



Regional Cooperation Operations Business Plan

September 2008

Greater Mekong Subregion
2009–2011

Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
ECF	–	Economic Corridors Forum
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Subregion
HIV/AIDS	–	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
Lao PDR	–	Lao People's Democratic Republic
OCR	–	ordinary capital resources
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
R-CDTA	–	regional capacity development TA
R-PATA	–	regional policy and development TA
R-PPTA	–	regional PPTA
RCOBP	–	regional cooperation operations business plan
RCSP	–	regional cooperation strategy and program
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTE

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 conservation of natural resources. The regional cooperation operations business plan (RCOBP) for the GMS for 2009–2011 is consistent with the strategic pillars of the current RCSP.

2. Following approval by Asian Development Bank (ADB) Management in September 2007 of the RCOBP for the GMS for 2008–2010,² several key developments have taken place under the ADB-supported GMS Economic Cooperation Program (GMS program). The third GMS summit of leaders was convened in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), on 30–31 March 2008. The summit theme was “Enhancing Competitiveness through Greater Connectivity.” Discussions focused on ways to deepen economic cooperation among the GMS countries to ensure that greater connectivity was translated into expanded markets, enhanced competitiveness, improved access to social services, greater protection of the environment, and better management of shared natural resources.

3. The third GMS summit also adopted the findings and recommendations of the midterm review of the 10-year GMS strategic framework (2002–2012), which was endorsed by the GMS ministers at their 14th meeting held in ADB headquarters in June 2007.³ Among the review's recommendations that have a significant bearing on future directions of the GMS program were: (i) the GMS program needs to maximize development impact and ensure sustainability by placing greater emphasis on the soft aspects of cooperation,⁴ especially measures to improve competitiveness and to address key social and environmental concerns; and (ii) infrastructure development continues to be a priority. On the basis of the midterm review of the strategic framework, sector working groups, under the guidance of the GMS senior officials' meeting, formulated the GMS Vientiane Plan of Action (2008–2012).⁵ The strategic pillars of the RCSP, which were developed to support the strategic framework, are in line with the recommendations of the midterm review, the directives of the third GMS summit, and the Vientiane Plan of Action for GMS Development, which was adopted by the summit.

4. Another important development under the GMS program has been the establishment of the Economic Corridors Forum (ECF). The ECF concept was welcomed by the GMS leaders, and a memorandum of understanding establishing the ECF was signed by the GMS ministers at

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

² ADB. 2007. *Indicative Rolling Regional Cooperation Operations Business Plan for the Greater Mekong Subregion (2008–2010)*. Manila.

³ ADB. 2002. *Building on Success: A Strategic Framework for the Next Ten Years of the Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program*. Manila. Also available: <http://www.adb.org/GMS/strategic-framework.asp>

⁴ The phrase “soft aspects of subregional cooperation” refers to agreements, frameworks, rules, or regulations governing the efficient use of the physical infrastructure (e.g., the GMS cross-border transport agreement). The phrase also refers to activities aimed at developing nonphysical assets (e.g., education, capacity and institutional development), as well as to such sectors as environment, health, and education.

⁵ <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2008/3rd-GMS-Summit/POA-Vientiane2008-2012.pdf>.

the third GMS summit. The ECF will enhance collaboration along the GMS economic corridors and among GMS sector working groups. It will improve interaction between public and private sectors, and between central and local levels of government, and will discuss the implementation of strategies and action plans for economic corridor development. Meetings of the ECF will be held at the ministerial level and participating ministers may be the GMS minister and/or another minister, depending on the focus of the agenda of the ECF meeting. A governors' forum, which will be the mechanism for coordination among governors, or equivalent authority, of the provinces along the economic corridors, will be set up within the ECF. The ECF will form part of the GMS institutional mechanism, and will report to the GMS ministers through the senior officials' meeting. The inaugural meeting of the ECF, which endorsed its terms of reference, was held in Kunming, People's Republic of China (PRC) on 6 June 2008. A draft strategy and action plan for the GMS north–south economic corridor has been formulated, which was considered by the ECF. It includes priority projects and initiatives, many of which are also included in the Vientiane Plan of Action.

II. INDICATIVE LENDING AND GRANT AND NONLENDING PROGRAMS

5. The indicative lending and grant program of the RCOBP for 2009–2011 consists of 39 proposed subregional investment projects, amounting to about \$1.9 billion, which were also reflected in the respective updated country programs for Cambodia, the PRC, the Lao PDR, and Viet Nam (Appendix 1, Table A1.1). The indicative program of nonlending products and services for 2009–2011 comprises nine regional project preparatory technical assistance (R-PPTA) projects, one project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) project, and eight regional capacity development (R-CDTA) and policy and advisory technical assistance (R-PATA) projects amounting to almost \$23 million (Appendix 1, Table A1.2). The RCOBP program takes into account ADB's long-term strategic framework 2008–2020 (Strategy 2020),⁶ which envisages a scaling up of ADB's support for regional cooperation and integration. It is also in line with ADB's regional cooperation and integration strategy⁷, particularly the strategy's pillars of infrastructure connectivity and related soft aspects of cooperation, and improving the environment, health, and social conditions.

6. The RCOBP responds to the directive by the third GMS summit to place increasing emphasis on the soft aspects of subregional cooperation, while continuing to prioritize cross-border infrastructure development. For this reason, in addition to road corridors and power transmission projects, the RCOBP's lending and grant program includes projects on trade facilitation and logistics development, flood and drought risk management and mitigation, biodiversity conservation, water supply and sanitation improvements in towns along GMS corridors, capacity building for the prevention of HIV transmission, and communicable disease control. The nonlending products and services program provides for continuing support to transport and trade facilitation, sustainable power trading, the GMS core environment program, the GMS core agriculture support program, implementation of the GMS human resource development strategic framework, and the core coordinating and secretariat functions of ADB for the GMS program.⁸

7. Funding prospects for GMS projects that are eligible for financing from Asian Development Fund (ADF) resources has improved with the approval in May 2008 by ADF

⁶ ADB. 2008. *Strategy 2020: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank 2008–2020*. Manila.

⁷ ADB. 2006. *Regional Cooperation and Integration*. Manila.

⁸ This may include support for the activities of the GMS Economic Corridors Forum.

donors of the ADF X replenishment covering 2009–2012. ADF donors agreed that the share of ADF operations earmarked for subregional project assistance, including public goods, be increased from the ADF IX share of up to 5% to up to 10% under ADF X. Of the total expected ADF commitment authority for 2009–2010, \$581.8 million will be earmarked for the subregional pool. For a project to be eligible for consideration for financing from the subregional ADF pool, the portion of expected ADF financing should be two-thirds from the subregional pool and one-third from the participating country's national ADF allocation. ADB will allow exemptions from the one-third contribution once a country has provided 20% of its national ADF allocation to subregional projects. For 2009–2010, there will be 18 projects in Cambodia (5 projects), the Lao PDR (7 projects), and Viet Nam (6 projects). Their combined ADF financing requirements of \$367 million were included in the RCOBP lending and grant program. The ADF assistance program for 2009–2010 is tentative, with actual ADF assistance levels subject to the results of the 2008 country performance assessment.

8. The funding requirements from ordinary capital resources (OCR) for 2009–2011 come from eight GMS projects included in the RCOBP lending program. These total \$1.2 billion, which adds to the already high demand for OCR from national programs. Efforts will be further intensified to mobilize additional resources from other development partners, including the private sector. Many external financing and aid agencies have been engaged and plan to continue to be engaged in the various sectors under the GMS program (Appendix 2). ADB convenes annual meetings among development partners to help coordinate their respective assistance programs for the GMS.

9. The indicative program for nonlending products and services during 2009–2011 reflects greater linkage with proposed GMS investment operations. ADB, through its Technical Assistance Special Fund and the Japan Special Fund, is expected to contribute about \$16.2 million, while \$6.5 million will come from other sources. The average annual ADB financing for nonlending products and services over the period is about \$5 million, well within the historical annual allocation of ADB resources for GMS nonlending products and services. Summary information on indicative lending and grant products and nonlending products and services for 2009 is presented in Appendix 3, Tables A3.1 and A3.2.

