



# GMS

## ANNEX

# REGIONAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

# 2026 – 2028



Greater Mekong Subregion  
Economic Cooperation Program

November 2025

**For  
Endorsement**



**GMS** | **REGIONAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK** **2026 – 2028**  
**ANNEX**

November 2025



Greater Mekong Subregion  
Economic Cooperation Program

Pictures in this report are from ADB unless otherwise stated.

Cover design by Mike Cortes.

Front cover, clockwise from top left:

1. Victory Monument, Vientiane, Lao PDR (photo from Shutterstock).
2. A white stork flies over a mangrove sanctuary in Kampot, Cambodia (photo from Shutterstock).
3. Railway in Thailand (photo from Shutterstock).
4. Aerial view of Tam Tien beach and fish market, Quang Nam, Viet Nam (photo from Shutterstock).
5. Green Hydrogen factory concept (photo from Shutterstock).
6. Port/logistics hub in PRC (photo from Shutterstock).



**GMS SECRETARIAT**

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# Contents

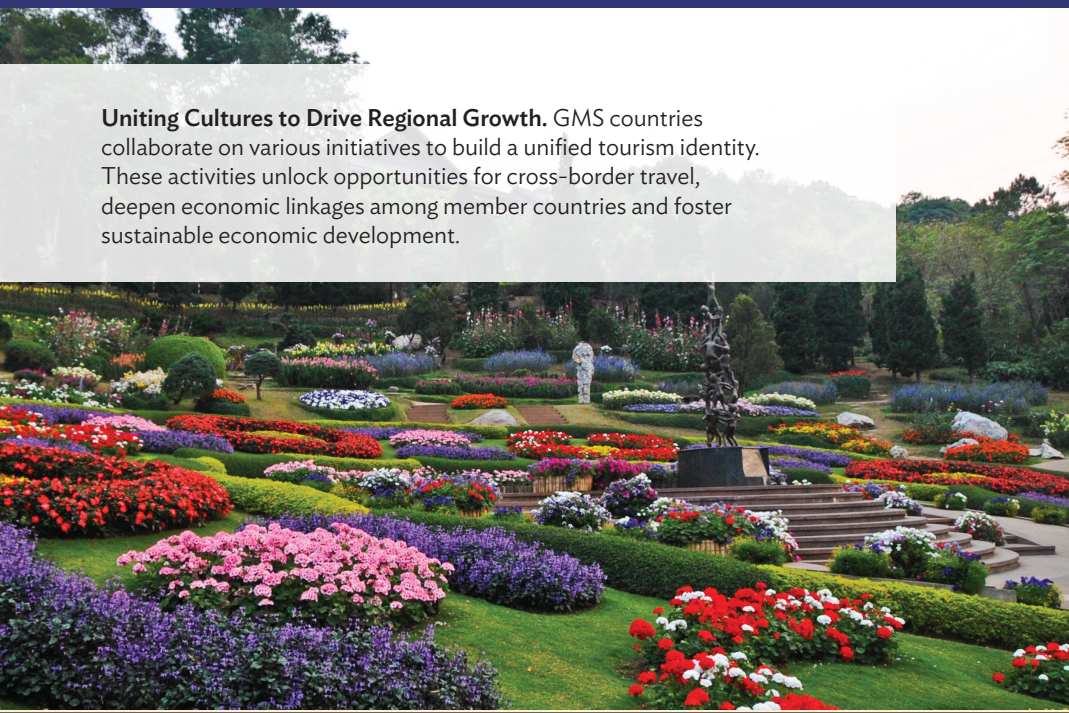
## **Annex**

<b>1</b>	<b>Regional Investment Framework 2026-2028: Investment Pipeline</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Regional Investment Framework 2026-2028: Technical Assistance Pipeline</b>	<b>60</b>




## Annex 1: GMS Regional Investment Framework 2026-2028: Investment Pipeline

**Uniting Cultures to Drive Regional Growth.** GMS countries collaborate on various initiatives to build a unified tourism identity. These activities unlock opportunities for cross-border travel, deepen economic linkages among member countries and foster sustainable economic development.




## GMS Regional Investment Framework 2026-2028: Investment Pipeline


AGRICULTURE								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
1	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Applied Genomic Selection to Improve Beef Cattle Production in GMS Countries	This project leverages genomic selection (GS) to strengthen the cattle sector in Cambodia and the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). By applying GS technology alongside phenotype records and market assessments, the initiative aims to improve the productivity and climate resilience of locally adapted beef cattle. It also focuses on building local capacity and facilitating knowledge exchange among value chain actors, fostering a sustainable and commercialization-oriented beef sector that enhances competitiveness and inclusivity for smallholder farmers.	2026	16.80 Loan	<p><b>Expected outcomes:</b></p> <p>1) Identify a potential local beef cattle breed and suitable production environment for productivity improvement, climate-resilience, and commercialization through the application of modern breeding selection tool and on-farm feeding research.</p> <p>2) A sustainable innovative platform established for local beef cattle development, knowledge exchange, and promotion of self-reliance through farming systems that utilize agricultural residues to reduce open-field burning and low carbon footprint production.</p> <p>3) To strengthen a national collaboration through technical workshops, field demonstrations, and coordinated research initiatives among actors of local beef cattle value chain to address the current challenges, particularly local and export market barrier.</p>	<p>National Animal Health and Production Research Institute (NAHPRI); General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Dr. Tum Sothyra sothyratum@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DLF) Dr. Thansamay Vorlaphim tsm.vorlaphim@yahoo.com</p>	

