

## SUMMARY OF RCI STOCKTAKINGS

### A. RCI Approvals

**Table 1: Number of RCI Approvals and Share to Total ADB Approvals, by Modality, 2003–2014**

Year	Number of RCI Approvals					% of Total ADB Approvals				
	Sovereign Loans	Grants	PSO	TAs	Total RCI Approvals	Sovereign Loans	Grants	PSO	TAs	Total ADB Approvals
2003	5	-	1	45	51	6%	0%	13%	14%	12%
2004	13	3	-	59	75	18%	11%	0%	19%	17%
2005	9	7	-	60	76	14%	11%	0%	20%	17%
2006	7	5	1	72	85	10%	10%	5%	28%	21%
2007	15	8	2	58	83	20%	17%	9%	24%	22%
2008	8	10	-	86	104	10%	18%	0%	29%	23%
2009	18	14	1	79	112	17%	18%	11%	25%	22%
2010	22	18	2	94	136	21%	31%	13%	29%	27%
2011	20	7	1	82	110	20%	15%	8%	25%	23%
2012	27	21	1	74	123	24%	32%	6%	22%	23%
2013	14	17	-	65	96	14%	31%	0%	18%	18%
2014	22	9	5	93	129	20%	19%	19%	27%	25%
<b>2003-2014</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>21%</b>
% of total number <sup>1</sup>	15%	10%	1%	70%	100%					

<sup>1</sup>Components do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Sources: ADB OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Loan, Grants, and TA project documents; Project lists for regional/subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments/program secretariats.

**Table 2: Amount of RCI Approvals and Share to Total ADB Approvals, by Modality, 2003–2014**

Year	Amount of RCI Approvals (\$ Million)					% of Total ADB Approvals				
	Sovereign Loans	Grants	PSO	TAs	Total RCI Approvals	Sovereign Loans	Grants	PSO	TAs	Total ADB Approvals
2003	859.3	0.0	150.0	27.1	1,036.4	15	0	28%	15	15%
2004	1,330.9	4.3		31.6	1,366.9	27	4	0%	16	25%
2005	313.8	117.9		60.9	492.6	6	10	0%	31	7%
2006	261.7	97.5	5.0	83.2	447.4	4	18	0%	35	5%
2007	2,257.1	332.2	418.0	56.0	3,063.3	25	49	34%	22	28%
2008	899.5	386.7		87.2	1,373.3	10	48	0%	32	12%
2009	1,205.0	428.1	850.0	78.2	2,561.3	9	38	53%	30	16%
2010	2,668.2	727.5	65.0	103.0	3,563.7	26	71	5%	32	27%
2011	2,369.9	402.7	300.0	110.1	3,182.8	21	48	22%	31	23%
2012	2,146.1	696.2	24.0	78.2	2,944.5	20	72	1%	26	22%
2013	1,608.1	972.7		118.9	2,699.7	14	74	0%	27	18%

Year	Amount of RCI Approvals (\$ Million)					% of Total ADB Approvals				
	Sovereign Loans	Grants	PSO	TAs	Total RCI Approvals	Sovereign Loans	Grants	PSO	TAs	Total ADB Approvals
2014	2,419.9	297.2	416.0	121.9	3,255.0	22	47	15%	40	22%
<b>2003–2014</b>	<b>18,339.6</b>	<b>4,462.9</b>	<b>2,228.0</b>	<b>956.3</b>	<b>25,986.9</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>19%</b>
% of total amount <sup>a</sup>	71%	17%	9%	4%						

<sup>a</sup>Components do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Sources: ADB OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Loan, Grants, and TA project documents; Project lists for regional/subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments/ program secretariats.

**Table 3: Number and Amount of RCI Loans, Grants and PSO Approvals, by Pillar, 2003–2014**

Year	Pillar 1		Pillar 2		Pillar 3		Pillar 4		Multi-Pillar		TOTAL	
	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)
2003	5	859.3	1	150.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	1,009.3
2004	14	1,332.5	1	0.3	1	2.4	0	-	0	-	16	1,335.2
2005	13	400.8	0	-	0	-	3	30.9	0	-	16	431.7
2006	11	334.2	0	-	1	5.0	1	25.0	0	-	13	364.2
2007	24	3,004.4	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	2.9	25	3,007.3
2008	15	1,161.2	0	-	0	-	2	20.0	1	105.0	18	1,286.2
2009	22	1,239.2	4	907.6	0	-	4	57.5	3	278.8	33	2,483.1
2010	19	1,482.0	5	290.7	2	325.0	8	471.0	8	892.0	42	3,460.7
2011	21	2,105.6	5	775.0	0	-	1	52.0	1	140.0	28	3,072.6
2012	20	1,985.2	17	685.3	0	-	8	148.2	4	47.7	49	2,866.3
2013	25	1,895.6	2	460.0	0	-	3	58.0	1	167.2	31	2,580.8
2014	26	2,460.2	6	560.0	2	80.0	2	33.0	0	-	36	3,133.2
<b>2003–2014</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>18,260.1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3,828.9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>412.4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>895.6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,633.5</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>25,030.6</b>
% of total	69%	73%	13%	15%	2%	2%	10%	4%	6%	7%	100%	100%

Notes: Pillar 1 = Regional and subregional economic cooperation programs on cross-border infrastructure and related software; Pillar 2 = Trade and investment cooperation and integration; Pillar 3=Monetary and financial cooperation and integration; Pillar 4 = Cooperation in regional public goods.

Sources: ADB OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Loan, Grants, and TA project documents; Project lists for regional/subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments/program secretariats.

**Table 4: Number and Amount of Technical Assistance Approvals, by Pillar, 2003–2014**

Year	Pillar 1		Pillar 2		Pillar 3		Pillar 4		Multi-Pillar		TOTAL	
	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)
2003	16	8.3	4	0.9	4	2.0	21	15.9			45	27.1
2004	14	7.5	9	5.0	4	1.7	29	16.6	3	0.9	59	31.6
2005	13	8.6	6	4.5	4	1.6	33	40.0	4	6.2	60	60.9
2006	26	19.1	7	5.4	7	3.4	31	54.8	1	0.5	72	83.2
2007	23	25.7	5	5.5			29	24.6	1	0.3	58	56.0
2008	26	17.3	5	4.6	14	9.0	41	56.3			86	87.2
2009	20	11.4	7	5.8	14	15.8	31	26.7	7	18.5	79	78.2
2010	31	24.1	6	6.1	10	9.4	25	44.9	22	18.5	94	103.0
2011	25	41.2	5	5.2	9	10.0	22	33.9	21	19.8	82	110.1
2012	22	15.3	10	8.7	9	6.1	16	23.2	17	24.9	74	78.2
2013	10	11.8	9	13.4	5	2.7	23	29.5	18	61.5	65	118.9
2014	33	26.9	19	22.9	7	2.9	27	59.9	7	9.2	93	121.9
<b>2003-2014</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>217.2</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>426.3</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>160.2</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>956.3</b>
% of total	30%	23%	11%	9%	10%	7%	38%	45%	12%	17%	100%	100%

Notes: Pillar 1= Regional and subregional economic cooperation programs on cross-border infrastructure and related software; Pillar 2=Trade and investment cooperation and integration; Pillar 3=Monetary and financial cooperation and integration; Pillar 4=Cooperation in regional public goods.

Sources: ADB OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Loan, Grants, and TA project documents; Project lists for regional/subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments/program secretariats.

**Table 5: Number and Amount of Sovereign RCI Loans & Grants and TA Approvals, by Subregional Program, 2003–2014**

Year	CAREC		GMS		SASEC		OTHERs		Non-SP		TOTAL	
	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)
2003	2	165.0	21	309.8	9	403.6	2	0.8	16	7.2	50	886.4
2004	8	200.1	20	391.6	8	453.5	5	3.7	34	318.0	75	1,366.9
2005	9	188.2	27	97.8	3	28.8	6	162.0	31	15.9	76	492.6
2006	12	214.6	16	132.8	6	4.5	11	7.2	39	83.4	84	442.4
2007	11	688.8	21	1,596.4	12	151.3	4	4.6	33	204.2	81	2,645.3
2008	15	896.3	21	273.6	9	149.4	14	11.9	45	42.1	104	1,373.3
2009	10	608.0	17	167.4	9	289.4	6	4.4	67	636.1	109	1,705.3
2010	16	1,503.8	24	1,069.8	10	177.2	11	12.7	72	734.9	133	3,498.4
2011	16	1,449.2	12	168.1	13	451.5	9	155.3	58	656.2	108	2,880.3
2012	20	1,672.2	34	447.3	11	269.0	6	6.6	50	523.9	121	2,919.0
2013	19	943.7	19	752.3	16	313.8	7	12.7	34	674.2	95	2,696.7
2014	16	1,010.9	22	281.6	19	1,233.8	7	5.8	59	303.9	123	2,836.0
<b>2003-2014</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>9,540.7</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>5,688.5</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3,925.6</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>4,200.2</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>23,742.6</b>
% of total	13%	40%	22%	24%	11%	17%	8%	2%	46%	18%	100%	100%

CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program; GMS = Greater Mekong Subregional Economic Cooperation Program; SASEC = South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Program; Others include loans for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Pacific developing member countries (PDMCs); Non-SP = national projects with significant regional dimensions/implications which are not included in the above subregional programs.

