



Technical Assistance Report

Project Number: 50159-001
Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA)
December 2017

Protecting and Investing in Natural Capital in Asia and the Pacific (Cofinanced by the Climate Change Fund and the Global Environment Facility)

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

Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
COBP	–	country operations business plan
DMC	–	developing member country
GEF	–	Global Environment Facility
IWT	–	illegal wildlife trade
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

1. Basic Data		Project Number: 50159-001	
Project Name	Protecting and Investing in Natural Capital in Asia and the Pacific	Department /Division	SDCC/SDDES
Country	REG (CAM, VIE)	Executing Agency	Asian Development Bank
2. Sector	Subsector(s)	Financing (\$ million)	
✓ Agriculture, natural resources and rural development	Forestry	0.40	
	Land-based natural resources management	0.96	
Water and other urban infrastructure and services	Urban flood protection	0.50	
		Total	1.86
3. Strategic Agenda	Subcomponents	Climate Change Information	
Inclusive economic growth (IEG)	Pillar 2: Access to economic opportunities, including jobs, made more inclusive	Adaptation (\$ million)	0.45
		Mitigation (\$ million)	0.45
Environmentally sustainable growth (ESG)	Disaster risk management	CO ₂ reduction (tons per annum)	100,000
	Global and regional transboundary environmental concerns	Climate Change impact on the Project	Low
	Natural resources conservation		
4. Drivers of Change	Components	Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	
Knowledge solutions (KNS)	Application and use of new knowledge solutions in key operational areas	Some gender elements (SGE)	✓
	Knowledge sharing activities		
Partnerships (PAR)	Civil society organizations		
	International finance institutions (IFI)		
	Official cofinancing		
5. Poverty and SDG Targeting		Location Impact	
Geographic Targeting	No	Rural	High
Household Targeting	No	Urban	Medium
SDG Targeting	Yes		
SDG Goals	SDG13, SDG14, SDG15		
6. TA Category:	B		
7. Safeguard Categorization	Not Applicable		
8. Financing			
Modality and Sources		Amount (\$ million)	
ADB		1.86	
Knowledge and Support technical assistance: Climate Change Fund		0.96	
Knowledge and Support technical assistance: Technical Assistance Special Fund		0.90	
Cofinancing		1.83	
Global Environment Facility		1.83	
Counterpart		0.00	
None		0.00	
Total		3.69	
9. Effective Development Cooperation			
Use of country procurement systems	No		
Use of country public financial management systems	No		

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will build the business case and capacity of Asian Development Bank (ADB) developing member countries (DMCs) to invest in natural capital.¹ The TA will support (i) analytical studies, including biophysical and economic assessments to identify and justify natural capital investments; (ii) preparation of investment components of projects; (iii) strengthening of legal frameworks and enforcement mechanism for natural capital, including measures to address the illegal wildlife trade (IWT); and (iv) strengthening of knowledge and capacity for natural capital investments. Project selection will be on a demand basis and consistent with the relevant DMC country partnership strategy and country operations business plan (COBP). The TA is consistent with ADB's Environment Operational Directions,² and included in the work plan of ADB's Environment Thematic Group.³

II. ISSUES

2. The Asia and Pacific region is highly dependent on natural capital.⁴ An average of 30% of national wealth comes from natural capital;⁵ in the region, dependence varies widely (e.g., 85% in Bhutan, 39% in Viet Nam, and 19% in the Philippines). Revenue generation and employment from natural capital are also significant. For example, forests in Indonesia generate \$21 billion per year and support 3.7 million jobs. However, these values reflect only market prices for traded commodities and fail to fully capture the economic value of ecosystem services, such as climate regulation, flood protection, erosion control, soil nutrient cycling, and water resource protection. These are critical global public goods, but ecosystem services are also vital for the poor and vulnerable rural groups, who rely heavily on natural capital for their livelihoods—in India, natural capital provides up to 53% of the wealth of the poor.⁶

3. The Asia and Pacific region is experiencing severe declines in natural capital that threaten to constrain future economic growth. For example, 25% of the land area in Asia and the Pacific was considered degraded in 2008. The costs of this degradation can be high, and has been estimated to be as much as \$255 billion in the People's Republic of China alone.⁷ Recent studies also suggest that land degradation—and particularly deforestation—is linked to increasing flood risks.⁸ Climate change will compound these impacts, with increasing flood risks expected to have significant economic and social impacts in Asia. For example, floods could cost countries in South

¹ Natural capital refers to the stock of natural ecosystems and services, including (i) renewable natural ecosystems and resources (e.g., forests, water and agricultural farmland); (ii) non-renewable resources (e.g., minerals and fossil fuels); and (iii) ecosystem services such as provisioning services (e.g., raw materials), supporting services (e.g., nutrient recycling), regulating services (e.g., climate regulation), and cultural services (e.g., recreational, spiritual, and research values).