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

A. Adjustments to the 2008 Program

10. The following changes from the previous RCOBP were made in the 2008 program: (i) rescheduling of the GMS Nabong–Udon Thani power transmission and interconnection project (due to delays in the associated generation projects) and GMS Nam Ngum 3 hydropower project (due to delays in PPTA implementation); and (ii) inclusion of a technical assistance loan to Viet Nam for an expressway preparation facility, which will prepare expressway segments of the GMS eastern and southern corridors.⁹ The updated investment program for 2008 is in Appendix 4, Table A4.1.

11. Adjustments were also made to the nonlending products and services program from the previous RCOBP to reflect the outcomes of various GMS events held since September 2007, and the prioritization exercise for 2008 nonlending products and services projects carried out in

⁹ For a definition of the corridors, see ADB. 2007. *GMS Transport Sector Strategy Study 2006–2015*. Manila. Also available: <http://www.adb.org/GMS/Sector-Activities/transport.asp>

early 2008. Key changes include the addition of (i) PPTAs for priority GMS expressways and power transmission projects; (ii) a technical assistance project on HIV prevention financed by the Australian Agency for International Development; and (iii) supplementary financing for the GMS Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management, and the Development Study of GMS Economic Corridors. The updated nonlending products and services program for 2008 is in Appendix 4, Table A4.2.

B. Summary of Changes to the 2009–2011 Program

12. Following the country programming missions for Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and Viet Nam and discussions at the recent GMS sector meetings, adjustments were made to the 2009–2010 GMS lending and grant program of the previous RCOBP, which were also reflected in the updated country programs for Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. These include (i) rescheduling of the GMS flood and drought risk management and mitigation from 2009 to 2010, the GMS rural renewable energy project (formerly, GMS biofuel development project) from 2009 to 2011, and the GMS Ha Long–Mong Cai expressway project (Viet Nam) from 2010 to 2012 due to delays in project preparation activities, as well as changes in the prioritization and sequencing by the participating governments in their respective investment programs; and (ii) inclusion of the Lao PDR–Viet Nam power interconnection (Ban Sok–Pleiku) project and Guangxi border city development project in the PRC in the investment program for 2010. Proposed new projects for 2011, which include trade facilitation and logistics development, border town development, and sections of road corridors in the Lao PDR and Viet Nam were also discussed with the respective countries during the country programming missions.

13. In the 2009–2011 nonlending products and services program, key changes from the previous RCOBP include (i) removal of a PPTA on Viet Nam–Guangxi power interconnection as the ensuing project was taken out from the lending program for Viet Nam; (ii) addition of an R-PPTA in 2009 for GMS East–West Corridor II linking southern Lao PDR and Viet Nam, which was identified as a priority project under the GMS transport sector strategy study; and (iii) for 2011, addition of continuing support for the core environment program, implementation of the GMS human resources development strategic framework and action plan, and transport and trade facilitation, as well as new R-PPTAs for possible next phase of investments on sustainable tourism development and water supply and sanitation.

IV. INDICATIVE INTERNAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

14. As the projects listed in the RCOBP also form part of the respective country programs, the indicative requirements for internal staff resources necessary for the timely delivery of the RCOBP have been noted in the respective country operations business plans for Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and Viet Nam.

V. RESULTS-BASED MONITORING

15. The results framework included in the RCSP update remains valid despite the adjustments made to the lending and grant and nonlending products and services programs. The changes made, including the new proposed GMS initiatives, will help achieve the outcomes expected from the strategic priorities of the GMS RCSP.

INDICATIVE ASSISTANCE PIPELINE

Table A1.1: Indicative Assistance Pipeline for Lending and Grant Products, 2009–2011

Sector Project/Program Name	Countries Involved	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Cost (\$ million)						
						Total	OCR	ADB		Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing
								ADF				
								Loans	Grants			
2009 Loans												
Energy												
1 GMS Northern Power Transmission	LAO	TI	ECG/REG	SEID	2006	53.5			20.0	20.0	3.5	30.0
2 GMS Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project	LAO	TI	ECG /REG/PSD	SEID/ PSIF 2	2008	35.0	35.0			35.0		
3 GMS Nabong–Udon Thani Power Transmission and Interconnection (MFF: \$100M)	LAO	GI	ECG/REG	SEID	2007	84.0	74.0			74.0	10.0	
4 GMS Nam Ngum 3 Hydropower Project	LAO	TI	ECG/REG	SEID	2006	52.0	47.0			47.0	5.0	
Subtotal						224.5	156.0		20.0	176.0	18.5	30.0
Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection												
1 GMS Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention	LAO	TI	ISD/GAD/ REG	SESS	2008	5.5			5.0	5.0	0.5	
2 GMS Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention	VIE	TI	ISD/GAD/ REG	SESS	2008	18.0		15.0		15.0	3.0	
3 GMS Communicable Diseases Control (Supplementary)	LAO	TI	ISD/GAD/ REG	SESS	2004	1.0			1.0	1.0		
Subtotal						24.5		15.0	6.0	21.0	3.5	
Transport and Communications												
1 GMS Cambodia Northwest Provincial Road Improvement	CAM	GI	ECG/REG	SEID	2005	45.0		33.0		33.0	5.0	7.0
2 Northern GMS Transport Network Improvement Supplemental Grant	LAO	GI	ECG/REG	SEID	2007	16.5			15.0	15.0	1.5	
3 Second GMS Northern Transport Network Improvement	LAO	GI	ECG/REG	SEID	2008	40.0			20.0	20.0	2.0	18.0

Sector Project/Program Name	Countries Involved	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Cost (\$ million)						
						Total	OCR	ADB			Gov't	Cofi- nancing
								Loans	Grants	Total		
4 Second GMS Northern Transport Network Improvement	VIE	GI	ECG/REG	SEID	2008	95.0		75.0		75.0	20.0	
5 Nanning–Kunming Railway Capacity Expansion	PRC	GI	ECG/REG	EATC	2007	300.0	300.0			300.0		
Subtotal						496.5	300.0	108.0	35.0	443.0	28.5	25.0
Water Supply and Sanitation												
1 Mekong Water Supply and Sanitation Project	CAM	GI	ECG/GAD /ISD/REG	SESS	2008	5.0		1.0		1.0		4.0
2 Mekong Water Supply and Sanitation Project	LAO	GI	ECG/GAD /ISD/REG	SESS	2008	8.0			1.0	1.0		7.0
3 Mekong Water Supply and Sanitation Project	VIE	GI	ECG/GAD /ISD/REG	SESS	2008	12.0		12.0		12.0		
Subtotal						25.0		13.0	1.0	14.0		11.0
Total 2009 Firm						770.5	456.0	136.0	62.0	654.0	50.5	66.0
2010 Loans												
Agriculture and Natural Resources												
1 GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor	CAM	GI	ENV/REG	SEAE	2009	33.0		15.0		15.0	3.0	15.0
2 GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor	LAO	GI	ENV/REG	SEAE	2009	37.0			20.0	20.0	2.0	15.0
3 GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor	VIE	GI	ENV/REG	SEAE	2009	60.0		30.0		30.0	10.0	20.0
4 GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation	CAM	GI	ECG/REG	SEAE	2008	25.0		20.0		20.0	5.0	
5 GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation	LAO	GI	ECG/REG	SEAE	2008	25.0			20.0	20.0	5.0	
6 GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation	VIE	GI	ECG/REG	SEAE	2008	80.0		30.0		30.0	20.0	30.0
Subtotal						260.0		95.0	40.0	135.0	45.0	80.0

