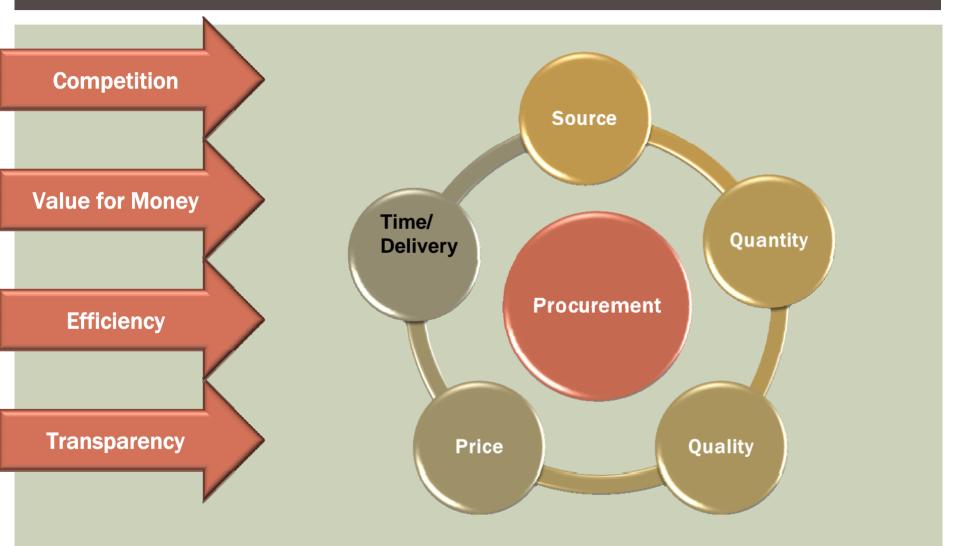
AGENCY PROCUREMENT COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (APCPI) SYSTEM

5 "RIGHTS" IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT



BACKGROUND

- Legal Framework Republic Act No. 9184, the Government Procurement Reform Act (2003) and IRR
- Procurement Monitoring Legislative Imposition
 - Public Monitoring of the Procurement Process (Section 3)
 - Procurement Contracts are awarded in accordance with RA 9184 and its IRR
 - Contracts are performed strictly according to specifications
 - Participation of Observers (Section 13)
 - GPPB shall conduct an annual review of the effectiveness of the procurement law (Section 63)

BACKGROUND

- 2008 CPAR recommendations to improve public procurement systems include development and strengthening of:
 - Procurement monitoring system at the agency and national levels;
 - Systems for analysis of procurement related information for policy and decision making purposes; and
 - Capacity of the GPPB Technical Support Office to monitor compliance with RA 9184.

OBJECTIVES OF APCPI

- Standardize performance monitoring and evaluation tool on public procurement
- Identify strengths and weaknesses in the agency procurement processes
- Develop action plan to address risk areas and weaknesses in procurement practices
- Present useful information to manage procurement system, including a more effective policy and decision-making
- Enhance procurement reform strategies and regulations

DEVELOPMENT OF APCPI

- Jointly developed by the GPPB-TSO and the World Bank
- Developed to assess an agency's procurement activities and compare it with national public procurement system and international best practices and standards – ultimately determine performance and compliance
- Guided by the OECD DAC Methodology for the Assessment of National Procurement Systems (MAPS)
- A modification of API and Online Monitoring and Evaluation System (OMES) used by the GPPB-TSO to measure and evaluate agency procurement practices

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Self-Assessment Tool Agency level approach
- APCPI assessment is the responsibility of the Head of the Procuring Authority (HOPE) with the assistance of the Bids and Awards Committee and its Secretariat
- Assessment is on annual basis
- Regional and sub-regional units are encouraged to conduct the assessment for consolidation into a single agency report

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER UTILIZATION:

•AGENCY - a self assessment tool to keep a record of the performance of their procurement system at a given period of time

•GPPB - a monitoring tool to find out if the country's procurement law is effective at a given period of time

•AUDITORS - an evaluation tool to find out the riskiness of the agency procurement system for audit purposes

•CSOs - a tool for dialogue and cooperation relative to procurement reform

•DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS - a tool to find out the capacity of implementing agencies.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Four (4) major steps in an APCPI assessment:

- **1.** Data Collection (<u>APMR Part 1</u> and <u>2</u>)
- 2. Data Consolidation and Scoring/Rating (<u>Self-Assessment Form</u> and <u>Rating System</u>)
- **3.** Analysis of Results
- 4. Preparation of <u>Action Plan</u> to Improve Procurement Capacity

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

- Benchmarking of agency procurement compliance and performance
- Identify areas of strengths and weaknesses or risk areas
- Develop action plan to improve the agency procurement capacity
- Upon approval of Action Plan by the HOPE, the procuring entity submits the Action Plan and its supporting documents in the form of a <u>Procurement Monitoring Report</u> to the GPPB

Pillar I	 Compliance with the Legislative and Regulatory Framework 	
Pillar II	 Agency Institutional Framework and Management Capacity 	
Pillar III	 Procurement Operations and Market Practices 	
Pillar IV	 Integrity and Transparency of the Agency Procurement System 	

PILLARS	INDICATORS	SUB-INDICATORS
I	3	11
II	4	10
III	6	16
IV	4	11
TOTAL	17	48

PILLAR I. COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- Indicator 1. Competitive Bidding as Default Procurement Method
- Indicator 2. Alternative Methods of Procurement
- Indicator 3. Competitiveness of the Bidding Process

PILLAR II. AGENCY INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

Indicator 4. Presence of Procurement Organizations

- Indicator 5. Procurement Planning and Implementation
- Indicator 6. Use of Government Electronic Procurement System
- Indicator 7. System for Disseminating and Monitoring Procurement Information

PILLAR III. PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS AND MARKET PRACTICES

- Indicator 8. Efficiency of Procurement Processes
- Indicator 9. Compliance with Procurement Timeframes
- **Indicator 10. Timely Payment of Procurement Contracts**
- Indicator 11. Capacity Building for Government Personnel and Private Sector Participants
- Indicator 12. Management of Procurement and Contract Management Records
- Indicator 13. Contract Management Procedures

- PILLAR IV.INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY OF AGENCYPROCUREMENT SYSTEMS
- Indicator 14. Civil Society Participation in Public Bidding
- Indicator 15. Internal and External Audit of Procurement Activities
- Indicator 16. Capacity to Handle Procurement Related Complaints
- Indicator 17. Anti-Corruption Programs Related to Procurement

EXPECTED ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS

- Agency Conduct self-assessment
- IAS/COA Validate assessment results
- CSOs/PAs/Public Confirm assessment results and relay information to the public
- GPPB Formulate procurement policies and ensure its implementation

STATUS OF APCPI IMPLEMENTATION

- APCPI pilot implementation in 17 Agencies have been accomplished
- Incorporation of Agency Comments
- Approval by the GPPB
- APCPI results will feed into the 2012 Philippine CPAR Update

THANK YOU

Procurement Monitoring... is more fun in the Philippines!