Project Number: 55249-001

Transaction Technical Assistance Facility (F-TRTA)

December 2021

Southeast Asia Sustainable Tourism Facility

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Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB – Asian Development Bank

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations

COVID-19 – coronavirus disease

DED – detailed engineering design DMC – developing member country

EAKPF - Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund

GDP – gross domestic product PPP – public–private partnership

PRITF – Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund

SERD – Southeast Asia Department

SEUW Southeast Asia Urban Development and Water Division

STE – smart tourism ecosystem

STR – short-term rental

TAGF-SPA – Spanish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance

TA – technical assistance

NOTE

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

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^a Outposted to the Lao People's Democratic Republic Resident Mission.

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TRANSACTION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

		TRANSACTION TECHNICAL A	SSISTAIN	CEATAGE			
1.	Basic Data				Project Number:	55249-001	
	Project Name	Southeast Asia Sustainable Tourism Facility	Departmen	nt/Division	SERD/SEUW		
	Nature of Activity	Project Preparation, Capacity Development, Policy Advice	Executing	Agency	Asian Development	Bank	
	Modality	Facility					
	Country	Regional					
2.	Sector	Subsector(s)	'		ADB Financing	(\$ million)	
1	Water and other urban infrastructure and services	Other urban services				0.30	
		Urban policy, institutional and capacity	development	t		0.20	
					Total	0.50	
3.	Operational Priorities		Climate Cl	hange Informa	tion		
1		poverty and reducing inequalities		ctions (tons per		0.000	
1	Accelerating progress	in gender equality	Climate Ch	ange impact on	the Project	Low	
1		e, building climate and disaster	ADD Eigen	-:			
	resilience, and enhanc	ing environmental sustainability	ADB Finar Adaptation	•		0.00	
1	Making cities more liva	ble					
1	Strengthening governa	nce and institutional capacity	Mitigation (\$ million) 0.00				
1	Fostering regional coo	peration and integration	Cofinancing				
			Adaptation			0.00	
			Mitigation (0.00	
	Sustainable Developn	nent Goals		uity and Mains	streaming	0.00	
	SDG 1.2, 1.5	icin odalo	Effective ge	ender mainstrea	aming (EGM)	1	
	SDG 5.1		_				
	SDG 10.2		Poverty Ta			_	
	SDG 11.1	1	Geograph	ic Targeting		1	
4.	Risk Categorization	Low					
5.	Safeguard Categoriza	tion Safeguard Policy Statement does	not apply				
6.	Financing						
	Modality and Sources	i		Α	mount (\$ million)		
	ADB					0.50	
		l assistance: Technical Assistance Spec	ial Fund			0.50	
	Cofinancing		-11			1.23	
	Project Readiness in	nprovement Trust Fund (Full ADB Admin Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund (I	istration)			0.23	
	Administration)						
	Spanish Cooperation Administration)	Fund for Technical Assistance (Full AD	В			0.50	
	Counterpart					0.00	
	None					0.00	
	Total					1.73	
	Currency of ADB Fina	neing: US Dollar					

I. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FACILITY

A. Justification

- 1. The transaction technical assistance facility (the TA) will provide project preparation support, capacity building, and knowledge services to a series of ensuing and ongoing multisector projects that support sustainable and inclusive tourism development in the Southeast Asian developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The TA will support DMCs' coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic recovery imperatives to revive tourism, develop green and resilient urban and transport infrastructure in secondary cities, attract private investment, accelerate inclusive digital transformations, and mobilize domestic resources.
- 2. All ensuing projects will require similar integrated solutions. Design inputs will comprise multisector planning studies and engineering, social, environmental, climate, financial, economic, and procurement assessments. Although ongoing tourism projects are progressing well in terms of public infrastructure development, implementing agencies lack the capacity to leverage these new assets to catalyze private investments and deploy digital technologies that are appropriate in the post COVID-19 context. This is exacerbated by fiscal challenges caused by COVID-19, which lower the DMCs' abilities to meet the massive infrastructure needs and divert public resources from tourism investment promotion to other essential services.²
- 3. **Tourism context.** In 2019, Southeast Asia received 137 million international visitors generating exports worth \$164 billion or about 9% of Southeast Asia's total exports. Close to 1 billion domestic trips the same year also produced \$141 billion additional destination spending. Travel and tourism contributed 12.1% to Southeast Asia's gross domestic product (GDP) and employed 42 million workers, most of whom are women engaged in small and medium-sized enterprises linked to expansive tourism supply chains. Pre-COVID-19 forecasts suggested that Southeast Asia's diverse tourism resources, improving global connectivity, and price competitiveness would enable international visitor arrivals to continue growing by 4%–5% per year and exceed 188 million by 2030, with corresponding percentage increases in tourism spending and employment.³
- 4. The unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic has undone these forecasts. Southeast Asia's international visitor arrivals fell by 82% in 2020 as compared to 2019, while domestic tourism is constrained by travel restrictions and reduced economic activity. Consequently, travel and tourism's contribution to regional GDP fell by 53% in 2020, endangering millions of tourism workers and small and medium-sized enterprises. The severe tourism downturn is contributing to increasing poverty across Southeast Asia and slowing progress toward the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. Informal workers, women, and youth are suffering disproportionately from reduced incomes and widening inequality.⁴
- 5. Even before COVID-19, DMCs in Southeast Asia significantly trailed global tourism competitiveness benchmarks for ground, port, and urban infrastructure; information and

Appendix 2 lists the ensuing projects, which are also in the Southeast Asia Department's 2022–2024 work plan and budget framework.

² ADB. 2021. <u>Supporting Quality Infrastructure in Developing Asia</u>. Manila; Sanchiz, A., and Ahmed, O. 2020. <u>State of Investment Promotion Agencies: Evidence from World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies-World Bank Group Joint Global Survey</u>. Washington, DC.

United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). 2021. <u>World Tourism Barometer Statistical Annex</u>. Madrid; World Travel and Tourism Council. 2020. <u>Travel and Tourism Economic Impact</u>, <u>Southeast Asia</u>. London; UNWTO. 2019. <u>Global Report on Women in Tourism</u>—Second <u>Edition</u>. Madrid.

⁴ United Nations (UN). 2020. <u>UN Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2020</u>. New York.

communication technology readiness; and environmental sustainability. High-intensity tourism, including more than 200,000 weakly regulated short-term rental (STR) properties, stressed public infrastructure and services. This often resulted in environmental degradation, diminished cultural assets, and dissatisfied residents. Weak institutional arrangements to collect and allocate taxes to pay for negative tourism externalities along with unfavorable conditions for tourism enterprise development in new areas also undermined sustainable and inclusive tourism.⁵

- 6. Southeast Asian DMCs recognize that these challenges must be addressed in tandem with efforts to revive tourism and its longstanding contributions to economic and social progress. Therefore, the TA will support key tourism-related priorities as set out in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Comprehensive Recovery Framework Implementation Plan and Southeast Asia's regional tourism strategies, including: (i) developing climate resilient quality infrastructure and improving service delivery; (ii) developing human capital needed to sustainably manage tourism; (iii) accelerating the use of digital technologies for tourism skills training, marketing, congestion management, and implementing health and safety protocols; (iv) promoting tourism enterprise development; and (v) policy and regulatory reforms to encourage higher-yield tourism.⁶
- 7. **Alignment with Strategy 2030.** The TA supports Strategy 2030 operational priorities to (i) address remaining poverty and reduce inequalities; (ii) accelerate progress in gender equality; (iii) tackle climate change, build climate and disaster resilience, and enhance environmental sustainability; (iv) make cities more livable; (v) strengthen governance and institutional capacity; and (vi) foster regional cooperation and integration.⁷ The TA will also improve project readiness, provide customized knowledge solutions, and enable meaningful public–private engagement to gain broad support for governance and regulatory strengthening.
- 8. Rationale for regional transaction technical assistance facility. Using a regional facility will allow the TA to efficiently support value-adding tourism-related design inputs and strengthen knowledge sharing across Southeast Asian DMCs. It will also support the implementation of regional tourism strategies (footnote 6) while significantly reducing transaction costs associated with preparing and administering multiple separate stand-alone TA projects.

