



Completion Report

Project Number: 44113-012
Technical Assistance Number: 7813
July 2018

Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle—Southeast Asia

This document is being disclosed to the public in accordance with ADB's Public Communications Policy 2011.

Asian Development Bank

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

TA Number, Country, and Name: TA 7813-REG: Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle—Southeast Asia			Amount Approved: \$12,218,182.00	
			Revised Amount: \$12,647,182.00	
Executing Agency: Asian Development Bank (ADB)		Sources of Funding: Global Environment Facility, TASF-Others, and Government of Australia	Amount Undisbursed: \$2,216,547.36	Amount Utilized: \$10,430,634.64
TA Approval Date: 18 May 2011	TA Signing Date: 18 May 2011	Fielding of First Consultant: 29 May 2012	TA Completion Date Original: 30 June 2015 Actual: 31 December 2017 Account Closing Date Original: 30 June 2015 Actual: 4 June 2018	
<p>Description: Coastal and marine resources in the Coral Triangle, a region covering oceans of 5.7 million square kilometers are at risk from continued threats from climate change-induced processes such as wave actions and storm surges, as well as human activities that include dynamiting and cyanide poisoning for higher fish yields, sand mining for construction, reef breaking for coral harvesting, and pollution from land-based sources. Consequently, the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security known in short as Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) was launched in 2007 as a six-country regional cooperation program¹ to protect the Coral Triangle's economic and environmental assets. Since its launch, ADB has been fully involved in providing technical and financial support, with an assistance package of \$242.4 million including two regional TAs and two national projects (loan and grant). This regional TA focused on Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines, the three coral triangle countries in Southeast Asia (CT3). The TA was developed to support the implementation of the regional plan of action (RPOA) and the national plans of action (NPOA) on CTI to clarify goals and approaches that embody the CTI.</p> <p>Expected Impact, Outcome, and Outputs: The expected impact of the TA was increased resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and human communities in CT3. The outcome was improved management of coastal and marine resources established in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Priority Seascape within the Coral Triangle. The outputs were: (i) policy and institutional frameworks for sustainable coastal and marine resources management improved; (ii) ecosystem-based approach to coastal and marine resources management pilot-tested; and (iii) effective project management established by ADB and the CT3 governments.</p> <p>Delivery of Inputs and Conduct of Activities: The TA engaged a consulting firm as the project management consultant (PMC) to establish implementation arrangements; coordinate activities, studies, and training; and assist the executing agency and implementing agencies.² The PMC contract of \$8.76 million had a total of 640 person-months of consulting inputs of which 182 person-months or 28% were international and 458 person-months or 72% were national. A grant of \$229,000 from the Government of Australia financed the Financial Architecture Study for the CTI, and the final report was submitted to the Government of Australia in March 2016. The TA also engaged individual consultants: (i) resource economist and project costing specialists (62 person-months) to prepare costing reports to achieve the NPOAs; (ii) finance and accounting specialist (22 person-months) to prepare the chart of accounts for allocation of revenue and expense items in the CTI projects; (iii) international project coordinator (36.28 person-months) to establish a monitoring and evaluation system; and (iv) project evaluation specialist (1.82 person-months) to develop a Terminal Evaluation Report required by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to evaluate project implementation results. The terms of reference for consultants were adequate and the consultants performed well. All planned TA activities were completed. For Output 1, the TA (i) developed national specific guidelines and technical reports for ecosystem-based resource management; (ii) designed trainings for national and local government personnel, nongovernment organizations and the private sector on coastal and marine resources management and climate change adaptation (CCA); (iii) produced publications on Alternative Kudat Community-based Ecotourism (Malaysia) and conducted Youth Summit in 2017 to improve school-led CCA activities in CT3 as public awareness campaigns on resource management and CCA; and (iv) designed a marine ecotourism-based payment of ecosystem services (PES) scheme to promote sustainable financing of resource management and CCA (Philippines). For Output 2, the TA (i) trained relevant entities in the Tatoareng subdistrict marine protected area (MPA) in Indonesia on MPA management; (ii) conducted a tri-national workshop for the establishment of transboundary network of a sea turtle MPA network in Manado, Indonesia; (iii) developed ecosystem-based management plans in five project sites; (iv) piloted CCA measures as a community-based mangrove reforestation, developed a solid waste management business module, conducted evacuation drills on disaster preparedness, and provided basic trainings and equipment for first aid and checking health condition on the improvement of health and sanitation system (Indonesia); (v) demonstrated PES in a coral and giant clam garden in Taytay due to security issue in Balabac (Philippines); and (vi) piloted sea cucumber farming and processing by trained farmers in Sabah (Malaysia). For Output 3, the PMC (i) established a regional project management office and national project management units in Jakarta (Indonesia), Sabah (Malaysia), and Manila (Philippines); (ii) supported the establishment of the CTI Regional Secretariat (CTI-RS) in Manado, Indonesia with the CT3 implementing the RPOA and NPOAs; (iii) developed a project performance management system and GEF biodiversity tracking tools (the comparative GEF biodiversity rating system); and (iv) satisfactorily managed the project with ADB supervision, and submitted the required reports. The TA completion was extended by 2.5 years to catch up with the initial delay due to the late approval of the project sites and work program, and to complete the activities which were scaled-up during implementation.</p>				

¹ The CTI was signed in the six Indo-Pacific countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste.

