

Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Board (PPADB)

Botswana Case Study

Knowledge and Experience Sharing Exchange Session on e-GP – Current Status, Opportunities and Challenges

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AGENDA

- 1. Introduction
 - -Vision, Mission and PPADB Mandate
- 2. Integrated Procurement Management System (IPMS)
 - e Bidding: IPMS
 - Security
- 2. Statistics
- 3. Lessons learnt SWOT
- 4. Conclusion

OBJECTIVES

- Introduce PPADB
- Showcase the digital evolution of Procurement in Botswana
- Discuss methodological approaches and challenges
- Review lessons learned from procurement function digitisation

PPADB

The PPADB was established by an Act of Parliament in 2001, PPAD Act [CAP 42:08].	
Therefore, the public procurement and asset disposal system is administered by the	Public
Procurement and Asset Disposal Board (PPADB).	

Mandate

- 1. Adjudication
- 2. Approval/Vetting of tender documents
- 3. Contractor Registration
- 4. Devolution
- 5. Dispute Resolution
- Advising Procuring & Disposing Entities
- 7. Suspension & Delisting Disciplinary Committee
- 8. Declaration of Interest & Confidentiality

Vision

To be the centre of excellence in public procurement and asset disposal by 2022

Mission

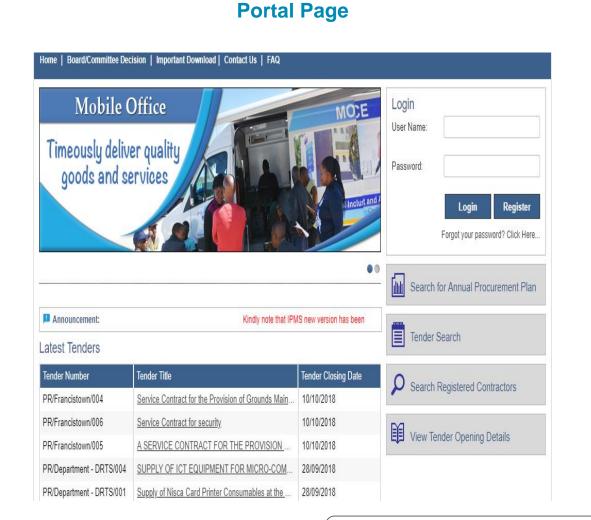
To lead a devolved, inclusive, efficient and transparent public procurement and asset disposal system.

Business Case

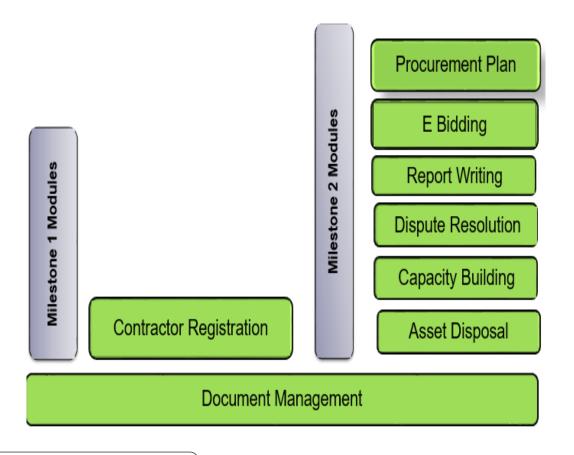
- Tedious registration and tender cycle times
- Geographical barrier and minimal participation
- Requirements for documents from other Governments Agencies
- Reduce increased costs involved in Registration and Tender
- Improved Reporting Capabilities/ Statistical Reporting



Integrated Procurement Management System (IPMS)



