



Regional Cooperation Operations Business Plan

October 2009

Greater Mekong Subregion
2010–2012

Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
AFD	–	Agence Francaise Developpement
APEC	–	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	–	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BCCI	–	Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative
CAM	–	Cambodia
CASP	–	Core Agriculture Support Program
CBTA	–	Cross-Border Transport Agreement
CCIP	–	Climate Change Implementation Plan
CDTA	–	capacity development technical assistance
CTDP	–	Corridor Towns Development Project
FAO	–	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Subregion
GTZ	–	Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Cooperation)
HCMC	–	Ho Chi Minh City
HIV/AIDS	–	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
JBIC	–	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	–	Japan International Cooperation Agency
kV	–	kilovolt
km	–	kilometer
LAO	–	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lao PDR	–	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MRC	–	Mekong River Commission
MOFA	–	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
OCR	–	ordinary capital resources
OPEC	–	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PPP	–	Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management
PATA	–	policy and advisory technical assistance
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
R-PATA	–	regional—policy and advisory technical assistance
R-PPTA	–	regional—project preparatory technical assistance
RCOBP	–	regional cooperation operations business plan
RCSP	–	regional cooperation strategy and program
RCIG	–	Regional Cooperation and Integration Group
RRE	–	rural renewable energy
SME	–	small or medium-sized enterprise
SPS	–	sanitary and phytosanitary
TA	–	technical assistance
TRA	–	transmission and regulatory authority
TTF	–	transport and trade facilitation
UNDP	–	United Nations Development Programme
VIE	–	Viet Nam
WTO	–	World Trade Organization

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of {the Government and its agencies} ends on {day Month}. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2009 ends on {day Month} 2009.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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I. CONSISTENCY OF THE BUSINESS PLAN WITH THE CURRENT REGIONAL COOPERATION STRATEGY AND PROGRAM

1. The regional cooperation strategy and program (RCSP) for the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)¹ aims to help achieve the GMS vision of an integrated, harmonious, and prosperous subregion. It has four strategic pillars: (i) strengthening connectivity and facilitating cross-border movement and tourism; (ii) integrating national markets to promote economic efficiency and private sector development; (iii) addressing health and other social, economic, and capacity-building issues associated with subregional links; and (iv) managing the environment and shared natural resources to help ensure sustainable development and the conservation of natural resources. The regional cooperation operations business plan (RCOBP) for the GMS for 2010–2012 is consistent with the strategic pillars of the current RCSP. The RCOBP serves as the operational instrument supporting regional cooperation and integration in the GMS, a core area of the long term strategic framework 2008–2020 (Strategy 2020) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).² It is anchored on ADB's regional cooperation and integration strategy,³ primarily under pillar 1 on promoting cross-border infrastructure and the software aspects of connectivity and pillar 4 on supporting cooperation in other regional public goods.⁴ The RCOBP took note of the findings of the evaluation study⁵ done by the Independent Evaluation Department that assessed ADB-cofinanced GMS operations during 1992–2007.

2. Following approval by ADB management in September 2008 of the RCOBP for the GMS for 2009–2011,⁶ several key developments have taken place. The full extent of the global financial and economic crisis became clearer, as did its implications for the subregion. The crisis has adversely affected GMS countries in terms of slower growth and declining trade. GMS countries quickly responded with national measures, such as easing macroeconomic policy and setting up social safety nets. The crisis highlighted the importance of regional responses to subregional recovery. Increased trade among GMS countries is expected to play a vital role, both in the short term by compensating for the fall in demand from markets in developed countries and in the medium-term by supporting the restructuring of their economies to better rebalance growth away from excessive dependence on exports, particularly extra-regional exports.

3. Against this background, the 15th GMS ministerial conference was convened in Cha-am, Petchburi Province, Thailand, on 17–19 June 2009. The conference focused on charting ways forward amid these challenges, (i) reviewing the status of implementation of the Vientiane Plan of Action for GMS Development;⁷ (ii) endorsing new individual strategies and road maps for energy and human resource development, as well as strategies and action plans for developing the GMS north–south and east–west economic corridors; and (iii) providing an opportunity for interaction among the ministers and development partners. The conference included a novel component: a closed-door ministerial retreat, at which the ministers considered ways of

¹ ADB. 2004. *The GMS Beyond Borders – Regional Cooperation Strategy and Program (2004–2008)*. Manila.

² ADB. 2008. *Strategy 2020: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank 2008–2020*. Manila.

³ ADB. 2006. *Regional Cooperation and Integration*. Manila.

⁴ The regional cooperation and integration strategy has four pillars: (i) regional and subregional economic cooperation programs (cross-border infrastructure and software); (ii) trade and investment cooperation and integration; (iii) monetary and financial cooperation and integration; and (iv) cooperation in regional public goods.

⁵ ADB. 2009. *Regional Cooperation Assistance Program Evaluation for the Greater Mekong Subregion: Maturing and Moving Forward*. Manila.

⁶ ADB. 2008. *Indicative Rolling Regional Cooperation Operations Business Plan for the Greater Mekong Subregion (2009–2011)*. Manila.

⁷ Available: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2008/3rd-GMS-Summit/POA-Vientiane2008-2012.pdf>.

accelerating and making more effective the implementation of the important GMS Cross-Border Transport Agreement (CBTA) and other transport and trade facilitation (TTF) measures. This is central, as falling global trade flows leave a greater role for intra-regional trade in driving the continued expansion of GMS economies. The retreat discussed possible key elements of the new GMS strategy for the 10 years starting 2012, taking into account the current crisis as well as broad regional and global trends. The conference agreed on the priorities for the GMS program for the next 3 years: (i) accelerating the implementation of the CBTA and other TTF initiatives; (ii) transforming the GMS transport corridors into economic corridors; and (iii) reducing environmental risks to local livelihoods and GMS development plans, including those posed by climate change and poor ecological infrastructure. These are in line with the strategic priorities of the RCSP.

II. INDICATIVE LENDING AND GRANT AND NONLENDING PROGRAMS

4. The RCOBP has programmed 23 investment projects with a combined \$3.05 billion in ADB financing over 2010–2012. There are 39 loans and grants, which are reflected in the country programs for Cambodia, the People's Republic of China (PRC), Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Thailand, and Viet Nam (Appendix 1, Table A1.1). The corresponding program for nonlending products and services to support these proposed investments consists of 19 technical assistance (TA) projects amounting to about \$33.8 million (Appendix 1, Table A1.2). This includes six projects for policy and advisory technical assistance (PATA), four for capacity-development technical assistance (CDTA), and nine for project-preparatory technical assistance (PPTA). Summary information on indicative lending and grant products and nonlending products and services for 2010 is in Appendix 3, Tables A3.1 and A3.2.

5. The bulk of the 3-year program is earmarked for transportation (30% in number and 64% in amount for investment projects, and 10% in number and 8% in amount for TA activities). Energy-related projects will likewise get a big share of the overall program, with 26% in number and 10% in amount of total proposed investments, and 21% in number and 15% in amount of TA activities. Developing subregional infrastructure connectivity remains a key strategic and operational priority for the GMS program and is a core area of ADB support for regional cooperation and integration.

6. Multisector projects have a significant share of both lending and nonlending programs, accounting for about 17% in both number and amount for investment projects, and 42% in number and 59% in amount for TA activities. These interventions—the second generation of GMS projects and at the core of ADB support for transforming GMS transport corridors into sustainable economic corridors—are geared towards a more integrated approach to pursuing regional initiatives that cut across sectors and themes. They include (i) improving sanitary and phytosanitary handling for trade facilitation; (ii) developing corridor towns and cross-border economic zones; (iii) implementing the strategic framework and action plan for developing GMS human resources, including planned investments in communicable disease control and HIV/AIDS prevention; and (iv) and enhancing TTF measures. The RCOBP will continue to support the environment and agriculture and natural resources sectors through proposed investments and TA on developing biodiversity-conservation corridors, developing rural renewable energy, managing and mitigating flood and drought risk, and controlling transboundary animal diseases. The environment-related projects will contribute to address climate change risks by improving the adaptive capacity of ecosystems, improving capacity to analyze climate risks and design disaster responses, promoting cleaner forms of energy, and enhancing the environmental performance of GMS economic corridor investments. These

initiatives will complement ongoing efforts under the GMS Core Environment Program and its major component, the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative, and be guided by the results of the Climate Change Implementation Plan⁸ for Southeast Asia, which is being finalized. These proposed projects support the GMS priorities agreed at the 15th GMS Ministerial Conference (para. 3).

7. The 3-year investment program is proposed, with \$690 million to be funded by the Asian Development Fund (ADF) and \$2.4 billion by ordinary capital resources (OCR). The introduction of a biennial ADF subregional allocation⁹ for 2009–2010 has provided a window where regional departments can secure funds to partly or wholly finance subregional investment projects with contributions from the national allocation. A total of \$195 million from the ADF subregional pool has been earmarked for eight GMS projects programmed for 2009–2010, as approved by ADB management. The Southeast Asian Department (SERD) will apply for subregional ADF financing for proposed ADF-eligible RCOBP investments in 2011–2012 for the second biennial allocation under ADF-X. For OCR, it is recognized that the proposed program will add further pressure to the already high demand for this resource. Five OCR loans planned are for Viet Nam, four for the Lao PDR, and three for the PRC. Funding for nonlending products and services is currently expected to come largely from the Technical Assistance Special Fund and Japan Special Fund (\$22 million, or 65%), with about \$12 million (or 35% of the TA amount) in cofinancing.

