



# 6th CSIR Conference: Ideas that work for Industrial Development Infrastructure Innovation: Case Study of the Gautrain

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#### A: Introduction











#### Introduction



- Mega Infrastructure Projects
  - On average these types of projects take 14 years for completion, from the day the project is conceptualised until the President or Premier cuts the ribbon.
  - These projects usually have multiple required outcomes (objectives) to justify the large amounts invested in them.
  - The argument is usually not on the quantum of the project itself but what alternative priorities could be addressed with the allocated funds









#### B: South Africa's Political Imperatives





#### **Political Imperatives**







- South Africa has two main challenges that will determine the focus and priorities in the country for the next 20 years:
  - Fighting poverty; and
  - Fighting unemployment
- The strategy adopted by Government to address these two challenges is the roll-out of the National Development Plan (NDP)





### NDP: Key Components required for Successful Execution

- Understanding time frames
   & the magnitude of the task
- Contract form
- Roles & Responsibilities
- External factors
- Governance
- Risk Identification, allocation& Mitigation
- Life cycle costing
- Central negotiating team
- Fraud & Corruption

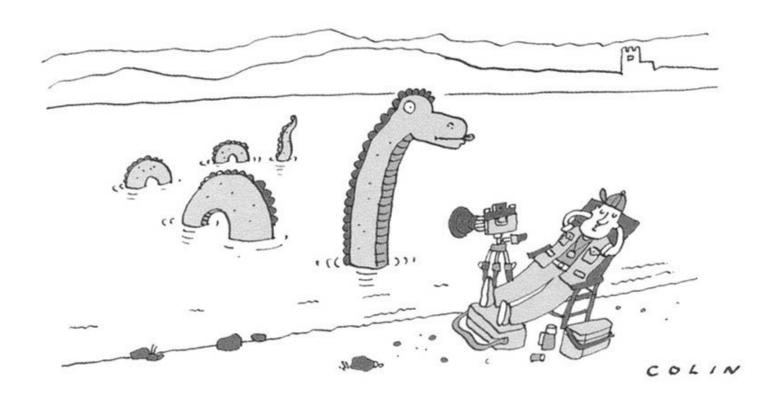
- BBBEE Challenges
- Budget allocation
- Dispute resolution process
- Monitoring & reporting
- Insurance
- Forward cover
- Consultation & Community Buy-in
- Single point of contact
- Knowledgeable client
- RSA Inc.





### Opportunity always knocks at the least opportune moment.

No. 11 Ducharme's Precept











## C: The Gautrain Rapid Rail Link Project (Past)





### Implementation Process



- Four pillars
  - Political will & commitment
  - Viable project (base case design)
    - Technical
    - Financial
    - Legal/Institutional
  - Funding (for Infrastructure & Operations)
    - Government's portion
    - Private Sector's portion
  - Community acceptance & buy-in
    - Socio-economic benefits
    - Power of expropriation









### D: Objectives of the Gautrain Project





#### Gautrain: More than Just Another Transport Project

#### The project stimulates

Economic growth
Local & Foreign Investment
New development
Job creation

#### **Design to**

Restructure urban areas
Reduce travel distances,
time and cost
Improve city sustainability

#### The Gautrain will promote

Public Transport
SMME & BBBEE Development
Tourism
Business development









#### **E:** PPP Requirements





### PPP Requirements (PFMA)



- Feasibility:
  - Value for money
    - Public Sector Comparator (PSC)
       (What will it cost if Government does the work through the normal procurement process; and including completion and integration risk and cost)
  - Affordability
    - Total cost of project, expressed in Net Present Value (NPV)
    - Yearly cost to the province (contingent liability)
    - Maintain the 80/20% ratio in social vs. rest split in budget
  - Risk transfer
    - Identify, cost and allocate various risks to the role players best equipped to mitigate and manage them

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#### **PPP Advantages (1)**







What each party brings to a PPP

Design & Land **Build innovation Operation &** Legislation Maintenance Public Concession **Financing** Sector **Subsidies &** (SPV) **Guarantees** Capital Rights of way Long term Access to the market vision Revenue Users