² ADB. 2013. *Environment Operational Directions, 2013–2020: Promoting Transitions to Green Growth in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

³ The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of ADB's website on 20 September 2017.

⁴ ADB. Forthcoming. Opportunities for Investing in Natural Capital. *ADB Working Paper*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. The working paper is an output of ADB. 2013. *Technical Assistance for Promoting Ecosystem Services and Forest Carbon Financing in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

⁵ World Bank. 2010. *The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium*. The World Bank, Environment and Development, Washington D.C.

⁶ TEEB. 2010. *The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Mainstreaming the Economics of Nature: A synthesis of the approach, conclusions and recommendations of TEEB*. Geneva.

⁷ X. Deng and L. Zhihui. 2016. Economics of Land Degradation in China. In E. Nkonya et al., eds. *Economics of Land Degradation and Improvement—A Global Assessment for Sustainable Development*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer.

⁸ S.A. Sayed and P.A. González. 2014. Flood Disaster Profile of Pakistan: A Review. *Science Journal of Public Health*. 2 (3). pp. 144–149.

Asia as much as \$215 billion each year by 2030.⁹ Coastal and marine ecosystems face similar threats—significant losses of mangroves and coral reefs, particularly in Indonesia and Philippines, are reducing coastal resilience and are linked to reduced fisheries productivity.

4. Increasing pressure on natural capital is driven by a range of factors, including agriculture expansion, urbanization, infrastructure development, and poaching. For example, roads and highways—which are intended to improve connectivity and trade—often lead to habitat loss and erosion,¹⁰ while the illegal trade in wildlife and forest products threatens the long-term survival of numerous species and ecosystems. Impacts can be far reaching, because species losses can have cascading effects. The loss of keystone species such as top predators can lead to a proliferation of invasive species, which can in turn lead to altered ecosystem functions. Increased trade also undermines other natural capital investments, such as opportunities for ecotourism or the development of markets for local forest product commodities. Globally, the economic value of the IWT is estimated at \$7 billion to \$23 billion per year. This is driven by rising demand for wildlife products, particularly in east and southeast Asia.¹¹ Rural poverty, weak law enforcement, and corruption are major contributing factors.

5. The continuing decline in natural capital suggests that current investments are not sufficient to cover deficits caused by unsustainable use and degradation of natural capital. Protection and restoration of natural capital stocks to maintain ecosystem services is a key challenge for DMCs. The private sector needs to increase its investment to address natural capital impacts and dependencies, including risks to supply chains. Growing consumer demand for green products provides further stimulus to adopt more sustainable business practices. Potential investment areas include (i) sustainable land management, to restore the productive potential of soils and increase agricultural yields; (ii) sustainable forest management and forest restoration to provide timber resources while supporting climate change mitigation; (iii) protection of wetlands and watersheds to ensure freshwater supplies and climate resilience; (iv) management of coastal and marine resources to enhance food security while protecting coastal communities; and (v) management of urban ecosystems for flood management and climate resilience. Such investments can deliver multiple benefits. For example, restoring a degraded peatland can improve the quantity of water supplies while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Healthy ecosystems can also reduce climate risks—wetlands and watersheds protect water quality while providing natural protection against downstream floods, while coral reefs and mangrove forests in coastal areas serve to buffer storm surges.

6. Most DMCs have made international commitments and developed actions plans to address natural capital loss.¹² National legal frameworks are often well developed, but there are gaps in terms of integrating ecosystem services and addressing wildlife crime. Implementation capacity is a key constraint. Investments also tend to be limited in scale, as financing is mostly sourced from grants and national budgets. Helping DMCs address these challenges will require support to (i) fill information and knowledge gaps on natural capital impacts and dependencies in key sectors through more detailed assessments; (ii) identify natural capital investment options that can generate sound economic and financial returns; (iii) develop knowledge regarding new investment areas and practices; and (iv) further strengthen legal frameworks, so that the IWT does not undermine other natural capital investment opportunities.

⁹ World Resources Institute. 2015. *Aqueduct Global Flood Analyzer*. Washington, DC.

¹⁰ W. F. Laurance, et al. 2014. A global strategy for road building. *Nature*. 513. pp. 229–232.

¹¹ Global Environment Facility. 2016. *Global Wildlife Program*. Washington, DC.

¹² Commitments include the [Sustainable Development Goals](#), [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#), the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#), and the [United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification](#).