8. ADB will continue to mobilize financial, technical, and knowledge resources from development partners in support of the GMS program, including projects in the RCOBP. ADB has systematically monitored all the current and prospective development partners who have expressed interest in GMS activities (Appendix 2). In addition to regular bilateral meetings with individual partners that are active in the GMS and development partners' meetings that form part of the annual GMS ministerial conferences, ADB will intensify its engagement with development partners through their regular participation in GMS sector working group meetings and other forums. SERD will be proactive in tapping ADB-administered thematic funds to supplement core resources.

III. SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO LENDING AND GRANT AND NONLENDING PROGRAMS

A. Adjustments to the 2009 Program

9. The 2009 lending program was substantially adjusted from the previous RCOBP as projects were reprioritized in consideration of sector, country, and resource issues, as well as anticipated changes in aggregate demand in GMS countries resulting from the global economic crisis. The following projects were rescheduled to 2010: GMS Northern Power Transmission (LAO) and Second GMS Northern Transport Network Improvement (LAO/VIE). The following were shifted to 2011: GMS Nam Ngum 3 Hydropower (LAO) and GMS Nam Ngiep 1

⁸ The Regional and Sustainable Development Department has drafted, in collaboration with the Southeast Asia Department, the Climate Change Implementation Plan (CCIP) for Southeast Asia, which is being finalized. The key findings and recommendations of the CCIP for Southeast Asia have been incorporated, along with those of the CCIPs of other regions, in the report ADB. 2009. Understanding and Responding to Climate Change in Developing Asia. Manila.

⁹ The guideline indicates that for a project proposal to be eligible for consideration from the subregional pool, the portion of ADF financing must be at most 2/3 from the subregional pool and at least 1/3 from country performance-based allocation. Exemptions are allowed to the 1/3 contribution once a country has provided 20% of its performance-based allocation to subregional projects.

Hydropower Project (LAO). And the following were deferred to 2012: GMS Nabong-Udon Thani Power Transmission and Interconnection (LAO) and GMS Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention (LAO/VIE). A supplementary loan for the GMS Rehabilitation of the Railway in Cambodia was added to finance the upgrading of railway infrastructure to facilitate the early take-off of integrated railway-based multimodal transport along the Southern Economic Corridor. The GMS Highway Expansion Project for Thailand was added in the program, as it will increase capacity along key sections in Thailand of the East–West and Southern corridors. The proposed supplementary project on GMS Communicable Diseases Control (LAO) was dropped as the need was no longer established. The Mekong Water Supply and Sanitation Project (CAM/LAO/VIE) project was merged with GMS Border Towns Development Project (CAM/LAO/VIE) in 2011 to become the GMS Corridor Towns Development Project (CAM/LAO/VIE) in 2011. The updated investment program for 2009 is in Appendix 4, Table A4.1.

10. A number of changes in the nonlending products and services program were made, as follows: (i) 1-year deferment of the GMS Rural Renewable Energy Project (regional [R]-PPTA) and phase 2 of the Facilitating Sustainable, Environment-Friendly Regional Power Trading in the GMS (R-PATA), and (ii) the removal of the GMS East–West Corridor II (R-PPTA) (para. 11). Six supplementary TA projects were processed to reflect additional financing, mostly from cofinancing contributions. The following TA was also added: (i) R-PATA on Developing PRC–Viet Nam Cross Border Economic Zone (PRC); (ii) PPTA on Guangxi Beibu Gulf City Development (PRC); (iii) GMS Railway Strategy Study (R-PATA); (iv) PPTA on Economic and Financial Reassessment of the GMS Kunming–Hai Phong Transport Corridor: Noi Bai–Lao Cai Highway Project; (v) CDTA on Low Carbon Economy Development for Yunnan, PRC; and (vi) two 2008 slippages. The updated assistance pipeline for nonlending products and services for 2009 is in Appendix 4, Table A4.2.

B. Summary of Changes to the 2010–2012 Program

11. Results of the 2009 country programming missions with the governments of Cambodia, PRC, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam necessitated adjustments in the composition of and timing of preparation for regional projects in 2010 and 2011. For the lending and grant program, the following changes were made: (i) rescheduling GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation (CAM/LAO/VIE) to 2011 and LAO/VIE Power Interconnection (Ban Sok–Pleiku) to 2012; (ii) the resulting project on GMS Corridor Towns Development (CAM/LAO/VIE) for 2011, as mentioned earlier; and (iii) removal of the GMS East–West Corridor II (LAO/VIE), initially planned for 2011, following the outcome of preliminary feasibility assessment. Additional projects in 2010 include (i) two slippages from 2009, (ii) GMS Noi Bai–Lao Cai Supplementary (VIE), (iii) Western Yunnan Roads Development Project (PRC), and (iv) GMS Ben Luc–Long Thanh Expressway (VIE). For 2011, additional projects consist of (i) two slippages from 2009 and one slippage from 2010 and (ii) Guangxi Beibu Gulf City Development (PRC).

12. For the nonlending products and services program, the following adjustments were made: (i) slippage of Implementing the Core Agricultural Support Program II (R-PATA) from 2010 to 2012 and (ii) the corresponding change in the R-PPTA on GMS Border Towns Development for 2010, to be consistent with the loan for 2011. Additional TA projects are included as follows: (i) a 3-year cluster R-CDTA on Enhancing Transport and Trade Facilitation in the GMS; (ii) PPTA in 2010 on GMS Feeder Roads for the East–West Economic Corridor and two slippages from 2009. The proposed lending and nonlending programs in 2012 have been agreed with governments and are part of the country programs.

IV. INDICATIVE INTERNAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

13. Synergy between the subregional and national programs has been ensured in the identification of projects in this RCOBP. All projects listed in the RCOBP are integral parts of country programs in the GMS based on consultations with the governments concerned both nationally and subregionally. As such, indicative resource requirements for the timely delivery of the commitments made in the RCOBP have been appropriately noted in the country operations business plans. To ensure better coordination of the growing scale and complexity of GMS activities, the Regional Cooperation and Integration Group of SERD requires additional staff resources, i.e., one professional staff position and one national officer position.

V. RESULTS-BASED MONITORING

14. This RCOBP adopts the results framework included in the RCSP update,¹⁰ which remains valid despite the program adjustments made. The modifications in the program mix and details, including the newly proposed GMS initiatives, are in line with the strategic priorities of the GMS RCSP and priorities for 2010–2012, as endorsed by the 15th GMS Ministerial Conference.

¹⁰ ADB. 2006. *The GMS Beyond Borders – Regional Cooperation Strategy and Program Update (2007–2009)*. Manila.

INDICATIVE ASSISTANCE PIPELINE

Table A1.1: Indicative Assistance Pipeline for Lending and Grant Products, 2010–2012

						Cost (\$ million)							
Sector Project/ Program Name	Country	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	ADB			Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing	
							OCR	ADF					
								Loans	Grants				
2010 Loans													
Agriculture and Natural Resources													
1.	GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor	CAM	GI	ENV/RC	SEAE	2009	33.00	0	0	15.00	15.00	3.00	15.00
	GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor	LAO	GI	ENV/RC	SEAE	2009	37.00	0	0	20.00	20.00	2.00	15.00
	GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor	VIE	GI	ENV/RC	SEAE	2009	60.00	0	30.00	0	30.00	10.00	20.00
	Subtotal						130.00	0	30.00	35.00	65.00	15.00	50.00
Energy													
2.	GMS Northern Power Transmission	LAO	TI	ECO/RC	SEEW	2006	61.38	0	0	20.00	20.00	3.50	37.88
	Subtotal						61.38	0	0	20.00	20.00	3.50	37.88
Health and Social Protection													
3.	GMS Communicable Disease Control II	CAM	TI	ISD/RC/ GAD	SESS	2009	10.00	0	0	10.00	10.00	tbd	tbd
	GMS Communicable Disease Control II	LAO	TI	ISD/RC/ GAD	SESS	2009	14.00	0	0	11.00	11.00	1.00	2.00
	GMS Communicable Disease Control II	VIE	TI	ISD/RC/ GAD	SESS	2009	17.00	0	15.00	0	15.00	2.00	tbd
	Subtotal						41.00	0	15.00	21.00	36.00	3.00	2.00