B. Outputs and Activities

9. **Output 1: Sustainable tourism investments prepared.** The TA will link with regional and country programming activities and help prepare multisector investments needed to accelerate Southeast Asia's tourism recovery and improve tourism competitiveness, emphasizing job creation and environmental sustainability. The TA will initially focus on coordinating ADB staff inputs and engaging consultants to help design the tourism component of three ensuing investment projects, complementing project preparation support under other TA projects. ⁸

⁶ ASEAN Secretariat. 2020. <u>ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework</u>. Jakarta; ASEAN Secretariat. 2015. <u>ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan</u>. Jakarta; Mekong Tourism Coordinating Office. 2016. <u>Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Sector Strategy</u>. Bangkok; Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) Secretariat. <u>BIMP-EAGA Vision 2025</u>. Kota Kinabalu. In this context, higher-yield tourism means tourism with more in-destination spending on locally produced goods and services per visitor, longer length of stay, and fewer environmental and social externalities.

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⁵ World Economic Forum. 2019. <u>Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report, 2019</u>. Geneva.

⁷ ADB. 2018. <u>Strategy 2030 Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific</u>. Manila ⁸ Ensuing projects comprise the Hoa Binh Tourism Infrastructure Development Project, Livable Cities Investment Project 2, and Urban Environment Improvement Investment Project. Other TAs include Unlocking the Potential for Climate Change- and Disaster-Resilient Multisector Provincial Projects, Southeast Asia Urban Services Facility, and Southeast Asia Facility for Resilient Cities.

Activities will follow applicable ADB guidelines and may include (i) integrated tourism, urban, transport, governance, and private sector development assessments; (ii) surveys and stakeholder consultations; (iii) preparation of architectural concepts and gender sensitive detailed engineering designs (DEDs) that incorporate disability and accessibility considerations; (iv) procurement capacity assessments, procurement packaging, and bidding document preparation; ⁹ (v) environment, indigenous peoples, and involuntary resettlement safeguards due diligence; (vi) climate risk and vulnerability assessments; and (vii) gender analysis and the preparation of gender action plans that promote women's entrepreneurship and leadership in tourism management.¹⁰ The initial focus and funding may be expanded to support financial and economic analysis, financial management assessments, risk assessments, and institutional development to improve tourism-related infrastructure operations and maintenance. The TA will tap ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility expertise to help mobilize cofinancing and structure projects that crowd in private investment.¹¹

- 10. Output 2: Tourism operations implementation strengthened. This output will strengthen private sector development and digital transformation initiatives embedded in ADB's ongoing and new tourism-related lending operations. It will make tourism and urban services more sustainable and inclusive by assisting implementing agencies to design and tender small-scale public-private partnerships (PPPs) such as lease, management, and concession contracts that enable private businesses to operate physical tourism assets, digital tourism services, and lowcarbon tourist transport. PPP support will include (i) preparing investment opportunity assessments and project briefs, of which at least 60% will be for business that are typically women-led; (ii) organizing business opportunities forums and market soundings; (iii) transaction structuring and appraisal support; (iv) contract preparation and procurement support; and (v) gender-balanced capacity building to strengthen tourism destination managers' abilities to lead the PPP procurement process and post-closing contract management. In parallel, the TA will support smart tourism ecosystem (STE) development to enhance the quality and safety of visitor experiences, manage tourism resources sustainably, and help local tourism businesses adapt to post-COVID-19 consumer expectations. It will do this by (i) producing a regional smart tourism technology readiness assessment; (ii) designing and implementing a participatory STE capacity building program for Southeast Asian tourism destination management organizations in collaboration with Korean knowledge institutions; (iii) producing destination-specific STE development plans; and (iv) implementing select STE development plan activities in six secondary destinations. Capacity building will support digital upskilling to enable destination managers and businesses to implement health and safety standards, cost-effectively promote and sell locally produced goods and tourism services and adopt contactless payment systems.
- 11. Output 3: Sustainable tourism knowledge developed and disseminated. The TA will support knowledge development and dissemination that strengthens project designs and implementation. This includes assisting Southeast Asian DMCs in reviewing their tourist visa policies and producing recommendations for attracting longer-staying, higher-spending visitors and remote workers; and helping Southeast Asian DMCs develop STR policies to enable more small entrepreneurs to legitimately operate accommodation services, better protect consumers and residents, and boost tourism tax revenues, all of which are needed to improve tourism and urban management in ongoing and planned project areas. Drawing on good practice examples from Spain and other countries with large STR markets the TA will (i) produce an assessment of

