assembly  
 241. Suhum Government Hospital  
 242. Suhum Municipal Assembly  
 243. Suntreso District Hospital  
 244. Sunyani General Hospital  
 245. Sunyani Polytechnic  
 246. Takoradi Technical University  
 247. Tamale Central Hospital  
 248. Tamale College of Education  
 249. Tamale Teaching Hospital  
 250. Tamale Technical University  
 251. Tamale West Hospital  
 252. Tano North District Assembly  
 253. Tano South District Assembly  
 254. Tarkwa District Hospital  
 255. Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly  
 256. Techiman Minicipal Assembly  
 257. Tema Development Corporation  
 258. Tema Shipyard Ltd  
 259. Tepa District Hospital  
 260. Tetteh Quarshie Memorial Hospital  
 261. University For Development Studies  
 262. University Of Cape Coast (UCC)  
 263. University Of Education Winneba (UCEW)  
 264. University of Energy and Natural Resources  
 265. University of Ghana - College of Basic and Applied Sciences  
 266. University of Ghana - College of Education  
 267. University of Ghana - College of Health Sciences  
 268. University Of Ghana (UG)  
 269. University of Professional Studies, Accra  
 270. Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly  
 271. Upper Denkyira West District Assembly  
 272. Upper East- Regional Co-ordinating Council  
 273. Upper West- Regional Co-ordinating Council  
 274. Upper West Regional Hospital  
 275. Volta- Regional Coordinating Council  
 276. Volta River Authority  
 277. Wasa Akropong Hospital  
 278. Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly  
 279. Wassa East District Assembly  
 280. Wesley College of Education - Kumasi  
 281. Western- Regional Co-ordinating Council  
 282. Winneba Municipal Hospital

## ENSURING COMPLIANCE TO THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT ACT

### EDITORIAL



Welcome to the May/June 2021 edition of the e-Bulletin. In this edition, we discuss the background, implementation, benefits and challenges of the Framework Agreement in Ghana.

Framework Agreement (FWA) also known as “blanket purchase agreement”, is one that establishes the general terms governing contracts to be awarded during a given period, in particular with regard to price and, where appropriate, the contract exists until the entity issues an order or “call –off” against the Framework Agreement.

FWA should be used in a way that maximizes value for money outcomes for the government, ensure that there is transparency, accountability and fairness. It should not prevent, restrict or distort competition. It provides a degree of certainty for the suppliers without diminishing competition. Contract set-up and other costs are minimized through a standard common contract arrangement.

FWA is administered where members of a cluster on consensus nominate a member institution with the requisite capacity to administer the FWA on behalf of the cluster. The nominated entity is referred to as the Lead Entity. Such Lead Entity shall have a functioning Procurement Unit, qualified/trained procurement staff, good procurement performance and adequate communication facilities.

The implementation of the FWA has provided the following benefits:

Firstly, it saves time in procurement of goods and services once the agreement is established with a selected supplier or suppliers.

Also, increase value for money is obtained as a result of economies of scale obtained from procurement. Moreover, all the participating entities obtain a favourable, uniform and consistent price throughout the agreement.

Another is that acquisition cost arising out of procurement processes is minimized, an example is the cost of advertisement, telephone and stationary.

Lastly, storage cost is also minimized because the FWA policy makes the supplier the stock-holder of the goods until “call-offs” are made by entities.

In conclusion, owing to the benefits of FWA, it is preferred that Government Entities under the same Ministry or Sector who repeatedly order the same goods or technical services forms clusters to jointly procure their common goods and services. Therefore, the FWA policy is recommended to all Government Entities.

***Written by: David S. Damoah***

***Head, Corporate Affairs and Facilities Management***

## ENSURING PROCUREMENT COMPLIANCE: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

**From Pg. 1** To address the foregoing, the PPA introduced Framework Agreements to enable entities to source their requirements with optimum flexibility and convenience without contravening the provisions of the Procurement Act. The use of this framework by entities enables them to obtain the benefits of economies of scale, low transaction cost and uniform prices.

In the year 2010, the FWAs concept was implemented on a pilot basis with all the 2nd Cycle Institutions and Colleges of Education throughout the Country. The successful pilot implementation pointed to the possible wider application of the FWAs concept within the Public Sector.