							Cost (\$ million)						
Sector	Project/ Program Name	Country	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	ADB				Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing
							Total	OCR	ADF				
									Loans	Grants			
Multisector													
4.	Guangxi Border Cities Development Project	PRC	GI	ECO/ISD/ RC	EASS	2008	300.00	150.00	0	0	150.00	150.00	tbd
	Subtotal						300.00	150.00	0	0	150.00	150.00	tbd
Transport, and Information and Communication Technology													
5.	Second GMS Northern Transport Network Improvement	LAO	GI	ECO/RC	SETU	2008	40.00	0	0	20.00	20.00	2.00	40.00
	Second GMS Northern Transport Network Improvement	VIE	GI	ECO/RC	SETU	2008	85.00	0	75.00	0	75.00	10.00	50.00
6.	GMS Noi Bai–Lao Cai Expressway (Supplementary L2391/92)	VIE	GI	ECO/RC	SETU	not required	250.00	200.00	0	0	200.00	50.00	tbd
7.	GMS Ben Luc–Long Thanh Expressway	VIE	GI	ECO /RC	SETU	2008	900.00	300.00	0	0	300.00	100.00	500.00
8.	Western Yunnan Roads Development Project	PRC	GI	ECO/RC	EATC	2007	250.00	250.00	0	0	250.00	tbd	tbd
	Subtotal						1,525.00	750.00	75.00	20.00	845.00	162.00	590.00
	Total 2010 Firm						2,057.38	900.00	120.00	96.00	1,116.00	333.50	679.88
2011 Loans													
Agriculture and Natural Resources													
1.	GMS Rural Renewable Energy Project	CAM	GI	ECO/RC	SEAE	2010	20.00	0	20.00	0	20.00	tbd	tbd

							Cost (\$ million)							Appendix 1
Sector	Project/ Program Name	Country	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	OCR	ADB		Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing	
									Loans	Grants				
2.	GMS Rural Renewable Energy Project	LAO	GI	ECO/RC	SEAE	2010	13.00	0	0	10.00	10.00	1.00	2.00	
	GMS Rural Renewable Energy Project	VIE	GI	ECO/RC	SEAE	2010	25.00	0	20.00	0	20.00	5.00	tbd	
	GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation	CAM	GI	ECO/RC	SEAE	2008	35.00	0	30.00	0	30.00	5.00	tbd	
	GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation	LAO	GI	ECO/RC	SEAE	2008	30.00	0	0	20.00	20.00	5.00	5.00	
	GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation	VIE	GI	ECO/RC	SEAE	2008	80.00	0	30.00	0	30.00	20.00	30.00	
	Subtotal						203.00	0	100.00	30.00	130.00	36.00	37.00	
	Energy													
3.	GMS Nam Ngum 3 Hydropower Project	LAO	TI	ECO/RC	SEEW	2007	125.00	70.00	0	0	70.00	5.00	50.00	
4.	GMS Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project	LAO	TI	ECO /RC/PSD	SEEW/ PSIF 2	NR (c/o private sector)	100.00	60.00	0	0	60.00	tbd	40.00	
	Subtotal						225.00	130.00	0	0	130.00	5.00	90.00	
	Multisector													
5.	Trade Facilitation: Improved SPS Handling in GMS Cross Border Trade (formerly Trade Facilitation and Logistics Development in the GMS)	CAM	GI	ECO/RC	TRM/ SEFM	2009	15.00	0	15.00	0	15.00	tbd	tbd	

						Cost (\$ million)						
Sector Project/ Program Name	Country	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	ADB				Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing
						Total	OCR	ADF				
								Loans	Grants			
6. Trade Facilitation: Improved SPS Handling in GMS Cross Border Trade (formerly Trade Facilitation and Logistics Development in the GMS)	LAO	GI	ECO/RC	TRM/ SEFM	2009	18.00	0	0	15.00	15.00	1.00	2.00
Trade Facilitation: Improved SPS Handling in GMS Cross Border Trade (formerly Trade Facilitation and Logistics Development in the GMS)	VIE	GI	ECO/RC	TRM/ SEFM	2009	40.00	0	30.00	0	30.00	tbd	10.00
GMS Corridors Town Development Project	CAM	GI	ECO/RC	SETU	2010	48.40	0	26.00	0	26.00	2.40	20.00
GMS Corridors Town Development Project	LAO	GI	ECO/RC	SETU	2010	50.00	0	0	26.00	26.00	2.00	22.00
GMS Corridors Town Development Project	VIE	GI	ECO/RC	SETU	2010	178.00	0	52.00	0	52.00	6.00	120.00
7. Guangxi Beibu Gulf City Development	PRC	GI	ECO/RC	EASS	2009	200.00	200.00	0	0	200.00	tbd	tbd
Subtotal						549.40	200.00	123.00	41.00	364.00	11.40	174.00
Transport, and Information and Communication Technology												
8. GMS Southern Coastal Corridor, Phase II	VIE	GI	ECO /RC	SETU	2010	140.00	0	100.00	0	100.00	10.00	30.00
9. GMS Ha Noi-Lang Son Expressway Project	VIE	GI	ECO /RC	SETU	2008	900.00	500.00	0	0	500.00	100.00	300.00
Subtotal						1,040.00	500.00	100.00	0	600.00	110.00	330.00
Total 2011 Firm						2,017.40	830.00	323.00	71.00	1,224.00	162.40	631.00

							Cost (\$ million)						
Sector	Project/ Program Name	Country	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance							
							ADB						
							ADF						
						Total	OCR	Loans	Grants	Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing	
2012 Loans													
Energy													
1.	GMS Northern Power Transmission II	LAO	TI	ECO/RC	SEEW	2010	51.00	0	0	20.00	20.00	6.00	25.00
2.	LAO/VIE Power Interconnection (Ban Sok-Pleiku)	LAO	GI	ECO/RC	SEEW	2008	150.00	25.00	0	0	25.00	8.00	117.00
	LAO/VIE Power Interconnection (Ban Sok-Pleiku)	VIE	GI	ECO/RC	SEEW	2008	94.00	30.00	0	0	30.00	4.00	60.00
3.	GMS Nabong-Udon Thani Power Transmission and Interconnection (MFF: \$100M) PFR 1	LAO	GI	ECO/RC	SEEW	2007	110.00	74.00	0	0	74.00	10.00	26.00
Subtotal							405.00	129.00	0	20.00	149.00	28.00	228.00
Health and Social Protection													
4.	GMS Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention	LAO	TI	ISD/GAD/RC	SESS	2010	5.50	0	0	5.00	5.00	0.50	tbd
	GMS Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention	VIE	TI	ISD/GAD/RC	SESS	2010	18.00	0	15.00	0	15.00	tbd	3.00
Subtotal							23.50	0	15.00	5.00	20.00	0.50	3.00
Industry and Trade													
5.	GMS Sustainable Tourism Development II	LAO	GI	ECO /RC	SESS	2011	20.00	0	0	20.00	20.00	tbd	tbd

						Cost (\$ million)						
Sector Project/ Program Name	Country	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance							
						ADB						
						ADF						
						Total	OCR	Loans	Grants	Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing
GMS Sustainable Tourism Development II	VIE	GI	ECO /RC	SESS	2011	20.00	0	20.00	0	20.00	tbd	tbd
Subtotal						40.00	0	20.00	20.00	40.00	tbd	tbd
Transport, and Information and Communication Technology												
.6 GMS Ha Long–Mong Cai Expressway	VIE	GI	ECO /RC	SETU	2008	900.00	500.00	0	0	500.00	100.00	300.00
Subtotal						900.00	500.00	0	0	500.00	100.00	300.00
Total 2012 Firm						1,368.50	629.00	35.00	45.00	709.00	128.50	531.00
Total: 2010-2012						5,443.28	2,359.00	478.00	212.00	3,049.00	624.40	1,841.88

tbd = to be determined.

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADF = Asian Development Fund; CAM = Cambodia; EASS = East Asia Social Sectors Division; ECO = economic growth; ENV = environmental sustainability; GAD = gender and development; GI = general intervention; GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion; ISD = inclusive social development; LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC = People's Republic of China; PSIF2 = Private Sector Operations Infrastructure Finance Division 2; SEAE = Southeast Asia Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division; SEFM = Southeast Asia Financial Sector, Public Management and Trade Division; SEEW = Southeast Asia Energy and Water Division; SESS = Southeast Asia Social Sectors Division; SETU = Southeast Asia Transport and Urban Development Division; OCR = ordinary capital resources; RC = regional cooperation; TI = targeted intervention; TRM = Thailand Resident Mission, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table A1.2: Indicative Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2010–2012

					Indicative Source of Funding (\$'000)				
					ADB		Others		
Sector Project/Program Name		Countries Involved	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Source	Amount	Source	Amount	Total
2010									
Agriculture and Natural Resources									
1.	GMS Rural Renewable Energy Project	CAM/LAO/VIE	SEAE	R-PPTA	JSF	2,000.0		0	2,000.0
Subtotal						2,000.0		0	2,000.0
Energy									
2.	Facilitating Sustainable, Environment-Friendly Regional Power Trading in the GMS Phase 2 (Study on the PRC-LAO-CAM Power Interconnection and Transmission Improvement)	CAM-LAO-PRC	SEEW	R-PATA	JSF	2,000.0		0	2,000.0
3.	Developing the Regional Transmission and Regulatory Authority	GMS	SEEW	R-PATA		0	tbd	1,000.0	1,000.0
4.	GMS Northern Power Transmission II	LAO	SEEW	PPTA	JSF	1,000.0		0	1,000.0
Subtotal						3,000.0		1,000.0	4,000.0
Health and Social Protection									
5.	GMS Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention	LAO/VIE	SESS	R-PPTA		0	RCIF	1,300.0	1,300.0
Subtotal						0		1,300.0	1,300.0
Multisector									
6.	Strengthening the Coordination of the GMS Program	GMS	SEOD	R-PATA	TASF	1,000.0	RCIF/ Others	1,000.0	2,000.0
7.	GMS Corridor Towns Development	CAM/LAO/VIE	SETU	R-PPTA	TASF	1,500.0	NDF	700.0	2,200.0
8.	Enhancing Transport and Trade Facilitation in the GMS (cluster TA, year 1)	GMS	SEOD	R-CDTA	TASF	2,000.0	AusAID/ Others	2,000.0	4,000.0
Subtotal						4,500.0		3,700.0	8,200.0