Sector Project/Program Name	Countries Involved	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Cost (\$ million)							
						Total	OCR	ADB		Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing	
								ADF					
								Loans	Grants				
Energy													
1	LAO/VIE Power Interconnection (Ban Sok–Pleiku)	LAO	TI	ECG/REG	SEID	2008	150.0	25.0			25.0	8.0	117.0
2	LAO/VIE Power Interconnection (Ban Sok–Pleiku)	VIE	TI	ECG/REG	SEID	2008	120.0	30.0			30.0	20.0	70.0
Subtotal						270.0	55.0			55.0	28.0	187.0	
Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection													
1	GMS Communicable Disease Control II	CAM	TI	ISD/REG	SESS	2009	10.5		9.0		9.0	1.5	
2	GMS Communicable Disease Control II	LAO	TI	ISD/REG	SESS	2009	13.0			10.0	10.0	1.0	2.0
3	GMS Communicable Disease Control II	VIE	TI	ISD/REG	SESS	2009	18.0		15.0		15.0	3.0	
Subtotal						41.5		24.0	10.0	34.0	5.5	2.0	
Multisector													
1	Guangxi Border City Development	PRC	GI	ECG/ISD/ REG	EASS	2008	300.0	150.0			150.0	150.0	
Subtotal						300.0	150.0			150.0	150.0		
Total 2010 Firm						871.5	205.0	119.0	50.0	374.0	228.5	269.0	
2011 Loans													
Agriculture and Natural Resources													
1	GMS Rural Renewable Energy Project (formerly, GMS Biofuel Development Project)	CAM	GI	ECG/REG	SEAE	2009	20.0		20.0		20.0		
2	GMS Rural Renewable Energy Project (formerly, GMS Biofuel Development Project)	LAO	GI	ECG/REG	SEAE	2009	13.0			10.0	10.0	1.0	2.0
3	GMS Rural Renewable Energy Project (formerly, GMS Biofuel Development Project)	VIE	GI	ECG/REG	SEAE	2009	25.0		20.0		20.0	5.0	
Subtotal						58.0		40.0	10.0	50.0	6.0	2.0	

Sector Project/Program Name	Countries Involved	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Cost (\$ million)						
						Total	OCR	ADB		Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing
								ADF				
								Loans	Grants			
Multisector												
1 Trade Facilitation and Logistics Development in the GMS	CAM	GI	ECG/REG	TRM/SEGF	2009	20.0		20.0		20.0		
2 Trade Facilitation and Logistics Development in the GMS	LAO	GI	ECG/REG	TRM/SEGF	2009	23.0			20.0	20.0	1.0	2.0
3 Trade Facilitation and Logistics Development in the GMS	VIE	GI	ECG/REG	TRM/SEGF	2009	20.0		20.0		20.0		
4 GMS Border Towns Development	CAM	GI	ECG/REG	SESS	2010	10.0		10.0		10.0		
5 GMS Border Towns Development	LAO	GI	ECG/REG	SESS	2010	13.0			10.0	10.0	1.0	2.0
6 GMS Border Towns Development	VIE	GI	ECG/REG	SESS	2010	70.0		10.0		10.0		60.0
Subtotal						156.0		60.0	30.0	90.0	2.0	64.0
Transport and Communications												
1 GMS Southern Coastal Corridor, Phase II	VIE	GI	ECG/REG	SEID	2010	140.0		100.0		100.0	10.0	30.0
2 GMS Hanoi–Lang Son Expressway Project	VIE	GI	ECG/REG	SEID	2008	900.0	500.0			500.0	100.0	300.0
3 GMS East–West Corridor II	LAO	GI	ECG/REG	SEID	2009	23.0			20.0	20.0	1.0	2.0
4 GMS East–West Corridor II	VIE	GI	ECG/REG	SEID	2009	140.0		100.0		100.0	10.0	30.0
Subtotal						1,203.0	500.0	200.0	20.0	720.0	121.0	362.0
Total 2011 Firm						1,417.0	500.0	300.0	60.0	860.0	129.0	428.0
Total 2009–2011						3,059.0	1,161.0	555.0	172.0	1,888.0	408.0	763.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADF = Asian Development Fund; CAM = Cambodia; EASS = East Asia Social Sectors Division; EATC = East Asia Transport Division; ECG = sustainable 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; SEGF = Southeast Asia Governance, Finance, and Trade Division; SEID = Southeast Asia Infrastructure Division; SESS = Southeast Asia Social Sectors Division; OCR = ordinary capital resources; REG = 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, 2009–2011

Sector Project/Program Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Indicative Source of Funding (\$'000)					
			ADB		Others ^a		Total	
			Source	Amount	Source	Amount		
2009								
Agriculture and Natural Resources								
1	GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Program	SEAE	R-PPTA	TASF	1,000.0		1,000.0	
2	GMS Rural Renewable Energy Project (formerly, GMS Biofuel Development Project)	SEAE	R-PPTA	TASF	2,000.0		2,000.0	
	Subtotal				3,000.0		3,000.0	
Education								
1	GMS Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management, Phase IV	SEOD	R-CDTA	TASF	1,000.0	PRC	500.0	1,500.0
	Subtotal				1,000.0		500.0	1,500.0
Energy								
1	Facilitating Sustainable, Environment-Friendly Regional Power Trading in the GMS Phase 2 (Study on the PRC–Lao PDR–Cambodia Power Interconnection and Transmission Improvement)	SEID	R-PATA			PRC, RCIF, and Sweden	2,000.0	2,000.0
	Subtotal						2,000.0	2,000.0
Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection								
1	GMS Communicable Disease Control Project II	SESS	R-PPTA	TASF	500.0			500.0
	Subtotal				500.0			500.0
Multisector								
1	Trade Facilitation and Logistics Development in the GMS	TRM/SEGF	R-PPTA	TASF	800.0			800.0
	Subtotal				800.0			800.0
Transport and Communications								
1	GMS East–West Corridor II	SEID	R-PPTA	TASF	1,000.0			1,000.0
	Subtotal				1,000.0			1,000.0
	Total 2009				6,300.0		2,500.0	8,800.0

Sector Project/Program Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Indicative Source of Funding (\$'000)				
			ADB		Others ^a		Total
			Source	Amount	Source	Amount	
2010							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1 Implementing the Core Agriculture Support Program II	SEAE	R-PATA	TASF	1,000.0			1,000.0
Subtotal				1,000.0			1,000.0
Energy							
1 Developing the Regional Transmission and Regulatory Authority	SEID	R-PATA			France	1,000.0	1,000.0
2 Lao PDR GMS Northern Power Transmission II	SEID	PPTA	TASF	1,000.0			1,000.0
Subtotal				1,000.0		1,000.0	2,000.0
Multisector							
1 Strengthening the Coordination of the GMS Program	SEOC	R-PATA	TASF	1,000.0	RCIF/ Others	3,000.0	4,000.0
2 GMS Border Towns Development	SESS	R-PPTA	TASF	1,000.0			1,000.0
Subtotal				2,000.0		3,000.0	5,000.0
Transport and Communications							
1 GMS Southern Coastal Corridor Phase II	SEID	R-PPTA	TASF	1,000.0			1,000.0
Subtotal				1,000.0			1,000.0
Total 2010				5,000.0		4,000.0	9,000.0
2011							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1 Core Environment Program & Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Initiative in the GMS, Phase II	SEAE	R-PATA	TASF	1,000.0			1,000.0
Subtotal				1,000.0			1,000.0
Industry and Trade							
1 GMS Sustainable Tourism Development II ^b	SESS	R-PPTA	TASF	1,000.0			1,000.0
Subtotal				1,000.0			1,000.0

Sector Project/Program Name		Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Indicative Source of Funding (\$'000)				
				ADB		Others ^a		Total
				Source	Amount	Source	Amount	
Multisector								
1	Enhancing Transport and Trade Facilitation in the GMS, Phase II	TRM/SEGF	R-PATA	TASF	1,000.0		1,000.0	
2	Implementing the GMS Human Resources Development Strategic Framework and Action Plan, Phase II	SESS	R-PATA	TASF	700.0		700.0	
	Subtotal				1,700.0		1,700.0	
Water Supply and Sanitation								
1	Mekong Water Supply and Sanitation Project II ^b	SESS	R-PPTA	TASF	1,200.0		1,200.0	
	Subtotal				1,200.0		1,200.0	
	Total 2011				4,900.0		4,900.0	
	Total 2009–2011				16,200.0	6,500.0	22,700.0	

ADB = Asian Development Bank; GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion; LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic; 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; SEGF = Southeast Asia Governance, Finance, and Trade Division; SEID = Southeast Asia Infrastructure Division; SEOC = Southeast Asia Country Coordination and Regional Cooperation Division; SEOD = Southeast Asia Office of the Director General; SESS = Southeast Asia Social Sectors 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; TRM = Thailand Resident Mission.