The PPA through the Technical Assistance from the EU to the Ministry of Finance for the Implementation of the Ghana Public Finance Management Support Programme has developed FWAs Standard Tender Documents, Guidelines, Manual and necessary Tools and uploaded them on the PPA Website for use by all MDAs & MMDAs. PPA has also provided training and capacity building for procurement officers in MDAs and MMDAs on the application of the FWAs concept.

### OBJECTIVES OF FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS (FWAs)

The objectives of the introduction of FWAs, amongst others, was to:

1. Ensure efficiency in the use of fund, through the aggregation and bulk purchases during the procurement process which ensures that the Entities enjoy from the benefit of economies of scale;
- Ensure application of correct procurement methods and procedures in procurement activities for items of stock requiring frequent replenishment actions.

### IMPLEMENTATION

According to Section 98 of Act 663, as amended, *Framework Agreements means a long-term agreement with suppliers, contractors and providers of non-consulting services which sets out terms and conditions under which specific procurements (call-offs) can be made throughout the terms of the agreement. Framework Agreements are generally based on prices that are either pre-agreed, or determined at the call-off stage through competition or a process allowing their revision without further competition.*

### 4.0 CHALLENGES

The following challenges are envisaged for the implementation of the framework agreement concept

- Need for an efficient distribution system (-from suppliers' angle)
- Extraction of the items from procurement plans by the PEs may be cumbersome.
- Difficulty in monitoring the whole FWAs processes.
- MSMEs may be disadvantaged as they may be overshadowed by large enterprises. However, they may benefit from the FWAs process as sub-contractors. They may also present joint tenders.

## ENSURING PROCUREMENT COMPLIANCE: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

- Price Adjustment: This risk of price escalation is likely to arise for goods contracts with long delivery periods, or for contracts that contain supplies whose prices fluctuate significantly over a short period especially in a situation where price instability prevails as a result of inflation and exchange rate fluctuations.
- Getting stakeholders to understand the concept; this requires public education.

Entities need extensive training on the use of the concept.

These challenges outlined above will not negate the benefits to be derived from FWAs as they can be mitigated.

The Authority with support from the European Union (EU) engaged Ernst and Young (EY) to develop a standard tender document on the framework agreement to be used by all public entities. This document is ready and entities are currently being trained on its usage. We believe at the end of the training session the entities would be able to fully implement the concept successfully.

**Clement Owusu-Fordjour**

**Zonal Coordinator**

**Takoradi**

**PPA e-BULLETIN**



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## **STRENGTHENING PPA's OVERSIGHT ROLE – ROLL OUT TRAINING ON FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT (FWA) FOR MDAs AND MMDAs ENDS**

The Public Procurement Authority (PPA) in its quest to streamline public procurement processes in the country, and ensure value for money of the public purse is achieved, has yet again organized training workshops to build the capacity of Two Hundred and Fifty (255) Procurement Officers in selected public institutions. The training workshops which were facilitated by EY Consult, on behalf of the Authority took place from 30th July 2020 to 11th February 2021. They were held in Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. The training forms part of the initiatives to strengthen the oversight role of PPA. Participants were drawn from the various MDAs and MMDAs in the country.

They were trained on the Principles and Guidelines of Framework Agreement (FWA). Additionally, participants were walked through the use of FWA Standard Tender Documents for Goods, Works and Technical Services.

These training workshops were carried out in collaboration with the European Union under the Financial Assistance to the Ministry of Finance for the implementation of the Ghana Public Finance Management Support Programme. Preceding the workshops, was the successful completion of a review of the existing PPA Guidelines and Standard Tender Documents on FWA. The review led to the subsequent improvement of the STDS and the development of Training materials on FWA.

The Acting CEO, Mr Frank Mante, speaking at the opening of the workshops, highlighted the importance of FWA as an efficient way of carrying out procurement of recurrent nature. He also encouraged participants to take advantage of the workshop to acquire the needed knowledge in the area of FWA.

The training workshops employed the participatory delivery approach. Participants were fully engaged and offered elaborate perspectives on some of the issues raised. Topics covered at the workshops included the following;

- Principles of Contracts and Procurement Contracts
- Conditions suitable for Framework Agreements
- Principles of Framework Agreements
- Types of Framework Agreements
- Terms and Conditions for Framework Agreements
- Stages and steps in establishing FWA and call-off
- Challenges in FWAs and

Purpose & Structure of the Standard Tender Documents for Goods, Works and Technical Services.

Feedback elicited from participants at the end of the workshops affirmed the fact that learning had indeed taken place.

They appreciated the intensive and interactive nature of the workshops and called for more of such initiatives.