					Indicative Source of Funding (\$'000)				
					ADB		Others		
Sector	Project/Program Name	Countries Involved	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Source	Amount	Source	Amount	Total
Transport, and Information and Communication Technology									
9.	GMS Southern Coastal Corridor Phase II	VIE	SETU	PPTA	TASF	1,000.0		0	1,000.0
10.	GMS Feeder Roads for EWEC	LAO	SETU	PPTA	TASF	800.0	Japan	800.0	1,600.0
Subtotal						1,800.0		800.0	2,600.0
Total 2010						11,300.0		6,800.0	18,100.0
2011									
Agriculture and Natural Resources									
1.	Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Initiative in the GMS, Phase II	GMS	SEAE	R-PPTA	TASF	1,000.0		0	1,000.0
Subtotal						1,000.0		0	1,000.0
Industry and Trade									
2.	GMS Sustainable Tourism Development II	LAO/VIE	SESS	R-PPTA	TASF	1,000.0		0	1,000.0
Subtotal						1,000.0		0	1,000.0
Multisector									
3.	Enhancing Transport and Trade Facilitation in the GMS (cluster TA, year 2)	GMS	SEOD	R-CDTA	TASF	2,000.0	AusAID	2,000.0	4,000.0
4.	Implementing the GMS HRD Strategic Framework and Action Plan, Phase II	GMS	SESS	R-PATA	TASF	700.0		0	700.0
Subtotal						2,700.0		2,000.0	4,700.0
Total 2011						4,700.0		2,000.0	6,700.0
2012									
Agriculture and Natural Resources									
1.	Implementing the Core Agricultural Support II	GMS	SEAE	R-PATA	TASF	1,000.0		0	1,000.0
Subtotal						1,000.0		0	1,000.0

					Indicative Source of Funding (\$'000)				
					ADB		Others		
Sector	Project/Program Name	Countries Involved	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Source	Amount	Source	Amount	Total
Energy									
2.	Enhancing Capacity of Institutions for Regional Power Trading	GMS	SEEW	R-CDTA	TASF	1,000.0		0	1,000.0
	Subtotal					1,000.0		0	1,000.0
Multisector									
3.	Strengthening the Coordination of the GMS Program II	GMS	SEOD	R-PATA	TASF	1,000.0	RCIF/ Others	1,000.0	2,000.0
4.	Climate-Proofing of GMS Corridors	GMS	SETU	R-PPTA	JSF	1,000.0		0	1,000.0
5.	Enhancing Transport and Trade Facilitation in the GMS (cluster TA, year 3)	GMS	SEOD	R-CDTA	TASF	2,000.0	AusAID	2,000.0	4,000.0
	Subtotal					4,000.0		3,000.0	7,000.0
	Total 2012					6,000.0		3,000.0	9,000.0
	Grand Total 2010-2012					22,000.0		11,800.0	33,800.0

tbd = to be determined.

ADB = Asian Development Bank; AusAID = Australian Agency for International Development; GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion; JSF = Japan Special Fund; LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic; NDF = Nordic Development Fund; PATA = policy and advisory technical assistance; PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance; PRC = People's Republic of China; SEAE = Southeast Asia Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division; SEEW = Southeast Asia Energy and Water Division; SEOD = Southeast Asia Office of the Director General; SESS = Southeast Asia Social Sectors Division; SETU = Southeast Asia Transport and Urban Development Division; R-CDTA = regional—capacity development technical assistance; R-PATA = regional—policy and advisory technical assistance; R-PPTA = regional PPTA; RCIF = regional cooperation and integration fund; TASF = technical assistance special fund; tbd = to be determined; TRM = Thailand Resident Mission.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION DEVELOPMENT PARTNER ASSISTANCE MATRIX

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
A. Bilateral donors							
<p>Australia</p> <p>Indicative amount of future GMS assistance 2009–2012: \$5 million</p> <p>Past/ongoing assistance 2006–2008: \$58.75 million</p>				<p>Cross-Border Transport Agreement (CBTA), road maintenance, road infrastructure</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS prevention and infrastructure</p>	<p>Customs and customs transit regime systems issues (consistency with ASEAN)</p>	
Denmark		Cooperation with Mekong River Commission (MRC)					
<p>Finland</p> <p>Indicative amount of future GMS assistance 2009–2012: \$40.98 million</p> <p>Past/ongoing assistance 2006–2008:\$15.84 million</p>		<p>Core Environment Program (CEP), cooperation with MRC including Information and Knowledge Management Program, International Union for Conservation of Nature Mekong Waters Dialogue, Lao PDR's Water Resources and Environment Administration, strengthening environmental management</p>	<p>Cooperation with MRC including initiative on sustainable hydropower, Mekong Energy and Environment Program, Lao PDR renewable energy strategy development and capacity building, Cambodia energy balance construction and energy planning development</p>		<p>International Organization for Migration prevention of human trafficking, cooperation with Asian Institute of Technology including Information and Communication Technology Program and Pulp and Paper Program, cooperation with MRC including junior riparian training, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Lao PDR international law project</p>		<p>International Finance Corporation Mekong Private Sector Development Facility</p>
France							
<p>1. Agence Francaise Developpement (AFD)^a</p> <p>Indicative amount of future</p>		Support to MRC	Hydropower, power transmission,	Railways	Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management (PPP),	Geographical indications with Programme de	

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
GMS assistance 2009– 2012: \$47 million Past/ongoing assistance 2006–2008: \$195 million			Power Master Plan, energy regulation		Communicable diseases surveillance	Reinforcement des Capacites Commerciales (AFD's capacity building program);	
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)							Technical cooperation in tourism
Germany (through GTZ)	Integrated approaches to rural development (Lao PDR and Cambodia)	Forest/ watershed management, support to MRC		Economic corridors issues (human resource development, local government governance)			
Japan							
1. JBIC ^a			Infrastructure projects	Infrastructure projects			
2. JICA ^a	Regional cooperation project for animal disease control, capacity building for agricultural material quality standard control	Participatory land and forest management project for reducing deforestation (Lao PDR); Study for water environment management on river basins (Viet Nam)	Greater Mekong Power Network Development Project, study on power system network plan in the Mekong subregion	Infrastructure projects, master plan study for the introduction of communications, navigation and surveillance systems for air traffic management in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam; study on multimodal transportation network (Lao PDR); study on sustainable development of transport system (Viet Nam)	ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (Phase 2)	Regional cooperation project on risk management for customs in Mekong subregion	Technical cooperation for development planning on strengthening mechanisms for the regional SME promotion and consultancy service quality development
3. MOFA						Improving efficiency of logistics and distribution of the East–West and Southern Corridor ^{bc}	
Republic of Korea (Economic Development Cooperation Fund) ^a		Sewerage and river improvement		Energy (power transmission), road infrastructure and			

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
Indicative future GMS assistance 2009–2012: \$967.6 million Past/ongoing assistance 2006–2008:\$406.5 million)		(+TA); water resource development		economic corridors (+TA)			
Netherlands		CEP/Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (BCCI)					
New Zealand Indicative future GMS assistance 2009–2012: \$17.30 million Past/ongoing assistance 2006–2008:\$10.86 million	Mekong food safety and quality, phytosanitary capacity building				Mekong Institute, PPP, Mekong River Commission, United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking, Mekong metrology capacity building, English language training for officials, New Zealand development Scholarships		Mekong Private Sector Development Facility
Sweden/Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency ^a Past/ongoing assistance 2006–2008:~\$26.5 million		CEP/BCCI	Environmentally sustainable development of electricity infrastructure		HIV/AIDS prevention in the infrastructure sector		
United States Indicative future GMS assistance fiscal year (FY) 2009: \$83.4 million Past/ongoing assistance FY2008:\$61.65 million	Animal health surveillance and development of regional pandemic contingency plans with FAO and other partners. and pandemic preparedness	Sustainable forest management, sustainable management or natural resources and biodiversity conservation, combating illegal wildlife trade, new water programs including scaling	Clean energy technologies/ climate change mitigation	ASEAN telecom system initiatives and universal service	Anti-trafficking in persons; HIV/AIDS, avian influenza, malaria, and dengue; strengthening communications; behavior change communication in response to avian influenza, malaria, and other infectious diseases	Trade facilitation assessment, support for the development and implementation of the ASEAN Single Window, assistance for Lao bilateral trade agreement compliance and WTO accession, capacity building for APEC Secretariat	

