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MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 9, 1993

TO: PPC/CDIE/DI

FROM: Lawrence J. Ervin, ASEAN

SUBJECT: Project Assistance Completion Report (PACR) - ASEAN COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Project No.: 399-0286, 398-0286 & 498-0286)

Grant No. : AID 492-0286-G-SS-6011

Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD): February 28, 1993

Project Title: ASEAN COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Implementing Agency: International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM)

Project Funding: AID Regional Funding = $5,800,000

Other Donors: None

Project Officer: Bruce Blackman (1985-1988)
Karl Schwartz (1988)
Robert T. Dakan (1989-1993)

As required under Appendix 14A of AID Handbook 3, Chapter 14, the following Project Assistance Completion Report (PACR) is submitted:

1. a. Disbursements for all project activities have been made.

   b. Appropriate steps will be taken to deobligate $334,805.74 of unused funds.

2. Project Status, including the Status of Completion of Various Elements (e.g., procurement, construction, technical assistance, training):

   The Project was completed as of the Project's PACD, February 28, 1993, which included all the project elements.

3. Summary of Contributions Made by the B/G, Donors and Participants (i.e., Planned Versus Actual Inputs):

Planned contributions were $2,200,000; however, the actual inputs were $2,560,988. The Project completion date was extended and an additional $800,000 was added to the funding level in 1989.

4. A brief review of Project Accomplishments:

The following are the planned outputs expected under the project.

1) Increased awareness among decision-makers of trends in renewable coastal resources depletion, and greater attention to the importance of sound coastal resources management policy.

2) Improved assessments of the capacity of living coastal resource systems to sustain intensive, multiple use forms of development.

3) Cooperative research on topics relevant to renewable coastal resources management, such as improved forecasting techniques for predicting future demands for resources, and the identification and resolution of socio-political/legal problems of managing common property resources.

4) The derivation of management concepts and procedures for allocating and developing coastal areas for sustainable use, including resource use, and the development of site-specific coastal resources management plans.

5) The strengthening of ASEAN regional information dissemination channels on renewable coastal resources management, to include the publication of a regional newsletter and special activities such as the preparation of a coastal resources atlas, and the conduct of public awareness and education activities.

6) Strengthened ASEAN manpower base in renewable coastal resources assessment, research, planning and management through the provision of short and medium term (masters level) training.

7) Strengthened capability of ASEAN national institutions in association with a regional center, ICLARM, to facilitate and support the type of outputs specified in 1) through 6) above.

At the onset of the project, integrated Coastal Area Management (CAM) was a new concept. Standard methodologies that could be applied directly in a culturally, politically and socioeconomically diverse environment, such as the ASEAN, were even scant. The project's approach, therefore, was to undertake cooperative studies in addressing management issues of the pilot sites and to formulate integrated CAM plans for implementation. It was thought then that success in plan formulation and implementation would generate the appropriate methodologies which could be applied to other regions. We now believe the project has achieved this successfully.

After six years of project implementation, six site-specific Coastal Resources Management (CRM) plans were developed for each of the six ASEAN countries, a total of 118 ASEAN professionals were trained, and 34 publications, including 281 working papers were produced.

The impacts of the project in the region were evidenced by:

1. Policy Changes and Public Awareness

a. Increased institutional involvement and political will towards sustainable development and Coastal Area Management (CAM) were reflected by the inclusion of Coastal Resources Management (CRM) plans in national economic development plans and a commitment to implement them. The ASEAN governments now recognize the severity of resource use conflicts in their coastal zones and are prepared to help find solutions to them.

b. Policy makers at the three project conferences at Johore Bahru, Baguio and Singapore collectively expressed their commitment to sustainable development in the coastal zone and the incorporation of this concept in national economic development planning.

c. Each local/national government implemented some of the project recommendations. Examples are: (1) the approval by the Thai Cabinet of the mangrove management plan for Ban Don Bay, one of the project pilot sites, with national funding of close to US$6 million for implementation; and the establishment of buoys at the coral reef site in Ko Taen; (2) the development of a master plan for land and sea uses by the Port of Singapore Authority and the Urban Redevelopment Authority; and (3) the decision of the State Government of Johore (Malaysia) and the provincial governments of Region I (Philippines) to integrate the Coastal Resources Management (CRM) plans into their respective state/regional economic development plans.

d. Public awareness on the importance of coastal areas and on the need to manage them for sustainable development was marked raised. Both the governments and donor agencies focused their concern on the problems of these areas. There was the ADB project to establish coastal zone management in 12 gulfs/bays in the Philippines. Other donor agencies, such as CIDA, JICA, AIDAB, increased their contributions to coastal areas management projects in ASEAN. This awareness also increased because of the concern for the possible impacts of global warming such as a sea level rise in the coastal areas.

e. There is now greater awareness, appreciation and need for integrated CRM. The accomplishments of the project in the pilot sites were reported in national newspapers. Television coverage of the policy conferences was evidence of increasing public concern.

2. Improvement of national capability

a. Over 200 national scientists, resource managers and planners from 47 institutions actively participated in the various activities of the project to develop integrated CRM plans This resulted in establishing a core group of professionals in each country equipped with the technical knowhow in coastal resources management and planning.

b. Project efforts stimulated stronger local/national commitment to take active part in coastal resources management and planning. Examples are the efforts of the State Government of Johore (Malaysia), the provincial governments of La Union and Pangasinan in Region I (Philippines) and the close cooperation and strong support extended by various national and local institutions to CRM plan formulation at each pilot site.