Sources: OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Project lists for regional/subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments/program secretariats.

**Table 6: Number and Amount of RCI Loan, Grant, and PSO Approvals, by Sector, 2003–2014**

Year	Number of Loans, Grants, PSOs, and Tas											Amount (\$million)										
	ANR	EDU	ENE	FIN	HSP	IAT	MUL	PSM	TAI	WMS	TOTAL	ANR	EDU	ENE	FIN	HSP	IAT	MUL	PSM	TAI	WMS	TOTAL
2003	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	-	-	44	165	-	-	-	-	815	-	1,024
2004	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	11	0	16	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	-	1,313	-	1,335
2005	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	9	0	17	-	-	170	-	39	-	-	323	-	532	
2006	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	12	-	-	89	-	6	65	-	200	-	359	
2007	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	25	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	2,999	-	3,007	
2008	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	18	-	-	536	-	-	20	-	730	-	1,286	
2009	0	0	6	1	0	2	6	0	18	0	33	-	-	184	850	-	27	161	-	1,262	-	2,483
2010	3	0	8	2	4	0	5	0	20	0	42	69	-	687	325	52	-	189	-	2,139	-	3,461
2011	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	20	0	29	-	-	865	-	-	350	-	2,208	-	3,423	
2012	6	0	4	1	2	4	6	0	19	7	49	128	-	303	200	20	48	62	-	2,067	214	3,042
2013	2	0	10	4	1	0	1	0	14	0	32	106	-	667	78	10	-	3	-	1,779	-	2,641
2014	0	0	10	2	0	3	0	0	21	0	36	-	-	778	80	-	108	-	2,167	-	3,133	
<b>2003-2014</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,002</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>25,727</b>
%	3%	0%	20%	4%	3%	5%	7%	0%	55%	2%	100%	1%	0%	17%	7%	0%	1%	3%	0%	70%	1%	100%

ANR = agriculture and natural resources; EDU=education; ENE=energy, FIN=finance; HSP=health and social protection; IAT= industry and trade; MUL = multisector; PSM=public sector management; OSFMD = RCI = regional cooperation and integration; TAI = transport and information and communication technology; WMS = water supply, and other municipal infrastructure and services.

Sources: Asian Development Bank Operations Services and Financial Management Department database on loans, TA, grant and equity approvals as of 1 April 2015; RRP; project lists for subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments

Table 7: Number and Amount of RCI TA Approvals, by Sector, 2003–2014

Year	Number											Amount (\$million)										
	ANR	EDU	ENE	FIN	HSP	IAT	MUL	PSM	TAI	WMS	TOTAL	ANR	EDU	ENE	FIN	HSP	IAT	MUL	PSM	TAI	WMS	TOTAL
2003	7		4	4	3	4		11	10	2	45	6.9		3.1	2.0	1.8	0.9		7.2	4.5	0.7	27.1
2004	7		3	4	4	9	3	18	9	2	59	6.9		2.7	1.7	2.3	5.0	0.9	7.3	4.1	0.7	31.6
2005	6	3	1	4	4	6	4	20	12		60	26.6	1.5	0.5	1.6	2.0	4.5	6.2	10.0	8.1		60.9
2006	5	1	7	7	2	7	1	23	17	2	72	7.4	0.2	6.0	3.4	14.2	5.4	0.5	33.0	12.1	0.9	83.2
2007	5	1	7			5	2	22	13	3	58	7.3	0.1	11.3			5.5	0.5	17.0	13.0	1.4	56.0
2008	9		6	14	2	5		30	15	5	86	19.7		4.2	9.0	7.0	4.6		29.6	10.2	3.0	87.2
2009	5	1	5	14	3	7	7	22	14	1	79	5.3	0.8	3.0	15.8	1.6	5.8	18.5	18.9	8.2	0.2	78.2
2010	5		13	10	3	6	22	17	16	2	94	20.7		11.4	9.4	1.9	6.1	18.5	22.3	11.6	1.1	103.0
2011	4	2	10	9		5	21	16	13	2	82	17.4	0.5	6.6	10.0		5.2	19.8	16.1	33.2	1.4	110.1
2012	5		6	9	2	10	17	9	15	1	74	12.2		3.2	6.1	2.0	8.7	24.9	9.0	11.5	0.7	78.2
2013	5	2	1	5	5	9	18	11	8	1	65	11.7	3.2	1.5	2.7	3.9	13.4	61.5	10.7	8.3	2.0	118.9
2014	5	1	12	7	5	18	7	16	17	5	93	6.0	1.0	11.1	2.9	22.6	21.4	9.2	30.3	14.4	2.9	121.9
<b>2003-2014</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>211.4</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>956.3</b>
%	8%	1%	9%	10%	4%	10%	12%	25%	18%	3%	100%	15%	1%	7%	7%	6%	9%	17%	22%	15%	2%	100%

ANR = agriculture and natural resources; EDU=education; ENE=energy, FIN=finance; HSP=health and social protection; IAT= industry and trade; MUL = multisector; PSM=public sector management; OSFMD = RCI = regional cooperation and integration; TAI = transport and information and communication technology; WMS = water supply, and other municipal infrastructure and services.

Sources: Asian Development Bank Operations Services and Financial Management Department database on loans, TA, grant and equity approvals as of 1 April 2015; RRP; project lists for subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments

Table 8: Number of RCI Sovereign Loans, by Country, 2003–2014

Number of Approvals													
Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
AFG	1	2	1	2									6
ARM							1	1			1		3
AZE			2		2	2			1	1		2	10
BAN		1			3		2	2	1	3	1	2	15
BHU			1			1				1	1	3	7
CAM	1			2	1		2	2	1	4		1	14
GEO							1	1	1	3			6
IND	1	1					2		2		1	1	8
INO			1						1	1	2		5
KAZ						1	1	2	2	2			8
KGZ		2					1	2	1	1	2	2	11
LAO			1						2	3	1	1	8
MON		1		1				2	1			1	6
NEP		1					3	1	1		1	2	9
PAK		2			2		1				1	2	8
PHI							1						1
PNG							1			1			2
PRC	1	2			2	2	1	2	1		1	1	13
REG			1						1				2
SOL										1			1
TAJ	1	1	1	1	1								5
THA							1	1					2
TKM									1				1
UZB					1			3	3	2			9
VIE			1	1	3	2		3		4	2	4	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>180</b>

AFG=Afghanistan, ARM=Armenia, AZE=Azerbaijan, BAN=Bangladesh, BHU=Bhutan, CAM=Cambodia, GEO=Georgia, IND=India, INO=Indonesia, KAZ=Kazakhstan, KGZ=Kyrgyz Republic, LAO=Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, MON=Mongolia, NEP=Nepal, PAK=Pakistan, PHI=Philippines, PNG=Papua New Guinea, PRC=People's Republic of China, REG=Regional, SOL=Solomon Islands, TAJ=Tajikistan, THA=Thailand, TKM=Turkmenistan, UZB=Uzbekistan, VIE = Viet Nam

Sources: OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Project lists for subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments/program secretariats.