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
		up access to and the sustained use of water sanitation and hygiene products using market-based approach					
B. Multilateral partners							
European Investment Bank ^a			Infrastructure projects	Infrastructure projects			
European Commission Indicative future GMS assistance FY2009: ~\$32.9 million	Rural Development for Uplands People ^d	Sustainable consumption and production; forest law enforcement; governance and trade; environmental and natural resource thematic program ^d		ASEAN Air Transport Integration project (2010–2014) ^d	Higher education and support to research institutes (Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation), capacity building for regional integration ^d		European Union–ASEAN cooperation project on the protection of intellectual property rights ^d
FAO Indicative future GMS assistance FY2009: \$167.4 million ^e Past/ongoing assistance FY2008: \$136.4 million ^e	CASP biotechnology and biosafety, biofuels, transboundary animal disease control, BCCI, conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic sources, pesticide regulatory harmonization (ASEAN countries), enhancing	Sustainable management of marine ecosystem, fisheries, sustainable water resource use, Irrigation and water governance, linking communities in the GMS to voluntary carbon markets			Training and capacity building for control of transboundary diseases	Establishment of cross-border supply chains for fresh vegetables and fruits including certification valid for neighboring country and cross-border contract farming	

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
	competitiveness of rural households in the GMS						
International Fund for Agricultural Development	CASP biofuels and contract farming						
International Labor Organization					Labor migration, human trafficking, skills training recognition/ certification		
International Organization for Migration					Labor migration, human trafficking		
Nordic Development Fund Indicative future GMS assistance 2009–2012: \$20 million Past/ongoing assistance 2006–2008:\$12 million		Flood mitigation, climate change- related interventions (enhance awareness of climate change- related issues and policy development; develop and strengthen knowledge base; investment in research, early warning systems, preparedness plans and disaster preparedness); water resources management; sustainable land use and forestry; agriculture	Energy (clean energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy, access to modern energy forms)	Transport sector- related mitigation activities, addressing climate change risks related to infrastructure			

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
OPEC Fund for International Development ^a				Infrastructure projects			
UNDP Planned 2009–2011 assistance: \$32.9 million Past/ongoing assistance 2006–2008: \$70.4 million			Energy and environment for sustainable development ^f		Achieving Millennium Development Goals on reducing poverty and HIV/AIDs, fostering democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery ^f		
United Nations Environment Program		CEP/BCCI					
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific				Assistance to CBTA implementation and extension, GMS transport network, inland container/freight depots, strengthening national transport facilitation committees	Health Without Borders (funded by Dutch Government) to address HIV/AIDS vulnerability among long-distance road transport workers in the GMS		Private sector development issues (SME development and international value/supply chain), sustainable tourism management
United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization					HIV/AIDS, trafficking/ unsafe migration and untraditional drug use prevention among ethnic minorities in GMS, in partnership with ADB, highland citizenship and birth registration promotion in Thailand, supported by the United Kingdom Government, subregional study on employment for rural youth in terms of sustainability of income and		

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
					employment, decent working conditions and training providing opportunities for rural youth to work their way out of poverty ^g		
World Health Organization					HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases		
World Bank ^a Indicative amount of future GMS assistance 2009–2012: \$25.3 million Past/ongoing assistance 2006–2008: \$ 34.3 million		Water resource management (+TA) GMS environmental dialogue	Power trade, power trade TA and capacity building		Labor migration, social protection study	Trade facilitation, trade and transport sector study	
C. GMS member states providing bilateral support to the GMS regional program							
PRC	Agriculture (GMS agriculture information network, biogas, implementation of the CASP), transboundary animal disease control	PRC provided \$500,000 to finance the GMS CEP/BCCI program	Subregional power database, power cooperation website, subregional power planning	Transport corridors (Houayxay–Chiang Khong International Bridge); Singapore–Kunming rail link, ^h development study on GMS economic corridors, GMS Information Superhighway Network	PPP, PRC scholarship program, - provide additional 200 scholarships to other GMS countries committed by PRC Premier Wen Jiabao during the 3 rd GMS Summit in March 2008; support to GMS Regional Health Forum	CBTA, support to trade facilitation and investment and capacity building in the GMS	

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
Thailand				Railways, road, and airport; economic corridors	Labor migration, human trafficking issues, scholarship programs		Tourism/Mekong Tourism Coordination Office

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AFD = Agence Francaise de Developpement, APEC = Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, BCCI = Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative, CASP = Core Agriculture Support Program, CBTA = Cross-Border Transport Agreement, CEP = Core Environment Program, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, GTZ = Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Cooperation), ICT = information and communications technology, JBIC = Japan Bank for International Cooperation, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, MOFA = Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MRC = Mekong River Commission, MTCO = Mekong Tourism Coordination Office, OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, PPP = Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management, PRC = People's Republic of China, SME = small or medium-sized enterprise, TA = technical assistance, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, WTO = World Trade Organization.

^a Development partners providing lending products.

^b Indicative future GMS assistance 2009–2011 for improving efficiency of logistics and distribution of the East–West and Southern Corridor project: \$20 million

^c (i) Function enhancement for customs clearance, (ii) improvement for truck terminal, (iii) development for roadside station and appurtenant facilities, and (iv) human resource development of logistics service providers.

^d Listed programs cover the Asia region or its subregion and include activities in the GMS.

^e Include regional programs as well as emergency projects.

^f UNDP regional program for Asia and the Pacific.

^g Jointly with International Labor Organization and FAO.

^h PRC to provide 20 million yuan to finance the feasibility study of the Singapore–Kunming rail link.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**PRELIMINARY SUMMARY INFORMATION ON PROPOSED INDICATIVE LENDING, GRANT, AND
NONLENDING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FOR 2010**

**Table A3.1: Summary Information on Proposed Indicative Lending/Grant Products and Services
for 2010**

Project Name	Description
GMS Biodiversity Conversion Corridor (CAM/LAO/VIE)	<p>Impact The project impact will be climate-resilient poverty reduction, inclusive growth, and enhanced environmental performance of GMS economic corridor investments.</p> <p>Major Components (i) Institutional and operational capacity building for developing and managing biodiversity corridors, (ii) climate-resilient poverty reduction and biodiversity corridor/ecosystem service protection, (iii) enhanced climate resilience and protection of economic corridor investments, (iv) sustainable financing, and (v) project management.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes (i) Strengthened institutional and operational biodiversity corridor development and management capacity, (ii) climate-resilient and improved livelihoods and ecosystems, (iii) climate-resilient economic corridor investments, and (iv) sustainable public and private sector financing. The project's outcome will be climate-resilient biodiversity and ecosystem services management for sustaining livelihood improvements and economic development in high-value transboundary conservation corridors in the GMS.</p>
GMS Northern Power Transmission (LAO)	<p>Impact The project aims to provide more reliable and environmentally sustainable power supply to northern Lao PDR and northeastern Thailand. It will provide electricity to rural areas in northern Lao PDR that currently have no access to a grid, improve the reliability of the power supply, and strengthen power interconnections for cross-border power exchange with Thailand. The ultimate goal of the project is to promote pro-poor economic and social development through improved access to electricity.</p> <p>Major Components The project will build a 115 kilovolt (kV) high-voltage transmission system together with associated substations and low-voltage distribution system in Oudomxai, Phongsali, and Xaignabouri provinces in northern Lao PDR and connect to the Thai power system through the border connection at Kenthao. Upgrading connection to Thailand from 22 kV to 115 kV will include consulting services, operational improvement, and project benefit monitoring.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes Expanding rural electrification is critical to developing rural areas and reducing rural poverty in the poor northern region of the Lao PDR and is in line with the Government's policy. To reach the Government's target of 90% electrification by 2002, it will be necessary to considerably enhance the reliable provision of power supply. In the northern region, ADB has provided and will continue to provide investment to develop the transmission network and rural electrification. The project will directly contribute to fulfilling the national rural electrification program, and the impact of the project will be evidenced in Phongsali, Oudomxai, and Xaignabouri provinces, where the current electrification rate is low. Electrifying selected villages will raise standards of living and facilitate the establishment of physical and social infrastructure and income-generating opportunities to support economic growth in rural areas.</p>
GMS Communicable Disease Control II (CAM/LAO/VIE)	<p>Impact The program will help improve regional public health security by containing the</p>