² Implementing agencies are the: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia); National Oceanography Directorate of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (Malaysia); and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines).

Evaluation of Outputs and Achievement of Outcome: All envisaged TA outputs were achieved except the number of households benefitting from the sustainable livelihood and microenterprise models in Malaysia. For Output 1: (i) a draft national regulation was prepared to control coastal and marine resources management based on a study on size limitation and management of live grouper fish trade in Indonesia; and (ii) costing reports were developed as government references in updating NPOAs of Indonesia and Malaysia; the Philippines' government updated the NPOA; and (iii) 5,241 participants (45% women) from the government, academe and development agencies were trained on seascape, MPAs, ecosystem-based arrangement frameworks (EAFM), CCA and improving status of threatened species in CT3. For Output 2, (i) five EAFM plans were prepared and implemented (Indonesia: 2, Malaysia: 1, Philippines: 2); (ii) pilot-testing of CCA on PES scheme, salt-tolerant rice exhibit farming and solid waste management enterprises establishments are sustainably effective and innovative; and (iii) sustainable livelihood and microenterprise models benefitted 82 households out of the targeted 100 in Sabah (Malaysia) and this is expected to steadily increase beyond project completion. Out of 82 household beneficiaries, 33 households or 40% were women, exceeding the target by 15% or 15 households. For Output 3: (i) quarterly progress reports submitted by PMC on time were informative; (ii) monitoring and evaluation system established by the international project coordinator became operational; and (iii) 41 knowledge products including books, manuals, brochures, and posters produced were utilized as training materials and disseminated to project stakeholders to increase CTI awareness and TA visibility. Most of these were updated on the project website and the website of GEF International Water Learning and Exchange and Resource Network. With the concerted efforts of the CT3 governments, consultants, and ADB, two of three outcome indicators were achieved. Management effectiveness scores in three MPAs (Tatoareng in Indonesia, Tun Mustapha Park in Malaysia, and Dumanquillas Bay in the Philippines) by GEF biodiversity tracking tools increased by 21%, 31%, and 37% during project implementation against the target of 5%. EAFM plans were prepared in five production seascapes – two in Indonesia (Sangihe and Kwandang), one in Malaysia (Semporna), and two in Philippines (Dumanquillas and Taytay); and piloted-activities in line with CCA frameworks were demonstrated in three sites [Arakan (Indonesia), Marudu Bay (Malaysia), and Taytay (Philippines)] as planned. The third indicator which targeted a 10%–20% of coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangrove forests with management designation could not be assessed because the baseline target is vague. In conclusion, there was a balance of outcomes that were achieved between on the ground-activities such as MPA establishment, EAFM support and pilot testing of CCA in various sites with the regional and “upstream” support that was provided including the support to CTI-RS.

Overall Assessment and Rating: Overall, the TA is rated successful because the planned outputs to increase resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems were fully delivered to the Coral Triangle Southeast Asia coastal communities. The TA was relevant as it was aligned with NPOAs and RPOA and ensured sustainability of CTI since it built fundamental policy and institutional framework including the establishment of MPAs, CTI-RS, and EAFM to implement and monitor activities to execute NPOAs and RPOA. Although the TA was extended by 2.5 years, the TA was effective since 5,241 beneficiaries benefitted from more than 130 participatory capacity building and training sessions, especially those that focused on enterprise development for fisheries-dependent households, development of a concept of sustainable fisheries “hubs” to provide value-added services for fisher-based and other stakeholder groups, support for downstream market development, and diversification of investment opportunities in such areas as ecotourism. Although the TA secured additional financing of \$200,000 in 2013 to support preparation of the GEF chief executive officer's endorsement document, the TA was efficient since qualified activities were added in 2016 and the originally designed activities were conducted under the project costs. Impacts beyond the project scopes are already being expanded as evidenced by the youth voluntary CCA activities on mangrove reforestation, garbage collections, and knowledge products' designs for regional public awareness, shift from mangrove lumber to seaweed production, and collaboration with development partners and ADB project (JFPR 9160-REG: Developing Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods in Coastal Fishing Communities in the Coral Triangle: Indonesia and Philippines). The knowledge products developed by the project management consultant were exceptionally good.

Major Lessons: The TA scope and geographical coverage was wide with numerous stakeholders and partner institutions involved. More than 100 community-based activities were implemented, and various external experts engaged. Considering these factors, the original project implementation period could have been extended. Furthermore, some of identified project sites were inaccessible and regional secretariat had security issues, thus, constrained timely implementation of activities, regular monitoring and supervision. These factors should be considered in future project designs.

Recommendations and Follow-Up Actions: The TA successfully became the follow-up initiative supporting the CTI set up in 2007, which led to wide awareness of the values and benefits from coastal and marine resources to residents along the coastal areas. Therefore, it is recommended that CT3: (i) adopt policy papers and study reports produced under the TA in its coastal resources management plans; (ii) disseminate and use knowledge products to deepen awareness of the coastal and marine environment; and (iii) continue institutional, personnel and budgetary support to national coordinating committees on CTI and CTI-RS to implement activities and attain NPOAs and RPOA by the governments.

TA = technical assistance

Prepared by: Hideki Matsuda

Designation and Division: Water Resources Specialist, SEER