Private Sector





#### PPP Advantages (2)

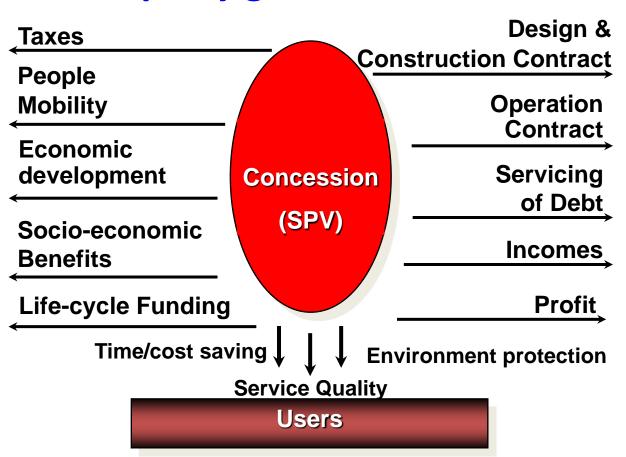






#### What each party gets from a PPP

Public Sector



Private Sector









#### F: Process Sequence





#### **Process Sequence**



- Project identification & consultation
- PPP Legislation, process & approval
- Tender planning (RFQ, RFP)
- Selection of Preferred & Reserve Bidder
- Commercial negotiations & Financial Close
- Construction
- Operations & maintenance (concession period)
- Handover





#### **Parallel Processes**



- Decision making & authorisation (Governance)
- Legal processes (Litigation on content & process)
- Continuous communication, consultation & public relations
- Environmental (EIA) process
- Third party involvement, co-operation and buy-in
- Socio-economic Development (SED) requirements
- External pressures
- Land requirements (GTIA process)
- Continuous funding for multiple MTEF periods







