

Needs Identification and Assessment

PPI Mini-training module #1



This project has received funding from the European Union's COSME programme under grant agreement No 857810

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NIA at a glance



What do we mean by it

A mindful selection and implementation of user involvement methods and tools (such as meetings, workshops, focus groups, surveys etc.) to "give a clear purpose" to an innovation procurement procedure, and assess its value for the procurer.

When is it important to use it

Quite often the needs of a procurer (and worse still, the needs of citizens or service beneficiaries) are generic, unclear, or even unknown, and often lack prioritisation, not to mention a cost/benefit analysis (see module 5).

Why it is important

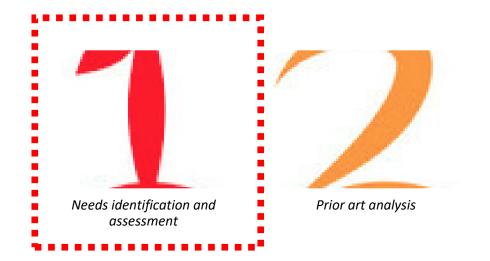
By definition, and unlike conventional procurement, innovation procurement is not solution centred, but need centred; you don't exactly know what you are looking for, you only know that you miss it, and to a great extent the reason why.

How it can be implemented

Thanks to the aforementioned methods and tools, a procurer is expected to "operationalise" the needs and turn them into "requirements", i.e. bring their description to the level of sharpness and clarity that a procurement procedure requires.



When should it be planned/implemented





IPR search & IPR and confidentiality strategies

Analysis of the regulatory, certification, standardisation environment

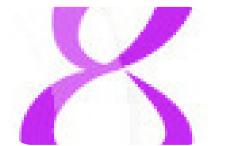


Drafting the business cases



Open market consultation

Tender documentation



Conducting the procedure

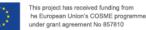


Monitoring and evaluating the contract performance



Managing after contract issues





SWOT analysis



Strengths

- It's not rocket science, just a collection of user interaction/engagement methods and tools, which are globally familiar to public managers.
- Very helpful to "secure" the process purposes, if at least decently implemented.

Opportunities

- Some inspiring evidence is available, particularly from EU funded PCP or PPI calls for tender, which have done a preparatory NIA round.
- Related competencies add to the professional background of the procurement team members.

Weaknesses

- Every implementation is different, and requires both methodological rigour and a goal oriented approach.
- It looks like an extra task, which may act as an impediment to launching the procedure earlier.

Threats

- For its implications on the forthcoming process, it must be handled with transparency (for user involvement) and confidentiality (for the results).
- Some evaluation approaches (e.g. WIBGI, TLC-PE) are not trivial and may need external support.



Consortium





















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