⁹ DEDs will be financed exclusively by fund sources other than ADB's special funds, provided that there is no explicit exclusion of financing a DED in the relevant regulations, implementation guidelines, or agreements of any fund financing the TA facility.

¹⁰ The three ensuing projects listed in Appendix 2 are all expected to be categorized effective gender mainstreaming.

¹¹ ADB. 2020. ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility. Manila.

Southeast Asia's STR ecosystem, including reviewing STR supply, demand, and legal context; (ii) conduct stakeholder consultations; and (iii) produce STR policy recommendations that protect public interests without stifling innovation and inclusive business opportunities. The TA will also (i) conduct destination-level STR assessments; (ii) prepare and/or amend relevant policies, laws, ordinances, and digitally enabled regulations; and (iii) support information dissemination campaigns. The TA may support regional studies, training, and workshops that support ongoing and new lending operations as requested by TA implementing agencies, Southeast Asia's tourism working groups, and tourism industry associations.

C. Cost and Financing

- 12. The TA is estimated to cost \$1,725,000, of which (i) \$500,000 will be financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-7); (ii) \$225,000 will be financed on a grant basis by the Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund (PRITF) and administered by ADB; (iii) \$500,000 will be financed on a grant basis by the Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund (EAKPF) and administered by ADB; and (iv) \$500,000 will be financed on a grant basis by the Spanish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance (TAGF-SPA) and administered by ADB. The key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 1.¹²
- 13. PRITF will finance climate risk and vulnerability assessments, architectural concepts, climate resilient DED, and safeguards and gender due diligence. The EAKPF will support consultations, analytical work, and capacity building to deploy STE technologies (including training in Korea). TAGF-SPA will support analytical work, capacity building, and knowledge exchanges between eligible Southeast Asian DMCs and Spain to develop STR policies and regulations that contribute to better urban and tourism management.
- 14. The participating governments will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff, coordination assistance, information, and other in-kind contributions. The governments will be informed that approval of the TA does not commit ADB to finance any ensuing project. The scope of the TA is expected to be expanded to cover other additional activities, and augment other transaction TAs (footnote 8), to be consistent with the TA's outputs. The TA will be replenished from time to time as additional funds are required and identified.

D. Implementation Arrangements

15. ADB will be the TA executing agency. The Southeast Asia Department's (SERD) Urban Development and Water Division (SEUW) will be the TA supervising unit and will administer TA activities in close coordination with SERD sector divisions, resident missions, and ADB knowledge departments. Participating Southeast Asian DMCs will designate tourism and urban management officials as TA counterparts. Output 1 activities for an ensuing project will start only after ADB approves the ensuing project's concept paper. Output 2 and output 3 activities may commence upon TA approval. The implementation arrangements are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Implementation Arrangements

Aspects	Arrangements						
Indicative implementation period	December 2021–December 2024						
Executing agency	ADB						
Implementing agency	Southeast Asia Department, Urban Development and Water Division						
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB						

¹² PRITF financing partner: Nordic Development Fund.

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Aspects		Arrangements					
	Firm: QCBS (90:10)	Detailed Engineering Design	\$225,000				
		(30.5 person-months)					
	Firm: QCBS (90:10)	BS (90:10) Tourism Operations and Knowledge Strengthening					
	(87 person-months)						
	Individual: ICS	\$110,000					
		(30 person-months, national)					
Disbursement	TA resources will be di	sbursed following ADB's Technica	al Assistance				
	Disbursement Handbo	Disbursement Handbook (2020, as amended from time to time).					
Asset turnover arrangement	Consultants will turnover ICT equipment to TA recipients and submit						
upon TA completion	a certificate of equipme	ent turnover to ADB with their final	claim.				