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

7. The TA is aligned with the following impact: Natural capital assets of DMCs improved. The TA will have the following outcome: Commitment of DMCs to invest in natural capital increased.¹³

B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities

8. **Output 1: Business case for natural capital investments established.** The TA will provide demand-driven support to DMCs to undertake analytical studies to inform the preparation of investments in the protection, management or sustainable use of natural capital. The TA will undertake at least five studies linked to ADB-supported projects in five DMCs. The studies will be designed to support investments under output 2. The studies will include biophysical assessments of natural capital stocks and ecosystem services, climate change risks, and socioeconomic development trends. Assessments will integrate the use of high-level technologies, including earth observation and drones. Collaboration opportunities with the European Space Agency will be explored to support a small-scale demonstration on the use of spatial assessment technologies and tools. Investment options will be assessed, including through economic and financial analysis. Opportunities for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and co-benefits such as biodiversity protection, will be considered.

9. **Output 2: Investments in natural capital prepared.** Linked to output 1, the TA will support DMCs in preparing at least five investments or investment components related to natural capital management. Support will be linked to projects and TA in ADB COBPs. Areas of focus will include (i) sustainable forest, land, and water management; (ii) sustainable agribusiness; (iii) urban water and flood management; (iv) coastal protection; and (v) infrastructure designs that integrate measures to protect natural habitats and biodiversity. Areas of innovation will include the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and other nature-based approaches to addressing climate change and disaster risk management. Assistance will include project feasibility assessment, detailed design, and cofinance mobilization.¹⁴ Projects will be identified on a demand-driven basis, and confirmed during the inception phase of the TA.

10. **Output 3: Capacity to address illegal wildlife crime enhanced.** The TA will support regional knowledge sharing and enhanced coordination mechanisms to address the IWT. Activities will be coordinated with the Global Wildlife Program and funded by the GEF.¹⁵ Demonstration activities and capacity support that are linked to the program will be undertaken in the Philippines, including (i) regulation reform; (ii) capacity development for law enforcement; and (iii) demand reduction campaigns, including targeted involvement of youth.¹⁶ Lessons from the Philippines will be shared regionally through knowledge exchange and participation in forums organized through the Global Wildlife Program. Opportunities for follow-up investment may be considered, through linkages with outputs 1 and 2.

¹³ The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

¹⁴ Cofinance options will include the GEF and the Green Climate Fund.

¹⁵ The Global Wildlife Program is a \$131 million wildlife conservation and crime prevention partnership for sustainable development led by GEF and the World Bank, and implemented with United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, and ADB.

¹⁶ Activities will build on past support by ADB's Office of the General Counsel through ADB. 2013. *Technical Assistance for Support to Combat Transnational Organized Environmental Crime and Promote Environmental Law Reform and Enforcement*. Manila.

11. **Output 4: Knowledge and capacity for natural capital investment strengthened.** The TA will support knowledge sharing and DMC capacity development, focused on lessons and innovations tested through outputs 1–3. At least four knowledge products will be prepared covering (i) nature-based approaches to climate change and disaster risk management, (ii) smart infrastructure planning and designs to protect natural habitats and biodiversity, (iii) spatial assessment of natural capital, and (iv) green finance mechanisms for natural capital investments. At least three regional conferences and four country-level capacity building events will be held to disseminate knowledge and stimulate investment planning. A knowledge and communication strategy will be developed during TA inception. Knowledge products will focus on digital online materials, including policy briefs, case studies, insights, and blogs. At least 3 regional conferences, 4 national workshops and associated trainings will be organized. Partnerships to enhance the effectiveness of TA knowledge activities will be explored during implementation.

C. Cost and Financing

12. The TA is estimated to cost \$3,689,862, of which \$900,000 will be financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-6), \$955,000 will be financed on a grant basis by the Climate Change Fund,¹⁷ and \$1,834,862 will be financed on a grant basis by the Global Environment Facility and administered by ADB. The key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 2.

D. Implementation Arrangements

13. ADB will administer the TA through the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department and the Environment Thematic Group. The department will select, supervise, and evaluate consultants; procure goods; organize workshops; and provide staff to act as workshop resource persons. The selection of DMCs and/or agencies to be supported under the TA will be on a demand-driven basis. Criteria for selecting projects for support under outputs 1 and 2 will include (i) consistency with the relevant DMC country partnership strategy and COBP; (ii) opportunities to deliver greenhouse gas emissions reductions; climate resilience and disaster-risk reduction; and improved livelihoods, food security, and biodiversity conservation; and (iii) opportunities to test innovative approaches or use of high-level technologies. The department has undertaken initial consultations with ADB operations departments and identified several candidate countries and projects.¹⁸ The DMCs and projects will be confirmed during TA inception. For output 3, the Biodiversity Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources will be the implementing agency for TA activities in the Philippines. No funds will be disbursed until ADB obtains a no-objection letter from the DMC government concerned.