Clockwise from top left:  
 1. Kampong Phluk commune, Siem Reap province  
 2. Patuxai, or Victory monument in Vientiane, Lao PDR (photo by Shutterstock)  
 3. A garden in Chiang Rai, Thailand.  
 4. Zeng weaving members in a community house in the A Roang commune, Viet Nam.

## Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

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No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
2	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Regional Enhancement for Agriculture and Natural Management Project (Abbreviation: REAN Project)	This project focuses on strengthening the capacity of regional stakeholders, including government officials, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and cooperatives, to sustainably adapt to future demands for innovative and digital skills. By fostering knowledge in climate-smart agriculture and natural resource management, the initiative aims to enhance regional competencies that support long-term food security and improved nutrition.	2026	67.80 Loan	<p>1: Enabling Value Chain Development</p> <p>1.1: Supporting the downstream improvement and modern agriculture cooperative development.</p> <p>1.2: Improving quality infrastructure and safety standards.</p> <p>1.3: Supporting small and medium agro-processing enterprises for resilient trade and competitiveness.</p> <p>2: Enabling Agri-Business Diversification</p> <p>2.1: Supporting the preparation and implementation of high value diversified agri-business value chain.</p> <p>2.2: Contributing the implementation and financing through matching grant and credit line.</p> <p>3: Market Linkages Approach</p> <p>3.1: Supporting multi-stakeholder platform.</p> <p>3.2: Enabling inclusive agri-business and regional exchanges.</p> <p>4: Monitoring, Evaluation and Coordination</p>	<p><b>Cambodia</b> Department of Agro-Industry (DAI), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Dr. CHAY CHIM, Director of DAI &amp; Mr. PHON RENO, Chief office under DAI. chaychim@maff.gov.kh</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> Thuyloi University Mrs. Nguyen Phuong My Deputy Head of Science Technology and International Cooperation Department Mynguyen@tlu.edu.vn</p>	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

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						5: Contingency Emergences  <b>Beneficiaries</b> Direct beneficiaries: Approximately 8,500 people Indirect beneficiaries: Around 12,500 smallholder farmers, with at least 60% women’s participation  <b>Project Duration</b> Five years (2026–2030)		
3	Thailand  East West Economic Corridor, Southern Economic Corridor	AgriConnect Mekong: Building a Sustainable and Competitive Agrifood Future	Agriculture plays a critical role in the economies and livelihoods of countries across the Mekong region. However, despite its importance, the sector continues to face challenges including fragmented production, limited access to technology and innovation, inconsistent quality standards, and vulnerability to climate change. These issues are particularly acute among smallholder farmers who often lack the institutional support and infrastructure needed to compete in modern value chains. Meanwhile, demand for safe, high-quality, and sustainably produced agrifood is growing—both in domestic markets and globally.	2026	0.47  Grant	The following are the project’s expected outcomes: 1. Improved agricultural productivity and product quality across participating countries through innovation and sustainable practices.  2. Operational agricultural and food laboratories providing reliable testing, R&D, and certification services to support the agrifood value chain.  3. Strengthened cross-border collaboration between Thailand, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, and China in technology transfer, research, and regional agrifood strategy alignment.	<b>People’s Republic of China</b> College of Horticulture, South China Agricultural University Prof. Dr. Wu Zhenxian  <b>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</b> Souphanouvong University Dr. Vongpasith Chanthakhoun vongpasith@yahoo.com	

