



8th Conference of the Asia Pacific Public Electronic Procurement Network

e-Government Procurement Conference

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ADB

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ADB's e-GP Framework

Assessing past achievements while planning for the future

Introduction

Presentation Outline

1. e-GP Framework
2015-2022: What was
accomplished

2. e-GP Framework
2022-2026: Rationale,
Key Considerations &
Components

3. Key results/Outputs
and Indicators

4. Implementation
Resources & What We
Need to Do Together to
Successfully Implement
the Framework

e-GP Framework 2015- 2022: What was accomplished

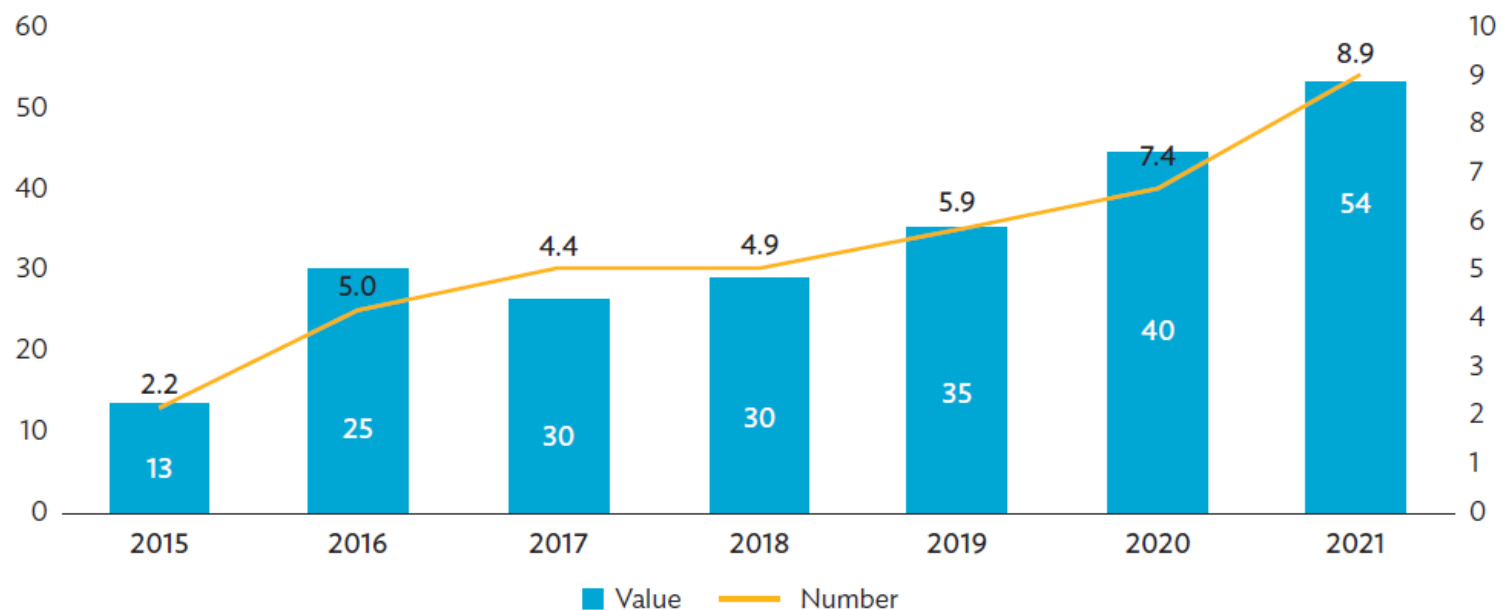
2015 Key e-GP Framework Achievements

- **ADB Operations -Outputs**
- use of e-GP systems for ADB projects increased from 37 projects valued at \$5.5 billion in 2010-2014 to **2227 projects valued at 38.7 billion during 2015-2021**
- Adoption of e-GP systems has significantly increased

Trends in Electronic Government Procurement

The use of e-GP, both in the national context and in ADB-financed operations, continued to increase in 2021. Fifty-four projects in over 18 countries used e-GP systems for their procurement in 2021, with total project value amounting to \$8.88 billion, or 20% higher than the 2020 project value of \$7.43 billion (Figure 4).⁸ Of the 54 projects, 25 used full e-bidding modality.