The Public Procurement Authority is poised to work with donor agencies, development partners and all other stakeholders in implementing similar initiatives to ensure significant socio-economic gains are made in the area of Public Procurement.

*Written by  
Edwina Judith Safee-Boafo  
Senior Capacity Development Officer*

## ADVERTISER'S ANNOUNCEMENTS



The Public Procurement Authority wishes to bring to the attention of Procurement Entities (PEs) the following important announcements:

### Advertisement of tender notices

Pursuant to section 47(4) of the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) as amended, all Procurement Entities are required to advertise their tender notices on the website of the Public Procurement Authority (PPA). This is in addition to the publication in one newspaper of wide national or international circulation for NCT and ICT respectively. PPA is concerned about the blatant disregard for the non-compliance of this mandatory provision of the law. Entities are by this notice, advised to henceforth desist from this procurement infraction by advertising their tenders on the PPA's website at the approved fee of **GHS 800.00**. Entities are advised to contact the PPA at its Head Office located on the 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, SSNIT Emporium Building, Airport City-Accra and at its Zonal Offices in Kumasi and Takoradi for assistance.

### Enhanced Procurement Planning tool

In accordance with Section 21 of Act 663 as amended, the Authority is reminding all Entities to submit their approved 2021 procurement plans latest by end of **30 April, 2021**. It is worth noting that, in accordance with the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), budgets of entities are to be implemented on the Oracle Hyperion software at the Ministry of Finance soon after the passage of the Appropriations Act which will be uploaded onto PPAs online procurement planning software.

Entities are to note that, the Governing Board of the PPA will not consider any applications for the use of Single Source and Restricted Tendering procurement methods unless procurement packages are captured in the approved procurement plans of such entities. Kindly note that these plans must be captured electronically via <http://planning.ppaghana.org>.

### Publication or Posting of Contracts Awarded

Pursuant to section 31(1) of the Public Procurement Act, (2003) as amended, all Procurement Entities are required to promptly publish all contracts that are awarded by the Entity on the PPA's website. The Public Procurement Authority (PPA) is by this notice reminding all Procurement Entities to endeavour to comply with this statutory requirement by posting all contracts awarded on PPA's website immediately the procurement processes are completed and the eventual contracts are awarded.

## ADVERTISER'S ANNOUNCEMENTS



### **Capacity Development**

Considering the fact that training constitutes a critical part of the implementation of the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) as amended, the PPA wishes to entreat Entities who may have challenges in the application of the law to formally request for specialized training. The ultimate objective of the Authority is to promote and support the training and professional development of persons engaged in public procurement and ensure adherence to ethical standards and avoid any possible infractions of the law.

For further information, please contact the PPA on Tel: **0552565494/0505846550** or Email: [info@ppaghana.org](mailto:info@ppaghana.org)

**SGD**

**AG. CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

***PPA- Improving Efficiency & Transparency in Public Procurement***

## PROCUREMENT NEWS AROUND THE WORLD

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Coalition for the first time ever hosted a regional meeting for its members and affiliated groups in Sub-Saharan Africa. The event took place on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2021 and about 20 representatives from civil society organizations from all over the regions were in attendance. They discuss issue of public procurement in times of COVID-19. Three (3) speakers provided insights into procurement in times of COVID-19 in Zimbabwe, Uganda and Kenya.

### **SUMMARY OF THE SPEECHES**

**Zimbabwe:** The speaker from Transparency International (TI) Muchaneta Mundopa highlighted some limitations that civil society in Zimbabwe faces in monitoring public procurement. She explained that oversight was relaxed to a certain degree in the country during the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a disregard for accountability. Cases like the one in Zimbabwe demonstrate that a high level of secrecy in procurements increases the likelihood of high-level corruption, as leaders do not adhere to the principles enshrined in UNCAC Article 9, which promotes best practices in preventing corruption and unethical behavior.

**Uganda:** Gilbert Sedungwa from the Africa Freedom of Information Centre (AFIC) in Uganda highlighted in his presentation that even before COVID-19, public procurement was one of the areas most affected by secrecy and interference from businesses and government officials. The AFIC conducted a study that shows that COVID-19 increased public procurement corruption risks, particularly under the state of emergencies where there has been a relaxation of oversight measures under the guise of a stronger focus on “keeping safe and basic survival”. As a consequence, high spending and increased secrecy in public procurement are being observed in Uganda. According to Mr. Sendungwa, despite receiving some assistance for its COVID-19 response, Uganda is still not conducting its procurement processes in an accountable and transparent manner, going against the UNCAC Article 9 principles

**Kenya:** In her presentation, Ms. Harriet Wachira from Coalition-affiliated group Transparency International (TI)-Kenya reported that over 70% of corruption scandals in Kenya involve procurement. When COVID-19 emerged, an emergency response committee was called together to manage responses, but without any consideration for corruption in the process. Even before the pandemic, the necessary steps to establish appropriate systems of procurement based on transparency, competition and objective criteria in decision-making had not been taken.