Implementation Arrangements

Aspects	Arrangements
Indicative implementation period	December 2017–December 2020.
Executing agency	ADB
Implementing agencies	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department and ADB operational departments. Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources (output 3)
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB. ^a

¹⁷ Established by ADB.

¹⁸ Potential DMCs identified during TA fact-finding include: Cambodia, India, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Pakistan, the People's Republic of China, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Potential project links to ADB TA and projects include REG: Greater Mekong Subregion Core Environment Program; Revitalizing the Ravi River (Pakistan); Yangtze River Economic Belt Program (People's Republic of China); and Border Areas Development Project (Viet Nam). Output 3 will focus on the Philippines.

Aspects	Arrangements		
	QCBS (90:10)	56 person-months	\$655,000
	QCBS (90:10)	31 person-months	\$464,184
	QCBS (90:10)	77 person-months	\$460,828
	QCBS (90:10)	92 person-months	\$1,105,142
	ICS	161 person-months	\$693,400
Procurement ^b	To be procured by ADB		
	Shopping	Multiple contracts	\$12,000
Disbursement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> TA resources will be disbursed following ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2010, as amended from time to time). The TA has 3 funding sources arranged to be disbursed as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Output 1 and 2 are split between TASF and CCF (pro-rata) Output 3 will be funded exclusively from the GEF Trust Fund Output 4 is split between TASF and CCF (pro-rata) Funding sources for consultants will not be blended and specified for each QCBS package and for individual consultants. 		
Asset turnover or disposal arrangement upon TA completion	Donation		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CCF = Climate Change Fund. ICS = individual consultants selection, QCBS = quality and cost-based selection, TA = technical assistance. TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

^a Output-based and/or lump-sum contracts will be considered for consulting services, particularly individual consultants.

^b Procurement Plan (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3)

Source: Asian Development Bank.

14. **Consulting services.** The TA will require a total of 53 person-months of international consultant and 364 person-months of national consultant inputs. The consultants will be engaged from January 2018 to December 2020. Consultant selection will be through quality and cost-based selection and individual consultant selection. There will be four quality and cost-based selection packages, open to consulting firms and/or civil society organizations. A total of 10 individual consultant positions will be filled, including 4 international consultants, 6 national consultant positions, and requiring a total of 20 person-months of international consultants and 141 person-months of national consultants. Consultants will be engaged by ADB in accordance with the ADB Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and associated Project Administration Instructions and TA Staff Instructions.¹⁹

15. **Cofinancier requirements.** Funding from the GEF Trust Fund, administered by ADB, will require the submission of an annual project implementation report by 30 June each year. A midterm review and GEF terminal evaluation report must also be submitted to the GEF.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

16. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved (i) the Asian Development Bank (ADB) administering a portion of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$1,834,862 to be financed on a grant basis by the Global Environment Facility, and (ii) ADB providing the balance not exceeding the equivalent of \$1,855,000 on a grant basis, for Protecting and Investing in Natural Capital in Asia and the Pacific, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

¹⁹ Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Impact the TA is Aligned with			
Natural capital assets of DMCs improved ^a			
Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks
Outcome Commitment of DMCs to invest in natural capital increased	a. At least five new investments supporting natural capital included in ADB pipeline by Q4 2020 (2017 baseline: to be established by TA)	a. Final TA report, COBP	Economic slowdown shifts priorities from carrying out natural capital investments.
Outputs 1. Business case for natural capital investments established 2. Investments in natural capital prepared 3. Capacity to address illegal wildlife crime enhanced 4. Knowledge and capacity for natural capital investment strengthened	1a. At least five biophysical and economic assessments of natural capital of five DMCs prepared by Q4 2020 (2017 baseline: 0) 2a. At least five natural capital investment proposals designed by Q4 2020. (2017 baseline: 0) 3a. Draft legal reforms to address wildlife crime issues in the Philippines submitted to government by Q4 2020 (2017 baseline: 0) 3b. Capacity building program developed with training for up to 300 government officials in the Philippines (30% women) by Q4 2020. (2017 baseline: 0) 3c. Demand reduction measures implemented for at least two priority species in the Philippines by Q4 2020 (2017 baseline: 0) 4a. At least four knowledge products on natural capital investment prepared and disseminated by Q4 2020 (2017 baseline: 0)	1a. TA reports, ADB review missions 2a. TA reports, ADB review missions 3a. Philippines Department of Natural Resources and Environment reports 3a–c. TA reports, ADB review missions, conference or workshop proceedings 4a–c. TA reports, ADB review missions, conference or workshop proceedings	Lack of political will stalls progress on legal reforms Limited collaboration across agencies