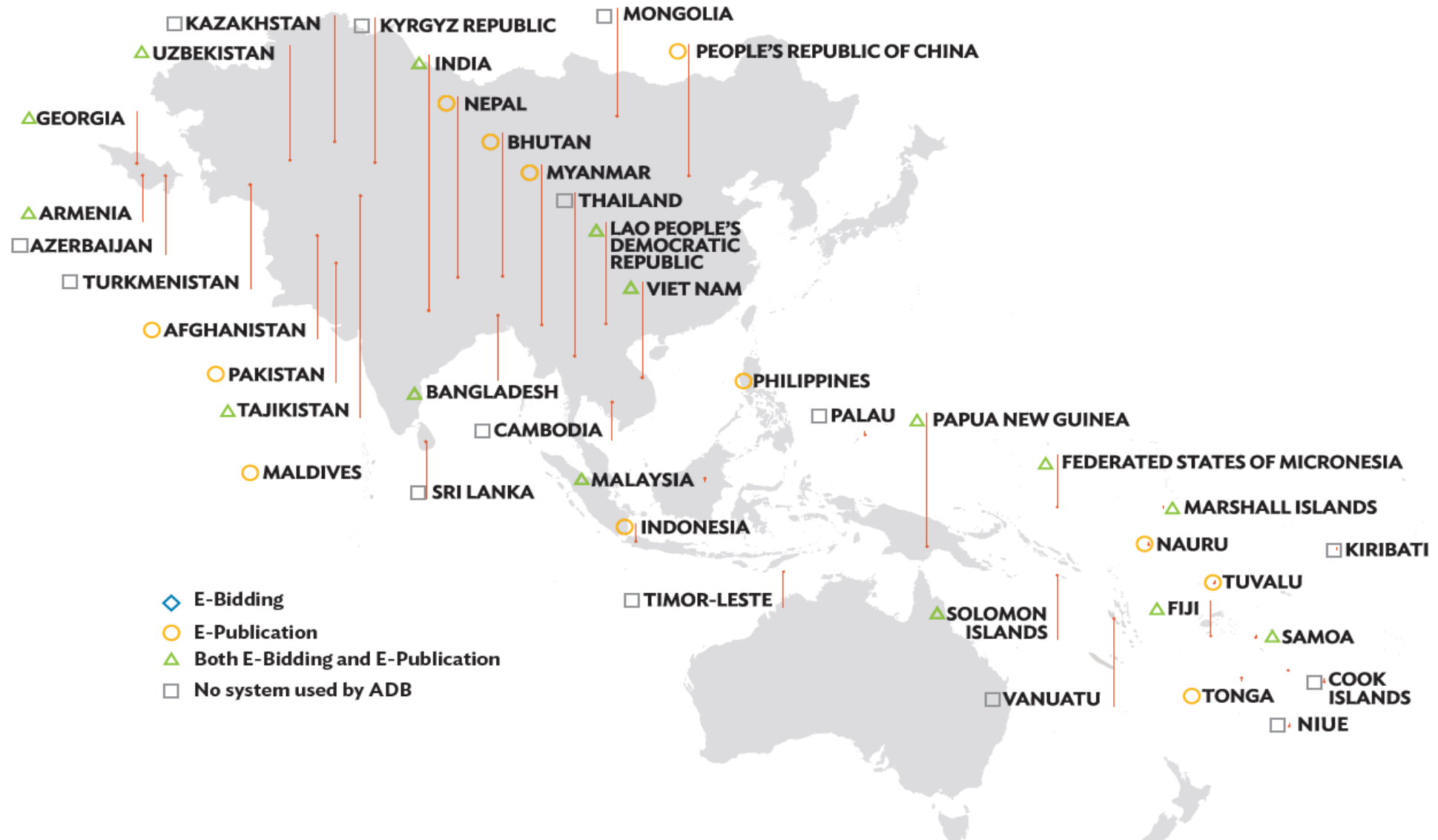
Figure 4: Number and Value of Projects Using Electronic Government Procurement, 2015–2021



Source: Asian Development Bank, PPFID.

