

Ethiopian Public Procurement Manual

The Pocket Book is for use by doctors nurses and other health workers who are responsible for the care of young children at the first level referral hospitals. This second edition is based on evidence from several WHO updated and published clinical guidelines. It is for use in both inpatient and outpatient care in small hospitals with basic laboratory facilities and essential medicines. In some settings these guidelines can be used in any facilities where sick children are admitted for inpatient care. The Pocket Book is one of a series of documents and tools that support the Integrated Management. Examines the regulatory rules on public procurement in selected African countries and provides a comparative analysis of key regulatory issues.

Gender budgeting is an initiative to use fiscal policy and administration to address gender inequality and women's advancement. A large number of sub-Saharan African countries have adopted gender budgeting. Two countries that have achieved notable success in their efforts are Uganda and Rwanda, both of which have integrated gender-oriented goals into budget policies, programs, and processes in fundamental ways. Other countries have made more limited progress in introducing gender budgeting into their budget-making. Leadership by the ministry of finance is critical for enduring effects, although nongovernmental organizations and parliamentary bodies in sub-Saharan Africa play an essential role in advocating for gender budgeting.

This Handbook provides a comprehensive ten-step model that will help guide development practitioners through the process of designing and building a results-based monitoring and evaluation system.

This publication is part of a series of training handbooks for human rights education which are designed to be adaptable to the needs and experience of a range of potential audiences. This publication focuses on human rights training for prison officials and includes practical recommendations, topics for discussion, case studies and checklists. Topics covered include: right to physical and moral integrity; health rights of prisoners; security regulation; prisoners contact with the outside world; complaints and inspection procedures; special categories of prisoners; and persons under detention without sentence. A companion publication "Human rights and prisons: a pocketbook of international human rights standards for prison officials" (ISBN 9211541581) is also available separately.

Edible insects have always been a part of human diets, but in some societies there remains a degree of disdain and disgust for their consumption. Insects offer a significant opportunity to merge traditional knowledge and modern science to improve human food security worldwide. This publication describes the contribution of insects to food security and examines future prospects for raising insects at a commercial scale to improve food and feed production, diversify diets, and support livelihoods in both developing and developed countries. Edible insects are a promising alternative to the conventional production of meat, either for direct human consumption or for indirect use as feedstock. This publication will boost awareness of the many valuable roles that insects play in sustaining nature and human life, and it will stimulate debate on the expansion of the use of insects as food and feed.

Daniel Mains explores the intersection of infrastructural development and governance in contemporary Ethiopia by examining the conflicts surrounding the construction of

specific infrastructural technologies and how that construction impacts the daily lives of Ethiopians.

In this comprehensive study, 15 African experts describe and analyse the military budgetary processes and degree of parliamentary oversight and control in nine countries of Africa, spanning across all the continent's sub-regions. Each case study addresses a wide range of questions, such as the roles of the ministries of finance, budget offices, audit departments and external actors in the military budgetary processes, the extent of compliance with standard public expenditure management procedures, and how well official military expenditure figures reflect the true economic resources devoted to military activities in these countries.

Framework agreements have arisen in response to the well documented and high costs of public procurement procedures. The agreements have significant potential to improve procedural efficiency in public procurement, but are complex to operate. Inadequate preparation and implementation can also frustrate their potential both to tackle waste, abuse and corruption and to enhance value for money. In this enlightening book, Gian Luigi Albano and Caroline Nicholas look at the key decisions required for designing and using framework agreements and address both legal and economic issues to give the reader a clear understanding of the planning, variables and flexibility needed for efficient implementation. This book will be of interest to policy makers, lawyers and public procurement practitioners who want to deepen their understanding of the legal and economic issues surrounding framework agreements.

This technical note and manual (TNM) explains what accrual accounting means for the public sector and discusses current trends in moving from cash to accrual accounting. It outlines factors governments should consider in preparing for the move and sequencing of the transition. The note recognizes that governments considering accounting reforms will have different starting points across the public sector, different objectives, and varying coverage of the existing financial statements, it therefore recommends that governments consider each of these, and the materiality of stocks, flows and entities outside of government accounts when planning reforms and design the sequencing and stages involved accordingly. Building on international experiences, the note proposes four possible phases for progressively increasing the financial operations reported in the balance sheet and operating statement, with the ultimate aim of including all institutional units under the effective control of government in fiscal reports.