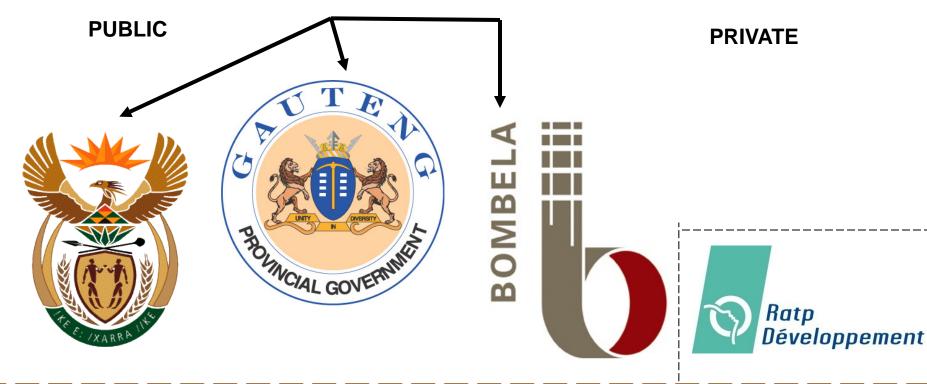


**G: The Deal** 

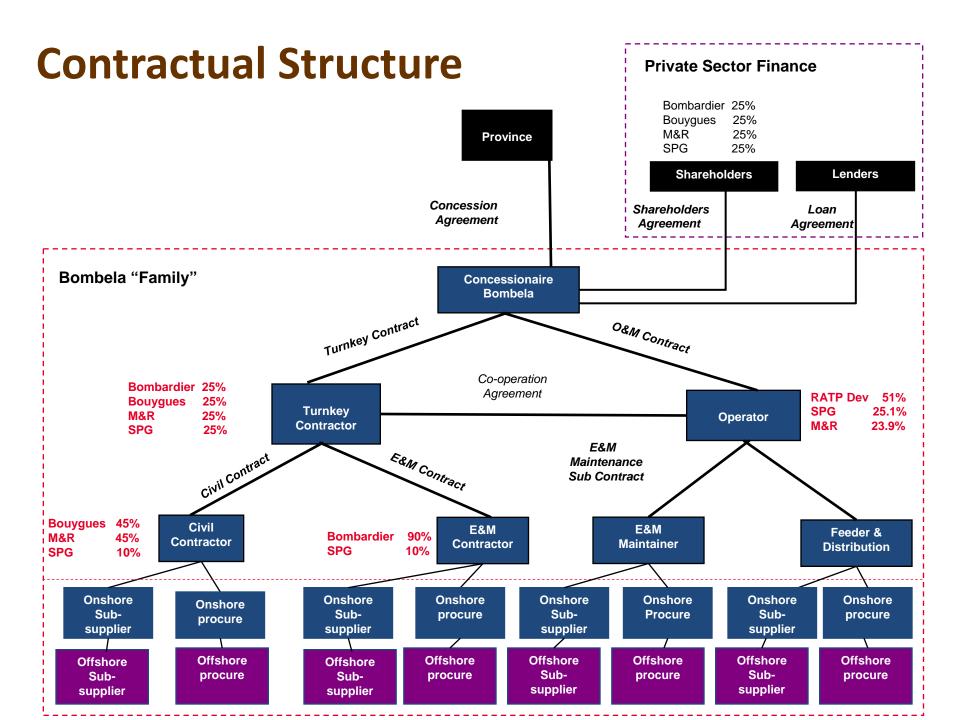




#### **PPP - Project partners: Equity**

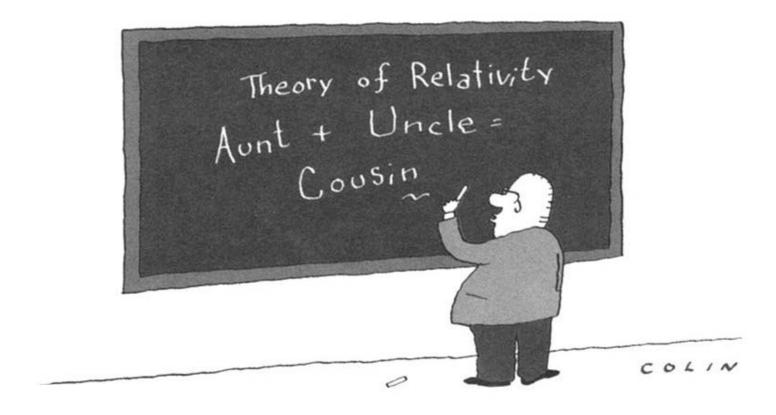






### Complex problems have simple, easy to understand, wrong answers.

No. 4 Grossman's Misquote











H: Funding





#### **Funding**



- Gautrain has 5 sources of funding
  - DoRA (Division of Revenue Act) money from central government via the Department of Transport (only for construction - CAPEX)
  - MTEF (Medium Term Expenditure Framework) from Gauteng Provincial Government
  - Private Sector Equity
  - Private Sector Borrowing
  - Provincial Borrowing



