TANZANIA PPP FRAMEWORK: LESSONS FOR ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR PPP PIPELINES

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Outline

- Overview
- PPP Success Factors
- PPP Experience in Tanzania
- Tanzania PPP Framework
- PPP Pipelines
- Prospects for Future
- Conclusion

Overview

According to Tanzania PPP Policy (2009):

- Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) are viable means to address constraints of financing, management and maintenance of public goods and services.
- PPPs can enable the Government to fulfil its responsibilities in efficient delivery of socio-economic goods and services by ensuring efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, quality and outreach of services.

PPP Success Factors

- A feasible and viable project: PPP is unable to turn bad project into good - comprehensive feasibility study is key
- **2.** A well-founded selection of the **PPP model** (driven by value for money assessment)
- 3. A well specified PPP Contract (Obligation of Parties)
- 4. The private party must be induced to offer best value for money through **competitive tendering**
- **5. Efficient management** by contracting authorities during inception and implementation

PPP Experience in Tanzania (1)

STATUS....

- PPPs are not new in Tanzania, examples include:
- TICTS container terminal concession in the Port of Dar Es Salaam in 2000
- central railway corridor concession in 2007 where concession for operation of passenger and freight services granted to RITES. Terminated due to under performance.
- Power Purchase Agreement (TANESCO)

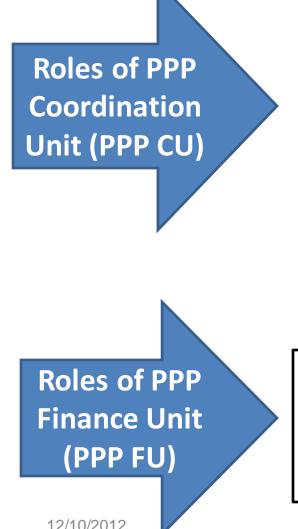
PPP Experience in Tanzania (2)

- Limited private investment in new assets.
- The PPP projects have yielded mixed results mainly due unfavourable contract terms for the public contracting authorities.
- But there are successful stories for private sector participation in education, health and telecoms which are not formal PPP modes.
- In case of failures, the results were due to absence of a legal and institutional framework specifically designed for *long-term* contractual cooperation between public and private sectors.
- These challenges are now mitigated by the enabling PPP environment which has been developed.

Tanzania's PPP Framework (1)

- Public-Private Partnership Policy-2009.
- PPP Act, 2010
- PPP Regulations, 2011
- Public Procurement Act, 2011
- PPP Implementation Strategy being finalized
- PPP Operational Guidelines being finalized
- Draft Financial Manual being finalized

PPP Framework (2)-The Units



- Assessment of PPP projects submitted to it by CAs and recommend PPP FU
- Examine request for proposals
- Coordinate all PPP projects
- Advice contracting authority on PPPs
- Develop guidelines in all PPP matters
- PPP awareness in Tanzania

 Deals with fiscal risk allocations and other financial matters once PPP
Projects are submitted to it by PPP CU

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Roles of Contracting Authorities

PPP Framework (3)

- Identify, appraise, develop and monitor a PPP project
- Undertake or cause to be undertaken a feasibility study
- Submit the proposed project together with the feasibility study to the Coordination Unit
- Prepare a Request for proposal after the feasibility study has been approved

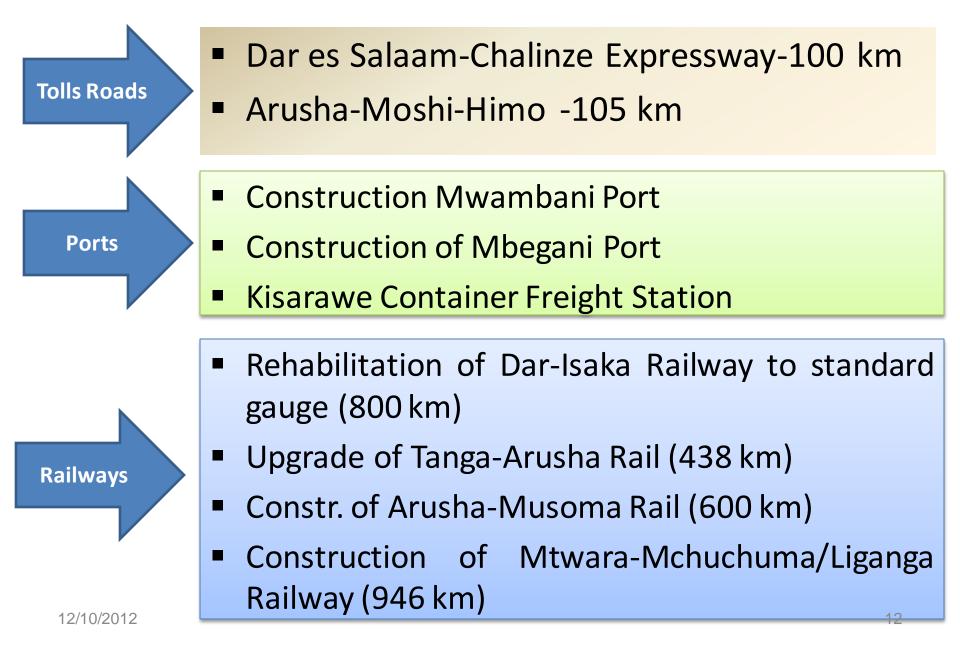
PPP Life Cycle-Tanzania



Pipeline Projects (1)

- The enabling environment for PPPs is the first precondition for PPP Pipelines.
- Appointment of PPP Focal Points done to manage the process. The GoT has already trained 60 PPP Managers in October-December, 2012.
- They will coordinate and champion identification of few projects that can bring us valuable experience.

PPP Pipelines-Potentials



Prospects for Future

- Innovative approaches to use PPP as a procurement option of public goods and services.
- Careful value of money calculations as a basis to select PPP model rather than conventional procurement.
- Reliance on project finance based on cash flows to mobilize infrastructure financing such as toll roads, utilities, oil & gas, telecoms, airports, railroads etc.

Conclusion

- Enabling policy, legal and regulatory framework
- <u>Establishment of PPP Units</u> and PPP Nodes-capacity building is central
- <u>PPP Development Facilities</u> for undertaking project identification and feasibility studies.
- <u>Viability Gap funding</u> to make projects financially viable.
- Strong <u>political support</u> at high levels of government.
- <u>Comprehensive feasibility studies</u>, and solicited and unsolicited proposals to be procured through competitive tendering methodologies.



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