



Technical Assistance Report

Project Number: 55028-001
Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA)
December 2021

People's Republic of China: Leveraging Greater Mekong Subregion Cooperation Mechanisms for the County-Level Sustainable Urbanization—Cases of Guangxi and Yunnan

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Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 2 December 2021)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1570
\$1.00	=	CNY6.3682

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
COVID-19	–	coronavirus disease
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Subregion
NDRC	–	National Development and Reform Commission
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

1. Basic Data		Project Number: 55028-001	
Project Name	Leveraging Greater Mekong Subregion Cooperation Mechanisms for the County-Level Sustainable Urbanization—Cases of Guangxi and Yunnan	Department/Division	EARD/EASS
Nature of Activity Modality	Research and Development Regular	Executing Agency	National Development and Reform Commission
Country	China, People's Republic of		
2. Sector		ADB Financing (\$ million)	
✓ Water and other urban infrastructure and services	Urban policy, institutional and capacity development		0.22
Public sector management	Public administration		0.08
		Total	0.30
3. Operational Priorities		Climate Change Information	
✓ Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities		GHG Reductions (tons per annum)	0.000
✓ Accelerating progress in gender equality		Climate Change impact on the Project	Low
✓ Making cities more livable			
✓ Strengthening governance and institutional capacity		ADB Financing	
✓ Fostering regional cooperation and integration		Adaptation (\$ million)	0.00
		Mitigation (\$ million)	0.00
		Cofinancing	
		Adaptation (\$ million)	0.00
		Mitigation (\$ million)	0.00
Sustainable Development Goals		Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	
SDG 9.1		Some gender elements (SGE)	✓
SDG 11.a			
SDG 17.9		Poverty Targeting	
		Geographic Targeting	✓
4. Risk Categorization Low			
5. Safeguard Categorization Safeguard Policy Statement does not apply			
6. Financing			
Modality and Sources		Amount (\$ million)	
ADB		0.30	
Knowledge and Support technical assistance: Technical Assistance Special Fund		0.30	
Cofinancing		0.00	
None		0.00	
Counterpart		0.00	
None		0.00	
Total		0.30	
Currency of ADB Financing: US Dollar			

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will assist the People's Republic of China (PRC) respond to the urgent need to improve the quality of urbanization in counties and county-level cities to become sustainable and inclusive by leveraging urban development cooperation mechanisms of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Program.¹ The TA will build capacity and strengthen institutions in national and local urban and related sectors.²

II. ISSUES

2. **Urbanization in the People's Republic of China.** The PRC has rapidly urbanized since 1978 when reform began and the country started to open up. The urbanization rate was 17.9% in 1978 and reached 60.6% in 2019; the PRC's Fourteenth Five-Year Plan targets 65.0% by 2025.³ Urbanization was the critical driver of economic growth, bringing remarkable prosperity. However, rapid, land-based, and supply-driven urbanization compromised the quality of life and development, causing social inequality and environmental degradation. The PRC launched a people-centered urbanization plan in 2014.⁴ It aimed to optimize urbanization patterns; make cities more sustainable; and promote urban–rural integration, especially the orderly integration of rural migrants into urban residents. Despite the achievements and the shift in focus to people-centered urbanization, challenges remain.⁵ Many rural dwellers migrated and became urban residents, but essential urban services and infrastructure to accommodate them, especially social security, are still inadequate. Industries from the PRC's developed east coast area have shifted to some inland cities, but skills development in inland cities does not necessarily match the needs of relocated industries. Local governments rely on land-based development revenue, which results in unsustainable government debt and urban expansion. Mitigating climate risks and environmental degradation require a further shift from traditional linear and resource-intensive urbanization.