Project Name	Description
	<p>risk and spread of communicable diseases regionally, nationally, and provincially, in particular among vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Major Components</p> <p>(i) GMS regional collaboration for regional integration including knowledge management for communicable disease control and joint activities for better control of communicable diseases;</p> <p>(ii) strengthened national capacity for surveillance and response, the implementation of international health regulations and the Asia-Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases, food and drug safety, and dengue control; and</p> <p>(iii) provincial capacity for integrated control of communicable diseases in border areas in relation to connectivity, migrants, ethnic groups, and weak health systems, with four possible clusters: (a) northern Lao PDR and Viet Nam; (b) the triangle border area of Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam; (c) southern Cambodia and Viet Nam; and (d) the Thai-Cambodian border.</p> <p>Expected Outcome</p> <p>Increased coverage of interventions to control communicable diseases of regional relevance in target populations, in particular for women, children, ethnic minorities, and migrants in 20 border provinces.</p>
Guangxi Border Cities Development (PRC)	<p>Impact</p> <p>The project will help improve living conditions in identified Guangxi border cities and enhance their ability to promote and benefit from regional cooperation.</p> <p>Major Components</p> <p>The project will have the following investment components in the three project cities:</p> <p>(i) in Fangchenggang,</p> <p>(a) urban road network and related municipal infrastructure and</p> <p>(b) coastal protection and upgrading;</p> <p>(ii) in Chongzuo,</p> <p>(a) urban road network and related municipal infrastructure,</p> <p>(b) flood control, and</p> <p>(c) Shuikou Lake environmental improvement; and</p> <p>(iii) in Baise,</p> <p>(a) urban road network and related municipal infrastructure and</p> <p>(b) Longwang Bridge.</p> <p>All the components under the project are included in city development master plans, which are actually part of a coordinated regional development strategy of Guangxi to enable these border cities to effectively participate in the regional cooperation programs.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcome</p> <p>Outputs: Construction of new urban road networks and related municipal infrastructures and the environmental improvement infrastructures in the three border cities</p> <p>Outcome: Accelerated urban development in the three border cities, which will provide these remote, geographically strategic cities with the critical means to better achieve their development goals, support the joint endeavor of the GMS countries to convert the transport corridors into economic corridors, and promote pan-Beibu Gulf economic cooperation.</p>
Second Northern GMS Transport Network (LAO/VIE)	<p>Impact</p> <p>The impact of the project will be increased trade and economic growth regionally along the GMS Northeastern Corridor and in the project area provinces of Houaphanh in Lao PDR and Thanh Hoa in Viet Nam.</p>

Project Name	Description
	<p>Major Components The major components of the project are (i) civil works for improving national and rural roads, (ii) consulting services for construction supervision and monitoring and evaluation as well as detailed design for the rural access roads, and (iii) a program for increasing awareness of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking in the project area.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes The expected outputs of the project include (i) the improvement of 200 km of route 217 in Thanh Hoa Province of Viet Nam and 140 km of sections of routes 6, 6A, and 6B in Houaphanh Province of Lao PDR; (ii) the improvement of 200 km of rural access roads linking the corridor to the hinterlands in the Lao PDR and Viet Nam; and (iii) increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking in the project area. The expected outcome of the project is more efficient transport along the project sections of the GMS Northeastern Corridor in Houaphanh Province of Lao PDR and Thanh Hoa Province of Viet Nam.</p>
GMS Noi Bai–Lao Cai Highway (supplementary) (VIE)	<p>Impact The project will have the following impacts: (i) sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in the project area and along the Kunming–Hai Phong transport corridor, (ii) strengthened connections with Yunnan Province and strengthened international competitiveness, and (iii) the enhanced mobility of people living along the highway.</p> <p>Major Components General price escalation and expanded civil works with the change of the detailed designs and technical specifications have raised the cost of civil works by more than 50% after the original loan was approved. The supplementary loan will finance the civil works for a 71 km section of the 244 km highway.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes The project will (i) construct an efficient, safe, reliable, and high-standard road from Noi Bai to Lao Cai; (ii) create a new freight transport link between the PRC's Yunnan Province and, in northern Viet Nam, Ha Noi and the ports of Hai Phong and Cai Lan; (iii) enable 1-day transport between Kunming, Ha Noi, and Hai Phong; (iv) stimulate the operation of long-distance bus services and local public transportation; (v) generate revenue for Viet Nam Expressway Corporation through the highway toll; and (vi) create business opportunities and employment for local people along the highway.</p>
Ben Luc–Long Thanh Expressway Loan (VIE)	<p>Impact The project will contribute to sustainable economic growth and promote socioeconomic development in and around Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) and the GMS Southern Economic Corridor, including Cambodia and Thailand.</p> <p>Major Component The project will construct the 60-km Ben Luc–Long Thanh Expressway, including two long structures crossing the Nha Be and Long Tau rivers. The Ben Luc–Long Thanh Expressway is part of the GMS Southern Corridor and the GMS Eastern Corridor. These two corridors intersect at HCMC Ring Road, including the Ben Luc–Long Thanh Expressway.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes The Ben Luc–Long Thanh Expressway will form part of the HCMC Third Ring Road and be an access link with the planned HCMC–Vung Tau Expressway. The connectivity of cities and towns around HCMC will be improved, and travel cost and times for passengers and goods in and around HCMC will be reduced with the completion of the Ben Luc–Long Thanh Expressway.</p>

Project Name	Description
Western Yunnan Roads Development Project (PRC)	<p>Impact</p> <p>The project aims to develop an efficient, safe, and sustainable transport system to promote inclusive growth and balanced development. The project will allow ADB to maximize the benefits of transport sector investments in the GMS corridor. The project will link the western part of Yunnan Province with Kunming and then Shanghai (2,500 km in total) as one of the east–west routes of the national trunk highway system, as well as with other GMS countries.</p> <p>Major Component</p> <p>The project will connect Longling and Ruili by constructing a 158 km access-controlled four-lane expressway with a designed speed of 80 km per hour. The expressway will be supported by associated local road upgrading and other complementary components.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes</p> <p>The outcome of the project will be a more efficient transport corridor on the regional and national road networks. The outputs of the project will include the construction of a 158 km access-controlled four-lane expressway, local road upgrading, improvement of road safety, and increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking.</p>

CAM = Cambodia, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, km = kilometer, kV = kilovolt, HCMC = Ho Chi Minh City, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LAO PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table A3.2: Summary Information on Proposed Indicative Nonlending Products and Services for 2010

Project Name	Description
<p>GMS Rural Renewable Energy (CAM/LAO/VIE): R-PPTA</p>	<p>Impact Subregionally, improved energy security and economic development with reduced greenhouse gas emissions in the Greater Mekong Subregion. At the country and community level, improved access to cleaner forms of energy from biomass and biofuel for household use and for economic activities. Improved agriculture productivity and food security for households through the efficient use of agricultural waste. Lowered health costs and time costs associated with the use of fuelwood, particularly for rural women.</p> <p>Major Components</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rural renewable energy (RRE) sector analyses and updated institutional and human capacity assessment in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. 2. Investment project design including components covering <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) GMS regional strategic framework for RRE development undertaken and policy, legal, and regulatory framework for RRE development established in each country; (ii) production and processing of feedstock under private-public partnerships; (iii) institutional and human capacity development; (iv) carbon credit schemes for RRE implementation; and (v) implementation management. <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes The outcome of the proposed project will be investments in RRE to (i) expand areas under biofuel crop production intercropped with food crops and on marginal areas, (ii) establish processing facilities in communities and regions, (iii) establish biogas units to utilize agricultural waste currently being left to rot or burned, (iv) replace fuelwood with cleaner forms of energy, and (v) implement carbon credit schemes for rural households.</p>
<p>Facilitating Sustainable, Environment-Friendly Regional Power Trading in the GMS Phase 2 (Study on the PRC-LAO-CAM Power Interconnection and Transmission Improvement (CAM/PRC/LAO): R-PATA</p>	<p>Impact This project will contribute to the long-term objectives of phase 1 of the project, which are to (i) establish a competitive and efficient subregional power market and (ii) minimize environmental impacts in developing power projects for regional power trade.</p> <p>Major Components Specifically, the project will focus on establishing the building blocks required to develop the PRC-Lao PDR-Cambodia power interconnection transmission line, including (i) assessing the transmission infrastructure and equipment needed to connect the PRC and Cambodia power grids via the Lao PDR grid for two-way or even three-way power trading; (ii) assessing how the benefits will be shared with the Lao PDR; (iii) facilitating the conclusion of an agreement among Cambodia, PRC, and Lao PDR on using Lao territory for the transmission line; (iv) reviewing feasibility studies of hydropower development in northern Lao PDR undertaken by the China Southern Power Grid Company and determining the viability of developing these hydropower plants for exports; (iv) identifying the social and environmental impacts of investments and recommending mitigation measures; and (v) recommending best practice rules, regulations, codes, institutional structures, and other market mechanisms developed in phase 1.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes The project is expected to deliver the following: (i) recommended optimal configuration of the power interconnection line linking the PRC, the Lao PDR, and Cambodia, taking into account cost structures, generation supply options, and social and environmental implications; (ii) proposed terms of reference and work plans for the requisite project preparatory work for key components of the</p>