Countries Using e-GP

Figure 28: Countries Using e-GP in ADB-Funded Projects, 2017–2020

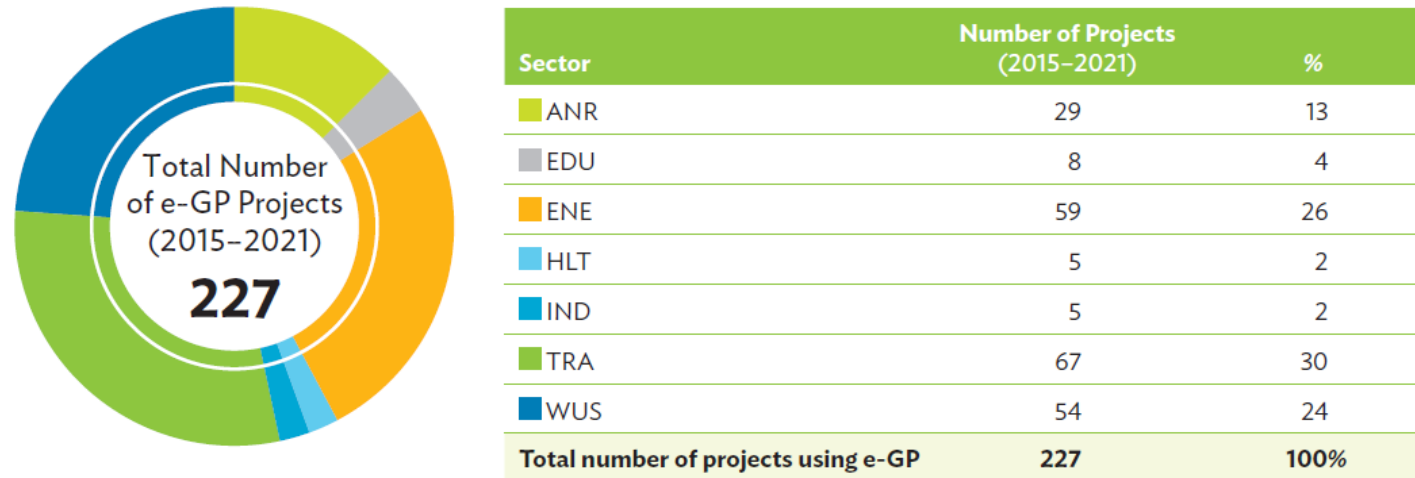


Use of Electronic Government Procurement by Sector

Transport, energy, water, and other infrastructure and services sector projects continue to dominate the use of e-GP. The agriculture sector has consistently shown the highest increase in projects using e-GP, from 15% in 2020 to 29% in 2021 (Figure 5). This reflects the distribution of ADB’s portfolio.

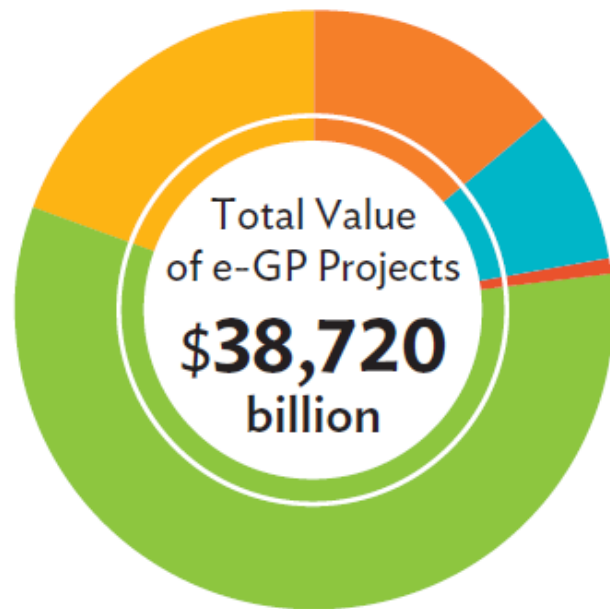
By regional department, 57% of the projects using e-GP are in South Asia, followed by Southeast Asia (19%), and Central and West Asia (14%) (Figure 6).

Figure 5: ADB-Funded Projects Using Electronic Government Procurement by Sector, 2015–2021



ANR = Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development; EDU = Education; ENE = Energy; HLT = Health; IND = Industry and Trade; TRA = Transport; WUS = Water and Other Urban Infrastructure and Services.
Source: Asian Development Bank.

Figure 6: ADB-Funded Projects Using Electronic Government Procurement by Regional Department, 2015–2021



Regional Department	Value of Projects, 2015–2021 (\$ billion)	%
CWRD	5,515	14
EARD	3,091	8
PARD	572	1
SARD	22,178	57
SERD	7,364	19
Total e-GP	\$38,720	100%

CWRD = Central and West Asia Department, EARD = East Asia Department, PARD = Pacific Department, SARD = South Asia Department, SERD = Southeast Asia Department.