3. **Urbanization of counties and county-level cities.** A 2020 National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) circular identified counties and county-level cities as critical players in the urbanization process.⁶ The circular recognized the lack of capacity, services, and infrastructure in counties and county-level cities to ensure quality public services, a livable environment, and job skills support, especially for rural–urban migrants. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic in 2020 exposed the counties' and county-level cities' vulnerability in controlling epidemics because of lack of capacity and environmental and sanitation facilities. The circular listed 17 task areas to improve county-level public, environmental, health, and industrial

¹ The GMS comprises Cambodia, the PRC (Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The GMS Program helps identify and implement high-priority subregional projects in a wide range of sectors. ADB. 2015. [Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program: Overview](#). Manila.

² The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of ADB's website on 3 November 2021.

³ Government of the PRC, National Bureau of Statistics. 2020. [China Statistical Yearbook 2020](#). Beijing; and Government of the PRC. 2021. [The Outline of the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Long-Range Objectives through the Year 2035](#). Beijing (in Chinese).

⁴ Government of the PRC, State Council. 2014. [National New-Type Urbanization Plan, 2014–2020](#). Beijing (in Chinese).

⁵ M. Chen et al. 2021. [The Integration of New-Type Urbanization and Rural Revitalization Strategies in China: Origin, Reality, and Future Trends](#). *Land*. 10 (207); Y. Chu. 2020. [China's New Urbanization Plan: Progress and Structural Constraints](#). *Cities*. 103; and Y. Qi et al. 2020. [China's New Urbanization Opportunity: A Vision for the 14th Five-Year Plan](#). London and Washington, DC: Coalition for Urban Transitions.

⁶ Government of the PRC, NDRC. 2020. [Circular on Accelerating the Efforts on Making up for Shortcomings and Improving Weaknesses of County Urbanization](#). *Fagai Guihua*. 831. Beijing (in Chinese).

facilities and capacities and designated 120 counties or county-level cities to demonstrate these efforts. The Fourteenth Five-Year Plan, which continues to promote people-centered urbanization, identifies counties and county-level cities as critical drivers of urbanization.⁷ In response to the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan, NDRC assigned key tasks to relevant ministries to promote county-level urbanization.⁸

4. Urbanization in the People’s Republic of China border areas in the Greater Mekong Subregion. The PRC has participated in the GMS Program since its establishment in 1992 to strengthen economic cooperation and development among GMS countries. The PRC’s Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (Guangxi), which borders Viet Nam, and Yunnan Province (Yunnan), which borders Myanmar, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, and Viet Nam, are part of the GMS Program. About 51.5% of Guangxi’s and 48.9% of Yunnan’s population are categorized as urban, proportions that are lower than the national average of 60.6%.⁹ Development and urbanization in the border region vary.¹⁰ More than 30.0% of Guangxi’s and Yunnan’s population comprise ethnic minorities, many living in autonomous counties in the border areas. The development pattern, direction, and potential of county-level urbanization in Guangxi and Yunnan should be examined, considering factors such as interaction with neighboring GMS countries and differences in geographical features, economic activities, infrastructure, ethnic groups, and social conditions.

5. Challenges and prospects facing urban development cooperation under the Greater Mekong Subregion Program. The GMS frameworks have been focusing on better urban economic and infrastructure integration for regional corridor development and cooperation among GMS countries.¹¹ Asian Development Bank (ADB)–financed studies, capacity building activities, and loan projects have been implemented, responding to the strategic focus on border city development projects in the PRC and corridor town development projects in Cambodia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Viet Nam.¹² The PRC established and has been leading the organization of the annual GMS Governor’s Forum, which aims to tap the potential of local economies to contribute to developing the GMS and to improve economic opportunities. However, there is considerable unmet potential to leverage regional cooperation in the GMS to strengthen urban development in participating countries and provinces. The COVID-19 situation, which started in 2020, reemphasized the importance of regional public health and health risk mitigation measures across borders. However, although the program gave GMS countries

⁷ Government of the PRC. 2021. [The Outline of the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People’s Republic of China and the Long-Range Objectives through the Year 2035](#). Beijing (in Chinese).

⁸ Government of the PRC, NDRC. 2021. [Key Tasks for Development of New-Type Urbanization and Urban–Rural Integration in 2021](#). *Fagai Guihua*. 493. Beijing (in Chinese).