As a result, millions of US dollars were lost through over-pricing of items, and less competitive companies were awarded procurement contracts, amongst other issues, which were raised by the Auditor-General after a special audit was conducted at the behest of Parliament.

**Culled from:** <https://uncaccoalition-org/first-regional-meeting-for>

## OUR LETTERS



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**Questions  
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- I never knew such an educative platform on procurement issues exists. How lucky I was to have chanced on the February-March edition of the E-bulletin. I will continue to read subsequent editions.

Naa Tsotso, Accra

- I have been following the PPA E-bulletin since 2019. Always informative. Keep up the good work.

Mohammed, Upper West

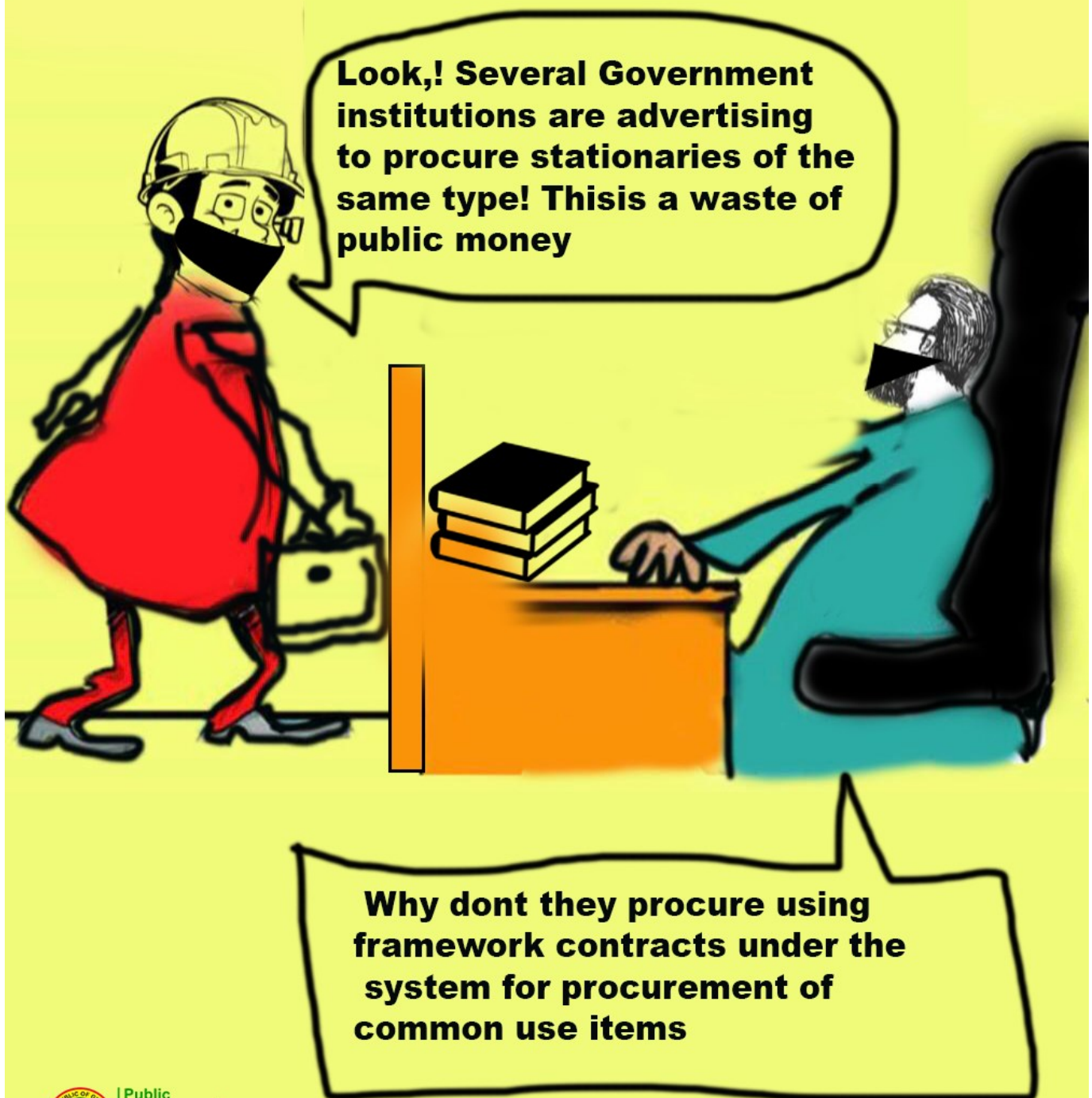
- Procurement Compliance is indeed a collective responsibility from the Management to the last Officer. Well noted.