**Table 9: Amount of RCI Sovereign Loans Approved, by Country, 2003–2014**

Approved Amount (\$ million)													
Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
AFG	150.0	110.0	26.5	113.2									399.7
ARM							60.0	170.0			100.0		330.0
AZE			52.0		200.0	214.5			200.0	250.0		295.0	1,211.5
BAN		30.6			132.9		22.0	123.0	150.0	229.0	12.0	505.0	1,204.5
BHU			27.3			119.0				8.3	39.0	126.6	320.2
CAM	44.3			62.0	7.0		58.3	40.0	52.0	108.0		18.0	389.6
GEO							118.8	150.0	140.0	112.9			521.7
IND	400.0	400.0					120.0		224.8		125.2	300.0	1,570.0
INO			151.0						180.0	300.0	445.5		1,076.5
KAZ						225.0	187.0	456.0	207.0	496.3			1,571.3
KGZ		40.3					28.0	39.7	55.0	15.0	69.2	76.3	323.5
LAO			20.0						115.1	53.6	60.0	40.0	288.7
MON		37.1		5.0				48.0	45.0			125	260.1
NEP		20.0					147.8	24.5	56.0		75.0	210.0	533.3
PAK		302.2			180.0		230.0				167.2	327.0	1,206.4
PHI							31.1						31.1
PNG							25.0			41.5			66.5
PRC	250.0	380.0			450.0	305.0	100.0	400.0	200.0		80.0	200.0	2,365.0
REG			1.5						150.0				151.5
SOL										10.5			10.5
TAJ	15.0	10.7	29.5	21.5	40.9								117.6
THA							77.1	300.0					377.1
TKM									125.0				125.0
UZB					75.3			465.0	470.0	320.0			1,330.3
VIE			6.0	60.0	1,171.0	36.0		452.0		201.0	435.0	197.0	2,558.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>859.3</b>	<b>1,330.9</b>	<b>313.8</b>	<b>261.7</b>	<b>2,257.1</b>	<b>899.5</b>	<b>1205.1</b>	<b>2,668.2</b>	<b>2,369.9</b>	<b>2,146.1</b>	<b>1,608.1</b>	<b>2,419.9</b>	<b>18,339.7</b>



AFG=Afghanistan, ARM=Armenia, AZE=Azerbaijan, BAN=Bangladesh, BHU=Bhutan, CAM=Cambodia, GEO=Georgia, IND=India, INO=Indonesia, KAZ=Kazakhstan, KGZ=Kyrgyz Republic, LAO=Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, MON=Mongolia, NEP=Nepal, PAK=Pakistan, PHI=Philippines, PNG=Papua New Guinea, PRC=People's Republic of China, REG=Regional, SOL=Solomon Islands, TAJ=Tajikistan, THA=Thailand, TKM=Turkmenistan, UZB=Uzbekistan, VIE = Viet Nam

Sources: OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Project lists for subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments/program secretariats.

**Table 10: Number and Amount of Approved RCI Grants, by Country, 2003–2014\***

A. Number												
Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
AFG		2	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	5	2	25
BHU				1	2	1			2	2	2	10
CAM		1		1		1	4	1	4			12
KGZ				1	1	1	1		1	2	2	9
LAO		1		1	1		5		5			13
MON			1		2		3					6
MYA										1		1
NEP				1		3	1	2	1	1	3	12
PHI						1						1
REG	2	1	2			2	1			1		9
SOL									1			1
TAJ	1	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	3		12
TIM						1						1
TON								1				1
VIE		1		1					2	2		6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>119</b>
B. Approved Amount (\$ million)												
Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
AFG		78.5	60.0	176.0	236.0	246.5	322.0	222.0	439.0	512.1	130.0	2,422.1
BHU				4.7	26.3	38.8			10.3	26.3	44.2	150.5
CAM		9.3		8.0		21.5	43.0	7.0	34.2			122.9
KGZ				25.6	20.0	22.0	28.1		40.0	39.2	48.8	223.7
LAO		6.2		74.9	10.0		148.9		43.4			283.3
MON			0.5		39.6		36.0					76.1
MYA										10.0		10.0
NEP				5.0		14.5	24.5	44.0	15.0	21.0	74.2	198.2
PHI						1.5						1.5
REG	2.7	8.0	37.0			15.8	3.0			2.5		69.0
SOL									7.5			7.5
TAJ	1.6	0.5		12.5	54.8	21.6	122.0	120.0	100.0	215.2		648.2
TIM						46.0						46.0
TON								9.7				9.7
VIE		15.5		25.5					6.9	146.4		194.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>332.2</b>	<b>386.7</b>	<b>428.1</b>	<b>727.5</b>	<b>402.7</b>	<b>696.2</b>	<b>972.7</b>	<b>297.2</b>	<b>4,462.9</b>

AFG = Afghanistan, BHU = Bhutan, CAM = Cambodia, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MON = Mongolia, MYA = Myanmar, NEP = Nepal, PHI = Philippines, REG = Regional, SOL = Solomon Islands, TAJ = Tajikistan, TIM = Timor-Leste, TON = Tonga, VIE = Viet Nam.

\*No RCI grants were approved in 2003.

Sources: OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 4 April 2014; Project lists for subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments.

**Table 11: Distribution of Regional Cooperation and Integration Projects across the Pillars and Country Categories  
(Sovereign Loan and Grant Approvals, 2003–2014)**

Country Category	Pillar 1		Pillar 2		Pillar 3		Pillar 4		Multi-Pillar		Total	
	No.	Amount (\$M)	No.	Amount (\$M)	No.	Amount (\$M)	No.	Amount (\$M)	No.	Amount (\$M)	No. (%)	Amount (\$M), (%)
<b>A. Development Type <sup>a</sup></b>												
Graduated Countries <sup>b</sup>	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Middle-Income Countries <sup>c</sup>	20	3,664.4	6	1182.6	1	300.0	1	45.5	3	355.0	31 (10%)	5,547.5 (24%)
Low-Income Countries <sup>d</sup>	149	10,717.5	31	1,346.0	0	-	27	806.8	16	1,278.5	223 (75%)	14,148.8 (62%)
Fragile and Conflict-affected Countries <sup>e</sup>	34	2,885.8	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	34 (11%)	2,885.8 (13%)
Other/not classified (Regional)	5	174.5	1	0.3	1	2.4	4	43.3	1	150.0	11 (4%)	220.5 (1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>17,442.1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2,528.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>302.4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>895.6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,633.5</b>	<b>299 (100%)</b>	<b>22,802.6 (100%)</b>
<b>B. Regional Type</b>												
Growth Pole (PRC, KAZ, IND, INO,THA)	26	5,089.4	4	1,150.0	1	300.0	2	65.5	3	355.0	36 (12%)	6,959.9 (31%)
Landlocked (AFG, ARM, BAN, BHU, KGZ, LAO, MON,NEP,TAJ, UZB)	131	7,768.9	13	616.2	0	-	11	147.4	12	702.5	167 (56%)	9,235.0 (41%)
Island (SOL)	3	27.7	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	3 (1%)	27.7 (0.1%)
Linchpin (MYA, PAK, PNG, TIM)	7	799.7	3	352.0	0	-	1	10.0	1	167.2	12 (4%)	1,328.9 (6%)
Other (CAM, GEO, PHI, VIE)	36	3,582.0	17	410.4	0	-	14	629.4	3	408.8	70 (23%)	5,030.6 (22%)
Not classified (Regional)	5	174.5	1	0.3	1	2.4	4	43.3	0	-	11 (4%)	220.5 (1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>17,442.1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2,528.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>302.4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>895.6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,633.5</b>	<b>299 (100%)</b>	<b>22,802.6 (100%)</b>

\$M = million US dollars, AFG = Afghanistan, ARM = Armenia, BAN = Bangladesh, BHU = Bhutan, CAM = Cambodia, DMC = developing member country, GEO = Georgia, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, No. = number, KAZ = Kazakhstan, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MYA = Myanmar, MON = Mongolia, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, PHI = Philippines, PNG = Papua New Guinea, PRC = People's Republic of China, SOL = Solomon Islands, TAJ = Tajikistan, THA = Thailand, TIM = Timor-Leste, UZB = Uzbekistan, VIE = Viet Nam.

<sup>a</sup> Country and developing member country (DMC) categories are in line with those indicated in the 2008 Strategy 2020 report. The table adopts the classification as of 2014 and does not take into account earlier classification changes.

<sup>b</sup> Includes 5 ADB members: Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China. These are the countries listed in the ADB Operations Manual (Bank Policies), section on Classification and Graduation of Developing Member Countries, issued on 4 September 2013.

<sup>c</sup> Includes 9 DMCs: People's Republic of China, Cook Islands, Fiji Islands, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Turkmenistan. These are the DMCs indicated as eligible for ADB's ordinary capital resources financing in the 2006 Support to Middle Income Countries (MIC) report. The table adopts the DMC classification as of 2014 and does not take into account earlier MIC classification changes.

<sup>d</sup> Includes 21 DMCs: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Georgia, India, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tajikistan, Tonga, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam. No specific document specifically identifies the ADB DMCs that are low-income, thus, we have assumed this to consist of all the DMCs not classified under the other 4 categories.

<sup>e</sup> Includes 9 DMCs: Afghanistan, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, and Tuvalu. These are the DMCs listed in the 2013 Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCAS) Operational Plan report. The table adopts the DMC classification as of 2014 and does not take into account earlier FCAS classification changes.

