







PAPUA NEW GUINEA PPP Best Practices and Identifying Prioritized PPP Areas of Development for Fisheries (Policies, Arrangement, Opportunities and Challenges)

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Presentation Outline

- National PPP Policies and Arrangements
- PPP Project Process
- Solicited and Unsolicited Project Mechanisms
- PPP Experiences in Papua New Guinea
- PPP Opportunities and Challenges in Fisheries Sector
- PPP Outlooks









National PPP Policies and Arrangement

Existing PPP policies

- The *Public Private Partnership Act 2014* was passed on 2 September 2014, certified on 21 October 2014 (**PPP Act**) but it is still awaiting gazettal for it to come into force.
- The PPP Act reflects the principles that were outlined in the National Public Private Partnership Policy endorsed in 2008 by the National Executive Council.

PPP Arrangement

• The PPP Act provides a regulatory framework for the procurement and delivery of infrastructure facilities and services through public private partnership arrangements (PPPA). A PPPA is an arrangement that allows the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Provincial and Local Level Governments or State Owned Entities (who are defined under the PPP Act as 'Relevant Public Bodies'), to carry out infrastructure projects with private partners.



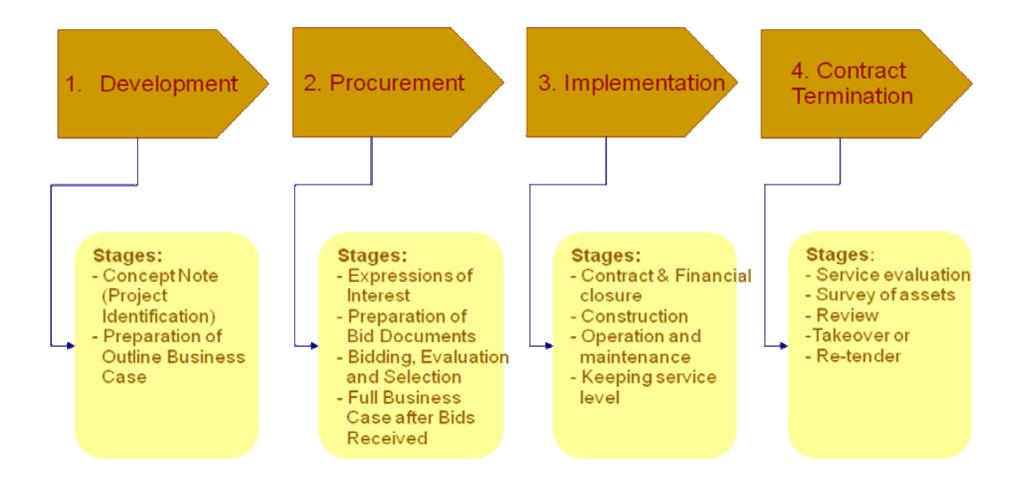








PPP Project Process











Solicited and Unsolicited Project Mechanisms

- Solicited Projects are coordinated through the Department of National Planning & Monitoring as Public Investment Programs funded fully by the Govt. Implementation is done at the sectorial level. The Department of National Planning & Monitoring does the overall Project appraisal, monitoring and evaluation.
- Unsolicited projects are those that are funded through the Tax Credit Scheme from levies and royalty payments from mining, oil and gas used to fund projects in the affected areas such as roads, schools, hospitals etc. Implementation of projects under this scheme is done through private sector partners.
- Tax Credit Scheme is an arrangement by the Government where levies and royalty payments from mining, oil and gas are collected and used to fund projects in the project impact areas.









PPP experiences in Papua New Guinea

- In recent years, the Government of Papua New Guinea (PNG) has promoted a policy emphasising the need for infrastructure development. In part, this renewed enthusiasm for the development of high quality infrastructure was seen as "critical to ensure that there is effective service delivery".
- The focus on infrastructure is unsurprising as PNG has a, "substantial unmet need for infrastructure investment and service delivery." 2 To address this, whilst ensuring PNG's economic growth, the PNG Government in 2008 endorsed the National Public Partnership Policy ("the Policy") that reflects the Government's desire to improve the quality, costeffectiveness and timely provision of infrastructure and services in PNG.











PPP experiences in Papua New Guinea

- An example of solicited projects in PNG
 - Pacific Marine Industrial Zone Development
 - PNG Trap Net Project
- Examples of unsolicited projects in PNG
 - Karimui Hydro Power Project
 - Ramu 2 Hydro Power Project
 - Mendi Hydro Power Project
 - Port Moresby waterfront redevelopment Project
 - Port Moresby Sewerage System Upgrade
 - City Tower real estate Development
 - Sepik Agro Industries chicken/grain/beef/cocoa project
 - Coffee industry rehabilitation project









PPP Opportunities and Challenges in Fisheries Sectors

- Potential PPP projects
 - Infrastructure on Sustainable Fisheries
 - IFIMS _ PNG is working with PNA to acquire a fully Integrated Fisheries Management System (IFIMS) to improve its supply chain information and management systems including "On-thewater" IT and Port-based IT infrastructure
 - Fish Market & Jetties PNG through its fish markets & Jetties program have an on-going arrangements with JICA and Overseas Fishery Foundation of Japan to rehabilitate and build Post-harvest services (processing and cold storage facilities)
 - Fisheries provides financial schemes through;
 - PNG Microfinance
 - National Development Bank (NDB)









PPP Opportunities and Challenges in Fisheries Sectors, particularly in developing a viable fisheries information systems e.g. Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT)

- Challenges PPP arrangement in accordance with the proposed potential projects;
 - They are not National priorities
 - Lack of human capacity
 - Technical assistance
 - Lack of financial opportunities
 - Microcredit
 - Investment process for project
 - etc









PPP Outlooks

- In Papua New Guinea, the area where PPP would be is Improving Fisheries Information System by automating all catch documentation data.
- At this stage, funding for Fisheries Information Systems is fully funded by the government until such time PPP arrangements are established.
- Technical support required would be in the area of IT to link data collected from port samplers and observers into the Fisheries Information System.
- However, the proper way to arrange PPP priority project for PNG would be to gazette the PPP Act 2014 and finalize the PPP policy to provide the framework for private public partnership projects.







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