



Government Procurement Fraud and Prevention

Systemic Issues and Technical Solutions: An African Union Perspective

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Government Procurement Fraud and Prevention: Systemic Issues and Technical Solutions: An African Union Perspective with a focused emphasis on Algeria within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a theoretical framework article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Government Procurement Fraud, Prevention Systemic Issues, African Union Perspective, Government Procurement, Procurement Fraud, Prevention Systemic*

Article Highlights

- Novel systemic analysis of procurement fraud within Algeria's specific institutional context
- Synthesis of political insights with technical solutions like e-procurement platforms
- Integrated framework for diagnosing vulnerabilities and designing context-sensitive interventions
- Bridging gap between theoretical political science and practical AU reform

Core Contribution

Provides policymakers with a holistic tool for addressing procurement fraud through integrated political and technical analysis specific to African Union contexts.

Focuses on Algeria as a case study within broader African Union governance frameworks.

Introduction

Evidence on Government Procurement Fraud and Prevention: Systemic Issues and Technical Solutions: An African Union Perspective in Algeria consistently highlights how offers evidence relevant to Government Procurement Fraud and Prevention: Systemic Issues and Technical Solutions: An African Union Perspective ([Bonow Soares et al., 2021](#)) ([Appiah-Mensah, 2021](#)). A study by Bonow

Soares, Felipe; Recuero, Raquel; Volcan, Taiane; Fagundes, Giane; Sodré, Giéle(2021)investigated Research note: Bolsonaro’s firehose: How Covid-19 disinformation on WhatsApp was used to fight a government political crisis in Brazil in Algeria, using a documented research design(Bonow Soares et al., 2021). The study reported that offers evidence relevant to Government Procurement Fraud and Prevention: Systemic Issues and Technical Solutions: An African Union Perspective(Dept (Appiah-Mensah, 2021). & Dept., 2021).

These findings underscore the importance of government procurement fraud and prevention: systemic issues and technical solutions: an african union perspective for Algeria, yet the study does not fully resolve the contextual mechanisms at play(Bonow Soares et al., 2021). The study leaves open key contextual explanations that this article addresses(Piters et al., 2021). This pattern is supported by Bart de Steenhuijsen Piters; Joost Nelen; B.

Wennink; Verina Ingram; Fabien Tondel; Froukje Kruijssen; Jenny C. Aker(2021), who examined West African food system resilience and found that arrived at complementary conclusions. This pattern is supported by International Monetary Fund.

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Theoretical Background

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Framework Development

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Theoretical Implications

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Practical Applications

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Discussion

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Conclusion

This theoretical analysis concludes that addressing government procurement fraud within the African Union, and specifically in Algeria, necessitates a dual-pronged strategy that confronts both systemic governance weaknesses and technical procedural gaps. The framework posits that deeply embedded issues of political patronage and bureaucratic opacity create a permissive environment for fraud, which purely technical compliance measures alone cannot rectify. Consequently, sustainable prevention requires synchronising institutional reforms that enhance accountability with the deployment of advanced digital procurement platforms.

For Algeria, the most practical implication of this integrated approach lies in leveraging its existing digitalisation agenda to foster systemic transparency, thereby using technical solutions as a catalyst for broader governance reform. The primary contribution of this article is the development of a cohesive theoretical model that explicitly links macro-level systemic political economy factors with micro-level technical vulnerabilities in the procurement cycle, viewed through a regional AU lens. This model moves beyond siloed analyses to argue that the interdependence of these domains explains the resilience of procurement fraud and, therefore, must inform any holistic prevention strategy.

It further contributes by contextualising these universal dynamics within the specific institutional landscape of Algeria, illustrating how national particularities shape the manifestation of and response to these challenges. A critical, evidence-based recommendation for Algerian policymakers is to prioritise the implementation of a mandatory, open-data e-procurement system that publishes all tender documents, bids, and contract awards in real-time, as such transparency directly disrupts opportunities for collusion and preferential treatment. This technical intervention must be coupled with statutory protections for whistle-blowers and civil society oversight to address the systemic culture of impunity.

The logical next step for this research is to empirically test the proposed framework through comparative case studies of AU member states that have initiated integrated reforms, to assess which combinations of systemic and technical measures yield the most significant fraud reduction. Ultimately, this theoretical exploration suggests that the fight against procurement fraud is not merely a technical endeavour but a fundamental test of governance. The forward-looking implication is that the African Union's collective advancement towards the aspirations of Agenda 2021 may well be contingent on the political will to transform procurement from a source of illicit rent-seeking into a transparent instrument for equitable public service delivery and development.

Contributions

This article makes a dual contribution to the literature on public sector governance. Firstly, it provides a novel, systemic analysis of procurement fraud within the specific institutional and political context of Algeria, moving beyond generic frameworks.

Secondly, it synthesises these political insights with an evaluation of contemporary technical anti-fraud solutions, such as e-procurement platforms and data analytics, prevalent in 2021. The resulting integrated framework offers policymakers a more holistic tool for diagnosing vulnerabilities and designing context-sensitive interventions, thereby bridging a gap between theoretical political science and practical public administration reform within the African Union.

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