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			<p>The region's ability to meet this demand is constrained by outdated methods, inadequate laboratory and quality assurance facilities, and a lack of effective regional coordination. Without targeted intervention, these gaps will continue to limit the economic potential of rural communities and the competitiveness of Mekong agrifood products. The AgriConnect Mekong project addresses these challenges directly. It aims to strengthen agrifood systems by connecting stakeholders across Thailand, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, and China through collaborative innovation, applied research, and knowledge sharing. The project will establish agricultural laboratories, build capacity for quality testing and certification, and promote sustainable practices aligned with global standards. The project is inclusive. It supports smallholder farmers, particularly in underserved areas, by providing access to training, modern techniques, and market-oriented tools to improve productivity and profitability. These efforts contribute to national and regional goals—including GMS 2030 priorities on integration, rural transformation, and sustainable competitiveness.</p>			<p>4. Increased competitiveness of smallholder farmers and SMEs in accessing domestic and international markets.</p> <p>5. Reduced post-harvest losses and improved food safety and traceability standards aligned with regional and global benchmarks.</p> <p>The project will conduct cross-country research on the physical and chemical characteristics of key local agricultural products and establish well-equipped agricultural and food laboratories in strategic locations to support innovation and quality assurance. It will provide hands-on training for farmers, SMEs, and local institutions on sustainable practices and modern production techniques, while developing technical guidelines and digital tools to ensure traceability, quality control, and food safety compliance. Regional workshops, policy roundtables, and study visits will promote knowledge sharing and harmonization of successful models, alongside public-private partnerships to enhance innovation and market linkages. Beneficiaries include smallholder farmers, agrifood SMEs, public institutions, and policymakers who will gain capacity and collaboration opportunities, ultimately benefiting consumers through safer, higher-quality, and more traceable food products.</p>	<p><b>Thailand</b> Food Innovation and Packaging Center (FIN), Faculty of Agro-Industry, Chiang Mai University Associate Professor Yuthana Phimolsiripol, Ph.D. yphimols@yahoo.com</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> Nong Lam University Assoc. Prof., Dr. Tuyen Chan Kha khachantuyen@hcmuaf.edu.vn</p>	


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			Designed as a scalable model, the project can be replicated in other GMS corridors. It also integrates public-private partnerships in key stages—particularly in lab investment, capacity building, and value chain innovation—leveraging Thailand’s leadership through FIN CMU in coordination with partners in Lao PDR, Viet Nam, and China.					
4	Thailand East West Economic Corridor	A Thai-Lao Partnership for Developing Sustainable Cricket Farming for Food Security	The project supports the promotion of edible insects, particularly crickets ( <i>Acheta domesticus</i> and <i>Gryllus bimaculatus</i> ), as a sustainable alternative protein source to supplement or replace conventional livestock-derived foods in the future. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) identifies insects as a viable supplement or replacement for conventional livestock products due to their high protein, amino acid, and micronutrient content. Building on Thailand and Lao PDR’s long tradition of cricket consumption, the project aims to enhance household-level food security through direct consumption and access to processed cricket products, while contributing to sustainable food systems and nutrition security across both countries.	2026	0.30 Grant	<p>The project’s expected outcomes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved household food security through direct consumption of crickets and access to processed cricket products, contributing to sustainable food systems in Thailand and Lao PDR.</li> <li>2. Diversified and increased income opportunities for farming households and communities engaged in cricket production and processing.</li> <li>3. Increased overall cricket production volume to support potential export to markets beyond Southeast Asia.</li> <li>4. Promotion of environmentally friendly farming systems with low resource use and minimal greenhouse gas emissions, fostering sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</b> National University of Laos Dr. Vannaphone Phouthana v.phouthana@nuol.edu.la</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Research Institute of Strategy and Coordination for Northeastern Development, Khon Kaen University Dr. Anuwat Srisawat sanuwa@kku.ac.th</p>	

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						<p>The project will expand cricket farming operations by establishing new cricket farms or expanding existing ones, particularly in Lao PDR, leveraging its suitable climatic conditions. It will promote eco-friendly farming practices that enhance yield while minimizing environmental impact, building upon existing knowledge of low water/land use and low emissions. Bilateral cooperation between Thailand and Lao PDR will be strengthened through knowledge exchange on cricket rearing, processing, and market development. The project will also support producers in accessing domestic and international markets to boost competitiveness and export potential.</p> <p>Farming households in Thailand and Lao PDR will benefit from improved food security and increased income through the sale of crickets and cricket products. The inclusive nature of labor broadens participation, while local communities will benefit from job creation and localized economic growth. Consumers, including patients, the elderly, and athletes, will have access to sustainable, high-protein food alternatives, and national and regional economies will benefit indirectly from potential export growth.</p>		