In 1996, the Ethiopian government introduced the Civil Service Reform Program (CSRP) to disentangle the intricacies of the old bureaucratic system, and to build a fair, responsible, efficient, ethical and transparent civil service that accelerates and sustains the economic development of the country. However, lack of competent personnel, prevalence of attitudinal problems and absence of a strong institutional framework constrained the success of the reform. To reinvigorate the CSRP, the Ethiopian government has been implementing BPR in public organizations since 2004. In this regard, there are claims and counter-claims on the effectiveness of BPR implementation in improving the performance of public organizations. Motivated by such claims, this research has assessed the design, challenges, implementation and outcome of BPR in four public organizations using questionnaires, interviews, observations and review of secondary sources.

This technical note and manual (TNM) addresses the following main issues:

- Discusses the purpose of a chart of accounts and its importance in public financial management
- Discusses stakeholder needs in a typical public financial management framework that need to be reflected in a chart of accounts
- Discusses the role of chart of accounts in budgetary and financial accounting
- Discusses the relation between the chart of accounts and IFMIS
- Explains key steps for identifying data requirements and structures for developing a chart of accounts

As a low-income country, Ethiopia has made impressive progress in improving health outcomes. This report examines how Ethiopia's Health Extension Program (HEP) has contributed to the country's move toward Universal Health Coverage (UHC), and to shed light on how other countries may learn from Ethiopia's experiences of HEP when designing their own path to UHC. HEP is one of the government's UHC strategies introduced in a context of limited resources and low coverage of essential health services. The key aspects of the program include the capacity building and mobilization of more than 30,000 Health Extension Workers (HEWs) targeting more than 12 million model families, and the mobilization of health development army to support the community-based health system. Using the HEP-UHC conceptual model and data from Demographic and Health Surveys, the study examines how the HEP has contributed to the country's move toward UHC. During the period that the HEP has been implemented, the country has experienced significant improvements in many dimensions: in terms of socioeconomic, psychological, behavioral, and biological dimensions of the beneficiaries; and in terms of the coverage of health care services. The study finds an accelerated rate of improvements among the rural, less-educated, and the poor population, which is leading to an overall reduction in equity gaps and improvements in the equity indicators including the concentration indices - that suggest a more equitable distribution of resources and health outcomes. The HEP in Ethiopia has demonstrated that an institutionalized community approach is effective in helping a country make progress toward UHC. The elements of success in the HEP include the emphasis on community mobilization which identifies community priorities, engages and empowers community members, and supports their ability to solve local problems. The other aspect of HEP is the emphasis on institutionalization of the activities, which addresses the sustainability of community programs through high level of political commitment, and effective coordination of national policies and leveraging of support from partners. These findings may offer useful lessons for other low income countries facing similar challenges in developing and implementing a sustainable UHC strategy.

This assessment framework for public sector integrity provides policy makers and managers with a pioneering roadmap to design and organise sound assessments in specific public organisations and sectors.

These Standard Prequalification Documents serve as a guide for those wanting to prequalify to bid on large contracts for projects financed by the World Bank. Qualifying as a bidder is separate from the bid evaluation process. Before invitations to bid on large or especially complex works projects are issued, a process of prequalification is required to select competent bidders. This document helps bidders through the prequalification process. To simplify presentation by applicants for prequalification, standard forms have been prepared for the submission of relevant information. Guidance notes and examples are provided for the implementing agency making the evaluation. Annexes give information about prequalification that are likely to be of interest to potential bidders on World Bank projects. NOTE: This replaces Standard Prequalification Document: Procurement of Works (September 1999), Stock no. 14601 (ISBN 0-8213-4601-6).

This book examines the management of Procuring Complex Performance (PCP) in large-scale programmes that includes the downstream support phase in sectors such as construction, healthcare, transport, aerospace, marine and defence. It brings together a series of edited chapters to explain why the

traditional combination of linear project management and highly detailed contracts are now unsuited to the dynamics of emerging customer requirements based on performance and outcome. Working with leading business professors across the UK and Europe, Caldwell and Howard present the case for why large-scale programmes of world class organizations often represent a shifting frontier between the boundaries of public-private provision and silos of operations expertise. Adopting a procurement perspective, the authors explain how complex performance means not just coping with the dynamics of buyer-supplier relationships, but incorporates the shift from production orientation towards availability of bundled services such as maintenance and upgrade delivered over extended, often multi-decade timeframes. The strength of 'PCP' is its empirical case-based support for new business models based on through-life management, availability contracting and service support which challenge simplistic notions of dyadic, hierarchical relationships and transfer of risk to the supply base. This unique publication is essential reading for scholars and practitioners seeking to understand the context of innovation and supply as a coordinated and integrated approach to managing and procuring complex performance.

