

SESSION 4:

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION

REGIONAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

(2025 - 2027)

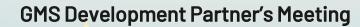












5 November 2024

Kunming, Yunnan Province, PRC











- 1. What is the RIF
- 2. Why is it Needed
- 3. RIF 2025- 2027
- 4. Ever Improving
- 5. Financing
- 6. Collaboration & Cooperation
- 7. Getting Involved
- 8. Private Sector
- 9. Emerging Innovation
- 10. Let's Work Together









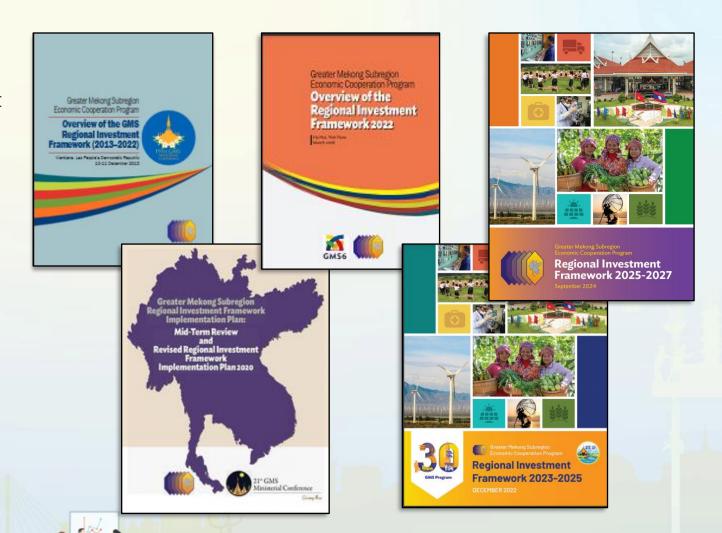




1. What is the RIF

- Priority project list since 2013
- Projects funded by ADB, other development partners, private sector, and government funding
- Covers projects in the sectors of the GMS program

GMS sectors: transport, energy, agriculture, environment, health and other HRD, urban development, other multisector, tourism, trade and investment facilitation, ICT









2. Why is it needed

- Mobilize financing
- Identify country priorities
- Publicize and market project information
- Leverage and strengthen GMS institutional network



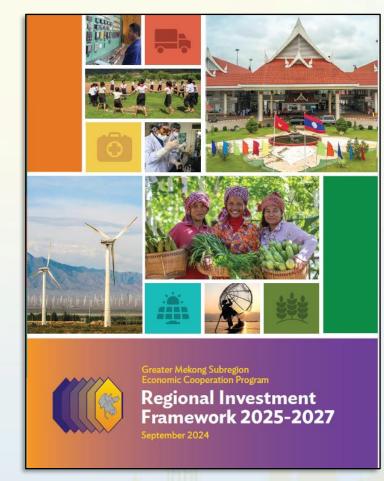


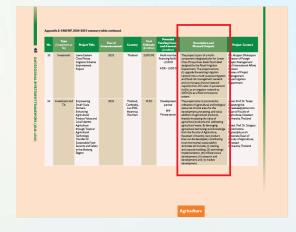




GMS RIF 2025- 2027

- 176 projects requiring financing of \$26.4 billion
- Endorsed by GMS Senior Officials in September
- Agriculture is largest sector by # of projects
- Transport is largest by \$ financing required
- New projects in emerging areas: gender; labor mobility; innovation; digitalization; other multisector
- Appendix 2 includes project description and outputs
- GMS RIF has gradually grown in # of projects and \$ financing required





To download, scan















4. Ever Improving

RIF process - projects **originate** from the sector line ministries, working groups, and are **vetted** through National Secretariats

GMS Project Proposal Template for quality project information

RIF CRITERIA ALIGNS WITH GMS 2030 PRIORITIES

MINIMUM

- ✓ basic identification project criteria (title, ministry, outcome, outputs);
- ✓ regional impact or spillover effect1;
- ✓ supported by active sectors of cooperation under the GMS program
 (e.g., Working Group);
- ✓ aligned with GMS regional and/or national and sector strategies;
- ✓ meet minimum standards of project preparation

ASPIRATIONAL

- ✓ multi-country projects with regional benefits;
- ✓ support spatial development (ECD, city clusters);
- ✓ private sector participation;
- ✓ strong gender elements;
- ✓ green projects, or support the blue economy;
- √ target poverty alleviation/reduction;
- ✓ align with international principles for quality infrastructure²;
- √ foster digitalization³.







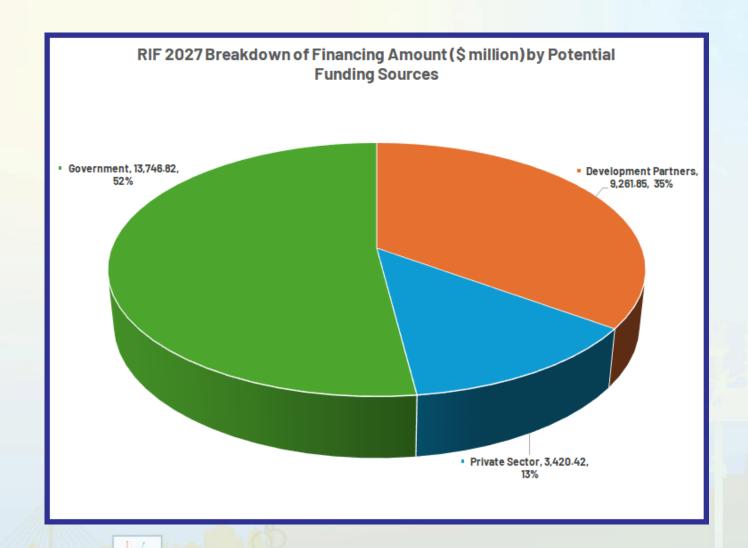






5. Financing

- Funding source for RIF 2025-2027 projects is primarily from government funding (52%)
- Private sector has increased from 9% to 13%







6. Collaboration and Cooperation

- Multilateral
 - Asian Development Bank
 - Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank
- Bilateral
 - China Development Bank (CBD)
 - Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM)
 - Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
 - Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (JFPR)
 - Mekong-Republic of Korea Cooperation Fund (MKCF)
 - Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA Thailand)





























7. Getting Involved

- Identify projects that require financing
- Co-financing or parallel financing (additional funding or scale up)
- Complementary projects
 (logistics centers near new railway, airports, or border crossings; human resource development)







8. Private Sector

- Private sector roundtables to brief RIF projects to private sector
- PPP capacity building training
- GMS Private Sector Engagement Plan (name to revise)

More opportunities energy, agriculture, urban development, other multisector/BEZs, tourism.











9. Emerging Innovation

- RIF 2025-2027 has a high number of projects proposed from universities and research institutes
 - Can be a good source of innovation project proposals but need to ensure that the proposed projects are priority projects which meet minimum criteria
- Need to further strengthen quality of proposals at entry to ensure minimum criteria and aspirational criteria are described / justified accordingly

- GMS Sustainable Cold Chain Development: Integrating Solar-Powered Cold Rooms Equipped with CoolBot Technology for Fruit and Vegetable Collection Centers (Royal University of Agriculture, Cambodia)
- Technology Transfer for Enhanced Production, Aquaculture Systems, and Entrepreneurship (Kasetsart University, Thailand)
- Digital Inspection Technology Platform for Animal Feed Quality and Safety (China Agriculture University, People's Republic of China and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR)











10. Let's Work Together

To develop a more integrated, prosperous, sustainable, and inclusive subregion

















Thank you!

https://greatermekong.org