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks
	<p>4b. At least three regional conferences and four national workshops held on natural capital investments by Q4 2020. (2017 baseline: 0)</p> <p>4c. At least 200 DMC officials trained on nature-based approaches (30% women) by Q4 2020. (2017 baseline: 0)</p>		

Key Activities with Milestones

1. Business case for natural capital investments established.

- 1.1 Identify and confirm focal countries, sectors, and projects for assessment by Q1 2018.
- 1.2 Develop methodology for biophysical and economic assessments by Q3 2018.
- 1.3 Conduct assessments of biophysical and economic values of natural capital by Q4 2019.
- 1.4 Assess investment needs and priorities for natural capital investments by Q4 2019.

2. Investments in natural capital prepared.

- 2.1 Identify project opportunities by Q1 2018.
- 2.2 Provide project design support for at least five investments by Q4 2020.
- 2.3 Prepare cofinance proposals for at least three investments by Q4 2020.

3. Capacity to address illegal wildlife crime enhanced.

- 3.1 Review and prepare draft revisions to the Philippines Wildlife Act by Q2 2019.
- 3.2 Assess capacity gaps across the law enforcement chain in the Philippines by Q3 2018.
- 3.3 Develop training modules for delivery by Q3 2020.
- 3.4 Prepare a communications strategy and undertake awareness-raising activities by Q4 2020.
- 3.5 Assess investment areas such as ecotourism and prepare options report by Q2 2020.
- 3.6 Participate in at least three global and regional knowledge exchanges on best practice measures to address the illegal wildlife trade by Q4 2020.

4. Knowledge and capacity for natural capital investment strengthened.

- 4.1 Prepare a knowledge and communications strategy by Q2 2018.
- 4.2 Collect data and case studies to prepare various knowledge products by Q4 2018.
- 4.3 Organize at least three regional conferences and four national workshops by Q3 2020.
- 4.4 Prepare and deliver training courses by Q3 2020.

Inputs

ADB: \$900,000
Climate Change Fund: \$955,000
Global Environment Facility: \$1,834,862

Assumptions for Partner Financing

Not applicable.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COBP = country operations business plan, DMC = developing member country, Q = quarter, TA = technical assistance.

^a United Nations. 2012. *The Future We Want*. [General Assembly Resolution 66/288](#). A/RES/66/288 (27 July). See also United Nations. [Sustainable Development Goals 13, 14, and 15](#).

Source: Asian Development Bank.

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN

Item	Amount
A. Asian Development Bank^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	277,420
ii. National consultants	305,360
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	71,600
ii. Surveys	10,000
iii. Training, seminars, and workshops ^d	20,000
iv. Reports and communications	20,000
v. Miscellaneous administration and support costs	5,000
2. Reports and publications	30,000
3. Training, seminars, workshops, forum and conferences	110,000
4. Miscellaneous administration and support costs	7,000
5. Contingencies	43,620
Subtotal (A)	900,000
B. Climate Change Fund^b	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	480,800
ii. National consultants	237,000
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	148,000
ii. Miscellaneous administration and support costs	5,000
2. Reports and publications	3,000
3. Surveys	10,000
4. Training, seminars, and workshops ^d	20,000
5. Contingencies	51,200
Subtotal (B)	955,000
C. Global Environment Facility^c	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	328,362
ii. National consultants	428,087
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	33,800
ii. Reports and communications	447,750
iii. Miscellaneous administration and support costs	7,000
2. Surveys	160,000
3. Goods and equipment purchases ^e	12,000
4. Training, seminars, workshops, forum and conferences	320,000
5. Contingencies	97,863
Subtotal (C)	1,834,862
Total	3,689,862

Note: The technical assistance (TA) is estimated to cost \$3,689,862, of which contributions from the Asian Development Bank, Climate Change Fund, and Global Environment Facility are presented in the table above.

^a Financed by the Asian Development Bank's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-6).

^b Established by the Asian Development Bank.

^c Administered by the Asian Development Bank.

^d Budget includes costs for representation expenses and ADB staff travel as resource persons. When ADB staff act as resource persons for purposes of effectiveness, travel costs are charged to the TA, but salaries and benefits are absorbed by the internal administrative expenses budget.

^e Includes laptop, tablet computers, smartphones, and associated equipment for field survey and training.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=50159-001-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants
2. Procurement Plan