Knowledge and Experience Sharing Exchange Session

Professionalization of Public Procurement and Capacity Building The Journey of Public Procurement Professionalization in Rwanda

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Quick facts about Rwanda

- Aspirations as defined by NST 1 and Vision 2050
 - Upper Middle income economy/country by 2035
 - High Income economy/country by 2050
- Average GDP growth 2010-2019: 7.2 % ,
- Government spending 12.3 % of GDG IN 2019 (WB)
- ► Growth dropped by 3.4 % in 2020 due to Covid 19 impact
- Main sectors affected: Tourism, transport, exports,
- ► Ranks 38th globally(2nd in Africa) by Doing Business report
- ► Ranks 49th globally(4th in Africa) by TI corruption index

About RPPA

- Established in 2007 by the law as regulatory body
- RPPA mission in capacity building
 - To develop professionalism of the staff involved in public procurement
 - To provide technical assistance as needed and develop teaching material,
 - organize trainings and lay down the requirements which must be met by public procurement officers;

- ► The National Capacity development Policy(recent enacted in 2015)
- NCD provides that capacity development is guided by sector stakeholders
- Public Procurement is part of Public Financial Management (PFM)
- Professionalisation is the Key pillar of PFM Sector Strategic Plan
- ► Hence, PFM Learning & Development strategy 2018-2024 is in place
- RPPA focuses on procurement professionalization and implements this in partnership with:
 - Ministry of Finance
 - DPs(WB, ENABEL, DFID, etc)
 - International learning institutions (ITCILO, CIPS, etc.)
 - Universities in Rwanda (Private, Public)
 - National training centers (RMI/ short courses, ILPD/procurement practice)

National Capacity development Framework

PFM L&D Strategy

- Defines procurement competency framework
- Defines 8 competencies for procurement professionals
- Defines 48 skills for procurement professionals
- Map the skills and competencies to job categories
- Defines types of capacity building approaches:
 - Short courses
 - Qualification/Certification



The Strategy plans (2018-2024) to:

Key facts on procurement in PFM L&D Strategy

- Develop national program and qualify first cohort of 30 professionals by 2023
- Qualify 39 procurement officer MCIPS in Government in 2 years (professional level/diploma)
- ► Train 646 procurement officers
- Support the professional body
- Allocated budget: 10.8\$ for professionalization

The Professional qualification initiatives

- In 2008- 2012: Partnership with Maastricht School of Management to provide a Postgraduate Diploma in Procurement Management: around 50 graduates
- ▶ 2011-2016: Contracted IMA for teaching CIPS qualification: 39 enrolled, 19 achieved MCIPS, 3 are still in public services, others are consultants & entrepreneurs
- ▶ 2011- 2018: Partnership with ITCILO/University of Turin:
 - Masters Degree: 55
 - > ToT for National trainers: 7 trained certified
- Local universities: Have graduated 605 students in procurement (Bachelors and masters Degree)

Short courses initiatives



- RPPA conducts on annual basis short courses: 2,586 government staff attended from 2016/2017 to 2020/2021
- ► ITCLIO has provided short courses to **272 government staff** (May- July 2013 intakes and 1 course delivered in September 2014)
- RMI provides annual short courses in procurement: 156 government staff attended between 2017-2020)

Current Trend



- Establishment of Procurement Professional body
- Established by the law in 2016
- Mandate include:
 - Regulation of the profession across the national industry(public, private and non-profit sectors)
 - Establish the National qualification framework
- GoR is sponsoring the development of a national Professional Certification in Procurement
- GoR sponsored consultancy for the operationalization of the professional body
- ▶ GoR intends to sponsor procurement for CIPS qualification
- RPPA is updating its training modules per user and per level:
 - Users: Procurement officers, tender Committees, suppliers, legal officers, etc
 - Levels: Beginners, intermediate and advanced



- Procurement Professional body not operational
- Professionalization driven by GoR and private sector interest becomes less
- Inadequate staff retention after qualification and career path (especially in Government)
- Inadequate partnerships: Ex. Learning institutions teaching procurement do not follow the same competency framework)
- Confusion between academic vs professional qualification
- COVID 19 related challenges
 - Our culture not adapted to working from home
 - Not used to online learning
 - Difficult online attendance control(some just login and leave)



Lessons Learnt

- Political will is very important to profesionalisation: Success depends highly on how it's prioritized from the top leadership of the country
- Professionalization and capacity building is a continuous journey
- Qualification programs need to move from academic point of view to be more professional
- Qualification programs must be contextualized to meet local industry needs and practices
- Our programs must take into account ethical and professional behaviours but also soft skills (prompt support to others, remain positive and accountable, minimum supervision/self supervision)
- Enhance partnerships/stakeholder mapping(local, private to government, international
- Motivate people to become professional (incentives but also clear frameworks/job profiles and career path_stick and carrot)
- Technology is the way to go!
 - Increase the internet penetration
 - Improve ICT literacy
 - > Rwanda automated its procurement transaction since 2016
 - Procurement was less affected by COVID 19, trainings continued(804 staff trained on legal framework, 409 staff and 58 suppliers trained on E-procurement