Source: Asian Development Bank, PPFID.

2015 Key e-GP Framework Achievements

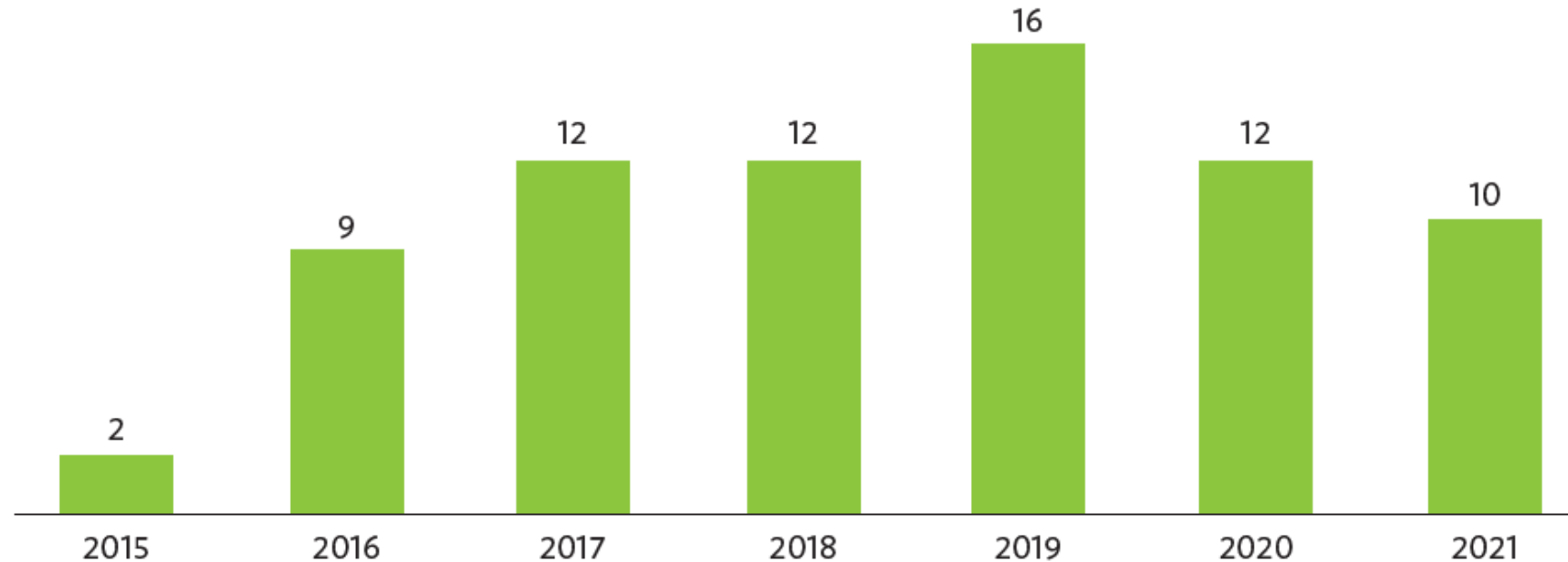
- ADB Operations-Outputs

A total of 73 assessments were conducted during 2015-2021 period that resulted in use of these assessed systems in 209 projects

e-GP Assessments

A total of 12 e-GP assessments to check their suitability to ADB-financed projects were conducted in 2021, of which 10 have been completed and 7 e-GP systems have been approved for use in ADB-financed projects (Figure 7). The rest are still in various stages of review or completion.

Figure 7: Number of Electronic Government Procurement Assessments, 2015–2021



Source: Asian Development Bank, PPFID.