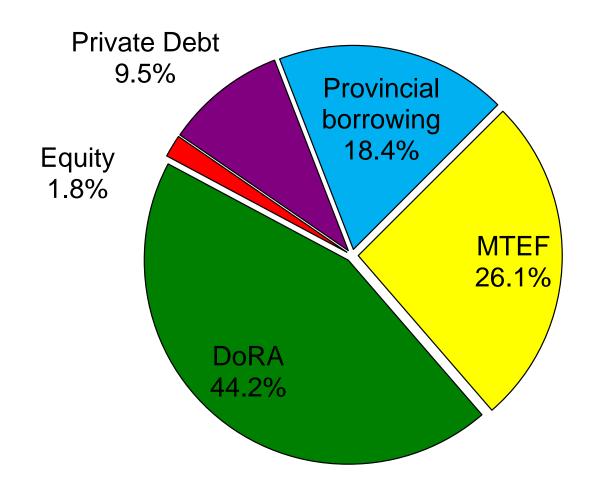


#### **Project Financing**

















### I: Socio-Economic Development (SED)





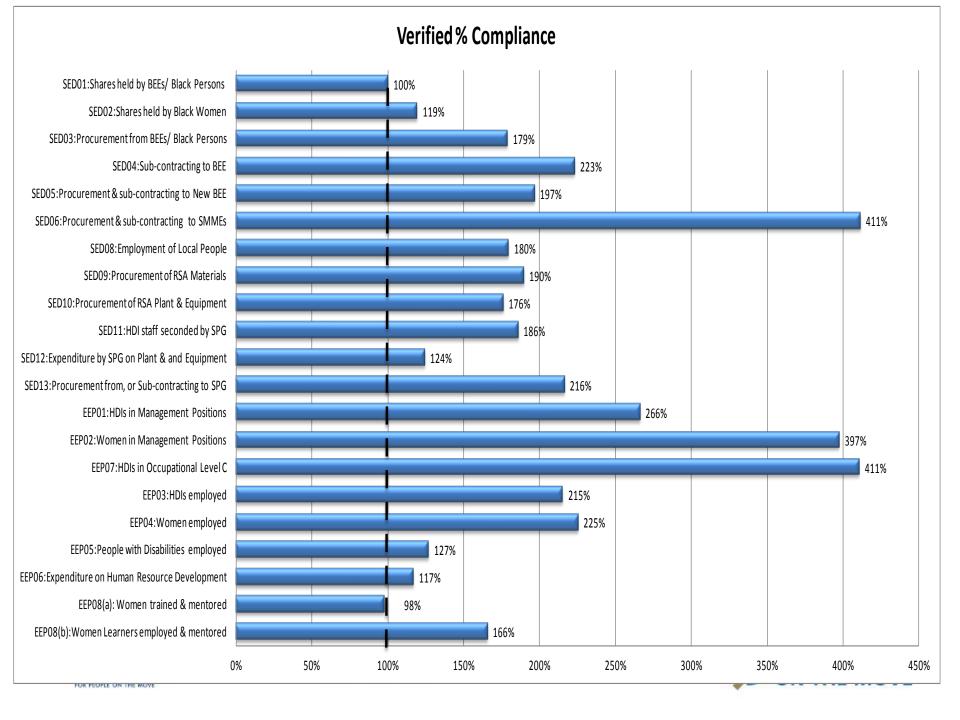
#### **SED Commitments**



- The SED strategy contains 21 SED elements based on the broad-based SED objectives of Government, grouped into the following 6 Clusters:
  - Procurement and sub-contracting
  - Local Content
  - Black Enterprise and Equity Participant
  - Participation in management
  - Direct Employment; and
  - Training
- The competitive bidding process was used to solicit
   Bombela's commitment to each of the SED elements











### J: Economic Impact (Present)





#### **OUR JOURNEY TO A BETTER GAUTENG**



Socio-Economic Impact of Gautrain







- After five years of operations GMA appointed KPMG to assess the Economic Impact of the Gautrain system.
- The study was centred around:
  - Gautrain's contribution to Gauteng's long term economic development;
  - Gautrain's contribution to public transport becoming the mode of choice; and
  - Gautrain's contribution to Gauteng's improved spatial development







- Gautrain's contribution to Gauteng's long term economic development:
  - Current impact:
    - R20 billion total GDP impact during construction;
    - 34 800 direct and 87 000 indirect and induced jobs created (78% skilled and semi-skilled and 22% unskilled jobs)
    - Each year of operations R1,7 billion added to the provincial economy
    - 922 direct and 5 200 indirect and induced jobs created and sustained during 15 years of operations
    - R617 million of the R3,2 billion household income generated from Gautrain's CAPEX and OPEX contributes to poverty alleviation in Gauteng







- Gautrain's contribution to Gauteng's long term economic development:
  - Future Impact:
    - 0.73 Total GDP multiplier for the construction phase of Gautrain;
    - 5 jobs per R1.0 million spent for the expansion of Gautrain
    - 0.96 total GDP multiplier for operation phase of Gautrain
    - 4 jobs per R1.0 million spent during 15 years of operations







- Gautrain's contribution to public transport becoming the mode of choice:
  - Current Impact:
    - Clear move towards quality public transport;
    - 24 200 fewer cars on the road, at least 13 fewer fatal crashes per year and 14 fewer fatalities
    - Timesaving of between 10 to 12 working days per year
    - Reduction of carbon footprint by 52% for Gautrain commuter







- Gautrain's contribution to Gauteng's improved spatial development:
  - Current Impact:
    - R46 billion total GDP impact added to the Provincial economy through property development induced by Gautrain;
    - 245 000 total jobs were created as a result of property development (85% were skilled and 15% were unskilled jobs)
    - R4.9 billion of the R28 billion household income generated from property development contributes to poverty alleviation
    - 1% 3% faster growth in residential property value in close proximity to stations and 100% higher office rental rates
    - R10 billion retail property development close to stations





## **Economic Impact**



- Gautrain's contribution to Gauteng's improved spatial development:
  - Future Impact:
    - 1.91 total GDP multiplier for property development around Gautrain stations;
    - Additional investment in property development around stations will create 10 jobs for every R1 million spent
    - 17% of additional household income generated from property development will flow to poverty alleviation