^a Possible cofinancing sources.

^b To be confirmed with the governments of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

GMS DEVELOPMENT PARTNER ASSISTANCE MATRIX

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
A. Bilateral donors							
Australia			Clean energy and energy efficiency	CBTA Road maintenance Road infrastructure	HIV/AIDS issues, notably in infrastructure projects; human trafficking	Customs and transit regime systems issues (consistency with ASEAN)	
Denmark	TA advisory support	Cooperation with MRC flood management					
Finland		CEP Cooperation with MRC including information and knowledge management program IUCN Mekong waters dialogue	Cooperation with MRC including hydropower program Renewable energy Energy strategies		IOM prevention of human trafficking Cooperation with AIT including ITC program and pulp and paper program Cooperation with MRC including junior riparian training		IFC Mekong private sector development facility
France							
1. AFD ^a	Transboundary Animal Disease Control	Support to MRC	Power generation, transmission and trade (Master Plan)	Railways	Phnom Penh Plan Prevention and control of communicable diseases	Geographical Indications	
2. MOFA					Technical cooperation in health	Geographical Indications	Technical cooperation in tourism
3. MOF ^a			Infrastructure projects	Infrastructure projects			

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
Germany (through GTZ)	Integrated approaches to rural development (Lao PDR and Cambodia)	Forest, Watershed Management Support to MRC		Economic corridors issues (human resources development, local government governance)			
Japan 1. JBIC ^a 2. JICA 3. Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)	Animal Disease Control	Wastewater treatment	Clean energy and energy efficiency Infrastructure projects Clean energy and energy efficiency	Infrastructure projects New Air Navigation Systems (CLV) Infrastructure projects	Engineering Education Development among ASEAN Universities Drug Law Enforcement Support for disabled people HIV/AIDS Human Trafficking	Risk Management for Customs Improving efficiency of logistics and distribution of the East-West and Southern Corridor	
Republic of Korea (EDCF) ^a		Mekong River Integrated Management		Infrastructure projects (Transport network)			
Netherlands		CEP and BCI Water Management					
New Zealand	Mekong Food Safety/Quality Phytosanitary capacity building in the Mekong Region				Phnom Penh Plan Mekong metrology capacity building Mekong Institute		Mekong Private Sector Development Facility

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
PRC	Agriculture (GMS agriculture information network, biogas)	CEP and BCI		CBTA Economic corridors	- Phnom Penh Plan - Scholarship program - Support to GMS Regional Health Forum - Prevention and control of communicable diseases	Strategic Framework for Action on Trade Facilitation and Investment	
Sweden/Sida ^a		CEP and BCI	Environmentally sustainable development of electricity infrastructure		HIV/AIDS prevention in the infrastructure sector		
Thailand				Railways, road and airport Economic corridors	- labor migration - human trafficking issues - scholarship programs (special and vocational education, career development)		Tourism / MTCO Bilateral cooperation with neighbors
United States	Animal health surveillance and development of regional pandemic contingency plans (with FAO and other partners)	Sustainable forest management CEP and BCI	Clean energy technologies	ASEAN telecommunication system initiatives and universal service	HIV/AIDS, Avian Influenza, Malaria, TB (with WHO and other partners)	Trade facilitation assessment Rules of origin (ASEAN)	
B. Multilateral partners							
EIB ^a			Infrastructure projects	Infrastructure projects			
European Commission (*listed programs cover the Asia region or its subregion and include activities in the GMS)		Sustainable consumption and production Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)*			Higher education and support to research institutes (Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation) Capacity building for regional integration*	ASEAN cooperation project on the protection of intellectual property rights*	ASEAN Air transport integration project Trans-Eurasia Information Network*

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
FAO	CASP – biotechnology and biosafety, biofuels Transboundary animal disease control BCI Conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic sources Pesticide regulatory harmonization (ASEAN countries) Enhancing competitiveness of rural households in the GMS	Sustainable management of marine ecosystem Fisheries Sustainable water resource use Irrigation and water governance Linking communities in the GMS to voluntary Carbon Markets					
IFAD	CASP (biofuels, contract farming)						
International Labor Organization					Labor migration; human trafficking; skills training, recognition, certification		
IOM					Labor migration; human trafficking		
OPEC Fund for International Development ^a				Transport network, railways			
IUCN		CEP and BCI					
UNEP		CEP and BCI					
UNESCAP				Assistance to CBTA implementation and extension:	Health without Borders (funded by Dutch Government) to address		Private sector development issues (SME

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
				GMS transport network (through projects on Asian Highway Network, Trans-Asian Railway, integrated transport system); Inland containers/freight depots (dry ports); Strengthening of national transport facilitation committees	HIV/AIDS vulnerability among long-distance road transport workers in the GMS		development and international value/supply chain) Sustainable tourism management
UNESCO					GMS Virtual University HIV/AIDS prevention through ICT application		
WHO					HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases		
World Bank ^a		Mekong Water Resource Management	Power trade	Road maintenance (Cambodia) Highway Management project (Thailand)	Labor migration	Trade and transport facilitation	
C. Other partners							
Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) ^b			Private sector participation issues in infrastructure (mostly electricity)	Private sector participation issues in infrastructure (e.g. roads, rail, BRT, performance based road maintenance contracts, seaports, airports, ICT)			Private sector participation issues in infrastructure

Development Partner/ GMS Sector	Agriculture	Environment	Energy	Transport/ Telecommunication	Human Resources Development	Trade Facilitation	Private Sector Development
Rockefeller Foundation					Labor migration; human trafficking; Mekong Basin disease surveillance initiative		
WWF		CEP and BCI					

AFD = Agence Française de Développement, AIT = Asian Institute of Technology, ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, BCI = Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Initiative, CASP = Core Agriculture Support Program, CBTA = Cross-Border Transport Agreement, CEP = Core Environment Program, CLV = Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam; EDCF = Economic Development Cooperation Fund; EIB = European Investment Bank, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, GTZ = Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Cooperation), ICT = information and communication technology, IFAD = International Fund for Agriculture Development, IFC = International Finance Corporation, IOM = International Organization for Migration, ITC = Information Technologies and Computing, IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature, JBIC = Japan Bank for International Cooperation; JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency; MOF = Ministry of Finance, MOFA = Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MRC = Mekong River Commission, MTCO = Mekong Tourism Coordination Office; OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries; SME = small and medium-sized enterprise, TA = technical assistance, UNEP = United Nations Environment Program, UNESCAP = United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; UNESCO = United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, WHO = World Health Organization, WWF = World Wide Fund for Nature.

^a Development partners providing lending products.

^b Multi-donor facility providing untied technical assistance grants to governments. PPIAF helps developing countries improve their infrastructure in the energy, telecommunications, transport and water and sanitation sectors. PPIAF operates through two main mechanisms: (i) it offers governments TA on strategies and measures they can use to tap the full potential of partnerships between the public and private sector; (ii) It identifies, disseminates and shares best practices around PPPs in infrastructure in developing countries. PPIAF is a demand-driven facility, responding to emerging needs of governments. It can provide country-specific and multi-country (cross-border/regional) assistance, covering PSP issues in infrastructure including policy, regulatory and institutional reforms, infrastructure development strategies, consensus building, outreach and communication programs, capacity building and implementation of pioneering transactions.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**PRELIMINARY SUMMARY INFORMATION ON PROPOSED INDICATIVE LENDING, GRANT AND
NONLENDING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FOR 2009**

Table A3.1: Summary Information on Proposed Indicative Lending/Grant Products and Services for 2009