Project Name	Description
	transmission line and the detailed resettlement plans, environmental impact assessment, and environmental management plans; and (iii) draft agreements among the PRC, the Lao PDR, and Cambodia covering the relevant rules, regulations, codes, and institutional and market mechanisms to make possible two-way or three-way power trade among the parties.
Developing the Regional Transmission and Regulatory Authority (GMS): R-PATA	<p>Impact While attaining a competitive regional power market is the GMS long-term target, its current regulatory framework and transmission facilities do not meet the requirements of a competitive set-up. GMS studies thus recommended that the power market evolve through four stages, each of which is characterized by particular aspects of the power market such as cross-border transmission, trading arrangements, type of regulator for trade transactions, and how network security and regulations are enforced. The GMS market is expected to evolve from cooperation in stages 1 and 2 to competition in stages 3 and 4.</p> <p>Major Components Currently the GMS countries are moving into stage 1, in which the aim is to be able to use surplus or unutilized capacity in dedicated lines that are built as part of power projects covered by long-term power purchase agreements. In stage 1, it was deemed necessary to prepare for establishing a regional transmission and regulatory authority (TRA) tasked with removing unnecessary impediments to cross-border exchanges and promoting symmetry in national regulations to favor greater power trading. Additional objectives of the TRA include (i) coordinating regional power planning; (ii) promoting agreements to develop transmission facilities of regional importance; (iii) organizing and managing a database of cross-border transactions; (iv) promoting standards to ensure the safety, security, reliability, and quality of power service; and (v) proposing the grid code, cross-border tariff methodology, and other rules needed to operate the regional grid. The project will provide assistance in developing the TRA through (i) institution building (technical and equipment support and staffing); (ii) training TRA staff (workshops and study tours); and (iii) support for specific studies (e.g., on tariff structures, operational standards, etc.) and activities (e.g., power planning, database maintenance, etc.)</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes The TA will confirm the feasibility of TRA, identify an initial and long-term funding mechanism, and design its basic functions as the GMS transitions from stage 1 to stage 2 of power trading, such as in reviewing/ improving rules for cross-border trading, setting tariffs, facilitating the construction of transmission interconnections, and settling disputes that may arise from the transactions. Establishing the TRA will lead to (i) increased cross-border flows, which will augment power trade benefits to GMS countries and bring consumer benefits in terms of lower energy prices and improved service; (ii) improved power system planning and lower investment costs; and (iii) increased regional power market activity, facilitating the transition to higher stages of power trading.</p>
GMS Northern Power Transmission II (LAO): R-PPTA	<p>Impact The project will build on phase 1 of the project and aims to provide a more reliable and environmentally sustainable power supply to northern Lao PDR and northeastern Thailand.</p> <p>Major Components The project will complete a feasibility study and project design, agreed by ADB and the Government, that will provide electricity to rural areas in northern Lao PDR with no grid access, improve the reliability of power supply, and strengthen power interconnections with Thailand. The project will be designed to develop and/or strengthen 115 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines across the northern provinces of Phongsali, Louangnamtha, Oudomxai, Xaignabouri, and Vientiane. It includes three new substations (115 kV and 22 kV) in Boun Neua (Phongsali), Namo (Oudomxai), and Paklai (Xaignabouri), and medium- and low-voltage</p>

Project Name	Description
	<p>distribution facilities for rural electrification. The project will upgrade the interconnection to Thailand from 22 kV to 115 kV and include other assistance for consulting services, operating improvements, and monitoring project benefits.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes The ultimate goal of the project is to promote pro-poor economic and social development through improved access to electricity. Expanding rural electrification is critical to developing rural areas and reducing rural poverty in the poor northern region of the Lao PDR. The Government's policy gives priority to expanding the coverage of electricity supply in all provinces to promote socioeconomic development. To reach the Government's target of 90% electrification by 2020, the provision of reliable power supply will need to be considerably enhanced. In the northern region, ADB will continue to invest in developing the transmission network and rural electrification. To support the national rural electrification program and improve the reliability of grid operation, a sufficient and diversified power supply will be technically necessary.</p> <p>The Power Sector Strategy Study for the Lao PDR recommends that in the northern regions near the border, cross-border interconnection, and power trade with neighboring countries will be a more economic option. In addition, the Power Interconnection Project to establish the interconnection of subregional power system has been initiated as one of the GMS programs. This will make available off-take power from the proposed cross-border high-voltage bulk transmission lines to meet the increasing power demands in the northern region. The project will facilitate the development of regional power exchange among GMS countries and provide reliable power supply to the northern Lao PDR.</p>
GMS Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention (LAO/VIE): R-PPTA	<p>Impact The TA is to help prepare a regional project to strengthen regional capacity to contain the spread of HIV among high-risk groups such as mobile and cross-border migrants.</p> <p>Major Components The aim is to strengthen the provincial and district systems for HIV prevention and control through improved knowledge, standards of accessibility and service quality, treatment, and comprehensive care in high-prevalence areas in the region.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes The outputs of the TA are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) gap analysis prepared on institutional capacity in analyzed service hot spots, (ii) service gaps at the provincial and district level analyzed with regard to high-risk populations, (iii) financing and investment requirements in hot spots assessed, (iv) the efficiency of district- and commune-level provision of HIV prevention and care determined with regard to mobile populations and migrant workers, and (v) infrastructure and equipment needs assessed. <p>The outcome of the TA will be a feasibility study and a design for a regional project including Viet Nam and Lao PDR.</p>
Strengthening the Coordination of the GMS Program: R-PATA	<p>Impact It is envisaged that the project will foster closer economic cooperation and integration among the GMS countries.</p> <p>Major Components The key components are (i) capacity development for GMS national secretariats in overall GMS program management and the planning and monitoring of GMS projects and initiatives; (ii) support for improved communication among GMS</p>

Project Name	Description
	<p>national secretariats; (iii) support for holding GMS meetings in the various sectors and areas of cooperation, senior officials and ministerial meetings, economic corridor forums, and a leaders' summit; (iv) conducting supporting studies on key sector and thematic issues relevant to the GMS program; and (v) assistance in overall secretariat for the GMS program.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes</p> <p>Expected outputs of the project include (i) trained staff of national GMS secretariats on overall program management and on planning and monitoring of GMS projects and initiatives; (ii) established system for communication between and among GMS national secretariats; (iii) successfully organized GMS meetings, workshops, and other events; (iv) sector and thematic studies and road maps providing strategic and analytical underpinning for priority GMS sectors and projects; and (v) well-coordinated GMS activities and events.</p> <p>The project's expected outcomes are (i) more effective and sustainable national and subregional institutional arrangements for the GMS program and enhanced capacity in member countries in managing and coordinating the strategic, sectoral, and project-level requirements of the program and (ii) better implemented priority GMS projects and initiatives.</p>
GMS Corridor Towns Development (CAM/LAO/VIE): R-PPTA	<p>Impact</p> <p>Support the development of corridor towns as subregional centers of economic growth and exchange of goods and people and foster better standards of living and the integration of these towns in the GMS.</p> <p>Major Components</p> <p>The GMS Corridor Towns Development Project (CTDP) is expected to have three parts: part A, infrastructure investment; part B, institutional capacity development, and part C, a sector reform initiative for improved public-private partnerships in financing, implementing, and operating infrastructure.</p> <p>Part A finances subprojects of local authorities for subsectors such as local urban access roads and bridges, water and sanitation, drainage and flood control, solid waste management, and guided land development and land management.</p> <p>Part B, cofinanced by other grant and/or loan funds, will cover capacity development and support for national and local agencies in project management (e.g., a project performance management system), subproject preparation and implementation, and computerized local government financial resource management. Assistance to government field offices will concentrate on the administration and management of performance measurement and cross-learning and governance-knowledge management. Besides sector or technical concerns, capacity building will also focus on the opportunities and challenges of developing and implementing subregional activities.</p> <p>Part C, like part B cofinanced by other grant and/or loan funds, will assist local authorities and private sector investors in developing regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines for sector reforms that cover the requirements of public-private partnerships.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes</p> <p>The CTDP will provide sector loan financing through ADB and other source cofinancing. The project will contribute to the gradual transformation of emerging transport corridors into fully fledged economic corridors; greater private sector development; and improved health outcomes, improved livability, and increased competitiveness. Improved service delivery achieved by expanding the provision of basic infrastructure and further strengthening the institutional capacities will contribute to better management of priority urban services and facilities. The proposed project will pursue the following outcomes: (i) increased access for citizens and economic enterprises to basic public infrastructure and improved</p>