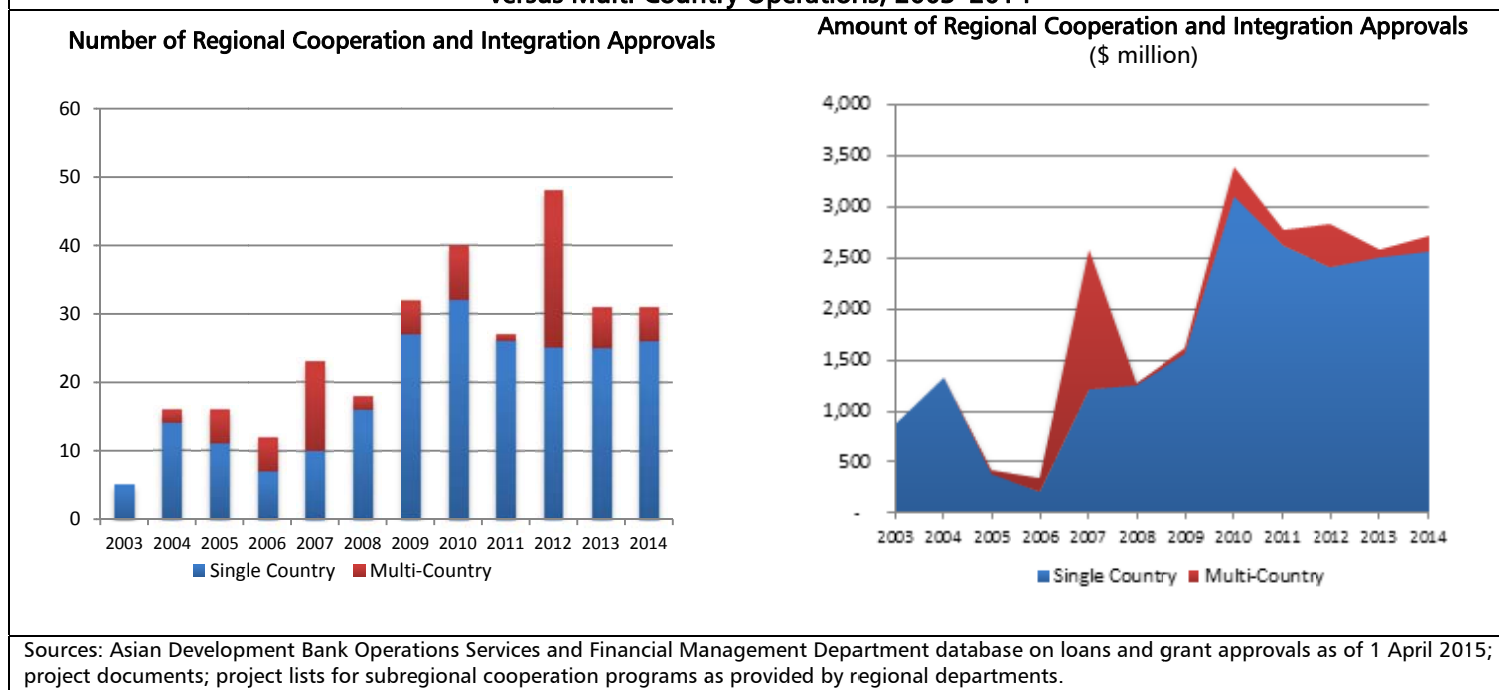
Sources: ADB. 2006. *Enhancing ADB Support to Middle Income Countries and Borrowers from Ordinary Capital Resources*. Manila; ADB. 2008. *Strategy 2020: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the ADB, 2008-2020*. Manila; and ADB. 2013. *Operational Plan for Enhancing ADB's Effectiveness in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations*. Manila.

**Table 12: Distribution of Regional Cooperation and Integration Sovereign Loan and Grant Projects Approved: Single – Country versus Multi-Country Operations, 2003–2014**

Year	Single Country		Multi Country		Total	
	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)	No.	Amount (\$m)
2003	5	859.3	0	-	5	859.3
2004	14	1,332.5	2	2.7	16	1,335.2
2005	11	391.3	5	40.4	16	431.7
2006	7	205.7	5	153.5	12	359.2
2007	10	1,210.9	13	1,378.4	23	2,589.3
2008	16	1,266.2	2	20.0	18	1,286.2
2009	27	1,572.6	5	60.5	32	1,633.1
2010	32	3,113.7	8	282.0	40	3,395.7
2011	26	2,622.6	1	150.0	27	2,772.6
2012	25	2,406.1	23	436.2	48	2,842.3
2013	25	2,513.7	6	67.1	31	2,580.8
2014	26	2,576.2	5	141.0	31	2,717.2
<b>2003-2014</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>20,070.7</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2,731.8</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>22,802.6</b>
%	75%	88%	25%	12%	100%	100%

Sources: Asian Development Bank Operations Services and Financial Management Department database on loans and grant approvals as of 1 April 2015; project documents; project lists for subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments.

**Figure 1: Number and Amount of Regional Cooperation and Integration Loan and Grant Approvals for Single Country versus Multi-Country Operations, 2003–2014**



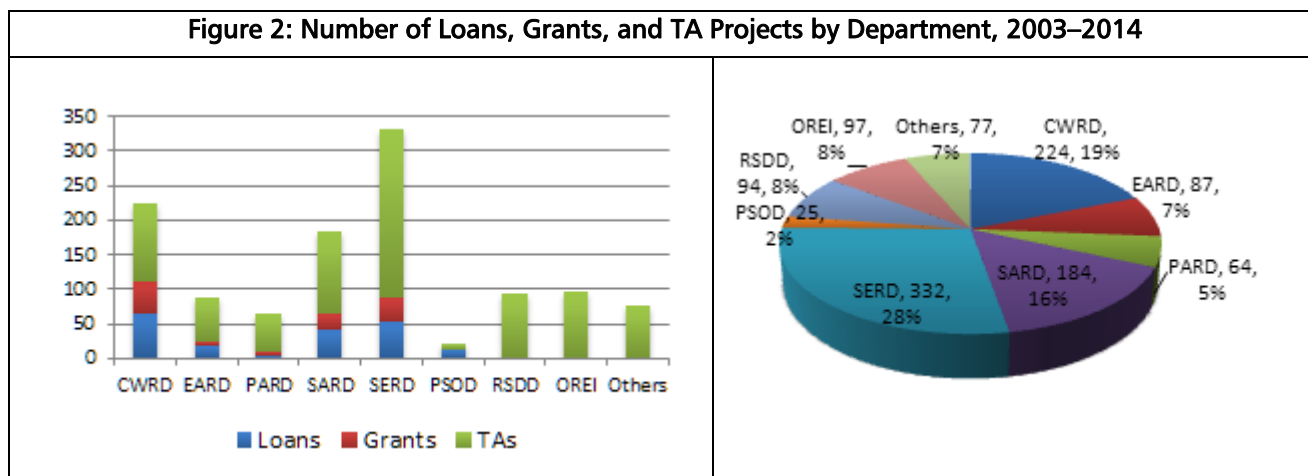
**Table 13: Number of Regional Cooperation and Integration Loans, Grants, and TA Approvals, by Department 2003–2014**

Year	Number of Loans, Grants, and TAs									
	CWRD	EARD	PARD	SARD	SERD	PSOD	RSDD	OREI	Others	Total
2003	5	1	3	10	23	1	6	2	0	51
2004	18	3	2	9	24	0	7	5	7	75
2005	14	3	6	4	32	1	6	3	7	76
2006	17	11	3	11	20	1	6	12	4	85
2007	12	8	0	19	24	2	5	6	7	83
2008	20	10	8	13	26	0	8	15	4	104
2009	16	10	8	23	24	3	8	11	9	112
2010	31	13	6	14	34	3	14	12	9	136
2011	19	10	9	18	25	2	7	10	10	110
2012	27	7	8	17	47	2	3	5	7	123
2013	19	8	6	19	25	1	7	7	4	96
2014	26	3	5	27	27	6	17	9	9	129
<b>2003-2014</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,180</b>
%	19%	7%	5%	16%	28%	2%	8%	8%	7%	100%

CWRD = Central and West Asia Department, EARD = East Asia Department, PARD = Pacific Department, SARD = South Asia Department, PSOD = Private Sector Operations Department, RSDD = Regional and Sustainable Development Department, OREI = Office of Regional Economic Integration, Others include BPMSD, ERD, OFSMD, OGC, SPD, and TD.

Sources: OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Project lists for subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments/program secretariats.

**Figure 2: Number of Loans, Grants, and TA Projects by Department, 2003–2014**



CWRD = Central and West Asia Department, EARD = East Asia Department, PARD = Pacific Department, SARD = South Asia Department, PSOD = Private Sector Operations Department, SERD = Southeast Asia Regional Department, "Others" includes Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department, Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department, Operations Services and Financial Management Department, Office of the General Counsel, Strategy and Policy Department, and Treasury Department.

Sources: Operations Services and Financial Management Department database on loans, TA, grant and equity approvals as of 1 April 2015; project lists for regional and subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments.