Project Name	Description
GMS Nam Ngum 3 Hydropower Development Project	<p>Impact. The project will involve the development, construction and operation of a 440 MW hydropower plant under a build–own–operate–transfer arrangement with a generating capacity of 2,191 GWh. The project will be a private–public partnership to address the economic growth objectives of the Lao PDR while meeting the requirements of Thailand's power generation sector. It will be located on the Nam Ngum River, 58 km upstream of Nam Ngum River 1 Reservoir in Xaysomboun province. It will operate under a concession agreement with the Government of the Lao PDR for a period of 25 years from commercial operations. The Nam Ngum 3 power company (NN3PC) will also enter into a power purchase agreement with the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand for the sale of about 92% of the generating capacity of NN3PC on a take-or-pay basis over a 25-year period. The project will operate as a storage system with a reservoir of 3,000,000 cubic meters and a roller compacted concrete dam of 220 meters.</p> <p>Major Components. The main features of the project include (i) an underground power station with 2 x 220 MW installed capacity, (ii) a 220 m high dam with a volume of 3,000,000 m³, (iii) a 105 km long, 250 kilovolt (kV) transmission line to Ban Nabong substation; and (iv) a 28 km long, 200 kV transmission line from Ban Nabong substation to Thailand's National Grid at Ban Din Hen (Pakpeng).</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. The project is identified as one of the main projects included in the Government's power export plan to meet Thailand's electricity demand. Up to 3,300 MW will be exported to Thailand under a 1996 memorandum of understanding. The project will contribute to the Lao Government's goal of developing the country's hydropower generating capacity for export. Foreign exchange revenues from the project's export of hydropower (estimated at about \$600 million over 25 years) can be applied by the Government to finance its priority development programs. In addition the project will supply 8% of its generating capacity to Electricite du Laos, thereby increasing the supply of reliable domestic power. A study of Thailand's electricity market indicated complementary features between the Thai and Lao systems, which make the trade of hydropower from the Lao PDR to Thailand advantageous. These features indicate that (i) Nam Ngum, Nam Theun and Xe Kong are strategically located to service the electricity requirements of the northeastern region of Thailand, which has a deficit in generating capacity, in addition to metropolitan Bangkok; (ii) the peak load requirements between Thailand and the Lao PDR differ, creating possibilities for time-of-day exchanges; and (iii) supply from the Lao PDR diversifies the reliance of Thailand on gas imported from Myanmar. Thus, this project is not only strategically located to serve the electricity requirements of Thailand's northeastern region but is also consistent with Thailand's strategy of diversifying its electricity supply sources.</p>
GMS Nabong-Udon Thani Power Transmission and Interconnection	<p>Impact. The project will facilitate evacuation of power from the proposed Nam Ngum 2, Nam Ngum 3, Nam Thum 1 and Nam Ngiep 1 hydropower projects that will have a total installed capacity of over 1,500 MW to Thailand. The proposed hydropower projects are developed by private sector investors and the transmission line and the associated substation will be utilized as a common facility for all four hydropower projects. The ownership of the Government of the Lao PDR of the common facility financed under the proposed ADB loan will provide a level playing field to the private sector investors and provide additional revenue stream to the Government of the Lao PDR.</p> <p>Major Components. The scope of the project includes (i) construction of 27 km of 500 kV transmission line from Na Bong substation to the Thai border; (ii) construction of 500 kV/ 230 kV Na Bong substation; and (iii) preparation of transparent financing arrangement for payment of wheeling charges to the Government of the Lao PDR by the IPP developers.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. The project will establish a high voltage grid, jointly owned by the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand and Electricite du Laos through a joint venture, and would enable power trading to take place in the future. The established grid can be used to transmit electricity into and out of the Lao PDR.</p>

Project Name	Description
GMS Northern Power Transmission Project	<p>Impact. The project aims to provide more reliable and environmentally sustainable power supply to northern Lao PDR and northeastern Thailand. It will effectively 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 goals of the project are to promote pro-poor economic and social development through improved access to electricity.</p> <p>Major Components. The project will build 115 kilovolt (kV) high voltage transmission system together with associated substations and low voltage distribution system in Phongsali, Oudomxai and Xaignabouri provinces in northern Lao PDR and connects to Thailand power system through the border connection at Kenthao. The upgrading of 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 to 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 2020, 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 the fulfillment of the national rural electrification program, and the impact of the project will be evidenced in Phongsali, Oudomxai and Xaignabouri provinces where currently electrification rate is low. Electrification of selected villages will raise standards of living and facilitate establishment of physical and social infrastructure and income generating opportunities to support economic growth in the rural poor areas.</p>
GMS Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project	<p>Impact. The project is expected to increase fiscal revenues to the Government of the Lao PDR through royalties, taxes, and dividends on government equity investment, which could be used for general social and economic development of the country. As it involves sustainable development of a hydropower resource, it will help augment power supply to the local population. For Thailand, the project will provide access to cheap and reliable energy sources, contributing to its economic growth and industrial competitiveness.</p> <p>Major Components. The project will involve the construction of Nam Ngiep 1 hydropower plant with capacity of 260 MW (for export to Thailand) plus 20 MW for Lao PDR use. It will be implemented as a public-private partnership in an environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive manner. Within the Lao PDR, the project also includes the construction of 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines to connect the plant to the Na Bong substation and related 115 kV transmission lines to connect the power station at the reregulating dam to the transmission grid. The project is essentially a private sector project: ADB will be financing the Government's equity (a minority stake) in the project company. It will use ADB's ordinary capital resources as it is an export-oriented, financially viable project which is not likely to increase the debt service burden to the Lao PDR. The project investment cost is estimated at \$480 million, including taxes and duties, physical and price contingencies, and interest and other charges during construction. ADB's public sector loan to the Government of the Lao PDR (\$35 million) will finance the entire government equity in the project.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. Nam Ngiep 1 is a high-priority, private-sector-financed, export-oriented hydropower project in the Lao PDR, which will contribute to greater physical connectivity and more integrated national markets in the GMS. It will provide a cheap and renewable energy source to meet the increasing energy demand in Thailand and bring foreign exchange revenues to the Lao PDR. The project will contribute to regional energy trading and to the development of regional energy markets. It will encourage the joint development of the natural resources of the Lao PDR by private sector investments from Thailand for mutual benefit. It will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as it will replace lignite or natural gas-based thermal power plants in Thailand and diversify fuel sources. A series of consultations with affected communities and government officials is being undertaken to discuss resettlement, project impacts, mitigation measures, and livelihood improvements to ensure the sustainable and socially inclusive mitigation of the project's environmental and social impacts.</p>

Project Name	Description
GMS Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention	<p>Impact. The project aims to help contain the spread of HIV within the Greater Mekong Subregion. It will support specialized human resource capacity development for the improved management of HIV resources and programs in the Lao PDR and Viet Nam, particularly in relation to large infrastructure projects and the development of economic growth centers.</p> <p>Major Components. Components and outputs include (i) a regional training program for capacity development among middle-level HIV program managers in international financing, program design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, with a special focus on the managers and skills needed for prevention programs associated with infrastructure development projects (e.g., roads, railways, power), economic growth centers and cross-border zones; (ii) a program of data collection, analysis, and skills transfer, for the conduct of economic and poverty impact assessments to support policy and program targeting; and (iii) support for HIV surveillance programs and capacity building for surveillance—developing the technical skills of epidemiologists, statisticians, social scientists, etc.—for conducting, analyzing, and using surveillance data to improve program responses.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. The project is expected to develop a generation of public sector managers—technical and administrative—with improved skills for HIV prevention program development and management.</p>
Mekong Water Supply and Sanitation Project	<p>Impact. The project aims to rehabilitate and improve water supply and sanitation services in nine towns along GMS economic corridors in Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. Its expected outputs include (i) expedited pro-poor water and sanitation investments in secondary towns; (ii) enhanced institutional and human resource capacities at local and regional levels to sustain water and sanitation services; (iii) upstream sector reforms at the local level; and (iv) enhanced capacities of local private sector entities in service delivery.</p> <p>Major Components. The project is designed to (i) construct facilities to supply continuous and safe water to 200,000 people living in the nine secondary towns; (ii) develop and adopt a sanitation strategy by each of the nine towns, covering short-term and long-term actions; (iii) implement the short-term sanitation action plan, including construction of related infrastructure, in the nine secondary towns; (iv) ensure affordable and sustainable access to water supply and sanitation services by the poor urban population; and (v) strengthen institutional, technical and financial capacity of public and private sector operators in providing water supply and sanitation services.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. The project is expected to deliver enhanced and sustainable water supply and sanitation services in nine selected secondary towns in Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and Viet Nam, resulting in improved environment and ultimately leading to increased investment levels and poverty reduction.</p>
Northern GMS Transport Network Improvement Project Supplemental Grant	<p>Impact. The supplemental grant will provide additional financing for Grant 0082-LAO(SF): Northern GMS Transport Network Improvement Project (the Project). The Project is facilitating regional cooperation and increased economic growth in the GMS by improving the national highway linking the Louangphrabang area with the Lao PDR-Thailand border. Improvement of this road will facilitate increased exports to Thailand of agricultural goods produced in the project area and increased tourism from Thailand to Louangphrabang and northern Lao PDR generally. The impact of the Project will be increased trade and economic growth in the project area and the region.</p> <p>Major Components. The major components include (i) improvement of Route 4 from Xiang Ngeun to Nakha, construction of a bridge over the Mekong River on the project road, and improvement of about 100 km of rural access roads; (ii) procurement of equipment for use in operating and facilitating the border crossing at Kenthao and for enforcement of axle-load controls on the project road; (iii) consulting services for construction supervision and monitoring and evaluation as well as detailed design for the rural access roads; (iv) financing for periodic road maintenance of the national road network; (v) consulting services for improvement of road safety by continuing the ongoing road safety assistance program; and (vi) a program to reduce the risks of HIV/AIDS/sexually transmitted infections and human trafficking that may develop during the improvement and operation of the project road. The supplemental grant will ensure that sufficient financing is available to cover the increase in the cost of civil works due to the increase in oil prices since the project was approved in September 2007.</p>