Figure 30: e-GP Systems Assessed, per Assessment Type, 2017–2020

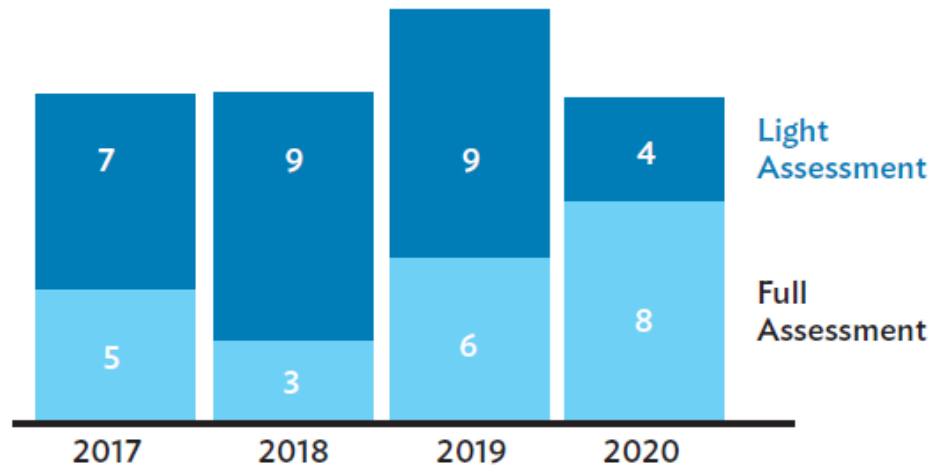
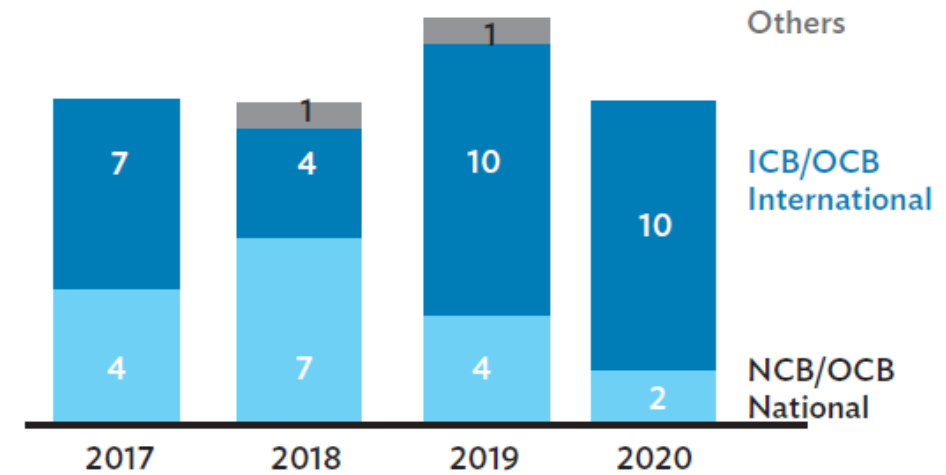


Figure 31: e-GP Systems Assessed per Procurement Method, 2017–2020



Note: The category “Other” stands for PRC assessments. In 2018, ADB assessed several systems using the shopping method. In 2019, ADB assessment of PRC e-GP systems used the Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems (MAPS). This was a general assessment, not made for the purpose of approval, as each individual system requires assessment.
Source: Asian Development Bank.

¹² The MDB e-GP working group consists of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB); the Islamic Development Bank (ISDB), the New Development Bank (NDB), and the World Bank (WB).

2015 e-GP Framework Achievements

- Knowledge Sharing – Outputs
 - 7 successful APPeN Conferences
 - 2 Masterclass sessions conducted
 - 3 surveys conducted & shared during the conference
 - 3 Preparatory Studies conducted
 - Support to use SaaS for DMCs without any system e.g. Pacific islands

2015 e-GP Framework Achievements

- Internal Systems and Administration - Outputs

Key internal administrative processes in PPFD streamlined – (e.g. contracting consultants, approval process, policies to ensure consistency and standardization, formalized e-GP working group & focals/coordinators)