**Table 14: Number and Amount of Approved RCI Loans, Grants, and TAs, by Pillar: Operations versus Non-Operations, 2003–2014**

	Pillar 1		Pillar 2		Pillar 3		Pillar 4		Multi-Pillar		Total	
	No.	Amount (\$million)	No.	Amount (\$million)	No.	Amount (\$million)	No.	Amount (\$million)	No.	Amount (\$million)	No.	Amount (\$million)
Operations	451	18,459.2	107	3,904.5	34	438.5	232	1,194.0	89	1,768.1	913	25,764.3
Non-operations	23	18.2	26	12.4	59	38.5	128	127.9	31	25.6	267	222.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>18,477.4</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>3,916.8</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>477.0</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>1,321.9</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,793.7</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>25,986.9</b>

Operational departments include CWRD, EARD, PARD, SARD, and PSOD; Non-operational departments include RSDD, OREI, BPMSD, ERD, OFSMD, OGC, SPD, and TD.

Sources: OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Project lists for regional/subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments.

## B. DVA Cofinancing and OCR/ADF Financing of RCI Projects

Table 15: Number and Amount of Cofinancing of Sovereign Loans & Grants, by Sector, 2003–2014

Year	Number of Sovereign Loans & Grants with Cofinancing								Amount of Cofinancing (\$million)							
	ANR	ENE	FIN	IAT	MUL	TAI	WMS	TOTAL No.	ANR	ENE	FIN	IAT	MUL	TAI	WMS	TOTAL Amount
2003	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	5	-	27	12,948	-	-	187	-	13,162
2004	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	-	-	-	2	-	311	-	313
2005	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	2,497	-	-	-	-	-	2,497
2006	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	6	-	31	-	1	-	113	-	145
2007	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	-	1,184
2008	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	12
2009	0	3	0	1	1	5	0	10	-	10	-	2	15	230	-	257
2010	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	6	-	300	-	-	76	818	-	1,193
2011	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	7	-	1,373	-	-	-	115	-	1,488
2012	4	0	0	0	1	6	6	17	27	-	-	-	1	496	19	543
2013	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	10	8	117	-	-	-	1,741	-	1,866
2014	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	10	-	1,420	-	-	-	327	-	1,747
<b>2003–2014</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>12,948</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5,534</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24,407</b>

ANR = agriculture and natural resources; ENE = energy; FIN = finance; IAT = industry and trade; MUL = multisector; TAI = transport and information and communication technology; WMS = water supply, and other municipal infrastructure and services.

Sources: OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Project lists for subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments.



**Table 16: RCI Loan, Grant, and PSO Approvals funded from Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR), by Sector, 2003–2014**

	Amount of OCR Financing (\$million)										
	ANR	EDU	ENE	FIN	HSP	IAT	MUL	PSM	TAI	WMS	TOTAL
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	650
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,107	-	1,107
2005	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	220
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,881	-	1,881
2008	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	585	-	745
2009	-	-	31	-	-	-	120	-	594	-	745
2010	-	-	340	300	-	-	150	-	1,376	-	2,166
2011	-	-	98	-	-	-	350	-	1,697	-	2,145
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,315	-	1,315
2013	46	-	167	-	-	-	-	-	1,115	-	1,328
2014	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	1,764	-	1,834
<b>2003-2014</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,284</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,136</b>
%	0.3%		6%	2%			4%		87%		100%

ANR = agriculture and natural resources; EDU = education; ENE = energy; FIN = finance; HSP = health and social protection; IAT = industry and trade; MUL = multisector; OCR = ordinary capital resources; PSM = public sector management; RCI = regional cooperation and integration; TAI = transport and information and communication technology; WMS = water supply, and other municipal infrastructure and services.

Sources: Asian Development Bank OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Project documents; Project lists for regional/subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments.

**Table 17: RCI Loan and Grant Approvals funded from the Asian Development Fund (ADF), by Sector, 2003–2014 (\$ million)**

	Amount of ADF Financing (\$million)										
	ANR	EDU	ENE	FIN	HSP	IAT	MUL	PSM	TAI	WMS	TOTAL
2003	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	209
2004	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	206	-	224
2005	-	-	50	-	38	-	-	-	123	-	211
2006	-	-	89	-	-	5	65	-	180	-	339
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627	-	627
2008	-	-	363	-	-	20	-	-	144	-	527
2009	-	-	147	-	-	25	38	-	647	-	856
2010	69	-	309	-	49	-	39	-	711	-	1,177
2011	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	471	-	563
2012	117	-	303	-	20	48	61	-	639	208	1,395
2013	60	-	381	18	-	-	-	-	490	-	949
2014	-	-	341	-	-	108	-	-	339	-	788
<b>2003-2014</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,741</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>7,864</b>
%	3%		27%	0.2%			3%		60%		100%

ADF= Asian Development Fund; ANR = agriculture and natural resources; EDU = education; ENE = energy; FIN = finance; HSP = health and social protection; IAT = industry and trade; MUL = multisector; PSM = public sector management; RCI = regional cooperation and integration; TAI = transport and information and communication technology; WMS = water supply, and other municipal infrastructure and services.

Sources: Asian Development Bank OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Project documents; Project lists for regional/subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments.

**Table 18: Number and Amount of DVA Cofinancing of PSO Loans & Equity, by Sector, 2003–2014**

Year	Number of PSO with DVA				Amount of DVA (\$ million)			
	ENE	FIN	TAI	TOTAL No.	ENE	FIN	TAI	TOTAL Amount
2003		1		1		12,948.0		12,948
2004				0				-
2005				0				-
2006				0				-
2007			1	1			200.0	200
2008				0				-
2009				0				-
2010			1	1			80.0	80
2011	1			1	153.4			153
2012				0				-
2013				0				-
2014	2			2	594.6			595
<b>2003-2014</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>12,948</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>13,976</b>

DVA=direct value addition; ENE = energy; FIN = finance; PSO=private sector operations; TAI = transport and information and communication technology.

Sources: OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Project lists from PSOD

## C. RCI Knowledge Publications

**Table 19: OREI's Number of RCI Knowledge Publications, 2003–2014<sup>a</sup>**

Year	Infrastructure (Pillar 1)	Trade & investment (Pillar 2)	Monetary & financial (Pillar 3)	Regional public goods (Pillar 4)	General (Multi-Pillar)	Total
2003		1				1
2004			2	3		5
2005	1	1	2		2	6
2006		2	1			3
2007	3				2	5
2008	4		3		3	10
2009	5	7	3	2	6	23
2010	5	4	4		10	23
2011	5	7	6	1	9	28
2012	2	9	6	1	9	27
2013	6	26	12	2	25	71
2014	4	9	8	1	11	33
<b>2003–2014</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>235</b>

Year	Infrastructure (Pillar 1)	Trade & investment (Pillar 2)	Monetary & financial (Pillar 3)	Regional public goods (Pillar 4)	General (Multi-Pillar)	Total
%	15%	28%	20%	4%	33%	100%

<sup>a</sup>Based on the listing of RCI knowledge publications obtained from OREI, RCI Community of Practice and Asia Regional Integration Center. *Regional Cooperation and Integration Publications List, 1992–2014*. See Supplementary Appendix D. Sources: OREI, RCI Community of Practice and Asia Regional Integration Center *Regional Cooperation and Integration Publications List, 1992–2014*.

**Table 20: ADB k-Nexus Number of RCI Knowledge Products, As of September 2015<sup>a</sup>**

Type of RCI knowledge product	Number	% of Total
Reports	2,352	41.3%
Awareness raising brochure or leaflet	967	17.0%
Technical or working papers	646	11.4%
Serials	531	9.3%
Books	249	4.4%
Training or capacity development materials	207	3.6%
Newsletters	200	3.5%
Briefing materials or talking points	182	3.2%
Policy papers	120	2.1%
Toolkits	94	1.7%
Case studies	58	1.0%
Journals	45	0.8%
Speeches	22	0.4%
Transcripts	17	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>a</sup>Based on ADB's k-Nexus or knowledge Nexus, "a new tool to instantly see ADB's knowledge products and services, both planned and completed."