# 25 Year Integrated Transport Master Plan (ITMP25)





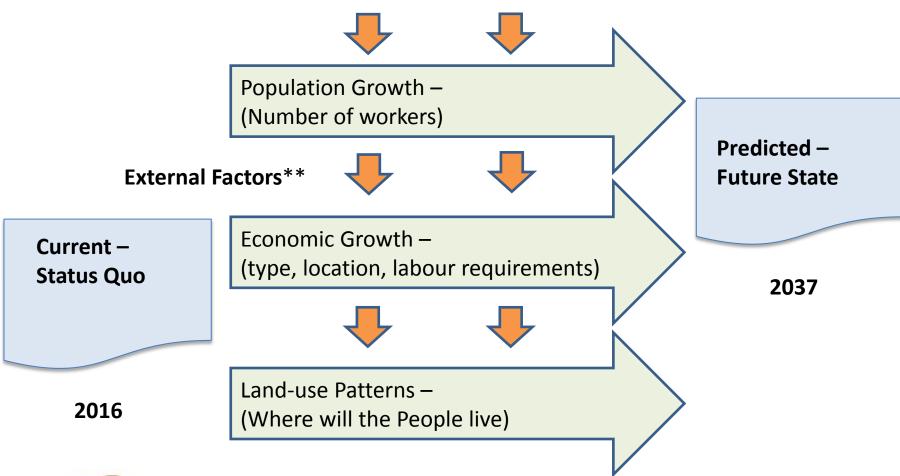


# **Transport Planning**











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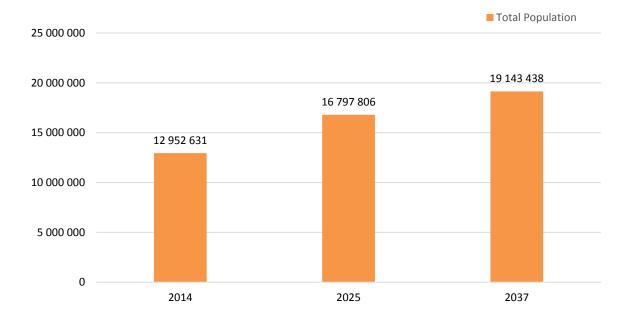
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# **Population Growth**



 Gauteng's population is estimated to increase by 48% by 2037

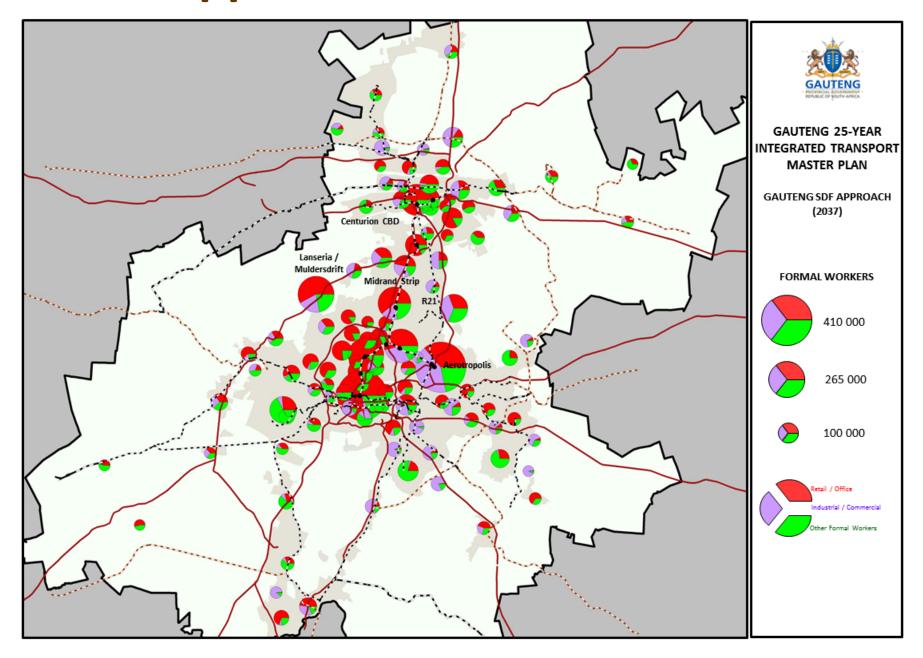


Source: GRRIN Transport demand model: Land use projections from Metro land use data