This is a study of the nature of corruption in Ethiopia. It maps eight key sectors. The diagnostics strongly suggest that, in Ethiopia, corrupt practice in the delivery of basic services is potentially much lower than other low-income countries, but that there are emerging patterns in sector level corruption.

Deep trade agreements (DTAs) cover not just trade but additional policy areas, such as international flows of investment and labor and the protection of intellectual property rights and the environment. Their goal is integration beyond trade or deep integration. These agreements matter for economic development. Their rules influence how countries (and hence, the people and firms that live and operate within them) transact, invest, work, and ultimately, develop. Trade and investment regimes determine the extent of economic integration, competition rules affect economic efficiency, intellectual property rights matter for innovation, and environmental and labor rules contribute to environmental and social outcomes. This Handbook provides the tools and data needed to analyze these new dimensions of integration and to assess the content and consequences of DTAs. The Handbook and the accompanying database are the result of collaboration between experts in different policy areas from academia and other international organizations, including the International Trade Centre (ITC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and World Trade Organization (WTO).

"It goes a long way in mapping out the agenda for health and safety professionals in this most dangerous and populous industry." *Annals of Occupational Hygiene*, Derby, United Kingdom Changes in working practices and conditions in the construction industry over the past decade have meant that the

competent authorities, health and safety committees, management or employers' and workers' organizations, in particular, should take a fresh look at such aspects as the safety of workplaces, health hazards, and construction equipment and machinery. This code of practice takes account of new areas in the sector which require improved health and safety practices and other protective measures. Bribery by international firms in OECD countries is more pervasive in public procurement than in the utilities, taxation or judicial sectors. Whilst most international efforts to fight corruption have focused exclusively on the bidding process, recent corruption scandals have highlighted grey areas throughout the whole public procurement cycle, including in needs assessment and contract management. This publication draws on the experience of procurement practitioners as well as audit, competition and anti-corruption specialists, and sets out a comparative overview of practices designed to enhance integrity throughout the whole procurement cycle, with examples from OECD and non-OECD countries.

Public Procurement Regulation in Africa Cambridge University Press

Managing Drug Supply (MDS) is the leading reference on how to manage essential medicines in developing countries. MDS was originally published in 1982; it was revised in 1997 with over 10,000 copies distributed in over 60 countries worldwide. The third edition, MDS-3: Managing Access to Medicines and Health Technologies reflects the dramatic changes in politics and public health priorities, advances in science and medicine, greater focus on health care systems, increased donor funding, and the advent of information technology that have profoundly affected access to essential medicines over the past 14 years. Nearly 100 experts from a wide range of disciplines and virtually every corner of the world have contributed to this third edition. In addition to many new country studies, references, and extensive revisions, MDS-3 offers new chapters on areas such as pharmaceutical benefits in insurance programs, pricing, intellectual property, drug seller initiatives, and traditional and complementary medicine. The revisions and new chapters echo the wide variety of issues that are important to health practitioners and policy makers today. MDS-3 will be a valuable tool in the effort to ensure universal access to quality medicines and health technologies and their appropriate use.

"The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic marks the most significant, singular global disruption since World War II, with health, economic, political, and security implications that will ripple for years to come." -Global Trends 2040 (2021) Global Trends 2040-A More Contested World (2021), released by the US National Intelligence Council, is the latest report in its series of reports starting in 1997 about megatrends and the world's future. This report, strongly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, paints a bleak picture of the future and describes a contested, fragmented and turbulent world. It specifically discusses the four main trends that will shape tomorrow's world: - Demographics-by 2040, 1.4 billion people will be added mostly in Africa and South Asia. - Economics-increased government debt and concentrated economic power will escalate problems for the poor and middleclass. - Climate-a hotter world will increase water, food, and health insecurity. - Technology-the emergence of new technologies could both solve and cause problems for human life. Students of trends, policymakers,

entrepreneurs, academics, journalists and anyone eager for a glimpse into the next decades, will find this report, with colored graphs, essential reading.

This publication serves to inform those carrying out a project that is financed in whole or in part by a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), ADB-financed grant, or ADB-administered funds, of the policies that govern the procurement of goods, works and services required for the project.

This Toolkit provides non-technical, practical help to enable officials to recognise conflict of interest situations and help them to ensure that integrity and reputation are not compromised.