Sources: ADB k-Nexus, myadbportal.adb.org

**Table 21: Real RCI Projects Misclassified**

(Loans under Subregional Programs whose themes in project documents do not include RCI)

Year/Country/Loan Title	No.	Approved Amount (\$ million)
<b>2003</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>815</b>
<b>CAREC</b>		<b>165</b>
Dushanbe-Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project (Phase I)		15
Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project		150
<b>GMS</b>		<b>250</b>
Western Yunnan Roads Development Project		250
<b>SASEC</b>		<b>400</b>
National Highway Corridor (Sector) I Project		400
<b>2004</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>721</b>
<b>CAREC</b>		<b>110</b>
Andkhoy-Qaisar Road Project		80
Regional Airport Rehabilitation Project Phase 1		30
<b>GMS</b>		<b>180</b>
Dali-Lijiang Railway Project		180
<b>SASEC</b>		<b>431</b>

Year/Country/Loan Title	No.	Approved Amount (\$ million)
Chittagong Port Trade Facilitation Project		31
National Highway Sector II Project		400
<b>2005</b>		<b>74</b>
<b>CAREC</b>		<b>27</b>
Power Transmission and Distribution Project		27
<b>GMS</b>		<b>20</b>
Greater Mekong Subregion: Nam Theun 2 Hydroelectric Project		20
<b>SASEC</b>		<b>27</b>
Road Network Project		27
<b>2006</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>CAREC</b>		<b>78</b>
North-South Corridor		78
<b>GMS</b>		<b>20</b>
Second Power Transmission and Distribution		20
<b>2007</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>CAREC</b>		<b>75</b>
CAREC Regional Road Project		75
<b>GMS</b>		<b>133</b>
Railway Sector Investment Program – Tranche 1		130
South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Information Highway Project		3
<b>2008</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>605</b>
<b>CAREC</b>		<b>605</b>
CAREC Transport Corridor I (Zhambyl Oblas Section) [Western Europe-Western PRC International Transit Corridor] Investment Program – Tranche 1		340
Power Transmission Enhancement Project		160
Xinjiang Municipal		105
<b>2009</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>387</b>
<b>CAREC</b>		<b>287</b>
CAREC Transport Corridor I (Zhambyl Oblas Section) [Western Europe-Western PRC International Transit Corridor] Investment Program – Project 2		187
Xinjiang Municipal		100
<b>SASEC</b>		<b>100</b>
National Highway Corridor (Sector) I – (Supplementary)		100
<b>2010</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>CAREC</b>		<b>181</b>
CAREC Transport Corridor I (Zhambyl Oblas Section) [Western Europe-Western PRC International Transit Corridor] Investment Program – Tranche 3		173
Regional Road Development (Supplementary)		8
<b>2011</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>487</b>
<b>CAREC</b>		<b>112</b>
CAREC Transport Corridor I (Zhambyl Oblas Section) [Western Europe-Western PRC International Transit Corridor] Investment Program – Tranche 4		112
<b>SASEC</b>		<b>375</b>
North Eastern State Roads Investment Program – Tranche 1		75
Railway Sector Investment Program – Tranche 1		150
Railway Sector Investment Program – Tranche 2		150
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,576</b>

CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, PRC = People's Republic of China. SASEC = South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation.

Sources: OSFMD projects database; Project lists for subregional programs provided by various departments.

**Table 22: Real RCI Projects Misclassified**  
(Country Loans not included in Subregional Programs but with regional implications/dimension)

Year/Country/Loan Title	No.	Approved Amount (\$ million)
<b>2009</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Armenia</b>		<b>60</b>
North-South Road Corridor Investment Program-Project 1		60
<b>Bangladesh</b>		<b>22</b>
Padma Multipurpose bridge Design (Supplementary)		10
South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development (Bangladesh, India and Nepal)		12
<b>Georgia</b>		<b>119</b>
Road Corridor Investment Program – Project 1		119
<b>India</b>		<b>20</b>
South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development (Bangladesh, India and Nepal)		20
<b>Nepal</b>		<b>13</b>
South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development (Bangladesh, India and Nepal)		13
<b>Philippines</b>		<b>31</b>
Philippine Energy Efficiency		31
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>		<b>25</b>
Pilot Border Trade and Investment Development		25
<b>2010</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>653</b>
<b>Armenia</b>		<b>170</b>
North-South Road Corridor Investment Program – Tranche 2		170
<b>Bangladesh</b>		<b>23</b>
Subregional Transport Project Preparatory Facility		23
<b>Cambodia</b>		<b>10</b>
Promoting Economic Diversification Program (Subprogram 2)		10
<b>Georgia</b>		<b>150</b>
Road Corridor Investment Program – Tranche 2		150
<b>Thailand</b>		<b>300</b>
Capital Market Development Program		300
<b>2011</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>572</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>		<b>52</b>
Provincial Roads Improvement Project (SF)		52
<b>Georgia</b>		<b>140</b>
Road Corridor Investment Program – Tranche 3 (Additional Financing)		140
<b>Indonesia</b>		<b>180</b>
Regional Roads Development Program		180
<b>People's Republic of China</b>		<b>200</b>
Guangxi Beibu Gulf Cities Development Project		200
<b>2012</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>505</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>		<b>25</b>
Promoting Economic Diversification Program-Subprogram 3		25
<b>Georgia</b>		<b>128</b>
Regional Power Transmission Enhancement Project (SF)		48
Sustainable Urban Transport Investment Program – Tranche 2 (2 grants)		80
<b>Indonesia</b>		<b>300</b>
Inclusive growth through improve Connectivity Program - Sub-program 1		300
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>		<b>42</b>
Maritime and Waterways Safety Project (SF)		42
<b>Solomon Islands</b>		<b>11</b>
Broadband for development		11
<b>2014 (Proposed)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>		<b>128</b>
Trans-Borneo Power Grid: Sarawak to West Kalimantan Link-Indonesian Section		128

Year/Country/Loan Title	No.	Approved Amount (\$ million)
<b>Malaysia</b>		<b>41</b>
Trans-Borneo Power Grid: Sarawak to West Kalimantan Link-Malaysian Section (Private-sector loan)		41
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,189</b>

Sources: OSFMD projects database; Project lists for subregional programs provided by various departments.

**Table 23: Real RCI Projects Misclassified**  
(Country Grants not included in Subregional Programs but with regional implications/dimension)

Year/Country/Grant Name	No.	Approved Amount (\$ million)
<b>2009</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Nepal</b>		<b>13</b>
South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development		13
<b>Philippines</b>		<b>2</b>
Philippine Energy Efficiency		2
<b>Timor-Leste</b>		<b>46</b>
Road Network Development Sector		46
<b>2010</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Mongolia</b>		<b>15</b>
Southeast Gobi Urban and Border Town Development		15
<b>Cambodia</b>		<b>14</b>
Promoting Economic Diversification Program-Subprogram 2 (2 grants)		14
<b>2011</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>		<b>7</b>
Provincial Roads Improvement		7
<b>Tonga</b>		<b>10</b>
Tonga-Fiji Submarine Cable		10
<b>2012</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Solomon Islands</b>		<b>8</b>
Broadband for Development		8
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>113</b>

Sources: OSFMD projects database; Project lists for subregional programs provided by various departments.

Table 24: Examples of RCI Projects with Pillar Misclassifications

	Project no.	Loan No.	Country	Name of Project	Date Approved	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Subregional Program	RCI Pillar in RRP	Recom-mended Pillar
1	42001	2507	PHI	Philippine Energy Efficiency Project	29-Jan-09	31.1	ENE	Non-SP	2	1 or Multi (1,4)
2	40626	2709	PRC	Yunnan Integrated Road Network Development	2-Dec-10	250.0	TAI	GMS	2	1
3	43456	2671	KGZ	Power Sector Improvement Project (formerly Transmission and Distribution Metering Project)	27-Sep-10	16.7	ENE	CAREC	2	1
4	41193	2847	MON	Western Regional Road Corridor Investment Program - Tranche 1	22-Dec-11	45.0	TAI	CAREC	2	1
5	44483	2772	UZB	CAREC Corridor 2 Road Investment Program II - Tranche 1	2-Sep-11	130.0	TAI	CAREC	2	1
6	45067	2781	UZB	CAREC Corridor 6 (Marakand-Karshi) Railway Electrification Project	28-Sep-11	100.0	TAI	CAREC	2	1
7	42414	2879/ 2880	GEO	Sustainable Urban Transport Investment Program-Tranche 2	24-Jul-12	64.9	TAI	Non-SP	2	1
8	44198	2869	KGZ	Power Sector Rehabilitation Project	11-Jun-12	15.0	ENE	CAREC	2	1
9	41414	2730	VIE	GMS Ben Luc-Long Thanh Expressway Project	22-Dec-10	350.0	TAI	GMS	4	1
10	43309	2839	CAM	Provincial Roads Improvement Project (SF)	16-Dec-11	52.0	TAI	Non-SP	4	1

CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation, ENE = energy, TAI= transport and information and communication technology, Non-SP = non subregional program.

Sources: OSFMD database on Loans, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals as of 1 April 2015; Project lists for subregional cooperation programs as provided by regional departments/program secretariats.

## C. Cross-Pillar Activities

### 1. Private Sector RCI Operations

1. PSOD has been a strong supporter of ADB's RCI agenda. Project origination efforts have been supportive of bankable projects with strong RCI elements. Lack of ADB-wide institutional oversight and central classification quality control procedures may have contributed to having only 14 projects of PSOD's 189 (net of cancellations) project approvals since 2003 as being formally classified as RCI. The TES Team, with inputs from PSOD, addressed this issue by reviewing the portfolio and validated a total of 64 PSO projects as having elements that support RCI. This revision was done to give proper credit to PSOD's achievements, but was not used to alter the overall statistical RCI contribution of ADB's project approvals.