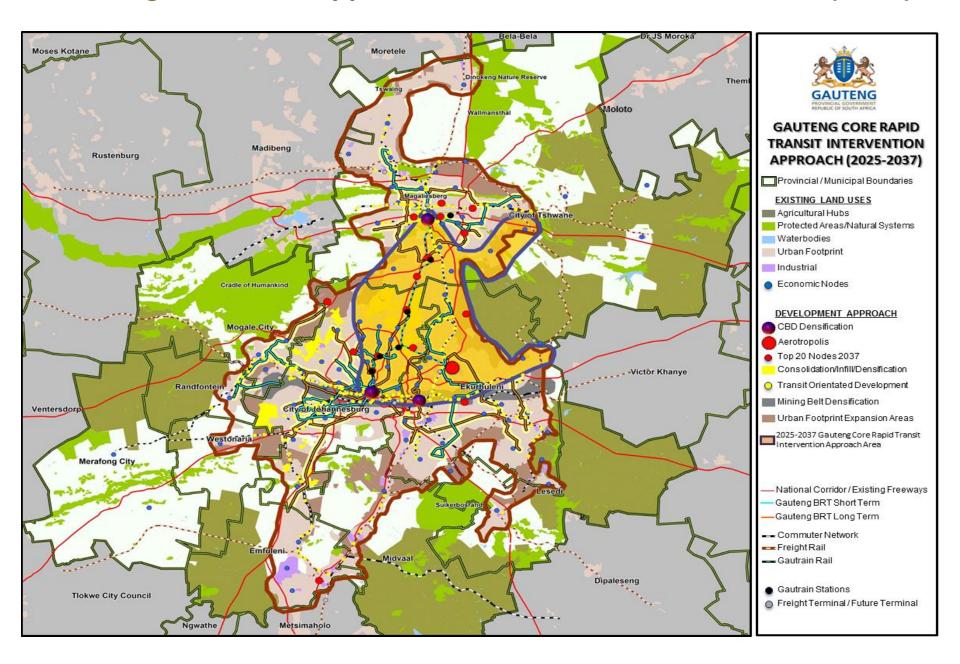




# **Job Opportunities: Formal Workers**



#### **Gauteng SDF Based Approach vs. Core Transit Intervention (2037)**



# **Sustainable Transport**







#### Reduce travel:

- Change travel patterns
  - Regularity & extent of travel in peak periods, trip lengths, etc.

#### Shift in modes:

Shift from: Motorised



Non-motorised transport

Shift from: Private



**Public transport** 

Shift from Road



Rail

#### Technology:

- Environmentally friendly technologies
- Intelligent Transport Solutions (ITS)





### Conclusions: "The Cost of Doing Nothing"

- Analysis of the transport situation in 25-years' time, shows that the consequences of "doing nothing" will be severe, i.e. if current trends continue
- Vehicle population predicted to grow from 3.9 mil. to 8.6mil.
- Peak hour person trips to grow from 2.0mil. to 3.2mil.
- Average peak hour road network speed will reduce from 41km/h to 26km/h in 2025
- Average peak hour road network speed will reduce from 41km/h to 23km/h in 2037 over a spread 3 hour peak
- Congestion, with the transport network, the economy and the natural environment choking
- Major interventions are required to avoid this scenario





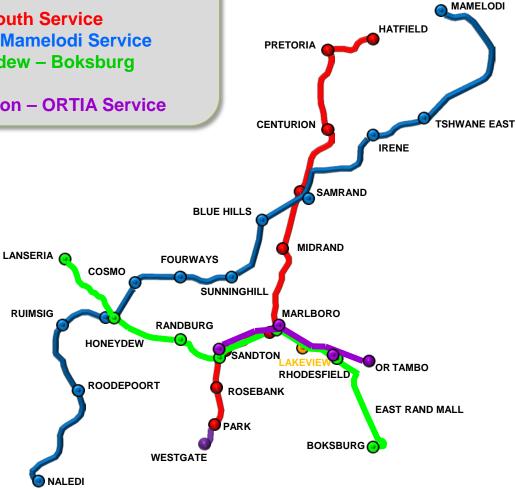
#### **Ultimately four Services**

**RED: North - South Service** 

**BLUE: Naledi – Mamelodi Service GREEN: Honeydew – Boksburg** 

**Service** 

**PURPLE: Sandton – ORTIA Service** 









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# K: Additional Rolling Stock (The Future)





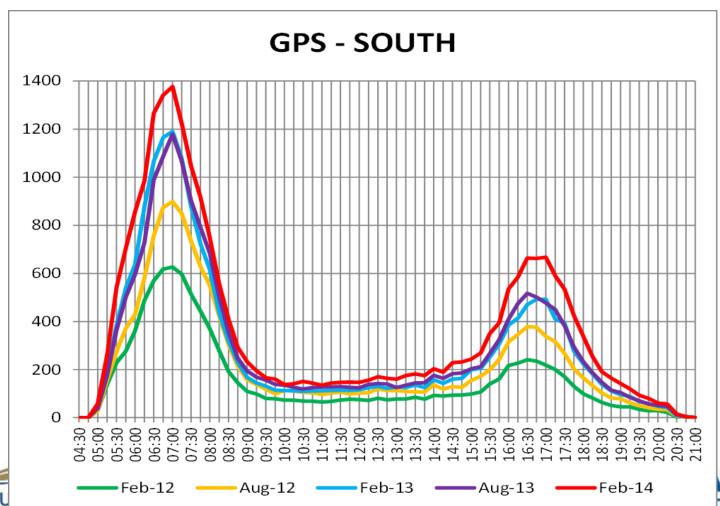
# Capacity Constraints –





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# Project Background Six







#### **Need For Additional Capacity**

- Province has identified a latent demand and capacity constraint in relation to the Gautrain Rapid Rail Link system
- The actual passenger demand on the Gautrain system has exceeded realistic expectations and predictions
- To manage the provision of capacity, Province will require a total of 48 new coaches (12 Train sets)





# **Project Background**







#### **Need For Additional Capacity (continue)**

- The Procurement of Additional Rolling Stock Project comprises of:
  - the acquisition of new rolling stock;
  - expansion of depot facilities to maintain the new trains;
  - upgrades to the existing signalling system; and
  - Possible additional traction power
- Done as a Variation to the Concession Agreement





# **Financing Structure**



#### **Essential Attributes**

- DBSA will provide up to R4 bn in debt funding for the rolling stock assets, signaling and depot facilities.
- Other related infrastructure assets will be funded by GMA through available cash reserves.
- A Trust will be created as a legal vehicle through which:
  - Financing will be structured; and
  - The rolling stock will be made available on the Gautrain System for the benefit of the Project.







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#### L: Gautrain II

(Gauteng Rapid Rail Integrated Network (GRRIN))





### **Travel speeds without GRRIN 2025**

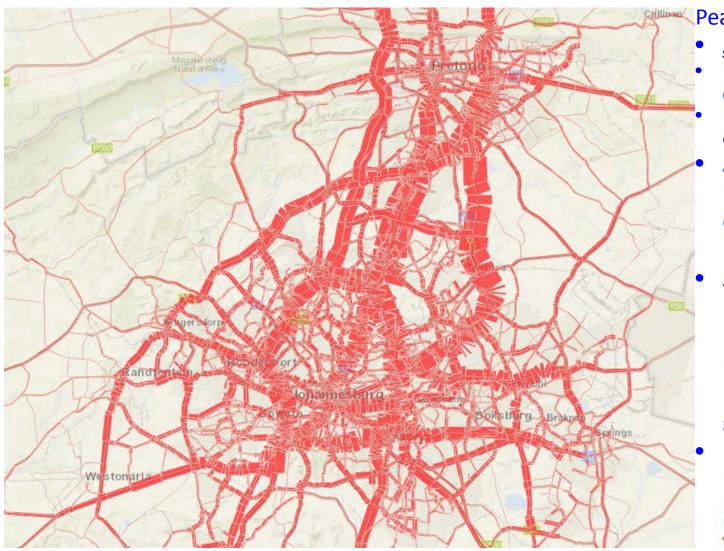


- Existing road network is operating close to capacity
- Current average network speed <u>41</u> <u>km/h</u> (peak and contra-peak directions)
- Will reduce to <u>26</u>
   <u>km/h in 2025</u>

   with an key road journey time 1- 3
   hours.



# **Travel speeds without GRRIN 2037**



Peak Hour Road Traffic

- Assume
- 1 000 km additional freeway capacity
- 1 500 km additional dual carriageway capacity
- All road improvements currently planned are built
- Average key road network speed reduces to <u>23 km/h</u> (peak and contrapeak directions) spread over 3 hours
- 10km/h in peak hour if no peak spreading



# **GRRIN Line Options** Railways ---- Gautrain · · · · PRASA SERVICE PRASA Future GRRIN Potential Patronage/Ha A Tshwane East Lanseria 1 Four Ways Sunninghill 3 Randburg Little Falls Sandton OR Tambo Airport Rosebank E Rand Mall