⁹ Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2020. [Guangxi Statistical Yearbook 2020](#). Beijing (in Chinese); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2020. [Yunnan Statistical Yearbook 2020](#). Beijing (in Chinese).

¹⁰ In Guangxi, the provincial capital Nanning’s county-level districts’ urbanization rate is 79.4%. County-level cities that host national-level border economic cooperation zones, bonded areas, and ports, such as Dongxing (adjacent to Mong Cai, Viet Nam) and Pingxiang, show a high urbanization rate of more than 72.0%. Other counties on the Guangxi–Viet Nam border show urbanization rates as low as 28.2%. In Yunnan, the provincial capital Kunming’s urbanization rate is 73.6%, while border areas’ average urbanization rate is relatively low at 44.6%, including areas on the Myanmar border at about 34.3%.

¹¹ ADB. 2012. [The Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework, 2012–2022](#). Manila; and ADB. 2015. [Greater Mekong Subregion Urban Development Strategic Framework, 2015–2022](#). Manila.

¹² Loan projects include ADB. [PRC: Yunnan Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone Development Project](#); ADB. [PRC: Guangxi Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program](#); ADB. [Cambodia: Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project](#); ADB. [Cambodia: Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project](#); ADB. [Viet Nam: Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project](#); ADB. [Lao People’s Democratic Republic: Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project](#); ADB. [Myanmar: Third Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project](#); ADB. [Cambodia: Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project](#).

opportunities to collaborate and cooperate, only regional corridor road development has been significant. Progress in urban development is less significant. Persistent bottlenecks remain in implementing collaborative approaches, such as building GMS countries' capacity to make decisions and take on responsibilities, deepening the focus on regional public goods, finding balance and integrated approaches between hard and soft interventions, and seeking greater engagement of the private sector.¹³ Through its new strategic framework, the GMS Program not only encourages a holistic approach to planning green, inclusive, resilient, and competitive cities but also has an improved spatial approach to development as a new priority. The new approach is to exploit the agglomeration effects of urbanization, linking cities across borders through increased cross-border trade, rising tourism, and agriculture value chains.¹⁴ The TA will propose potential public or private financing projects that support regional public goods from urban and human capital development.

6. Insufficient capacity and knowledge of central and local officials on county-level urbanization and cross-border intercity regional cooperation. The PRC aims to propose viable and sustainable GMS projects for urban development and requires increased knowledge and capacity to support them.¹⁵ Although the PRC was given opportunities to promote county-level urbanization as a national priority and cross-border intercity cooperation under the GMS Program, national and local officials lack the capacity to take advantage of the opportunities. Guangxi and Yunnan can benefit from new development opportunities associated with flows of goods, services, and people while overcoming unfavorable conditions such as remote locations, small markets, insufficient support from national government, and less developed transport infrastructure.¹⁶ Analysis and capacity building will enable the PRC to communicate with neighboring GMS countries on jointly developing integrated, sustainable, and mutually beneficial urban development projects.

7. Alignment with ADB's strategic priorities. The TA aligns with ADB's Strategy 2030 operational priorities. The TA aims to contribute to pillar 3 of operational priority 7 by strengthening national and local (provincial and county-level cities' and counties') capacities to produce regional public goods, such as livable urban development, sanitation facilities, health systems, and transboundary sustainable use and protection of resources.¹⁷ The TA will support the existing GMS coordination mechanisms, especially by boosting the capacity of the PRC to strengthen its policies and practices on collaborating with its neighbors. The TA aligns with the priorities of the country partnership strategy for the PRC, 2021–2025, which emphasizes support to policy dialogue, knowledge sharing, and regional public goods through regional cooperation and integration initiatives, including in the GMS;¹⁸ strategic framework pillar 3 (capacity development in urban planning and management) of the GMS Urban Development Strategic Framework,

¹³ Independent Evaluation Department. 2021. *Evaluation of ADB Support for the Greater Mekong Subregion Program, 2012–2020*. Manila: ADB.