2. Only the 14 PSO projects tagged as RCI, 7% by number and 14% by amount (\$2.2 billion for RCI support of \$16.4 billion PSO total) since 2003 support RCI. The PSO RCI portfolio distribution covers three pillars of the RCIS, but not pillar 4, Cooperation in RPGs. Seven (7) projects with a value of \$0.8 billion supported physical connectivity (e.g., airports and seaports) and cross-border infrastructure (e.g., power transmission lines and cross-border or regional power supply) and fall under pillar 1. Three (3) projects with a total value of \$1.3 billion target trade finance and foreign direct investment (FDI), supporting the objectives of pillar 2, Trade and Investment Cooperation and Integration. Four (4) projects with a collective value of \$110 million targeted regional operational banks and regional investment funds, supporting the objectives of pillar 3, Financial and Monetary Cooperation and Integration.

3. While ADB's PSO is predominantly market driven in nature, PSOD is tracking the evolution of the sub-regional cooperation programs for synergies in identifying suitable investment opportunities. For example, under GMS PSOD provided support for regional power interconnection by extending financing for the 1,070-MW Nam Theun 2 and the 290 MW Nam Ngiep 1 hydropower projects in Lao PDR that supply power to Thailand, and is supporting a sub-regional power trading system in the Mekong sub-region. Likewise, PSOD's investment in the Cambodia Power Transmission Line (CPTL) Project, approved in 2007, enabled Cambodia to import power from Thailand through a 221 km transmission line and associated substations. This highly successful project was cited under the heading "A Public-Private Partnership Brightens Lives" in ADB's publication *Impact Stories from Cambodia*.<sup>1</sup> The Connectivity Infrastructure Development Program, in Myanmar, approved in 2014, will contribute to the GMS flagship program of building a telecommunications backbone.

4. In Central Asia, PSOD supported the expansion of the Zvartnots Airport in Armenia and the 185 MW Adjaristsqali Hydropower project in Georgia. Although not located in CAREC countries, these projects support CAREC's strategic objective of trade expansion through improved transport connectivity and energy trade. Approved in 2010, the Zvartnots airport project helped increase passenger-handling capacity from 2 million to 3.2 million passengers per year in a land-locked country (Box 2). The Adjaristsqali Hydropower project was approved in 2014, and it will export power to Turkey.

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<sup>1</sup> ADB. 2010. *Impact Stories from Cambodia—The Heart of Development* (<http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/27819/cam-impact-stories.pdf>)



### Box 1: Zvartnots Airport Expansion Project Phase 2, Armenia

ADB's first private sector investment in civil aviation in Armenia strengthened the country's connectivity and modernized an important international transport corridor. Armenia has a current population of about 3.2 million and an estimated 7 million Armenians live overseas with strong social and economic ties to the country. This diaspora, along with the country's landlocked location, and limited rail and road transport infrastructure, especially in its southern border, has made civil aviation vital to the economy, and the cross-border movement of people.

ADB's \$40 million loan to Armenia International Airports in 2010 was instrumental in mobilizing much needed financing for the modernization and expansion of the Zvartnots International Airport at a time when commercial funding was limited due to the global financial crisis. With EBRD's contribution of a \$40 million loan and an additional \$20 million loan from the German Investment Cooperation (Deutsche Investitions-und Entwicklungsgesellschaft [DEG]), the \$100 million financing from international financial institutions partially financed a \$167 million project for the construction of a new landside terminal building and installation of equipment and facilities. This project complemented the air-side concourse which was built during Phase 1 of the Airport's modernization program.

Construction of the new terminal began in 2010, was completed ahead of schedule and began commercial operations in October 2011. Since commencement of operations until March of 2014 the Airport has served an average of 138,000 passengers, handled 1,585 aircraft movements, and 869 cargo tons per month. ADB's close cooperation with the government in the modernization of the Airport including successful resettlement of affected persons strengthened the enabling environment for private sector investment in the development of civil aviation in Armenia. The successful completion of the project with the engagement of ADB, EBRD and DEG attracted the interest of local banks which have initiated discussions on financing future capital expenditure projects.

Source: Private Sector Operations Department.

5. In South Asia, PSOD supported SASEC's priority sectors of transport, trade facilitation and energy. For example, PSOD invested for the first time in 2008 in renewable energy in South Asia by financing two wind power projects in India (79 MW Tata Wind Power, and the 173 MW Gujarat Paguthan Wind Energy Financing Facility Project). These projects significantly expanded the renewable energy capacity in India, bringing benefits of additional clean energy and regional public goods to the region. Another representative example was the Ocean Sparkle Expansion project in India approved in 2014, which will expand port operations and lower turn-around time in a number of ports throughout the country.

6. Apart from seeking synergies with the regional cooperation programs, all PSOD operations were consistent with ADB's CPSs. However, an additional augmentation of PSOD resources in resident missions (RMs) would help provide the proximity needed to take better advantage of the synergies between PSO and the sovereign operations of RDs, including the sub-regional cooperation programs, and PSO deal origination. However, such a strategy for larger coverage of RMs by PSO experts has significant budget implications and must be pursued stepwise over time and based on confirmed demand.

7. An important feature of ADB's PSO is its leverage impact. The \$2.2 billion of non-sovereign PSO lending and equity finance in connection with the portfolio of 14 PSOs that supported RCI since 2003 yielded \$14.0 billion in direct value added (DVA) co-financing, a multiplier of 6.4 times the ADB investment. Much of this is due to the Trade Finance Program (TFP). Without the TFP, the multiplier would be 0.94, which is still higher than ADB's DVA co-financing target of 0.7. Most PSOs provide a demonstration effect, encouraging private sector expansion and foreign direct investment.

8. From the 14 RCI PSO projects 3 have been completed. Only two projects, the Regional Mekong Enterprise Fund (RMEF) and the Cambodia Power Transmission Line (CPTL) have been evaluated by IED. The former was rated *less successful* due to low ratings for “development outcomes and impacts” and “ADB investment profitability”. The latter was rated *highly successful*.

## 2. ADB’s support for 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation RCI Activities: Economic Corridor Development

9. ADB has been supporting the development of Economic Corridors to increase competitiveness and productivity especially through its regional programs- CAREC, GMS and SASEC.

10. Economic corridor is a spatial development concept that is aimed at achieving competitiveness through agglomeration of economic activity in specific locations (hubs) interconnected with each other.<sup>2</sup> Economic corridor development involves building infrastructure such as transport networks, energy, communication, urban infrastructure (water, sanitation and waste management), industrial parks and special economic zones; and having appropriate policies and institutions to attract private investments necessary for economic growth.<sup>3</sup> Economic corridors enhance competitiveness through promotion of trade and investment, decreased costs from optimal use of transport and logistics infrastructure and value-addition through links to regional and global value chains. In essence, development of economic corridors is a tool for social and economic development of the areas surrounding a transportation route or transport corridor. Geographically, economic corridors can cover large areas within a subnational region, a country or a region covering several neighboring nations and the economic activities can cover multiple sectors/industries.

11. A defining feature of economic corridor is coupling of infrastructure investments with trade and regulatory policy reforms and sector development plans. The difference between an economic corridor and transport corridor is that the former has several other elements in addition to transport services including logistics coordination, trade facilitation and industrial development.<sup>4</sup>

12. In general, ADB’s role has been to provide assistance in generating the required knowledge to help develop economic corridors; TA in conducting feasibility studies and identifying policy constraints; leveraging private sector finance through PPPs and mobilizing cofinancing from development partners. A recent example of cofinancing is the memorandum of understanding (MOU) on economic corridors program in Pakistan signed by ADB and the UK Department for International Development (DFID). DFID will provide grant financing of £262 million for the Pakistan Economic Corridors Program to promote regional connectivity and trade, which will complement ADB investments to improve the country’s key transport network and institutional framework to boost PPP for infrastructure development.

13. **Examples of economic corridor development projects in the CAREC.** The long-term strategic framework of the CAREC program has two objectives: (i) expanding trade using transport connectivity and trade facilitation measures; and (ii) improving competitiveness through transport connectivity, logistics and economic corridor development. The city administrations of Almaty and Bishkek signed a MOU at the 13th CAREC Ministerial Conference in November 2014, to develop the Almaty-Bishkek Corridor, which will be the first CAERC economic corridor. This was an outcome of a study conducted by ADB for the CAREC program<sup>5</sup> titled “Operationalizing Economic Corridors in Central Asia: A Case

<sup>2</sup> Gálvez Nogales, E. 2014. Making economic corridors work for the agricultural sector. Agribusiness and Food Industries Series No. 4. FAO, Rome. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4204e.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> ADB. 2014. Operationalizing Economic Corridors in Central Asia: A Case Study of the Almaty-Bishkek Corridor

<sup>4</sup> Srivastava, Pradeep. 2011. Regional Corridors Development in Regional Cooperation. ADB Economics Working Paper no. 258. ADB, Manila. <http://adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2011/Economics-WP258.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> ADB. 2014. Operationalizing Economic Corridors in Central Asia: A case study of the Almaty-Bishkek Corridor. <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/153330/economic-corridors-central-asia.pdf>

Study of the Almaty-Bishkek Corridor” Implementation of this MOU will be facilitated by technical assistance from ADB under the CAREC Program.