2. e-GP Framework 2022-2026: Rationale, Key Considerations & Components

Why update the e-GP Framework

Government procurement is in the process of a major transformation

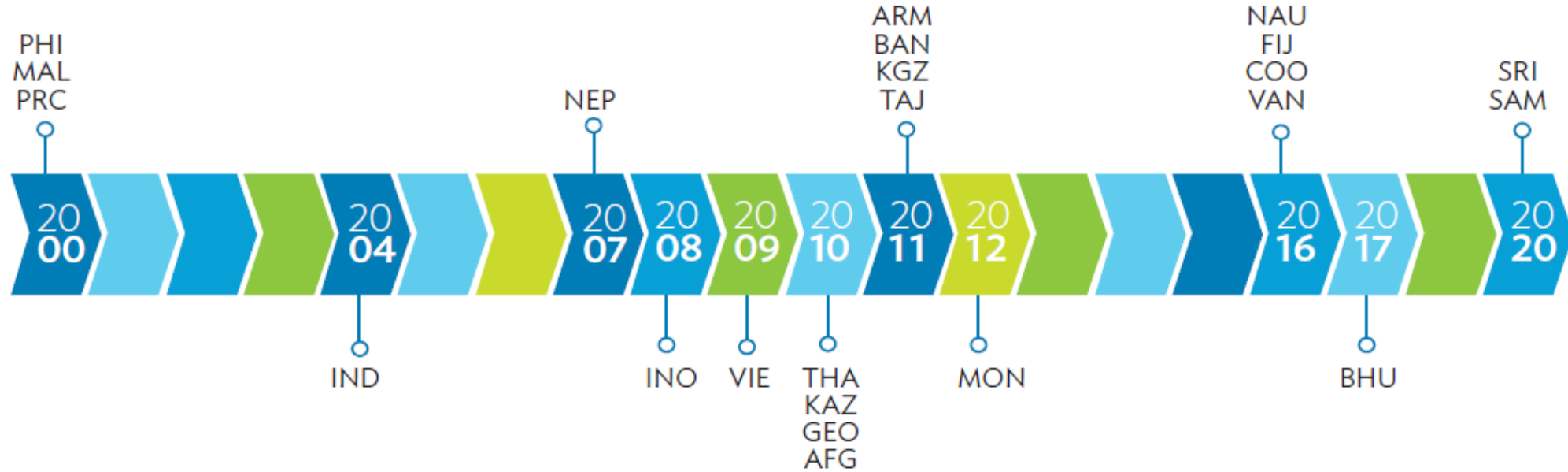
Much of ADB financed operations remains manual despite dramatic increase in usage

Technology landscape is fast evolving and many DMCs are struggling to transition to e-GP

Need to be a proactive partner in promoting e-GP to increase ADB's development impact

Pandemic highlighted need to adopt e-GP to avoid delays, lower transaction costs, and increase suppliers' access and participation in government procurement.

Figure 29: Timeline Showing the Start of e-GP Implementation in 24 Countries (2020 Survey)



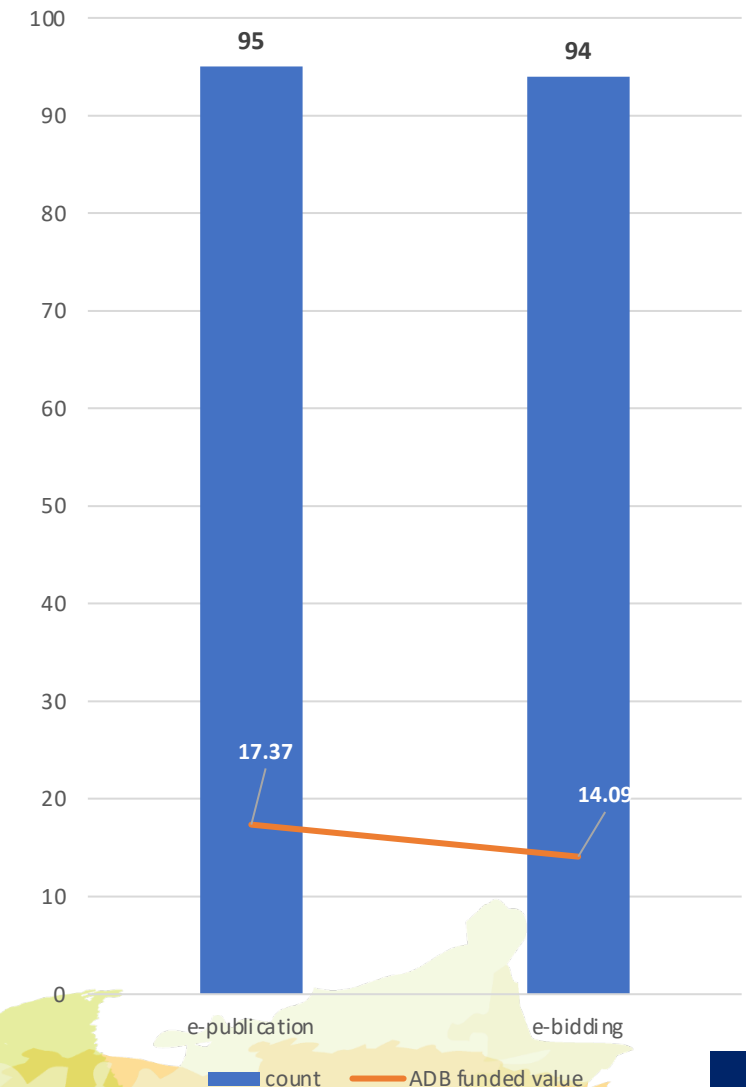
AFG = Afghanistan, ARM = Armenia, BAN = Bangladesh, BHU = Bhutan, COO = Cook Islands, e-GP = electronic government procurement, FIJ = Fiji, GEO = Georgia, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, KAZ = Kazakhstan, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, MAL = Malaysia, MON = Mongolia, NAU = Nauru, NEP = Nepal, PHI = Philippines, PRC = People's Republic of China, SAM = Samoa, SRI = Sri Lanka, TAJ = Tajikistan, THA = Thailand, VAN = Vanuatu, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