Project Name	Description
	<p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. The outcome of the Project will be more efficient transport on the regional and national road networks. The outputs of the Project will include improvement of 367 km of Route 4 and 100 km of rural access roads, resettlement and compensation of affected people, completion of periodic maintenance on national roads, improvement of road safety, and increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking. The supplemental grant will ensure that sufficient financing is available to complete the improvement of Route 4.</p>
Second GMS Northern Transport Network Improvement	<p>Impact. By improving the efficiency of transport on the GMS northeastern corridor and on associated rural access roads, the project will increase economic growth and reduce poverty in two of the poorer provinces of the Lao PDR and Viet Nam. The project will allow ADB to maximize the benefits of ongoing transport sector investments in the northeastern corridor. The project will also complement ongoing ADB-financed economic development and poverty reduction activities in the project area provinces of Houaphanh in the Lao PDR and Thanh Hoa in Viet Nam, thereby contributing to the overall economic development of the corridor.</p> <p>Major Components. The project will improve sections of the GMS northeastern corridor (encompassing Nanning in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China; Hanoi and Thanh Hoa in Viet Nam; Louangphrabang, Lao PDR; and Bangkok, Thailand) in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Viet Nam. In particular, about 200 kilometers (km) of Route 217 in Thanh Hoa province in Viet Nam and about 150 km of sections of Routes 6, 6A, and 6B in Houaphanh Province in Lao PDR.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. The project design and feasibility study is being prepared for about 200 km of Route 217 in Thanh Hoa province in Viet Nam and about 140 km of sections of Routes 6, 6A, and 6B in Houaphan Province in the Lao PDR. The project design and feasibility study will also prioritize about 200 km of rural access roads linking the corridor to the hinterland in the Lao PDR and Viet Nam. The project aims to make the transport infrastructure in the GMS northeastern corridor and the Lao PDR and Viet Nam national road networks more efficient.</p>
Nanning–Kunming Railway Capacity Expansion	<p>Impact. The project seeks to (i) enhance economic development and reduce poverty by improving access for people and goods, (ii) promote regional cooperation in transport and trade within the GMS, and (iii) provide support to the Ministry of Railways to enhance railway safety.</p> <p>Major Components. The project involves the construction of 755 km of class I double track electrified railway line, and the construction of nine new and upgrading of 18 existing railway stations in the hilly and mountainous area in Yunnan and Guizhou provinces, and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The railway will link Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province to Nanning, the capital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in southwest PRC. Over 349 km of the railway line will traverse Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, 157 km will be in Guizhou Province, and 249 km will go through Yunnan Province. The project envisages the construction of an electrified double-track railway line with subgrades, bridges, and tunnels. Because of the hilly topography along the Nanning–Kunming railway route, tunnels and bridges will comprise 65% of the route length. The project impact area includes 18 counties and cities with a total population of about 7.5 million. About 71.2% of the total population (5.34 million) is rural and about 8% lives below the poverty line. The project forms part of the northern corridor, which was identified in the GMS transport sector strategy study.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. The project envisages the construction of an electrified double-track railway line with subgrades, bridges, and tunnels. Because of the hilly topography along the Nanning–Kunming railway route, tunnels and bridges will comprise 65% of the route length. The project will help develop the railroad network in an unserved area and enhance pro-poor economic growth. It will provide the shortest link from Nanning to Kunming (755 km, compared with 850 km of road and 830 km of existing railway line) and will connect to the proposed Pan-Asian Railway going to Viet Nam, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore. This will provide accessibility to the Greater Mekong Subregion through Hekou, Pingxiang, and the ports of Fangcheng and Beihai in the PRC; the port of Haiphong in Viet Nam; and to South Asia and Southeast Asia. It will help promote regional cooperation in the GMS.</p>

Project Name	Description
GMS Communicable Disease Control Project (CDC) – Supplementary Grant	<p>Impact. The project will contain the spread of Dengue and HIV/AIDS in high priority provinces in Lao PDR that are currently lacking funding, and build capacity for surveillance and response for emerging diseases.</p> <p>Major Components. The project components include (i) dengue education campaigns and vector control in 10 provinces; (ii) HIV prevention including public information, 100% condom campaigns, voluntary counseling and testing, and sexually transmitted infections clinics in hotspots in 10 provinces; (iii) support for outbreak response teams and laboratory equipment for Institute Pasteur, Vientiane, to help investigate outbreaks of emerging and endemic diseases; and (iv) support for regional technical assistance for CDC.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. Effective control measures against dengue, HIV/AIDS and emerging diseases.</p>
GMS: Northwestern Provincial Road Improvement Project	<p>Impact. It is envisaged that the project located in northwestern Cambodia will alleviate poverty by reducing transport cost and increasing road transport reliability to rural population centers. It also aims at improving access to markets, social services, and work opportunities. It also aims at increasing inter- and intraregional trade and cooperation, while assisting the ongoing routine road maintenance and road safety programs. The project forms part of the GMS southern corridor.</p> <p>Major Components. Major components include (i) rehabilitation of National Road 56; (ii) provision of cross-border facility in O'Smach; (iii) consulting services; (iv) routine road maintenance program; and (v) road safety.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. The project is expected to result in improved connectivity in the GMS southern economic corridor through the improvement of the unpaved road sections in northwest Cambodia. The project will also support increased regional trade and cooperation through the improved cross-border facilities in O'Smach between Thailand and Cambodia, and improved ongoing routine road maintenance program and road safety program in Cambodia.</p>

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table A3.2: Summary Information on Proposed Indicative Nonlending Products and Services for 2009