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5	Thailand East West Economic Corridor	Carbon neutrality driving of Agro-industry hub in Mekong region for economical competitiveness	The project supports the preparation of a cross-border initiative for carbon-neutral agro-industrial transformation in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), focusing on Thailand, Lao PDR, and Vietnam. The proposed project addresses this need by developing cross-border pilot hubs for carbon-neutral agro-industrial practices, integrating clean energy solutions, low-emission processing, circular packaging, and tools for carbon footprint monitoring. This model will serve as a practical demonstration of how sustainability and innovation can coexist in regional value chains. Importantly, the project fosters regional cooperation among Thailand, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam through shared technology, training, and policy frameworks.	2026	0.29 Grant	<p>The project has the following expected outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of carbon-neutral agro-industrial pilot hubs in Thailand, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam.</li> <li>2. Deployment and testing of low-emission technologies, such as solar-powered food processing systems, energy-efficient dryers, and Black Soldier Fly (BSF) waste-to-resource solutions.</li> <li>3. Development of a practical carbon footprint assessment toolkit and certification framework tailored to the GMS agro-industry context.</li> <li>4. Formation of a regional knowledge-sharing and cooperation network on clean technology, carbon accounting, and circular packaging innovations.</li> <li>5. Enhanced competitiveness of MSMEs in agro-processing through alignment with green production and international market standards.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</b> Souphanouvong University Dr. Vongpasith Chanthakhounolsiripol, Ph.D. vongpasith@yahoo.com</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Food Innovation and Packaging Center (FIN), Faculty of Agro-Industry, Chiang Mai University Associate Professor Yuthana Phimolsiripol, Ph.D. yphimols@yahoo.com</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> Nong Lam University Assoc. Prof., Dr. Tuyen Chan Kha khachantuyen@hcmuaf.edu.vn</p>	

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						Key activities include conducting site assessments and feasibility studies in each country with local partners, designing and installing demonstration systems in selected agro-industry hubs, and organizing cross-border training workshops on low-carbon innovation and circular agro-solutions. The project will also develop and disseminate a carbon accounting manual for agro-processing facilities and host regional policy dialogues to promote mutual recognition of carbon-neutral certification standards. The primary beneficiaries are agro-processing MSMEs, farmers, food processors, and entrepreneurs, seeking to adopt low-carbon technologies and improve their competitiveness in green markets.	
6	Thailand East West Economic Corridor	Cross-border Training of Trainers in Food Preservation Technology for an Inclusive Greater Mekong Subregion.	This project seeks to address structural challenges in food preservation, particularly in rural and border areas of the GMS, by strengthening training capacity through a cross-border, inclusive Training of Trainers (ToT) program in Food Preservation Technology. It aims to enhance both technical knowledge and practical competencies among selected trainers, enabling them to transfer essential food preservation skills to smallholder farmers, rural entrepreneurs, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) across countries in the Mekong subregion.	2026	1.00 Grant	<p><b>Expected Outcomes:</b></p> <p>1. Enhanced Training Capacity: 120 trainers from GMS countries equipped to effectively deliver food preservation knowledge and skills.</p> <p>2. Improved Practices: 2,400 small-scale producers and SMEs reduce post-harvest losses and adopt safer, higher-value food preservation methods.</p> <p>3. Established Networks: Six national and regional trainer networks created to support long-term knowledge transfer and cross-border collaboration.</p>	<p><b>People's Republic of China</b> Hezhou University Prof. Dr. Han Chunyang hanchunyang@hzxy.edu.cn</p> <p><b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> Souphanouvong University Dr. Sando Oo somsaypho@su.edu.la</p> <p><b>Myanmar</b> Yadanabon University sandaoolis@gmail.com</p> 

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						<p>4. Inclusive Participation: Increased access for women, youth, and marginalized groups to skills development and economic opportunities in the food sector.</p> <p>5. Resilient Food Systems: Strengthened regional food systems that are more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable in addressing emerging challenges.</p> <p>Key activities include organizing cross-border Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops in food preservation technology. Developing and disseminating standardized training manuals adapted to local contexts and languages. Facilitating knowledge exchange and collaboration among trainers and institutions across the GMS. Integrating trained trainers into national extension services and vocational training systems. Conducting targeted outreach to engage underrepresented groups and promote inclusive participation. The project’s target beneficiaries include trainers from vocational institutions, government agencies, and NGOs in GMS countries; smallholder farmers, food producers, and SMEs in rural and border communities; women, youth, and disadvantaged populations seeking improved skills and livelihoods; and consumers across the region who will benefit from safer, higher-quality, and more accessible food products.</p>	<p><b>Thailand</b> Faculty of Agro-Industry, Chiang Mai University Associate Professor Niramon Utama-ang niramon.u@cmu.ac.th</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> Vietnam National University of Agriculture Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tran Thi Dinh hdinh@vnua.edu.vn</p>	

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7	Viet Nam Southern Economic Corridor	Empowering Women and Youth in Transforming Sustainable Agrifood Systems and Low-Emission Rice Development in Vietnam's Mekong Delta	The project is designed to ensure the success of the “Sustainable Development of One Million Hectares of High-Quality, Low-Emission Rice in the Mekong Delta by 2030” scheme issued by the Prime Minister Decision 1490/QĐ-TTg (Decision 1490), a pioneering initiative in the GMS region. It integrates strategies to empower women and youth, an aspect emphasized in Decision 1490, to promote social inclusivity and long-term sustainability. The project also advances circular agriculture by processing agricultural by-products (rice straw) into high-value products such as organic fertilizer and mushroom substrate. Through training women's and youth labor groups in techniques for climate change adaptation, emission reduction, economic efficiency, and market access, the project enhances livelihoods and rice productivity.	2026	0.25 ADB Grant	The project supports the successful implementation of the 1-million-hectare high-quality, low-emission rice initiative in the Mekong Delta; enhances the leadership roles of women and youth through labor groups; develops best practices in circular economy and gender empowerment for replication across the GMS; and strengthens food security and climate resilience.	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Dinh Pham Hien. Mr. (Dr) dphien@mae.gov.vn	
7			<b>Subtotal - Agriculture</b>		<b>86.90</b>			