¹⁴ ADB. 2021. [The Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework 2030: A Response to Long-Term Challenges of the New Decade](#). Manila.

¹⁵ ADB and GMS Secretariat. 2020. [Fourth Meeting of the GMS Urban Development Working Group: Summary Proceedings](#). Manila.

¹⁶ ADB. 2016. *Urban Development in the Greater Mekong Subregion*. Manila.

¹⁷ ADB. 2018. [Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific](#). Manila; ADB. 2019. [Strategy 2030: Operational Plan for Priority 1: Addressing Remaining Poverty and Reducing Inequalities, 2019–2024](#). Manila; ADB. 2019. [Strategy 2030: Operational Plan for Priority 2: Accelerating Progress in Gender Equality, 2019–2024](#). Manila; ADB. 2019. [Strategy 2030: Operational Plan for Priority 4: Making Cities More Livable, 2019–2024](#). Manila; ADB. 2019. [Strategy 2030: Operational Plan for Priority 6: Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity, 2019–2024](#). Manila; and ADB. 2019. [Strategy 2030 Operational Plan for Priority 7: Fostering Regional Cooperation and Integration, 2019–2024](#). Manila.

¹⁸ ADB. 2021. [Country Partnership Strategy: People's Republic of China, 2021–2025—Toward High-Quality, Green Development](#). Manila.

2015–2022 by improving national institutional coordination on urban development;¹⁹ pillar 3 (competitiveness) of the GMS Strategic Framework 2030 by encouraging a holistic approach to planning green, smart, competitive, resilient, safe, and inclusive cities (footnote 14); and the Sustainable Development Goals.²⁰

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

8. The TA is aligned with the following impacts: people-centered urbanization in counties and county-level cities promoted (footnote 7), and a holistic approach to develop livable cities supported (footnote 14). The TA will have the following outcome: policies on and project designs for county-level sustainable urbanization leveraging GMS cooperation improved.²¹

B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities

9. **Output 1: Practical policy recommendations to implement county-level urbanization coordinated with Greater Mekong Subregion initiatives developed.** The output will conduct analysis to develop evidence, propose policies, and strengthen institutions that take advantage of the characteristics of Guangxi and Yunnan to leverage the GMS Program, improve county-level urbanization and explore approaches and methodologies, and jointly develop integrated and sustainable GMS urban projects. The development pattern, direction, and potential of county-level urbanization in Guangxi and Yunnan will be examined through surveys, considering factors such as interaction with neighboring GMS countries and differences in geographical features, economic activities, infrastructure, ethnic groups, and social conditions. The targeted survey locations are in the counties in Guangxi and Yunnan; the focus of the surveys will be detailed and determined at project inception. A possible approach would be to conduct spatial analysis seeking to achieve agglomeration effects of urbanization for border areas. The PRC is promoting people-centered urbanization; therefore, the surveys may also focus on human resources and vocational skills development for rural migrants who may seek employment in urban areas. This output will be based on three broad tasks: (i) prepare field survey reports, (ii) develop a comprehensive report on county-level urbanization in Guangxi and Yunnan and potential for GMS urbanization cooperation, and (iii) draft a policy brief for both national and provincial levels to guide implementation of county-level urbanization leveraging the GMS cooperation mechanism.

10. **Output 2: Policy makers' capacity on county-level urbanization and Greater Mekong Subregion cooperation strengthened.** The output will include workshops, seminars, and knowledge products based on output 1 analysis on county urbanization and GMS cooperation. The TA will strengthen institutions by developing capacity among national and local policy makers and conducting training and capacity building activities for those involved in county urbanization and regional cooperation. The TA will support preparing materials for representatives from Guangxi, Yunnan, NDRC, and related parties to propose practical collaborative working mechanisms, initiatives, and projects with GMS countries at working group meetings and events.

C. Cost and Financing

11. The TA is estimated to cost \$300,000, which will be financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-other sources). The key expenditure items are listed

¹⁹ ADB. 2015. [Greater Mekong Subregion Urban Development Strategic Framework 2015–2022](#). Manila.