e-GP Functionality Use

- **2017-2020 ADB funded projects – Use for e-publication versus use for e-bidding**
- *# of projects and value in million USD*
- Total projects using e-pub is almost the same as that using e-bidding
- BUT value of those using e-pub only is higher than the value of that using e-bidding

ADB funded projects (in USD billion) by e-GP function, 2017-2021



2022 e-GP Framework

- Approach
 - e-GP as a cross-cutting theme;
 - Proactively enhance and build on the gains of the past strategy period;
 - Apply a targeted and strategic focus on country systems;
 - Mainstream e-GP activities into ADB organizational processes, structures, systems and policies
 - Engage front office, team leaders, (RDs/RMs) – key players in strategy

2022 e-GP Framework

- Key Drivers
 - ADB has strong regional presence & positioned to assume a strategic role to drive e-GP regional agenda
 - Need to continue to exercise due diligence when evaluating e-GP systems as the e-GP is a sensitive & complex reform initiative
 - e-GP systems are at different levels of implementation-one size fits all approach not a viable option
 - e-GP technologies are fast evolving and challenging
 - 2022 Framework linked to and aligned with ADB Strategy 2030
 - need for a comprehensive & holistic approach across different departments

2022- 2026 e-GP Framework Goals

01

Support and facilitate strengthening of DMC country systems through e-GP.

02

Increase usage of e-GP for ADB operations.

03

Support DMCs in removing impediments to usage of their existing e-GP systems in ADB operations.

04

Demonstrate ADB's e-GP leadership and presence in the Asia and Pacific region.

05

Increase the resilience of DMC procurement processes through e-GP support.

3. Key Results, Outputs



Key Strategic Outputs

- **Mainstream using e-GP in ADB Operations**
 - e-GP institutionalized in the Country Partnership Strategy Development & Country Procurement Risk Assessment Processes & shift to utilize e-GP as the default mode for ADB operations
 - Carry out at least 60 assessments (or reassessments) in 5 years, including developing flexible approaches to assess countries w/ multiple systems (e.g. GePNIC)
 - Identify and adopt “quick response” e-GP options or methodology for critical procurement for use during a pandemic any similar emergency situations
 - Identify, develop and implement strategic e-GP maps for key DMCs that require follow on TA support beyond assessments. (e.g. SRI, INO)
 - Study to develop indicators to link e-procurement and project implementation

Key Strategic Outputs

- **Linking ADB's leadership role to APPeN and the Knowledge Products**
 - Conduct of annual conference & sub-regional dialogues & workshops
 - Knowledge products (papers), surveys and studies

Key Targets

- 250 new projects valued at \$60 billion for the 2022 – 2026 period
- 32 DMC countries using e-GP (translate this into e-pub & e-bidding)
- at least 40 assessment (or reassessments) completed
- 5 countries provided with follow-on support for systems scale up, enhancement or security audit
- 5 CPS/PRA include e-GP in their report
- At least 2 Master classes a year
- 5 conferences organized
- 2 surveys and 5 knowledge products prepared
- Adoption of SaaS in at least 10 ADB financed projects

Implementation Resources & What We Need to Do Together to Successfully Implement the Framework

Estimated budget at \$2.6 over a 5-year period

RETA 9680: Strengthening the Asia Pacific Public Electronic Procurement Network (ongoing)

A new RETA (TA 10000) will also support key initiatives identified in the Framework

Framework Budgetary Requirements & Support

What support do you need to enable you to be an e-GP advocate?



Thank You