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1	Myanmar East West Economic Corridor	230kV Mawlamyine–Ye-Dawei Transmission Line	The extension of the transmission system will electrify an area of Myanmar that currently uses only local low-power diesel generators and a 12.5 MW gas engine power plant, resulting in high operative costs, poor availability, and low reliability. The project will provide much-needed stability to Myanmar’s electricity infrastructure, supporting the country’s development. The project will provide electricity access to remote areas helping healthcare, education, employment, irrigation, business opportunities, and communications.	2026	99.00 Loan	The following are the expected outcomes for the project: 1. Expanded and modernized the power transmission network in southern Myanmar (Mon State and Tanintharyi Region), increasing the capacity and operational efficiency of electricity supply. 2. Enhanced transmission reliability and reduced technical losses, providing more consistent, higher-quality electricity. 3. Supported inclusive economic growth and sustainable development through improved electricity access. 4. Contributed to Myanmar’s goal of universal electricity access by 2030. 5. Improved social welfare and supported local industrial development.	<b>Myanmar</b> Department of Power Transmission and System Control, Ministry of Electric Power U Myo Naing Deputy Director General myonaing072355.mm@gmail.com	
2	Myanmar	Hydrogen from Water by Photo-electrochemical Water Splitting	This research project aims to harness solar energy directly to split water into hydrogen (H <sub>2</sub> ) and oxygen (O <sub>2</sub> ) via a photoelectrochemical (PEC) water splitting system. It involves developing and integrating advanced light absorbing semiconductor photoelectrodes (photo anode and/or photo cathode) into a PEC cell immersed in an electrolyte, enabling direct conversion of sunlight into chemical energy stored as hydrogen.	2026	2.00 Grant	<b>Expected Outcomes</b> 1. Development of High-Efficiency PEC Materials: Synthesis of stable, cost-effective photoelectrode materials (e.g., metal oxides, sulfides, novel nanostructures) for enhanced solar-to-hydrogen conversion efficiency. 2. Prototype PEC Device for Hydrogen Generation: Design and testing of a functional PEC water-splitting cell operating under real solar conditions, capable of producing green hydrogen.	<b>Myanmar</b> Myanmar Aerospace Engineering University, Ministry of Science and Technology Dr. Moe Thanda Kyi, Ph.D. (Chemical Engineering) Pro-Rector moethandakyi@gmail.com  <b>Viet Nam</b> Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City Assoc. Prof. Dam, Sao Mai (PhD of Biology) damsaomai@gmail.com	

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			<p>This PEC water splitting project aims to develop high performance, stable photoelectrodes using advanced semiconductor materials and nano structures. By converting solar energy directly into hydrogen sustainably and efficiently, it addresses global climate, energy, and sustainability challenges through innovation in clean fuel production.</p>			<p>3. Technology Validation and Scale-up Potential: Demonstrated feasibility of PEC systems for scalable hydrogen production with long-term operational stability.</p> <p>4. Knowledge Creation and Capacity Building: Scientific publications, technical guidelines, and trained researchers contributing to the broader clean energy innovation ecosystem.</p> <p>The project benefits Myanmar and Vietnam by providing knowledge and research collaboration opportunities, while students and young scientists gain hands-on experience in clean energy technologies. Energy policymakers and planners receive scientific data to guide green hydrogen strategies, and industries in energy, chemicals, and transport can become future adopters of PEC hydrogen technology. Local communities and the environment benefit from reduced carbon emissions and long-term energy sustainability. Overall, the project supports clean hydrogen production, builds scientific capacity, and enables Myanmar, Viet Nam, and GMS countries to participate in the emerging hydrogen economy.</p>		

