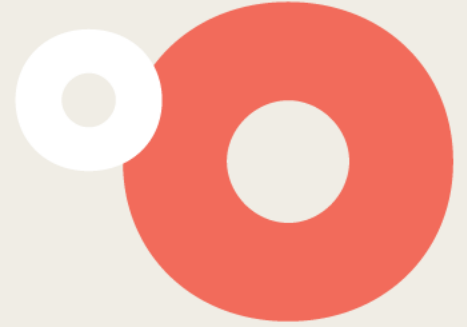




Pronto

Boosting public procurement
for sustainable innovation



Monitoring and Evaluating the Contract performance

PPI Mini-training module #9



This project has received funding from
the European Union's COSME programme
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MEC at a glance



What do we mean by it

Distinct activities taking place during (Monitoring) and after (Evaluating) the execution of an awarded Contract, having the purpose of assessing the quality, timeliness and level of compliance of its performance and the value created by its results.

When is it important to use it

Always. Legally speaking but also substantially, no procurement procedure can be successfully brought to an end without MEC. Thus, the focus should be set on the specificities in case of PCP or PPI solutions.

Why it is important

Monitoring helps prevent many execution risks including delays, failure and other deviations. Evaluating is a precondition for declaring the Contract successfully executed, but also contributes to understanding its longer term impacts.

How it can be implemented

There is no recommended way, but in the case of innovation procurement the use of KPIs to measure the supplier's performance and propose contingency plans or improvement proposals is the most practiced approach.

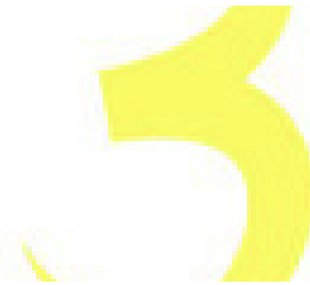
When should it be planned/implemented



Needs identification and assessment



Prior art analysis



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

- MEC is an integral part of every procurement procedure and its benefits are widely known and acknowledged.
- It can be done internally or conferred to external monitors/evaluators.

Opportunities

- The good news is that MEC can be learned and become part of procurement team members' knowledge and capacity.
- This knowledge can have multiple applications.

Weaknesses

- Special competencies are required for good implementation, which may not exist inside the organisation.
- Outsourcing the task externally brings extra costs and risks also needing evaluation.

Threats

- Public procurers often lack dedicated financial resources (additional to the call provisions) to arrange for internal staff training.
- Outsourcing hardly contributes to stocktaking.



Consortium



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