²⁰ United Nations. [Sustainable Development Goals](#).

²¹ The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

in Appendix 2. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of staff, access to data, interpretation and translation of daily communications, and other in-kind contributions.

D. Implementation Arrangements

12. The ADB team, led by the Urban and Social Sectors Division of the East Asia Department, will administer the TA, and recruit and supervise consultants. The team will consult regularly with the GMS Urban Development Working Group, Regional Cooperation and Operations Coordination Division and Urban Development and Water Division of the Southeast Asia Department, and other relevant ADB divisions or resident missions during project implementation to expedite dialogues to coordinate and design approaches to and opportunities for jointly developing cross-border cooperation mechanisms or projects.

13. Implementation arrangements are summarized in the table.

Implementation Arrangements			
Aspects	Arrangements		
Indicative implementation period	January 2022–June 2023		
Executing agency	Department of Regional Opening-Up, National Development and Reform Commission		
Implementing agency	Yunnan Development and Reform Commission		
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB		
	Individual selection	International GMS and border area development specialist (2 person-months)	\$31,500
		National county development and urbanization specialist and team leader (7 person-months)	\$67,500
		National GMS development and cooperation specialist (4 person-months)	\$40,500
		National researcher and TA coordinator (7 person-months)	\$44,500
Disbursement	Disbursement of TA resources will follow ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2020, as amended from time to time).		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, TA = technical assistance.

Source: ADB.

14. **Consulting services.** ADB will engage the consultants following the ADB Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and its associated procurement staff instructions.²² Four individual consultants will be recruited to provide 20 person-months of consulting inputs (2 person-months, international; and 18 person-months, national).

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

15. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$300,000 on a grant basis to the Government of the People's Republic of China for Leveraging Greater Mekong Subregion Cooperation Mechanisms for the County-Level Sustainable Urbanization—Cases of Guangxi and Yunnan, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

²² Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Impacts the TA is Aligned with			
People-centered urbanization in counties and county-level cities promoted (PRC's Fourteenth Five-Year Plan [Part 8]) ^a A holistic approach to develop livable cities supported (GMS Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework 2030) ^b			
Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks and Critical Assumptions
Outcome Policies on and project designs for county-level sustainable urbanization leveraging GMS cooperation improved	By 2024 a. At least one county-level urbanization policy measure that incorporates TA recommendations and is coordinated with GMS initiatives endorsed by NDRC (2021 baseline: not applicable) b. At least two new county-level urbanization project proposals (to be financed by ADB and/or others) that coordinate cross-border collaboration and produce regional public goods submitted to GMS Secretariat (2021 baseline: 0)	a. NDRC certification b. Forthcoming GMS regional investment framework	R: Reduced collaboration or changing priorities of neighboring GMS countries A: County-level urbanization remains a government priority after the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan, 2021–2025
Outputs 1. Practical policy recommendations to implement county-level urbanization coordinated with GMS initiatives developed 2. Policy makers' capacity on county-level urbanization and GMS cooperation strengthened	1a. Two field survey reports prepared by 2022 (2021 baseline: 0) 1b. A report on county-level urbanization in Guangxi and Yunnan and GMS urbanization cooperation prepared by 2023 (2021 baseline: not prepared) 1c. A policy brief to guide practical implementation of county-level urbanization leveraging GMS cooperation mechanism drafted by 2023 (2021 baseline: not prepared) 2a. At least 70% of participants (one-third women) at training sessions report improved understanding and knowledge on county-level urbanization and GMS cooperation approaches	1a. TA midterm report 1b. TA final report 1c. Knowledge product final draft 2a. Post training evaluation and TA reports	R: Changing data disclosure policies affect or delay data collection