3. Improved knowledge in CRM

a. Primary data gathered were useful in CAM and planning.

b. Techniques in resource assessment, and approaches in and tools for CRM and planning were refined for possible extension programs in the region.

c. The developemnt of a CAM curriculum and the strong interest of the countries to adopt it proved useful in generating scientific knowledge and enhancement of human resources.

4. Identification of Economic Development Opportunities that Complement CAM

- waste management related to clearing deposited non-degradable plastic wastes at the water village of Brunei Darussalam and along the causeway between Singapore and Johore Bahru, Malaysia;
- sewage treatment for coastal urban development;
- application of modern aquaculture technology for intensification of shrimp farming and other coastal aquaculture development activities, especially on post harvest and marketing facilities for fisheries products;
- application of the modern technology of artificial reef development and installation as an option for resolving coastal overfishing problems and for enhancing fish habitats;
- development of management and planning tools through application of remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) technologies at the local government level; and
- generation of alternative livelihood programs such as coastal tourism enhancement in the region.

5. Fostering regional cooperation and collaboration
a. A network of national and regional institutions, scientists and resource managers involved in CRM activities in each ASEAN country promoted institutional integration at the national level and encouraged collaboration and cooperation.
b. Information dissemination through project publications and training promoted CRM awareness
c. Sharing experiences and lessons learned provided guidelines to ensure success for similar CRM projects elsewhere.

6. Promotion of Linkages and Collaboration of Donor Agencies, Lending Institutions and the Private Sector with the Public Sector with Respect to CRM Activities

a. The ADB contributed US$100,000 to cover the cost of hiring consultants to evaluate the status of waste disposal problems; assess the severity of present and future environmental threats in the ASEAN region; prepare reports containing technical and policy analysis of the main problems and recommendations for protective and remedial actions.

b. The Canada-ASEAN Center based in Singapore contributed US$25,500 to defray the costs for the eight resource speakers of the Waste Management Conference and the publication of the conference proceedings.

c. The SAREC Marine Science Program requested three project staff to participate in a field mission in March 1991 to develop a research framework for the management of the Puttalam Lagoon in Sri Lanka. Also, SAREC expressed desire to involve the project in gathering background information for and in developing a bilateral and regional CAM program for East Africa. This project would involve visits to three African countries.

d. In the Philippines, the Batangas CAM Project was developed from the experience of CRMP. Pilipinas Shell, in collaboration with other private companies and the Government of Batangas, Philippines, established the Batangas Coastal Resources Management Foundation. This project aimed to address CAM issues confronting the Batangas Bay users (Pilipinas Shell refineries, Caltex refineries, flour mills, shipyards, etc..), especially regarding the rapid deterioration of the bay's environmental quality. The foundation agreed in principle to fund the first phase of the framework based on secondary information. GIS would be used as the main tool. The ultimate aim of the project would be to encourage the principal users (i.e. the private sector) to take up a very active role in the bay's management.

e. The Interim Committee for Coordination of Investigation of the Lower Mekong Basin (Geographic Unit) requested the project to send one of its staff to Thailand to conduct an in-house GIS training.

f. The output of the project contributed to the preparation of the World Bank/UNEP/FAO technical guidelines and policy documents on ICZM in development countries. These documents were prepared by the Project Coordinator in collaboration with scientists from the USA and Europe.

g. Works developed under the project was used as typology for a policy conference on ICZM in East Africa, Vietnam and Mex'co. The ICLARM systems were duplicated in UNDP/FAO Integrated Fisheries Management Project worldwide.

5. Assessment of the Extent to Which the Project Has Resolved Or Is Resolving the Original Problem (i.e., progress towards achievement of the initial and, if appropriate, the revised purpose): The project is very successful and has exceeded the project's goals. Please see details under 4.

6. Recommendation for Final Adjustments in Project Design, the Appropriateness of Remaining Conditions and Convenants and B/G Reporting Requirements: None.

7. Definition of continuing and/or post-project AID monitoring responsibilities, including the timing and resources involved: No further AID monitoring of the project is necessary and all outstanding advances have been liquidated.

8. Review of Data Collection Results and Evaluations Remaining to Be Undertaken: No further data collection results and evaluations need to be undertaken.

9. Summary of Lessons Learned from the Project That Might be Relevant to Programming, Design and Implementation of Other Activities:

a. Because of the multifaceted aspect of the coastal management issues and the multidisciplinary nature of the potential solutions, effective management must embody two essential mechanisms: integration and coordination; that is, the planning process must be multidisciplinary and integrate all relevant issues. However, existing political and administrative realities make integrated implementation difficult, if not practically infeasible in some cases. Realistically, management actions will have to be implemented by various sectoral agencies. Therefore, coordination of these sectorally oriented agencies is essential to maintain the overll integrity of a management plan.

b. The use of top-down or bottom-up approach in the planning process has some bearings on the political structure of a country. The bottom-up approach is more effective at the microlevel, because of the potential for greater community involvement, but should be done properly to minimize negative effects such as overexpectation by the communities.

c. Hiring of consultants provided fresh insights in project design and implementation.

Clearance: O/FIN: (draft) Date 6/17/93