Edem Fiaga, Volta Region

- My Entity had been assessed over the years. The editorial of the Feb –March edition has afforded me an in-depth knowledge of the entire assessment exercise. I appreciate the exercise better after reading this edition. Bravo.

Naana Adwoa, Bono East Region

## PROCUREMENT HUMOUR

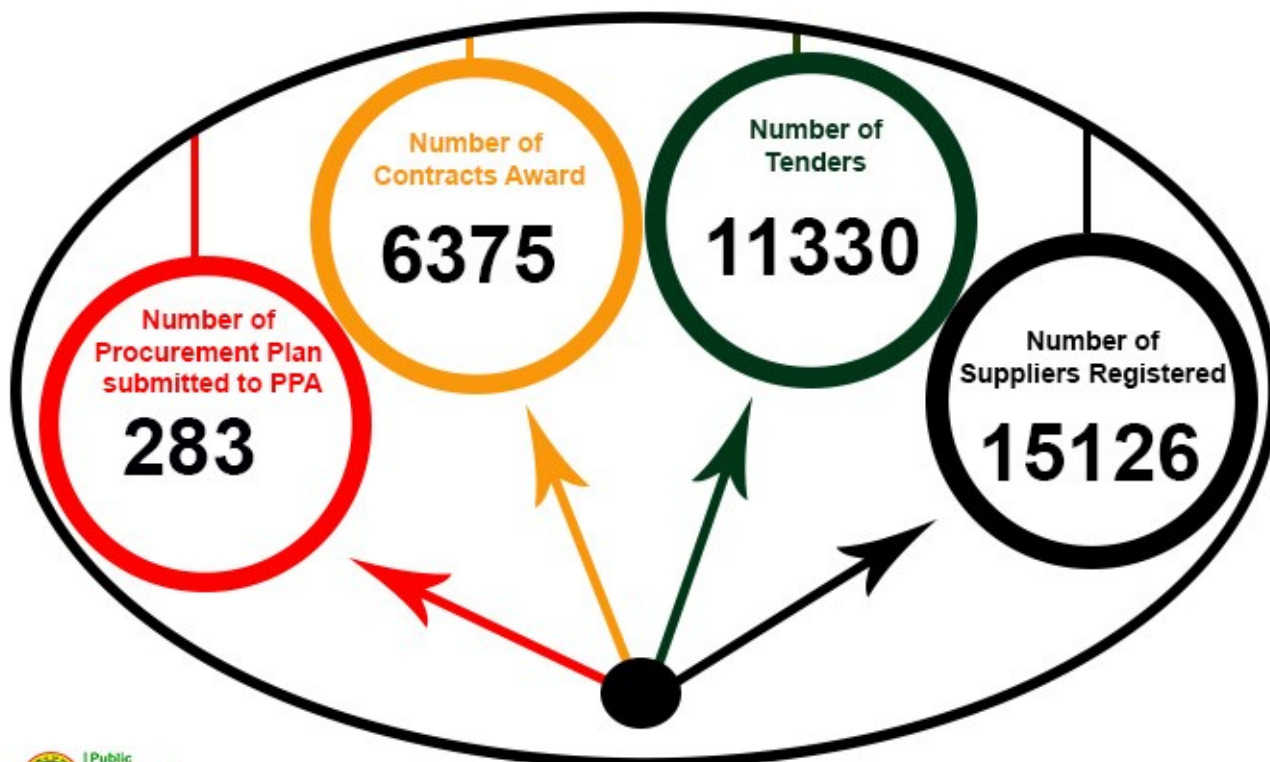


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Designed by Ampiah James

*By James Ampiah*

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Designed by James Ampiah

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