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ICS = individual consultant selection, ICT = information and communications technology, QCBS = quality- and cost-based selection, TA = technical assistance. Source: Asian Development Bank.

- 16. **Consulting services.** ADB will engage the consultants following the ADB Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and its associated project administration instructions and/or staff instructions. The consultants will follow the ADB Procurement Policy when procuring surveys to support DEDs, information and communications technology equipment to support STE capacity building, and other out-of-pocket expenditures.
- 17. **Detailed engineering design.** DEDs will be financed by the PRITF and funds other than ADB's special funds. PRITF implementation guidelines support the financing of DEDs.
- 18. **Cofinancier requirements.** SEUW will meet the reporting requirements of all TA financiers. SEUW will (i) summarize TA progress and outputs for inclusion in the PRITF annual report; (ii) produce semiannual EAKPF status reports, including information on collaboration with Korean partners and Korean visibility; and (iii) follow TAGF-SPA reporting and visibility guidelines. The TA completion report will be shared with the TA cofinanciers. Any major changes in the TA scope will be discussed with the TA cofinanciers. All TA-supported documents, such as reports and presentations with stakeholders and news releases, will include explicit references to TA cofinanciers following the applicable visibility guidelines.

E. Governance

19. ADB is the executing agency, and thus the financial management, procurement, and integrity risks during implementation are assessed to be *low*.

II. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

20. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved (i) the Asian Development Bank (ADB) administering a portion of technical assistance (TA) not exceeding the equivalent of \$225,000 to be financed on a grant basis by the Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund; (ii) ADB administering a portion of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$500,000 to be financed on a grant basis by the Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund; (iii) ADB administering a portion of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$500,000 to be financed on a grant basis by the Spanish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance; and (iv) ADB providing the balance not exceeding the equivalent of \$500,000 on a grant basis all for the Southeast Asia Sustainable Tourism Facility, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

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¹³ Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN

(\$ '000)

	(ψ ος			Amount	1	
Item	1	ADBa	PRITF	EAKPF ^b	TAGF- SPA ^b	Total
Α. (Consultants					
•	1. Remuneration (external consultants)					
	 Key international consultants 	144.0	81.0	175.0	265.0	665.0
	 b. Non-key international consultants 	-	-	85.0	-	85.0
	 Key national consultants 	-	42.5	-	-	42.5
	d. Non-Key national consultants	85.0	48.0	50.0	60.0	243.0
	e. Individual consultants	90.0	-	-	-	90.0
2	2. Out-of-pocket expenditures					
	a. International and local travel	20.0	7.5	20.0	20.0	67.5
	b. Per diem	30.0	10.0	34.0	22.0	96.0
	c. Office space rental and related facilities	10.0	-	4.5	12.0	26.5
	d. Goods (rental)	10.0	-	5.0	5.0	20.0
	e. Surveys	20.0	20.0	5.0	5.0	50.0
	f. Training, seminars, and conferences ^c	11.0	-	36.0	60.0	107.0
	g. ICT Pilots (goods purchase)d	-	-	60.0	-	60.0
	h. Reporting	10.0	4.0	2.5	2.5	19.0
	i. Miscellaneous administration and					
	support costse	20.0	-	5.0	8.5	33.5
В. (Contingencies	50.0	12.0	18.0	40.0	120.0
	Total	500.0	225.0	500.0	500.0	1,725.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, EAKPF = Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund, ICT = information and communications technology, PRITF = Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund (financing partner: Nordic Development Fund), TAGF-SPA = Spanish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance.

Note: The TA is estimated to cost \$1.725 million, of which contributions from ADB, the PRITF, EAKPF, and TAGF-SPA are presented in the table. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff, coordination, information, and other in-kind contributions.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

^a Financed by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF 7).