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks and Critical Assumptions
	by 2022 (2021 baseline: 0%) 2b. Presentation materials or documents to discuss at GMS events, meetings, and seminars on key urban-related topics prepared by 2023 (2021 baseline: not prepared)	2b. Draft materials and TA reports	
<p>Key Activities with Milestones</p> <p>1. Practical policy recommendations to implement county-level urbanization coordinated with Greater Mekong Subregion initiatives developed</p> <p>1.1 Organize TA workshop 1 to share and clarify the survey direction (Q1 2022). 1.2 Review literature and conduct field interviews, surveys, and consultations (Q2 2022). 1.3 Prepare field survey reports and present them at TA workshop 2 (Q3 2022). 1.4 Based on the feedback received at TA workshop 2, improve and finalize the field survey reports and draft a comprehensive report and a policy brief (Q4 2022). 1.5 Present the draft comprehensive report and policy brief at TA workshop 3 (Q1 2023). 1.6 Organize TA workshop 4 for knowledge dissemination (Q2 2023).</p> <p>2. Policy makers' capacity on county-level urbanization and Greater Mekong Subregion cooperation strengthened</p> <p>2.1 Conduct capacity needs assessment of relevant national and local agencies (Q2 2022). 2.2 Participate in regular GMS meetings and workshops on urbanization organized by the GMS Secretariat (Q2 2022–Q2 2023). 2.3 Prepare a draft training plan and materials (Q2 2022). 2.4 Conduct training for national and local agencies at TA workshops 2 and 3 and evaluate participants' developed capacity (Q3 2022–Q1 2023). 2.5 Prepare draft presentation materials to use at GMS events and meetings (Q2 2022–Q2 2023).</p> <p>TA Management Activities</p> <p>Start recruitment of consultants (Q1 2022). Manage consultant contracts (Q2 2022–Q2 2023). Conduct regular online project team meetings to discuss progress of TA activities (Q1 2022–Q2 2023).</p>			
<p>Inputs</p> <p>ADB: \$300,000 (Technical Assistance Special Fund-other sources) Note: The government will provide counterpart support in the form of staff, access to data, interpretation and translation of daily communications, and other in-kind contributions.</p>			

A = assumption, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, NDRC = National Development and Reform Commission, OP = operational priority, PRC = People's Republic of China, Q = quarter, R = risk, TA = technical assistance.

^a Government of the PRC. 2021. [The Outline of the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Long-Range Objectives through the Year 2035](#). Beijing (in Chinese).

^b ADB. 2021. [The Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework 2030: A Response to Long-Term Challenges of the New Decade](#). Manila.

Contribution to Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities:

The expected values and methodological details for all OP indicators to which the TA will contribute results are detailed in Contribution to Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3). The TA will contribute results for the following:

OP 1.3.3: Measures for increased inclusiveness supported in implementation (number)

OP 2.3.2: Measures on gender equality supported in implementation (number)

OP 4.2.1: Measures to improve regulatory, legal, and institutional environment for better planning supported in implementation (number)

OP 6.2.1: Service delivery standards adopted and/or supported in implementation by government and/or private entities (number)

OP 7.3.4: Regional or subregional mechanisms created or operationalized to enhance coordination and cooperation among developing member countries on regional public goods (number)

Source: ADB.

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$'000)

Item	Amount
Asian Development Bank^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	31.0
ii. National consultants	136.0
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	15.0
ii. Reports and communications	2.0
2. Surveys	30.0
3. Training, seminars, workshops, forum, and conferences ^b	
a. Resource persons	55.0
b. Venue rental and related facilities	10.0
4. Miscellaneous technical assistance administration costs ^c	6.0
5. Contingencies	15.0
Total	300.0

Note: The technical assistance (TA) is estimated to cost \$300,000, of which contributions from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are presented in the table above. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of staff, access to data, interpretation and translation of daily communications, and other in-kind contributions. The value of the government contribution is estimated to account for 9.1% of the total TA cost.

^a Financed by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-other sources).

^b Includes interpretation and translation services and other workshop-related expenses.

^c Includes editorial and online production services for knowledge products and translation and dissemination costs, and software licenses.

Source: ADB estimates.

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=55028-001-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants
2. Contribution to Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities