



Solomon Islands Public Private Partnership In Fisheries Sector

April 4th 2018

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES

Overview



- Main policy drivers for the SI fisheries sector is based on the
 - *Solomon Islands-National Development Strategy 2016-2035,*
 - *Solomon Islands Democratic Collation of Change policy 2015 document &*
 - *Fisheries Management Act 2015.*
- SI MFMR overall role:
 - *Regulate development & management of fisheries & marine resources.*
 - *Ensure SI receive maximum economic & social benefits from sustainable utilizing the fisheries & marine resources.*

Public Private Partnership



Internal Supporting Documents

- **Solomon Islands MFMR Corporate Plan 2015-2018**
 - *Focal Area 2 : Private Sector Development and Investment.*
- **Solomon Islands MFMR Strategy 2017-2019**
 - *Increase fisheries impact by opportunities provided thru effective partnership.*
 - *Explore public-private partnership to promote investment in fisheries.*

Public Private Partnership



Solomon Islands MFMR Structure

1. Offshore Fisheries Division
2. Inshore Fisheries Division
3. Aquaculture Division
4. Provincial Division
5. Policy, Planning Project Management Division
6. Corporate Service Division

Public Private Partnership



- The MFMR engaged in many forms of collaborations with private sectors.
 - Infrastructure Development
 - Services
 - Finance
 - Technical Expertise
- MFMR Link with Key Government Institutions
e.g. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment,
Ministry of Police, National Security etc.

Public Private Partnership



Best Practices

1. Partnership agreement developed with fishing associations.
2. A partnership with Worldfish & WWF organization.
3. Provincial & Constituencies Fisheries Centers establishment.
4. Constituencies Fishing Projects.
5. Fishing Aggregation Device Projects.
6. Temotu Fishing Limited & DIDS Fishing Ltd
7. Supporting Tuna Industries Association.

PPP Areas for Fisheries Development.



- a. Policy & Legal framework
- b. Capacity building
- c. Financial Instability
- d. Market Access Issues
- e. Lack of human resources.
- f. Good governance