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3	Myanmar	Biofuel from Fruit Waste: Banana Peels	This project aims to develop an innovative and sustainable process to convert banana peels, a widely available agricultural and household waste, into bioethanol and biogas clean, renewable sources of energy. Using fermentation and anaerobic digestion techniques, the project explores cost-effective methods to produce biofuel from banana peels, reducing waste and contributing to a circular economy.	2026	1.00 Grant	<p>The project has the following expected outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prototype Biofuel Production System: Development of a small-scale, efficient bioethanol or biogas production unit using banana peel waste.</li> <li>2. Reduction in Organic Waste: Measurable decrease in fruit waste sent to landfills, reducing methane emissions and promoting better waste management practices.</li> <li>3. Increased Access to Clean Energy: Generation of low-cost, renewable fuel for cooking, lighting, or power generation in rural and peri-urban areas.</li> <li>4. Capacity Building and Community Empowerment: Enhanced technical capacity of local communities, particularly youth and women, to engage in waste-to-energy solutions.</li> </ol> <p>Rural households and communities gain access to clean, affordable energy for daily use, while farmers and vendors earn additional income from selling fruit waste or managing biofuel units. Youth and women benefit from skills training and employment in renewable energy, and municipalities experience reduced waste volume and improved environmental conditions. Educational and research institutions can apply their work to real-world sustainability challenges. Overall, the project provides a practical, inclusive, and eco-friendly solution to energy access and waste management.</p>	<p><b>Myanmar</b> Myanmar Aerospace Engineering University, Ministry of Science and Technology Dr. Moe Thanda Kyi, Ph.D. (Chemical Engineering) Pro-Rector moethandakyi@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City Assoc. Prof. Dam, Sao Mai (PhD of Biology) damsaomai@gmail.com</p>	

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4	Myanmar	Production of Green Hydrogen from Waste Water	The project focuses on producing green hydrogen using treated wastewater, addressing both water and energy challenges in the GMS region. By leveraging renewable-powered electrolysis, it generates zero-carbon hydrogen, contributing to greenhouse gas emission reduction and supporting regional climate goals. The project also promotes innovation and circular economy principles by recovering valuable resources from waste streams, while enhancing energy security through diversification and reduced reliance on fossil fuels. Its modular design and technical framework enable easy replication, offering a scalable solution for sustainable energy development across GMS countries.	2026	1.00 Grant	The key outcomes of the project are: Operational pilot plant demonstrating wastewater-to-hydrogen process, technical and economic feasibility reports, enhanced regional technical capacity and policy readiness, and replication framework for GMS-wide deployment. The project benefits urban and industrial wastewater utilities by providing innovative treatment applications, while clean energy sectors and hydrogen end-users gain access to sustainable hydrogen solutions. Regional research institutions and technology developers can advance their expertise, and government bodies involved in water, energy, and environment sectors receive support for policy and planning. Local communities benefit through job creation and improved environmental quality, making the initiative both socially and environmentally impactful.	<b>Myanmar</b> Department of Technology Promotion and Coordination (DTPC), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) Dr. Htay Win Oo, Director, Material Science Research Division Director htaywinnoo@gmail.com	
5	Thailand East West Economic Corridor	Chiang Rai: GMS Clean Energy Model City	The project aims to transform Chiang Rai, Thailand’s gateway to Laos, Myanmar, and Southern China, into a clean energy model city for the Greater Mekong Subregion. By investing in renewable energy infrastructure, electric mobility, and smart energy systems, the initiative will reduce carbon emissions, improve air quality, and lower long-term energy costs.	2026	20.0 Loan	The following are the project’s expected outcomes: 1. Chiang Rai becomes a model clean energy city in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). 2. Over 30% of municipal energy consumption is sourced from renewables within five years. 3. Annual carbon emissions are reduced by more than 70,000 tons.	<b>Thailand</b> Chiang Rai Provincial Administrative Organizations	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

<b>ENERGY</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
			It supports Thailand’s net-zero targets and the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) economy model while promoting cross-border energy cooperation and green logistics. Through solar and biomass programs, the project empowers local communities and advances sustainable, inclusive, and low-carbon development in the region.			<p>4. Public adoption of electric mobility and clean energy systems significantly increases.</p> <p>5. Cross-border cooperation on clean energy research and development is enhanced.</p> <p>The project will implement four key components to advance Chiang Rai’s transition to clean energy. Green Grid Infrastructure will include installing solar rooftops on public facilities, developing smart microgrids with battery storage, and establishing a centralized Smart Energy Control Center. The GMS Clean Transport Network will introduce electric buses, EV charging stations, digital mobility tools, and conversion of logistics vehicles to electric systems. The Energy Exchange Center will be set up at Mae Fah Luang University to host clean energy research, training, and the annual GMS Clean Energy Forum. The Green Community Program will provide solar home systems for 2,000 low-income households, develop biomass power systems, and establish community-led energy cooperatives. Beneficiaries include Chiang Rai residents, specially low income households, local businesses, academic institutions, government agencies, and regional GMS partners through shared infrastructure and knowledge exchange.</p>		
<b>5</b>			<b>Subtotal - Energy</b>		<b>123.00</b>			