^b Administered by the Asian Development Bank. Training, seminars, and conferences include allowance for ADB staff to travel as resource persons, in accordance with ADB (Budget, Personnel, and Management Systems Department; and Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department). 2013. *Use of Bank Resources: Regional Technical Assistance and Technical Assistance vs. Internal Administrative Expenses Budget.* Memorandum. 26 June 2013 (internal).

^c In-country and international travel, facilities rental, facilitators, participants.

^d Smart tourism ecosystem capacity building information technology-related equipment, hardware, and software.

^e Travel and related costs of secretarial and administrative services.

PROJECTS UNDER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FACILITY

Table A2.1: Indicative Consultants' Input Allocation

(person-month)

			Output 1			
Item		HBTIDP	UEIIP	LCIP2	_	
	Total	low risk	low risk	low risk	Output 2	Output 3
a. International						
Team Leader/Tourism Policy	10	-	-	-	5	5
Smart Tourism Ecosystem Specialist	5	-	-	-	5	-
Hotel/Short Term Rental Specialist	6	-	-	-	-	6
Public Private Partnership Specialist	4	-	1	1	2	-
Legal Specialist	8	-	1	1	-	6
Training Specialist	5	-	-	-	5	-
Architect	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-
Environment Specialist	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-
Social Development Specialist	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-
b. National						
Team Leader/Civil Engineer	4	4	-	-	-	-
Structural Engineer	3	3	-	-	-	-
Port/Harbor Engineer	3	3	-	-	-	-
Electrical-Mechanical Engineer	2	2	-	-	-	-
Environment Specialist	2	2	-	-	-	-
Climate Change Specialist	2	2	-	-	-	-
Social Development Specialist	2	2	-	-	-	-
Gender Specialist	2	2	-	-	-	-
Procurement Specialist	2	2	-	-	-	-
Computer Assisted Design Operators (2)	4	4	-	-	-	-
National Tourism Specialist/Country						
Coordinators (5 positions)	25	-	5	5	5	10
Legal Specialists (6 positions)	24	-	2	2	-	20
Regional Tourism Specialist	30	-	3	3	14	10

 ^{- =} not applicable, ADB = Asian Development Bank, HBTID = Hoa Binh Tourism Infrastructure Development Project, LCIP2 = Livable Cities Investment Project 2,
 UEIIP = Urban Environment Improvement Investment Project. Outputs 2 and 3 include all committed active projects listed in the linked document Current and Future Southeast Asia Department Projects with Tourism Components (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).
 Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A2.2: Indicative Technical Assistance Budget Allocation Per Output

	Total		Output	Output 2	Output 3	
	_	HBTIDP	UEIIP	LCIP2	- -	-
Indicative risk category		low risk	low risk	low risk		
Remuneration	1,125.5	171.5	63.5	58.5	442.0	390.0
International and local travel	67.5	7.5	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0
Per diem	96.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	34.0	22.0
Office space rental and related facilities	26.5	-	5.0	5.0	4.5	12.0
Goods (rental)	20.0	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Surveys	50.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0
Training, seminars, and conferences	107.0	-	6.0	5.0	36.0	60.0
ICT Pilots (goods purchase)	60.0	-	-	-	60.0	-
Reporting	19.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	2.5	2.5
Miscellaneous administration and support costs	33.5	-	10.0	10.0	5.0	8.5
Contingencies	120.0	12.0	25.0	25.0	18.0	40.0
Total	1,725.0	225.0	154.5	148.5	632.0	565.0

^{- =} not applicable, ADB = Asian Development Bank, HBTIDP = Hoa Binh Tourism Infrastructure Development Project, ICT = information and communications technology, LCIP2 = Livable Cities Investment Project 2, UEIP = Urban Environment Improvement Investment Project.

Notes: The TA is estimated to cost \$1.725 million, of which contributions from ADB and the Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund (financing partner: Nordic Development Fund), Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund, and Spanish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance are presented in the table. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff, coordination, information, and other in-kind contributions. Outputs 2 and 3 may support all committed active projects listed in the linked document Current and Future Southeast Asia Department Projects with Tourism Components (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=55249-001-TAReport

- 1. Terms of Reference for Consultants
- 2. Current and Future Southeast Asia Department Projects with Tourism Components