Project Name	Description
	<p>urban public service provision; (ii) enhanced local economic development through infrastructure development and increased employment and income opportunities; (iii) improved financing facilities for infrastructure investments, including public-private partnerships in financing and the implementation of basic urban services programs; (iv) addressing climate change through investments in managing solid waste and sewerage that emit greenhouse gases; and (v) improved local government capacities and empowered local institutions and organizations, including enhanced urban management capacity.</p>
<p>Enhancing Transport and Trade Facilitation in the GMS (cluster TA, year 1) (GMS): R-PATA</p>	<p>Impact It is envisaged that the project will expand trade and commerce along major GMS corridors.</p> <p>Major Components Key components of the proposed cluster R-PATA are (i) comprehensive support for transport-facilitation initiatives to be implemented along prioritized corridors and associated border crossings listed in Protocol 1 of the GMS Cross-Border Transport Agreement (CBTA) and its amendments; (ii) support for increased customs cooperation in the GMS, including assistance to the customs administrations of the GMS countries in association with ASEAN + 1 cooperation to accelerate high priorities with a focus on those that complement the CBTA; and (iii) support for sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) and logistics improvement to implement respective action plans adopted by the GMS countries. Each component will involve strengthening relevant national and subregional institutional mechanisms.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes Expected outputs of the project include (i) new and/or improved procedures and systems that will allow cross-border traffic along major GMS corridors; (ii) enhanced customs documentation, systems, and procedures at key GMS border crossings, including those related to national single-window systems and customs transit guarantee schemes; (iii) sector analysis for SPS capacity, a proposal for SPS capacity development that covers a targeted policy, institutional, regulatory, and legal framework; mechanisms for improved SPS cooperation among GMS countries; and logistics programs to improve competitiveness and service quality; and (iv) well-functioning national and subregional institutional mechanisms for the CBTA and other transport and trade facilitation initiatives.</p> <p>The project's expected outcomes are (i) increased cross-border flow of goods and people, (ii) a reduction in border clearance times, (iii) improved SPS compliance in GMS borders, (iv) reduced logistics cost, and (v) fewer disputes concerning the implementation of the CBTA and other trade and transport facilitation initiatives.</p>
<p>GMS Southern Coastal Corridor II (VIE): R-PPTA</p>	<p>Impact The impact of the project is to improve access and connectivity, nationally and subregionally, along the Vietnamese sections of the Southern Coastal Corridor. The outcome of this TA is a project design and feasibility study agreed by governments and ADB that sets out an economically, technically, socially, and environmentally feasible project to rehabilitate and upgrade transport links and facilities along the corridor.</p> <p>Major Components The preparation of (i) a project for southern coastal corridor connectivity in Viet Nam and (ii) medium-term funding for rehabilitating the corridor in Viet Nam.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes The TA outputs will include the following: (i) analyses of transport links and determination of the economic, technical, social, and environmental feasibility for the project as a whole; (ii) determination of road links required for the total connectivity of the southern coastal corridor within Viet Nam; and (iii) a multimodal study on the movement of goods and people for Nam Can Port area, which is a</p>

Project Name	Description
	terminus of the corridor.
GMS Feeder Roads for the East–West Economic Corridor: PPTA	<p>Impact The project aims to support the concept of turning the transport corridors into economic corridors through developing feeder roads that will connect to the main East–West Economic Corridor.</p> <p>Major Component The PPTA will undertake a feasibility study and preliminary project design to develop a project to rehabilitate and upgrade transport links and facilities that are both economically and technically feasible and socially and environmentally acceptable. The scope of activities will be based on ongoing activities and could support improvements to other roads along the corridor.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes These improvements will give residents in more remote areas access to the corridor and participation in the economic and social progress it allows. Other deliverables of the project will include (i) analyses of transport links to determine the economic and technical feasibility and social and environmental acceptability of upgrading existing roads, (ii) a matrix setting out an overall ranking of components and options for combinations of components to form logical projects for a range of funding levels, (iii) a review of facilities at the Viet Nam–Lao PDR border on the project road, and (iv) an updated evaluation of the road subsectors in Viet Nam and the Lao PDR done under previous TA projects. Consideration of project sustainability will include a review of road maintenance finance.</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CAM = Cambodia, CBTA = Cross-Border Transport Agreement, CTDP = Corridor Towns Development Project, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, km = kilometer, kV = kilovolt, HCMC = Ho Chi Minh City, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, R-PATA = regional—policy and advisory technical assistance, R-PPTA = regional—project preparatory technical assistance, RRE = rural renewable energy, SPS = sanitary and phytosanitary, TA = technical assistance, TRA = transmission and regulatory authority, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR CURRENT YEAR

Table A4.1: Assistance Pipeline for Lending/Grant Products, 2009

							Cost (\$ million)						
Sector Project/ Program Name	Country	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	ADB				Gov't	Cofi- nancing	
							OCR	ADF		Total			
								Loans	Grants				
2009 Loans/Grants													
1	Transport, and Information and Communication Technology GMS Northwest Provincial Road Improvement Project	CAM	GI	ECO/RC	SETU	2005	48.00	0	16.30	0	16.30	6.10	25.60
2	GMS Northern Transport Network Improvement (Supplementary)	LAO	GI	ECO/RC	SETU	not required	21.00	0	0	21.00	21.00	tbd	tbd
3	GMS Rehabilitation of the Railway in Cambodia (Supplementary)	CAM	GI	ECO/RC	SETU	not required	75.04	0	47.94	0	47.94	5.10	22.00
4	GMS Highway Expansion Project	THA	GI	ECO/RC	SETU	2008	179.40	77.10	0	0	77.10	102.30	0
Subtotal							323.44	77.10	64.24	21.00	162.34	113.50	47.60
Total 2009							323.44	77.10	64.24	21.00	162.34	113.50	47.60

tbd = to be determined.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, CAM: Cambodia, ECO = economic growth, GI = general intervention, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, SETU = Southeast Asia Transport and Urban Development Division, OCR = ordinary capital resources, RC = regional cooperation, THA = Thailand.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table A4.2: Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2009

Sector Project/Program Name					Indicative Source of Funding (\$'000)				
					ADB		Others		
					Source	Amount	Source	Amount	Total
2009									
Agriculture and Natural Resources									
1	GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Program	CAM/LAO/VIE	SEAE	R-PPTA		0	RCIF	1,000.0	1,000.0
2	Transboundary Animal Disease Control for Poverty Reduction in the GMS (Supplementary)	CAM/LAO/VIE	SEAE	R-CDTA		0	PRCF/RCIF	1,200.0	1,200.0
Subtotal						0		2,200.0	2,200.0
Education									
3	GMS Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management IV	GMS	SEOD	R-CDTA	TASF-IV	1,400.0		0	1,400.0
4	GMS Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management III (3rd Supplementary)	GMS	SEOD	R-CDTA		0	AFD	900.0	900.0
5	GMS Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management II (Supplementary)	GMS	SEOD	R-CDTA	TASF-IV	310.0		0	310.0
6	GMS Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management II (4th Supplementary)	GMS	SEOD	R-CDTA		0	Korea	500.0	500.0
Subtotal						1,710.0		1,400.0	3,110.0
Health and Social Protection									
7	GMS Communicable Disease Control Project II	CAM/LAO/VIE	SESS	R-PPTA	TASF-IV	500.0		0	500.0
Subtotal						500.0		0	500.0
Multisector									
8	Enhancing the Development Effectiveness of the GMS Program (2nd Supplementary)	GMS	SEOD	R-PATA		0	RCIF	450.0	450.0

Sector	Project/Program Name	Countries Involved	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Indicative Source of Funding (\$'000)				
					ADB		Others		Total
					Source	Amount	Source	Amount	
9	Trade Facilitation: Improved SPS Handling in GMS Cross Border Trade (formerly Trade Facilitation and Logistics Development in the GMS)	CAM/LAO/VIE	TRM	R-PPTA	JSF	800.0		0	800.0
10	Implementing the GMS HRD Strategic Framework and Action Plan	GMS	SESS	R-PATA		0	PRCF/RCIF	1,250.0	1,250.0
11	Strengthening GMS Local Chambers of Commerce to Integrate SMEs into the Global Value Chains	LAO/THA/VIE	TRM	R-PATA		0	ICFF	600.0	600.0
12	Developing PRC-Viet Nam Cross Border Economic Zone	PRC/VIE	EAFM	R-PATA		0	RCIF	800.0	800.0
13	Guangxi Beibu Gulf City Development	PRC	EASS	PPTA	TASF	700.0		0	700.0
14	Low Carbon Economy Development for Yunnan	PRC	EAEN	CDTA		0	CEFPF	400.0	400.0
Subtotal						1,500.0		3,500.0	5,000.0
Transport and Communications									
15	GMS Railway Strategy Study	GMS	SETU	R-PATA	TASF- IV	225.0		0	225.0
16	Economic and Financial Reassessment of the GMS: Kunming-Hai Phong Transport Corridor- the Noi Bai-Lao Cai Highway Project	VIE	SETU	PPTA	TASF- IV	200.0		0	200.0
17	Restructuring of the Railway in Cambodia (2nd Supplementary)	CAM	SETU	PATA		0	RCIF	600.0	600.0
Subtotal						425.0		600.0	1,025.0
Total 2009						4,135.0		7,700.0	11,835.0

tbid = to be determined.

ADB = Asian Development Bank; AFD = Agence Francaise de Developpement; AusAID = Australian Agency for International Development; CAM = Cambodia; CEFPF = Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility; EAEN = East Asia Energy Division; EAFM = East Asia Financial Sector, Public Management and Regional Cooperation Division; EASS = East Asia Social Sectors Division; GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion; FIN = Finland; ICFF = Investment Climate Facilitation Fund; LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic; PATA = policy and advisory technical assistance; PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance; PRC = People's Republic of China; PRCF = PRC Fund; SEAE = Southeast Asia Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division; SEOD = Southeast Asia Office of the Director General; SESS = Southeast Asia Social Sectors Division; SETU = Southeast Asia Transport and Urban Development Division; R-CDTA = regional—capacity development technical assistance; R-PATA = regional—policy and advisory technical assistance; R-PPTA = regional—project preparatory technical assistance; RCIF = regional cooperation and integration fund; TASF = technical assistance special fund; THA = Thailand; TRM = Thailand Resident Mission; VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Asian Development Bank.