14. TA 8782-REG: Supporting Industrial Park Development in the CAREC Region. Approved in 2014 this TA is designed to produce background studies and strategic frameworks for industrial park development in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic. Industrial parks support start-ups, new enterprise incubation, and development and are an important part of economic corridor development.

15. **The case of Dushanbe-Kyrgyz Border Road Rehabilitation Project:** The project helped lower the cost of transport and improving access to markets. It led to an increase in trade in the region, economic growth in the Rasht Valley and Dushanbe, and created a sustainable regional and national road network.<sup>6</sup> The project’s road improvements enabled the residents in the Rasht Valley to access distant markets, promoted SMEs and social networking, and gave a boost to the agriculture and processing industries.<sup>7</sup>

16. **Examples of economic corridor development projects in the GMS.** GMS East-West Economic Corridor Agriculture Infrastructure Sector Project in Lao PDR (loan 3024). This project was approved in 2013, and plans to support the East-West Economic Corridor’s (EWEC) transitioning into an inclusive economic growth corridor. It aims to enhance agriculture productivity in the two southern provinces of Savannakhet and Saravane, in the area of influence of the EWEC. It will do this by upgrading irrigation and other rural infrastructure and by stimulating sustainable agricultural practices and trade.

17. Greater Mekong Subregion East-West Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (grants 0313-LAO, 0314-LAO and loan 2931-LAO). This project was approved in 2012, and aims to enhance the competitiveness of towns along the EWEC, and transform the corridor towns of Kaysone Phomvihane, Phine, and Dansavanh into economic hubs by improving urban environmental infrastructure and strengthening the institutional capacity of provincial and local authorities.

18. GMS Corridor Towns Development Project in Viet Nam (grant 0329/loan 2969). This project was approved in 2012 and proposes to enhance the competitiveness of towns along the EWEC and the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC) and support the development of the GMS transport corridors into economic corridors. More specifically it aims to transform the corridor towns of Dong Ha, Lao Bao, and Moc Bai into economic hubs by improving urban environmental infrastructure and strengthening institutional capacities of provincial and local authorities.

19. Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (loans 3194-CAM, 3156-LAO, 3165-VIE). Approved in 2014, these projects plan to remove physical and capacity constraints to tourism development in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. They aim to strengthen RCI by implementing harmonized regional tourism standards, promoting multicountry tour circuits in addition to improving rural roads and environmental services in areas with potential for cross-border tourism; and facilitating business support services and access to microfinance for micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises.

20. Developing Cross-Border Economic Zones between the People's Republic of China and Viet Nam (TA 7356-REG). Approved in 2009, this regional policy and advisory TA is designed to develop Cross Border Economic Zones (CBEZs) along the border between the PRC and Viet Nam, specifically at two border crossing points: Hekou–Lao Kai and Pingxiang–Dong Dang. Planned outputs include formulation of a CBEZ master plan; enhanced capacity of the PRC and Viet Nam government agencies in CBEZ

<sup>6</sup> ADB. 2014. CAREC in Tajikistan, Building a Global Future. Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program report.

<sup>7</sup> ADB. 2014. *Together We Deliver: From Knowledge and Partnerships to Results*. Manila.

development and management; and enhanced private sector participation and strengthened PPP in the development of CBEZs.

21. Loan 2657-PRC: Guangxi Southwestern Cities Development Project. Approved in 2010 this project supports urban development in three medium-sized cities in the southwestern part of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (Guangxi) Fangchenggang City, Chongzuo City, and Baise City. All the three cities are located at strategic positions of the regional transport corridors under the GMS economic cooperation framework. The project is expected to achieve the poverty reduction goals of these cities while supporting the joint endeavor of the GMS countries to convert the transportation corridors into economic corridors.

22. The GMS countries formed an Economic Corridors Forum (ECF) in 2008 to bolster efforts in transforming GMS transport corridors into economic corridors. ADB provided loans and TA in support of the development of the GMS economic corridors. The technical assistance helped conduct studies and formulate strategies to develop the GMS economic corridors, in consultation with the member countries.

23. **The GMS Mekong Tourism Development Project.**<sup>8</sup> ADB support has helped GMS countries Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam become booming tourist destinations. Foreign tourist arrivals to these countries nearly doubled from 17 million in 2002 to over 30 million in 2010 contributing to economic output and providing livelihoods for many. New infrastructure financed by ADB helped increase the tourist flow and create a market for locally produced goods. In the Lao PDR, construction of a new terminal, control tower, and 1,600-meter runway that allowed large planes to land and more passengers to use Luang Namtha Airport. Upgrading of the 26-kilometer access road to the tourist destination Kwangsi Falls reduced travel time from nearby Luang Prabang by more than one-half. At Kwangsi Falls, locals from nearby Tapaen village (more than half of them women) could operate food and handcraft shops.

24. In Siem Reap in Cambodia, investment in sewers, drainage canals, and storm-water chambers helped improve urban environment, reduced the risk of waterborne diseases, making the city more attractive for tourists visiting the Angkor Wat temple complex. Employment opportunities and remittances for the poor have grown due to the tourism industry. Women represented at least half the tourism industry workforce.

25. In Viet Nam, the GMS Mekong Tourism Development Project,<sup>9</sup> financed the improvement of the My Tho Tourist River Pier, which led to a rise in tourist arrivals and along with that rise in employment opportunities for many in Tien Giang and An Giang provinces. The improvements made were a landscaped public park at Tien Giang, reinforcement of the river embankment with floating steel wharves, and addition of a passenger terminal.

26. **The GMS Northern Economic Corridor Project.**<sup>10</sup> The completion of the ADB-supported Route 3 Highway in Lao PDR, stretching from Boten at its northern border with the PRC to Houayxay in the south, coupled with the 2013 inauguration of the 4th Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge spanning the Mekong River, has revived an ancient trade route bringing benefits to communities along the corridor. Travel

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<sup>8</sup> ADB. 2013. GMS Mekong Tourism Development Project (Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Viet Nam) PCR Validation Report; <http://www.adb.org/results/tourism-boom-fuels-business-opportunities-mekong-subregion>.

<sup>9</sup> ADB. 2002. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loans to the Kingdom of Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for the Greater Mekong Subregion: Mekong Tourism Development Project*. Manila.

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.adb.org/results/ancient-trade-route-delivers-new-opportunities-greater-mekong-subregion>.

time along the 228-kilometer portion of the Lao PDR corridor reduced from nine hours to roughly three and half hours. Existing businesses benefited from better infrastructure encouraging new businesses to be developed. Trade volumes along the Thai-Lao border increased with Thailand importing vegetables, fruits, machine equipment, and flowers from PRC and Lao PDR. Growing trade is benefitting communities all along the North-South Economic Corridor. Significant improvements were noted in asset ownership, housing quality, and time saved in accessing various services. A special economic zone was built in Boten along the border with the PRC and a special economic zone will be established in Chiang Rai province to better take advantage of the growing cross-border trade.

27. The tourist traffic across the border also increased with tourists coming into Lao PDR, from the PRC and Thailand, and other ASEAN and western countries. Since the road was opened there has been a large increase in Thai citizens travelling to southern PRC and Chinese tourists visiting Chiang Rai and other destinations for shopping and sightseeing since the road was opened.

28. **Examples of economic corridor development projects in SASEC.** A proposed TA funded by Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction: *Supporting the Preparation and Implementation of the Comprehensive Integrated Master Plan for the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor* aims to improve the capacity of government agencies in India on economic corridor development and management and initiate preparatory work for the development of the East Coast Economic Corridor. The TA will help India develop industrial corridors and stimulate economic activities through integration of urban centers and industrial clusters and link them to regional value chains and global production networks (GPNs). The East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) is the first coastal corridor to be implemented in India and across the SASEC member-countries, with an initial focus on the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC), an industrial corridor between Chennai and Visakhapatnam (Vizag), which is an important tourist destination of Andhra Pradesh.

29. South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (Bangladesh, India, and Nepal) approved in 2009 aims to develop the untapped tourism potential in an area that contains many of the world's major Buddhist sites. Planned project outputs included the upgrading of Gautama Buddha airport in Nepal to international standards to accommodate the increasing number of tourists to Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha, transport connectivity between the tourist sites; capacity development of staff in tourism ministries; pilot schemes tourism-based livelihood generation through NGOs.