

## **Green Public Procurement:**

The Case of the Philippines

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## **Green Procurement Program (GPP) in** 2004

- whenever possible and practicable
- environmentally advantageous

Executive Order No. 301, March 29, 2004



• Promote the culture of making environmentallyinformed decisions in government, especially in the purchases and use of different products • Include environmental criteria in public tenders, • Establish the specifications and requirements for products of services to be considered • Develop incentive programs for suppliers of environmentally sound products and services

### **Strategies in the 2017 Philippine GPP** Roadmap



Governments lead by example in transforming the market



#### Circumspect approach



Based on well-established public procurement process



Market readiness







#### Stepwise approach



#### Best deal for the government

## The 2017 Philippine GPP Roadmap

### **Prioritized Common-Use Supplies and Equipment**





Food and **Catering Services** 



### **Prioritized NON Common-Use Supplies and Equipment**



Computer and Laptop Monitors



Vehicles

**Fridges and** 

Freezers



Copiers



**Air Conditioners** 



**Toilets and** Urinals



**Training Facilities/** Hotels/Venues



**Paints and** Varnishes



**Textiles** (Uniforms and Work Clothes)



## **2019 Stakeholders Outreach**

### GPPB-Recognized Trainers on GPP (est. 2019)

Introduced New Modules on Specifications Writing and Project Costing (est. 2019)









### Mainstreaming of GPP trainings (since 2019)





## **2021 Stakeholders Outreach**

Engage with Suppliers through Annual Procurement Summit (since 2017) and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Training for MSMEs (since 2021)





### Regular Publication of GPP Performance (since 2021)



## **2021 GPP Monitoring Review**

#### FY 2018 - 2021 Green Adoption Status of Non-CSE



#### **GPPB-TSO Study**

- Lack of knowledgeable end-user representatives or units to conduct GPP
- No available green suppliers
- Insufficient funds to procure green items which costs higher
- Fear of failure
- Absence of GPP expert/s
- GPP is not supported or instructed by management

- Limited number of green suppliers
- Lengthy verification of green suppliers process
- Expensive testing costs
- Need to capacitate the technical PS personnel in innovation
- Pandemic experiences



#### Adoption of GPP in the Public Sector

#### **Based on PS GPP Report**

## **UNEP SDG 12.7.1 Assessment**







• The Philippines obtained a higher score in monitoring than the global and regional median.









Fear of Audit



# **2023 Pilot Implementation of New Green Products and Services**





**Efficient Energy-consuming Products and Equipment** (Cold Storage Facilities/ solar-powered)

**Efficient Energy-consuming Products and Equipment** (Air-conditioning Units)





Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and **Exhibitions** 

**Motor Vehicles** 













**Construction Materials** (Asphalt Overlay for **Airport Runway**)



**Sustainable Textile Uniform** 

> Food and Catering Services; and Meetings, Incentives, **Conferences, and Exhibitions**



**ICT Systems/Services**, **Equipment or Facilities** (Data Center)

# Way Forward

# Mandatory Implementation X åÇ. by 2025



# Way Forward



### Green Critera for Budget Proposals





Standards Operating Procedures







### **Green Public Procurement Hub**

Green Public Procurement Impact Tool Kit



# Let's get in touch!



# Maraming Salamat!