IPMS Modules

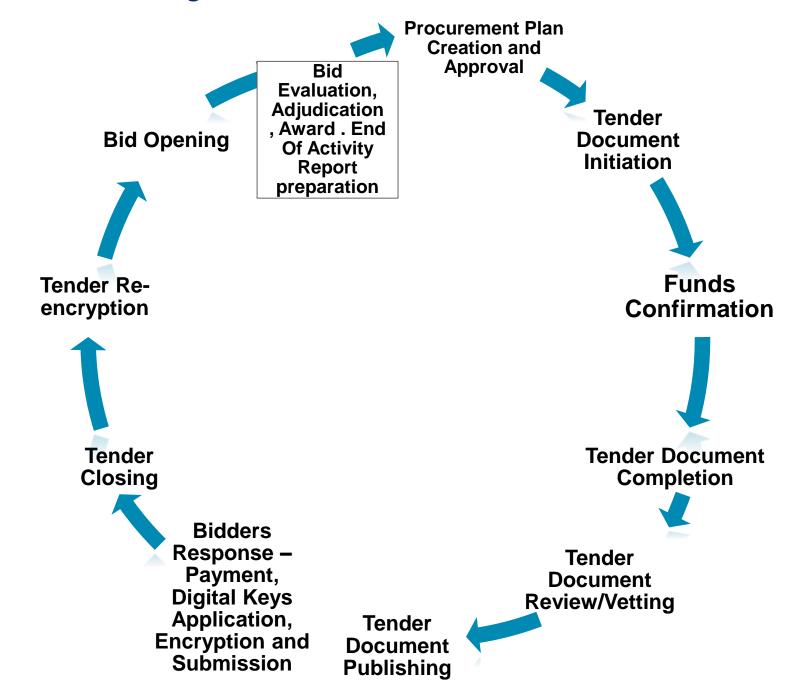


https://ipms.ppadb.co.bw

IPMS Information

- Launched first Module (Contractor Registration) on the 21st April 2013
 - Had migrated old contractor data to IPMS
 - All contractors now submitting applications online
 - Have started re-registration, which will offer opportunity for data cleaning
 - Interfaced with other Systems
- e-bidding Rolled out
 - Several tenders have been processed successfully online
 - Phased approach in rollout
 - Aim for full Rollout to the whole country in terms of central Government

PPADB Online Tendering Process



Statistics Up to Date

Procurement Plans



- 15 Ministries have uploaded their Procurement Plans for 2019/2020 Financial years, only 3 are left behind
- Tenders are prepared from the Plans, except for emergency procurements

Contractors



- 51336 companies registered
 - Supplies: 27208
 - Services and Consultants: 18641
 - Works: 27896

Tenders Processed thorough the system so far



- E-bidding launched in July 2016
 - 8 Ministries targeted for first phase roll out
 - 5 active and have released tenders
 - Total of 284 tenders released so far

Major Challenges and Way Forward

MAJOR CHALLENGES

- Computer literacy of our customers
- Lack of ICT infrastructure readiness
- Delayed delivery of the project
- Resistance to Adoption
- Security and Authentication issues
- Support from all Stakeholders
- Incorrect Scope/Requirements
- Quality Assurance

WAY FORWARD

- Service Desk, Mobile & Resource Centre set up to assist customers
- Engagement of other stakeholders proving ICT services and signing of MOA's
- Social media presence
- Periodical training of customers to ensure competence
- Change Management
- Implementation team

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Lessons Learnt: SWOT Analysis

The following were learnt:

STRENGTH

- Established processes & procedures
- System embraced by Stakeholders
- Political, leadership will and finance available
- Influence on competition and market transparency
- Strong distribution channel

WEAKNESS

- Suppliers initially had little confidence in the system
- Suppliers are not computer literate
- Suppliers 'fear of losing contracts because the bidding process is now more transparent. and more competitive
- Infrastructure not ready
- System related challenges

OPPORTUNITIES

- Ability to deter bid malpractices such as bid rigging
- Realisation of Procurement rationalisation potential – fewer transactions
- Increased response by bidders in different geographic al locations
- Potential to collaborate with other organizations
- Easy Reporting

THREATS

- Procurement officers resisted the change for fear of losing full control of their bidding process
- Pesistance among personnel within stakeholders to job loss due to process reengineering
- Slow absorptive capacity among users
- Lack of security and safety on the Internet

Conclusion



IPMS reflects the earnestness and dynamism of PPADB to keep pace with the latest technology and reap the benefits of eGP



eGP enhances transparency & efficiency in public procurement



System has helped to tackle corruption by bringing transparency



Positive response from the stakeholders

Wrap-up

Questions



11

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