Draws on the experience of Bulgaria to study the problems encountered in financing government operations in the transition economies. This report describes Bulgaria's experience in addressing external shocks to its economy and large declines in the ratio of tax revenues to GDP. The book provides broad coverage of the problems many other governments face in transforming their systems of taxation in the transition to a market economy. Chapters discuss taxation and incentives, government and households, indirect taxation, and financing of social expenditures. Attention is also drawn to the implementation of a value-added tax and to policies on fuel taxes. The report facilitates an understanding of the differences between actual and optimal policies as governments seek to establish a framework for resolving their budgetary problems in the transition.

Traditionally, economics training in public finances has focused more on tax than public expenditure issues, and within expenditure, more on policy considerations than the more mundane matters of public expenditure management. For many years, the IMF's Public Expenditure Management Division has answered specific questions raised by fiscal economists on such missions. Based on this experience, these guidelines arose from the need to provide a general overview of the principles and practices observed in three key aspects of public expenditure management: budget preparation, budget execution, and cash planning. For each aspect of public expenditure management, the guidelines identify separately the differing practices in four groups of countries - the francophone systems, the Commonwealth systems, Latin America, and those in the transition economies. Edited by Barry H. Potter and Jack Diamond, this publication is intended for a general fiscal, or a general budget, advisor interested in the macroeconomic dimension of public expenditure management.

This book is a collection of selected papers presented at the International Public Procurement Conference, October 21-23, 2004, in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA. Organized by the Public Procurement Research Center, the Conference was sponsored by the following organizations: Curtin University of Technology Business School (Australia); Florida Association of Public Purchasing Officers; FAU College of Architecture and Urban and Public Affairs; The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc.; South East Florida Local NIGP Chapter; United Nations Inter-Agency of Procurement Services Office; U.S. General Services Administration; and The World Bank. The book will be a great contribution to public procurement knowledge and practices. Practitioners and academic from various cultural, social, economic and political environments and various organizations share their procurement knowledge and experiences. In our current e-world, the readers of this book should not be surprised to see public procurement practitioners in different countries have

experienced similar challenges; and researchers have conducted their research on similar procurement issues.

The OECD Principles for Integrity in Public Procurement are a ground-breaking instrument that promotes good governance in the entire procurement cycle, from needs assessment to contract management.

Injury is an increasingly significant health problem throughout the world, accounting for 16 per cent of the global burden of disease. The public health burden of death and disability from injury is particularly notable in low and middle income countries. These guidelines seek to establish practical and affordable standards applicable to injury or trauma care worldwide, whether in rural health posts, small hospitals, hospitals staffed by specialists or tertiary care centres. It sets out a list of key trauma treatment services designed to be achievable in all settings, and defines the various human and physical resources required. It also includes a number of recommendations for methods to promote such standards including training, performance improvement, trauma team organisation and hospital inspection.

A review of the conceptual underpinnings and operational elements of public works programs around the world., drawing from a rich evidence base and analyzing previously unassimilated data, to fill a gap in knowledge related to public works programs, now so popular.

Digitization promises to reshape fiscal policy by transforming how governments collect, process, share, and act on information. More and higher-quality information can improve not only policy design for tax and spending, but also systems for their management, including tax administration and compliance, delivery of public services, administration of social programs, public financial management, and more. Countries must chart their own paths to effectively balance the potential benefits against the risks and challenges, including institutional and capacity constraints, privacy concerns, and new avenues for fraud and evasion. Support for this book and the conference on which it is based was provided by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation "Click Download on the top right corner for your free copy..."

This paper defines and explains key stages of the government expenditure chain and describes the controls applied at each stage, including their objectives and key features as well as centralized vs. decentralized approaches in application of those controls. The paper also examines the influence of different administrative traditions on types of expenditure controls, including the authority and responsibility of various institutional actors. Finally, it discusses typical weaknesses/problems associated with different traditions of expenditure control and suggests specific measures for strengthening the control framework. While providing examples of expenditure control practices from more than 32 countries, the paper points out that more than two-thirds of the 85 low and middle income countries covered by the publicly available Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessments have weak systems of expenditure control

that are also associated with higher levels of expenditure arrears and a lack of budget credibility. This paper will help public financial management practitioners to evaluate budget execution systems and identify priorities for strengthening expenditure controls. It will also usefully guide technical assistance work related to modernization of government budget execution and expenditure control systems, including the design and implementation of IT-based financial management information systems.

Women-owned businesses represent one third of the small and medium-sized enterprises of developing countries, but only a fraction of government procurement opportunities for goods and services. This guide helps governments understand what measures to put in place so that more women-owned businesses have access to this important market, which often accounts for 15-20% of GDP. It includes practical national case examples, checklists and overviews for busy decision-makers as well as guidelines for implementation.

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