Project Name	Description
GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Program (R-PPTA)	<p>Impact. The Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Initiative (BCI) is the flagship program of the GMS Core Environment Program. Its purpose is to establish sustainable management regimes that will help to restore ecological connectivity and integrity in selected biodiversity areas. In phase I of BCI (2006–2009) pilot projects are being carried out in selected sites within important biodiversity conservation landscapes, of which nine were identified by the GMS governments with support of development partners.</p> <p>Major Components. The proposed project will be implemented during phase II of BCI (2009–2012), and will involve preparing for the scaling up of biodiversity conservation activities in selected critical landscape areas of Cambodia, the Lao PDR and Viet Nam, using findings of pilot projects, especially the methodology and framework of action. Components will include: (i) poverty alleviation through sustainable use of natural resources and livelihood development; (ii) clear definition of optimal land uses and harmonized land management regimes; (iii) restoration and maintenance of ecosystem connectivity; (iv) capacity building in local communities and government staff; and (v) sustainable financing mechanisms and structures integrated with government planning and budgeting procedures.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. The goal of the BCI is that, by 2015, GMS countries have improved and be maintaining the cover, condition, and biodiversity of forestlands and associated ecosystems in priority biodiversity conservation landscapes and corridors. During project implementation, quick assessments will be undertaken as to whether the project is contributing to the medium term (2009–2012) goals of the BCI, i.e., establishment of sustainable management regimes for restoring ecological connectivity and integrity in a select set of important biodiversity areas, combined with provision of natural resource goods and services contributing to improved livelihoods in and around the important corridors. At the completion of the project (2012), an evaluation of the project's approach, methodology, achievements, and outcomes will be undertaken. This will serve as the basis of efforts to consolidate investments in all priority biodiversity landscapes and corridors that will be carried out during phase III of BCI (2012-2016).</p>
Facilitating Sustainable, Environment-Friendly Regional Power Trading in the GMS Phase 2 (R-PATA)	<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 for two-way or even three-way power trade; (ii) assessing how the benefits will be shared with the Lao PDR; (iii) facilitating conclusion of agreement between Cambodia, the PRC, and the Lao PDR on using the Lao territory for the transmission line; (iv) reviewing feasibility studies of hydropower development in northern Lao PDR being undertaken by the China Southern Power Grid Company and determining the viability of developing these hydropower plants so for export; (iv) identifying the social and environmental impacts of the investments and recommending mitigation measures; and (v) recommending the required 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 transmission line and the detailed resettlement plans, environmental impact assessment, and environmental management plans; and (iii) draft agreements among the parties (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.</p>

Project Name	Description
GMS Rural Renewable Energy Development (R-PPTA)	<p>Impact. The ensuing investment project aims to contribute to sustainable rural development and rural energy security.</p> <p>Major Components. It will provide (i) policy support for cross-border investment, contract farming, and trade; (ii) infrastructure and training support for enhanced community participation in feedstock supply, and small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development; (iii) research and development support on crop selection, technology choices, farming systems, and feedstock processing and marketing by facilitating partnerships among international, regional and national centers of excellence; and (iv) capacity building for national institutions on the technical, economic, and social dimensions of planning and implementation aimed at catalyzing farm level development on rural renewable energy.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. The ensuing investment project will help (i) harmonize policies on rural renewable energy development; (ii) increase supply of energy in the rural areas; and (iii) stimulate agricultural growth and improve income of smallholders. The project deliverables include the following: (i) a more comprehensive national rural renewable energy development strategy (for each country and a consolidated one for the subregion); (ii) a prioritized list of R&D projects to develop the needed technologies in support of rural renewable energy development in the countries; (iii) a human resource development plan that would include degree and nondegree training; and (iv) a list of loan projects that provide support to rural renewable energy development including area and feedstock development, infrastructure needs, and development of SMEs.</p>
GMS Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management Phase IV (R-CDTA)	<p>Impact. The Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management (PPP) is a pioneering program to build capacities in public policy and development management of civil servants and institutions in the GMS countries. The goal is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of development management to enhance economic growth and social development. Specific objectives are to (i) strengthen technical competence and managerial and leadership capacity of GMS civil servants; (ii) improve the management efficiency and effectiveness of national programs and projects; (iii) promote an enhanced understanding and cooperative spirit in the GMS; (iv) reinforce partnerships and strengthen cooperation among GMS countries; (v) provide lifelong learning opportunities for alumni; (vi) develop institutional capacities through twinning arrangements and knowledge sharing and technology transfer between and among capacity-building partners and research institutions; (vii) promote GMS-anchored research and intellectual capital development that will assist capacity-building and policy development interventions; and (viii) promote knowledge-sharing activities and encourage access to development information.</p> <p>Major Components. The main components and outputs include learning programs (in-depth programs and short learning events), intellectual capital development (action research and journal), advocacy and knowledge sharing activities (newsletter, website and learning resource center), institutional networking (capacity-building partners) and establishing a core of GMS leaders (alumni program and PPP fellowship).</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. Phase IV will build on the momentum and success of, and lessons learned from, previous phases and will reevaluate its key strategic thrusts to ensure continuing relevance and effectiveness. Based on the results and recommendation of the evaluation exercise, specific deliverables and results will be firmed up and may include (i) participation of approximately 300 civil servants in learning programs; (ii) fellowships for short programs at universities of international repute for up to six top-performing alumni of PPP learning programs; (iii) a program to support research; (iv) highly focused short learning events designed to stimulate reflection, debate, and action among GMS stakeholders; (v) lifelong learning and networking opportunities for PPP alumni; (vi) expansion of the learning resource center in Cambodia and establishment of a learning resource center in the Lao PDR to provide access to information on the GMS; and (vii) journal articles and research papers to disseminate information on the GMS and serve as catalysts for further debate and discussion.</p>

Project Name	Description
GMS Communicable Disease Control Project Phase II (R-PPTA)	<p>Impact. The ensuing project aims to improve environmental health and reduce the burden of communicable diseases of regional importance in Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and Viet Nam, thereby contributing to attaining the health-related Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Project interventions are expected to result in improved prevention and containment of neglected communicable diseases in vulnerable populations, in particular the poor, women and children, and ethnic minorities in 20 provinces (six in Cambodia, six in the Lao PDR, and eight in Viet Nam). The provinces will be high-priority provinces in terms of their neglected communicable disease control (CDC), regional relevance, and synergies with investments in other sectors.</p> <p>Major Components. The CDC-2 Project will build on the momentum and success of, and lessons learned from GMS-CDC 1, and aim to maximize the benefits already gained in strengthening local capacity for environmental health and CDC, in addressing neglected communicable diseases, and in strengthening regional cooperation in these areas. Major components include (i) strengthening of provincial preventive health systems for CDC in targeted provinces through capacity building of local health teams in environmental health and CDC, preparation of strategic environmental health and CDC annual plans, preparation of reference guidelines, procurement of equipment, and testing of disease control capacity response per World Health Organization International Health Regulation and national standards; (ii) targeted interventions for control of endemic and emerging diseases including dengue, Japanese encephalitis, HIV, schistosomiasis, filariasis, and helminth infections in children; and (iii) strengthening of institutional capacity for regional cooperation in CDC.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. It is envisaged that the ensuing project will deliver the following outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Strengthened local government environmental health promotion in 20 high-priority provinces addressing core environmental health problems in a strategic, multisectoral approach based on an approved local government plan, with special attention to vulnerable groups. It will include orientation of leadership, training, documenting sources and uses of funds for environmental health and CDC activities, establishing coordinating structures, strategic planning, and annual programs including environmental health campaigns, and healthy house and healthy village promotion. (ii) Targeted interventions, including surveillance and response, for control of neglected communicable diseases of regional relevance, including dengue, respiratory infections, and diarrheal diseases. This includes assessment of health promotion activities and supporting improvements of these. (iii) Enhanced regional cooperation for CDC and local preventive health system development, through (a) strengthened institutional capacity for regional cooperation in CDC, (b) knowledge management and human resource development, and (c) cross-border cooperation in CDC and services. This will also include national and regional project management. <p>The project will build on the momentum and success of, and lessons learned from, the first CDC project, and aims to maximize the benefits already gained in strengthening local capacity for environmental health and CDC, addressing neglected communicable diseases, and strengthening regional cooperation in these areas. Links have been established with regional programs that help strengthen sustainability of project investments. Through the regional public health forum, wider collaboration with the PRC, Myanmar and Thailand has been initiated and will be strengthened further.</p>

