

## GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>Capital:</b> Banjul	<b>Population:</b> 1,990,924	<b>GDP:</b> USD 938,794,719 Million
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## LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

**PPP Law and other applicable texts** - The National Public Private Partnership Policy, 2015-2020 (NPPP)

**Other Applicable Sectoral Laws** - The Gambia Public Procurement Act, 2001 (GPPA)  
- The Gambia Public Procurement Regulations, 2003 (GPPR)

**PPP Unit (NPPP)** Directorate of Public Private Partnership (PPP Unit)

**Definition (Sect. 3 of NPPP)** The NPPP Act defines the public private partnership:  
A public-private partnership (PPP) is an agreement between a government and a private firm under which the firm delivers an asset, a service, or both in return for payments contingent to some extent on the long-term quality or other characteristics of outputs delivered. Agreements may include service contract, management contracts, leasing, Concession, Build Operate Transfer (BOT), Build Operate Own (BOO), Design, Build, Operate (DBO), Design Build, Operate, Finance, privatization and cover widely varying activities, not just those in infrastructure sectors.

**General Principles (Sect. 5 of NPPP) (Art. 47 of GPPA)** All PPP arrangements in the Gambia shall be guided by the following principles: “value for money”, public interest, balanced allocation of risks between the public and private sector, competitive procurement, economic and social standards, transparency (Section 5 of NPPP and Art. 47 of GPPA).

**Tendering and contracting procedures / Choice of the private partnership** - Competitive Bidding  
Competitive bidding process shall be adopted in PPP Projects initiated by the concerned Ministries Departments and

**(Sect. 10 of NPPP)  
(Art. 108-117 of GPPR)**

Agencies (MDA). The procuring authority submits the report of the evaluation of the bids for review by the authorities responsible for final approval (*Section 10 PPP Policy*). The GPPR provisions are also applicable to BOT and infrastructures services procurement (Art. 108-113 of GPPR).

- Unsolicited proposals

Unsolicited proposals may be considered if the following conditions are satisfied: (i) the project must be consistent with national development priorities, (ii) demonstrate genuine and substantial innovative aspects, (iii) subjected to a “value for money”, technical, financial and economic assessment, according to guidelines that will be developed and (iv) be procured competitively.

The process for the development and procurement of unsolicited proposals procurement is referring to the Policy and Regulations (*Sect. 10 of NPPP and Art. 114-117 of GPPR*).

**Project Evaluation  
(Sect. 10 of NPPP)**

The procuring authority submits a project brief to the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs/PPP Unit that assess the viability of the PPP project. A project development team is constituted and launch the procurement process to hire a Transaction Advisor. The Transaction Advisor carries out a pre-feasibility study of the proposed PPP project, focussing on the rationale of the business case and on the clear specification of the project and the PPP. The Project Study Committee supervises the pre-feasibility study. The PPP Approval Committee must approve the decision to proceed to the full feasibility study stage.

The procuring authority (or the Transaction Advisor) undertakes a full feasibility study. The feasibility study must among other cover: “value for money” assessment, assessment of affordability, proposed allocation of risks between the public and private sector, estimation of the required viability gap support, demonstration of the capacity of the procuring authority to procure and manage the PPP project (*Section 10 PPP Policy*).

**Negotiation and Signature  
of PPP Contracts  
(Sect. 10 of NPPP)**

PPP contracts are only binding only if they are signed by the competent Minister, CEO or Board Chairman of the procuring entity, and if all required approvals have been obtained (*Section 10 PPP Policy*).

**Rights and Obligations of the public partner**

No provision in the Policy.

**Rights and Obligations of the private partner**

No provision in the Policy.

No provision in the Policy.

**Obligations of both public and private partners**

No provision in the Policy.

**Applicable Law**

No provision in the Policy.

**Dispute resolution**

A procuring organization may agree to submit to arbitration disputes relating to the performance of procurement contracts (Art. 31(2) of GPPA)

**EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS STRUCTURED AS PPP**

**Energy**

Greater Banjul PPP Project (33 MW)

**Port**

Port of Banjul