# 36 Various route options considered

Alignment length (km),

Property Impact,

Construction cost,

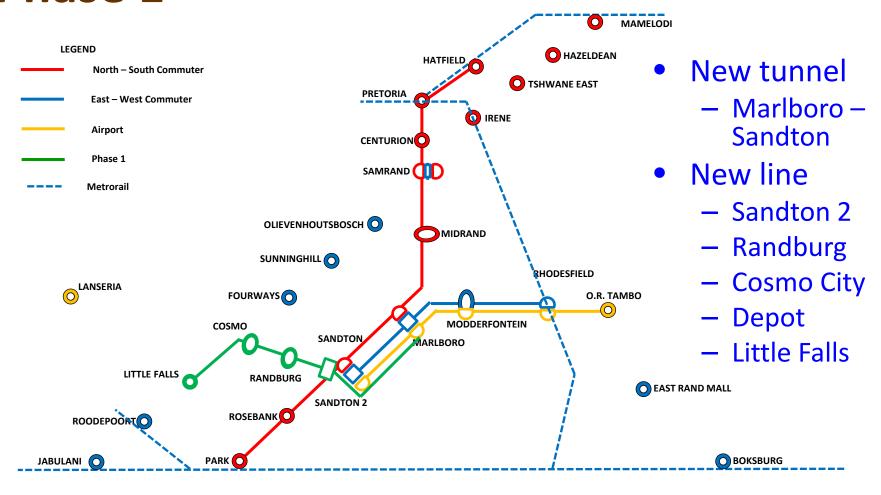
Environmental and heritage issues

Constructability in terms of accommodation of traffic, undermining, utilities and services and expected social impact.



# Description of Phase 1







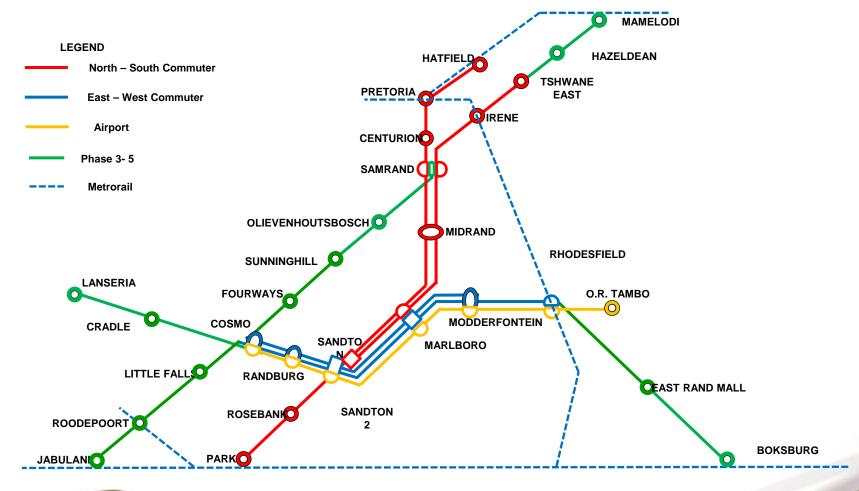


# **GRRIN Extensions:** Phase 2-5





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M: Closure





# The Seven Stages of a PPP Project



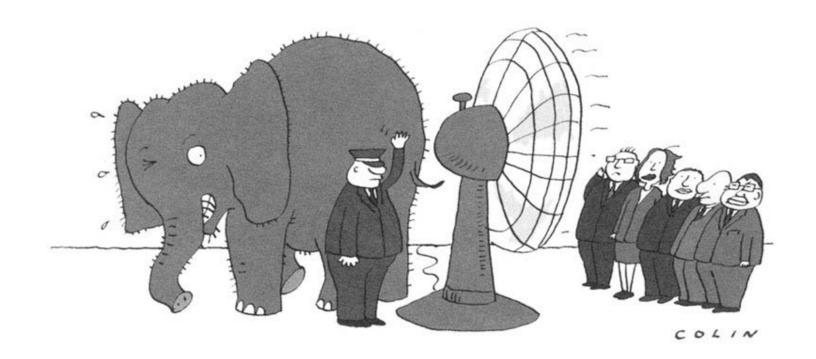
- Enthusiasm
- Promises & Programmes
- Disillusionment
- Panic
- Hunt for the guilty
- Punishment of the innocent
- Reward for those who had nothing to do with it





# Whatever it is that hits the fan will not be evenly distributed.

No. 2 Law of Probable Dispersal







"The philosophers have only interpreted the world, the point however is to change it"

Karl Marx

The Future is not for the faint hearted."

R Reagan

### **Thank You**