Project Name	Description
Trade Facilitation and Logistics Development in the GMS (R-PPTA)	<p>Impact. The purpose of the ensuing project is to advance the agenda of trade and transport facilitation in GMS.</p> <p>Major Components. There will be four components: (i) strengthen sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) surveillance and risk management, (ii) enhance laboratory capacity in GMS to support the implementation of surveillance, risk analysis and inspection, (iii) ensure SME compliance with SPS measures, and (iv) carry out targeted logistics development.</p> <p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. The R-PPTA is expected to deliver the following outputs: (i) a phased regional plan for surveillance and risk management, supported by estimated costs and resource requirements—discussed with the GMS countries; (ii) a laboratory needs assessment in the GMS on (a) developing a public and private sector testing and diagnostic infrastructure, (b) preparing a plan for accreditation and mutual recognition, (c) reviewing the need for development of GMS SPS reference laboratories, (d) assessing staff and equipment needs, (e) assessing sustainability and affordability of laboratories, and (f) determining training programs in specified laboratory techniques for laboratory staff; (iii) options for supporting the private sector, particularly SMEs in obtaining hazard avoidance, complying with export requirements and in meeting the food safety requirement of domestic markets; and (iv) key logistics bottlenecks which require investments identified.</p>
Second GMS East–West Corridor II (R-PPTA)	<p>Impact. The ensuing project aims to improve two sections of the transport network in central Viet Nam and southern Lao PDR to provide more efficient and cost-effective movement of people and goods within the GMS (specifically between Quang Nam province in Viet Nam and Sekong province in the Lao PDR).</p> <p>Major Components. The R-PPTA will undertake a feasibility study and preliminary project design to set out a project to rehabilitate and upgrade transport links and facilities that is 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 (i) National Highway 606 in Viet Nam, from Thanh My to Dak Ngan; and (ii) Route 16 in the Lao PDR from Dak Chung on the Viet Nam–Lao PDR border west to Sekong.</p>
	<p>Expected Outputs and Outcomes. These improvements would complete the highway network connecting Pakse in the Lao PDR, to Da Nang in Viet Nam. From Pakse, connections are available to Thailand, and from Da Nang connections are available to Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City on major highways. Other deliverables of the R-PPTA will include (i) undertaking analyses of transport links to determine the economic and technical feasibility, and social and environmental acceptability, of upgrading existing roads; (ii) preparing 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) updating the 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 in both countries.</p>

Source: Asian Development Bank.

ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR CURRENT YEAR

Table A4.1: Assistance Pipeline for Lending/Grant Products, 2008

Sector Project/Program Name	Countries Involved	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Cost (\$ million)						
						Total	OCR	ADB			Gov't	Cofi- nancing
								ADF				
								Loans	Grants	Total		
2008 Loans												
Industry and Trade												
1	GMS Sustainable Tourism Development Project	LAO	GI	ECG/ENV	SESS	2005	10.9			10.0	10.0	0.9
2	GMS Sustainable Tourism Development Project	VIE	GI	ECG/ENV	SESS	2005	11.1		10.0		10.0	1.1
Subtotal							22.0		10.0	10.0	20.0	2.0
Transport and Communications												
1	Expressway Preparation Facility (TA Loan to Support Hanoi–Lang Son and Ha Long–Mong Cai Expressway projects)	VIE	GI	ECG/REG	SEID	—	26.0		26.0		26.0	
2	Central Yunnan Roads Development (formerly Yunnan Roads Development IV [Wuding–Kunming])	PRC	GI	ECG/REG	EATC	2006	576.0	200.0			200.0	72.0 304.0
Subtotal							602.0	200.0	26.0		226.0	72.0 304.0
Total 2008 Firm							624.0	200.0	36.0	10.0	246.0	74.0 304.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADF = Asian Development Fund; EATC = East Asia Transport Division; ECG = sustainable economic growth; ENV = environmental sustainability; GI = general intervention; GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion; LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC = People's Republic of China; SEID = Southeast Asia Infrastructure Division; SESS = Southeast Asia Social Sectors Division; OCR = ordinary capital resources; REG = regional cooperation; VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table A4.2: Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2008

Sector Project/Program Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Indicative Source of Funding ('000)					
			ADB		Others ^a		Total	
			Source	Amount	Source	Amount		
2008								
Agriculture and Natural Resources								
1	Implementing the Core Agriculture Support Program (formerly Program to Support the Implementation of the Core Agricultural Sector Program)	SEAE	R-PATA	TASF	1,500.0	PRC, FIN, and others	1,000.0	2,500.0
2	GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation	SEAE	R-PPTA	JSF	2,000.0			2,000.0
3	Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative in the GMS (Supplementary)	SEAE	R-PATA	TASF	400.0	PRC, FIN, NET	6,200.0	6,600.0
Subtotal					3,900.0		7,200.0	11,100.0
Education								
1	GMS Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management, Phase III (Supplementary)	SESS	R-CDTA			PRC	500.0	500.0
Subtotal							500.0	500.0
Energy								
1	GMS Preparing the Ban Sok–Pleiku Power Transmission Project (formerly LAO/VIE: Power Interconnection (Ban Sok–Pleiku)	SEID	R-PPTA	TASF	1,000.0			1,000.0
2	GMS Nam Theun 2 Hydropower Development Project - Safeguards Monitoring	SEID	PATA	TASF	400.0			400.0
Subtotal					1,400.0			1,400.0
Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection								
1	GMS Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention	SESS	R-PPTA	TASF	500.0			500.0
2	Integrating Human Trafficking and Safe Migration Concerns for Women and Children into Regional Cooperation	RSGS	R-PATA			RCIF	1,000.0	1,000.0
3	HIV Prevention and Infrastructure: Mitigating Risk in the GMS	SESS	R-CDTA			AusAID	6,000.0	6,000.0
Subtotal					500.0		7,000.0	7,500.0

			Indicative Source of Funding ('000)					
Sector Project/Program Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	ADB		Others ^a		Total	
			Source	Amount	Source	Amount		
Multisector								
1	Development Study of GMS Economic Corridors (Supplemental; formerly GMS Development Study of the North–South Economic Corridor)	SEOC	R-PATA	TASF	200.0	PRC	400.0	600.0
2	Enhancing Transport and Trade Facilitation in the GMS	TRM/SEGF	R-PATA			AusAID PRC, RCIF	1,750.0	1,750.0
3	Enhanced Monitoring and Evaluation of GMS Projects	SEOC	R-PATA	TASF	850.0			850.0
4	Implementing the GMS Human Resources Development Strategic Framework and Action Plan	SESS	R-PATA			RCIF	700.0	700.0
5	Strengthening GMS Local Chambers of Commerce to Integrate SMEs into the Global Value Chains	TRM	R-CDTA			ICFF	600.0	600.0
Subtotal					1,050.0		3,450.0	4,500.0
Transport and Communications								
1	Second Northern GMS Transport Network Improvement	SEID	R-PPTA	JSF	1,500.0			1,500.0
2	Preparing the GMS Hanoi–Lang Son and Ha Long–Mong Cai Expressway Projects (attached to VIE: Expressway Preparation Facility)	SEID	PPTA	TASF	1,500.0			1,500.0
3	Western Yunnan Roads Development II (formerly Longling–Ruili Expressway) (Supplementary)	EATC	PPTA	TASF	100.0			100.0
Subtotal					3,100.0			3,100.0
Water Supply and Sanitation								
1	Mekong Water Supply and Sanitation Project	SESS	R-PPTA	JSF	400.0	RCIF, WFPF	800.0	1,200.0
2	Guangxi Border City Development	EASS	R-PPTA	TASF	800.0			800.0
Subtotal					1,200.0		800.0	2,000.0
Total 2008					11,150.0		18,950.0	30,100.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank; AusAID = Australian Agency for International Development; EASS = East Asia Social Sectors Division; EATC = East Asia Transport Division; GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion; FIN = Finland; ICFF = Investment Climate Facilitation Fund; JSF = Japan Special Fund; NET = Netherlands; 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; SEGF = Southeast Asia Governance, Finance, and Trade Division; SEID = Southeast Asia Infrastructure Division; SEOC = Southeast Asia Country Coordination and Regional Cooperation Division; SESS = Southeast Asia Social Sectors 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; RSGS = Regional and Sustainable Development Department Gender, Social Development, and Civil Society Division; TASF = technical assistance special fund; TRM = Thailand Resident Mission; WFPF = Water Financing Partnership Facility.

Source: Asian Development Bank.