**Energy**

Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline


ENVIRONMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
1	Cambodia	Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihoods and sub-national government systems to climate risks and variability in Tboung Khmum Province	The proposed project will be implemented in Tboung Khmum Province, Cambodia, within the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). Its main objective is to strengthen the province’s sub-national administration systems to better support rural livelihoods by enhancing climate-sensitive planning, budgeting, and execution.	2026	7.00 Grant	<p>1. Capacity of sub-national administrative (communes and districts authority) and Planning and Commune Investment Units in Tboung Khmum Province enhanced for climate sensitive development planning and budgeting.</p> <p>2. Technical capacity of agricultural extension Provincial officers and grass-roots commune council enhanced for climate-resilient livelihood techniques and sustainable assistance to communities.</p> <p>3. Technical capacity to execute climate resilient infrastructure design and construction enhanced for all communes of Tboung Khmum Province.</p> <p>4. Knowledge management platform for sub-national Climate Change Adaptation Planning in Tboung Khmum Province and resilient livelihoods support established.</p>	Cambodia Ministry of Environment Long Sona long.sona@moe.gov.kh	

Environment

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

ENVIRONMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
2	Cambodia East West Economic Corridor	Improvement of the Environment and Sustainability for the Greater Mekong Subregion in Cambodia	The project seeks to reduce plastic and microplastic pollution by enhancing waste management infrastructure, fostering innovation, harmonizing policies, and raising public awareness. The initiative will be implemented over five years, engaging multiple stakeholders across the region to ensure a sustainable and impactful outcome.	2026	150.00 Loan - 100.0 Grant - 50.0	<p>The project focuses on five key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy Development and Harmonization: Support the development and harmonization of regional policies on plastic waste management, focusing on reducing single-use plastics, promoting the circular economy, and implementing extended producer responsibility (EPR) frameworks.</li> <li>2. Infrastructure Improvement: Enhance waste management infrastructure across the Mekong region to improve plastic waste collection, processing, and recycling, thereby preventing plastics from entering natural environments.</li> <li>3. Innovation and Technology: Foster the development and adoption of innovative technologies for plastic waste reduction, recycling, and sustainable alternatives to conventional plastics.</li> <li>4. Capacity Building and Awareness: Strengthen the capacity of governments, businesses, and communities to manage plastic waste effectively through education, training, and public awareness campaigns that highlight the dangers of plastic pollution, including microplastics.</li> <li>5. Monitoring and Research: Establish a comprehensive regional monitoring and research framework to track plastic pollution levels, assess the presence and impacts of microplastics, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions.</li> </ol>	Cambodia Ministry of Environment Mr. Long Sona long.sona@moe.gov.kh	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**


ENVIRONMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
3	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Tonle Sap Sustainable Environment Initiative	Tonle Sap Lake is vital to Cambodia’s social and economic life, providing livelihoods and daily protein for nearly one million people. It is one of the world’s most productive fisheries, a key biosphere reserve, and supports wetlands, floodplains, and nearly a quarter of the country’s agriculture. The lake is however under stress by a combination of factors (1) over exploitation of resources, (2) reduced dry and wet weather flows, (3) urbanization and development in upstream areas, (4) poor enforcement of the legal, regulatory mechanisms to conserve the ecosystem. The Ministry of Environment has proposed a program on revitalizing the ecology and economy of Tonle Sap Lake and floodplains focusing on these emerging priorities.	2027	350.00 Loan - 240.0 Grant - 100.0 Government - Royal Government of Cambodia - 10.0	The program would focus on four areas of intervention: 1. Reduce waste and plastic pollution in Tonle Sap lake, upstream feeder streams, wetlands and other eco-sensitive zones. 2. Reduce presence of invasive aquatic plant species in the lake and surrounding wetlands. 3. Diversify local livelihoods to include green jobs and eco-tourism jobs in addition to fishing. 4. Rehabilitate and replant degraded floodplains and set conservation measures in place to protect the surrounding woodlands and floodplains.	Cambodia Ministry of Environment Long Sona long.sona@moe.gov.kh	

Environment

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

ENVIRONMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
4	Cambodia	Establishing a Plastic-Free Mekong River	The ePFreeMR project aims to reduce plastic and microplastic pollution in the Mekong region through a coordinated multi-stakeholder approach involving governments, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, and local communities. With the Mekong River ranked among the top global contributors of plastic waste to the ocean, the project addresses the urgent need to curb inland and marine plastic pollution that threatens ecosystems, food security, human health, and the region’s economy.	2027	270.00 ADB Grant	<p>The project focuses on five key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy Development and Harmonization: Support the development and harmonization of regional policies on plastic waste management, focusing on reducing single-use plastics, promoting the circular economy, and implementing extended producer responsibility (EPR) frameworks.</li> <li>2. Infrastructure Improvement: Enhance waste management infrastructure across the Mekong region to improve plastic waste collection, processing, and recycling, thereby preventing plastics from entering natural environments.</li> <li>3. Innovation and Technology: Foster the development and adoption of innovative technologies for plastic waste reduction, recycling, and sustainable alternatives to conventional plastics.</li> <li>4. Capacity Building and Awareness: Strengthen the capacity of governments, businesses, and communities to manage plastic waste effectively through education, training, and public awareness campaigns that highlight the dangers of plastic pollution, including microplastics.</li> <li>5. Monitoring and Research: Establish a comprehensive regional monitoring and research framework to track plastic pollution levels, assess the presence and impacts of microplastics, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions.</li> </ol>	Cambodia Ministry of Environment Mr. Long Sona long.sona@moe.gov.kh	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

ENVIRONMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
5	Cambodia  Southern Economic Corridor	Enhancing Research Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management in Cambodia	The project aims to strengthen Cambodia’s capacity for sustainable forest management (SFM) by enhancing research, technical skills, and policy integration across the country’s diverse forest ecosystems: highland, flooded, and coastal. It will address gaps in technical capacity within the Forestry Administration, particularly in GIS, biotechnology, watershed modeling, and carbon monitoring, while promoting cohesive, landscape-scale approaches to support biodiversity conservation, climate adaptation, and sustainable development.	2026	20.00  Grant	<p>Key outcomes include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Three operational regional forest research and training hubs in Koh Kong, Mondul Kiri, and Pursat.</li> <li>2. A validated list of training, livelihood, and research needs in the target sites to guide ongoing capacity development and applied research.</li> <li>3. A certified national training program on forest monitoring, climate adaptation, and based solutions; Increased generation and use of scientific data to inform national policies, community-based forest management, and ecotourism development.</li> <li>4. Strengthened transboundary collaboration on highland forest conservation and watershed protection.</li> <li>5. Enhanced technical capacity of community members through hands-on training in forest management, monitoring, and climate-resilient practices to support sustainable community forest governance.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Cambodia</b> Institute of Forest and Wildlife Research and Development (IRD), Forestry Administration (FA) Sokh Heng, Ph.D. sokhhengpiny@yahoo.com</p>	

Environment

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

ENVIRONMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
6	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Biodiversity In-situ Conservation in Isolated Social Forest Areas for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.	The proposed project will generate socio-economic and environmental benefits for both direct and indirect beneficiaries. Environmentally, it will support forest restoration and promote long-term sustainable forest management, leading to increased forest cover, improved soil fertility, and enhanced biodiversity, including the recovery of endangered species. Economically, the project will boost agricultural productivity and community income through sustainable farming practices. It will also establish the first Public-Private Partnership (PPP) demonstration site in reforestation, climate change mitigation, and wildlife farming. Through the PPP model, local communities will gain opportunities to breed and sell common wildlife species and receive training on cultivating firewood and fruit trees for household use and income generation, reducing reliance on natural forests.	2027	5.10 Grant	<p>Project Outcomes and Activities:</p> <p>1. Parts of watershed areas of the GMS will be restored and protected: (i) Plantations of rosewood tree species in the proposed three sites; (ii) Reforestation of key wildlife habitats and introduction of key wildlife species into their former habitats; (iii) Establishment of “Open Zoo”, e.g. in Damrey Romiel Mountain, sites taking animal offspring from Tamao Zoo, where there are too many new-born offspring. It is expected that the Open Zoo will be the first ever site for Cambodia.</p> <p>2. Electric fences will be built for the IUCN Endangered species: (i) Establish 1,500 km long of electric fences for Prambey Mum and Veal Kanseng sites, especially on the village sides; (ii) Conduct trainings on management and maintenance of electric fences to rangers and the members (beneficiaries); (iii) Conduct awareness raising events for the importance of biodiversity conservation and IUCN Endangered species protection.</p> <p>3. Permanent water sources will be built: (i) Establish 2 to 3 ponds or dams in each of the three project sites; (ii) Plantations of water-loving tree species for permanent ground water in the areas.</p>	Cambodia Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity, Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Mr. Kry Masphal maffa162@gmail.com	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**


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						<p>4. Infrastructure of each project site built for ease of site management: (i) Improve access roads to the key areas of the sites; (ii) Build towers, each per site, for forest fire information and patrolling networking; (iii) Build guard posts, four per site, for permanent patrolling.</p> <p>5. Capacity of rangers and members of Social Forestry on Biodiversity In-situ conservation and protection of IUCN Endangered species will be built: (i) Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) on site, followed by field practices, for the project beneficiaries. The ToT sessions will be provided at least two times for each project site; (ii) Organize a study tour, for key outstanding beneficiaries, to visit excellent biodiversity conservation and protection in either India or South Africa.</p>		

Environment

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No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
7	Multicountry	Community-based and nature-based solutions for enhanced climate and disaster resilience	Across the GMS, the integration of community-focused and nature-based approaches for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction remains underdeveloped and requires scaling up. There is a need to empower local communities, including women and youth, to play clear and active roles in the management and governance of landscapes. The project will build on and scale up experiences from previous national and transboundary programs, focusing on transferring knowledge, approaches, and technologies from one region or country to others in need.	2028	160.00	Project activities will include knowledge dissemination from national and regional organizations to vulnerable communities, establishment of a GMS-wide multi-stakeholder platform for climate adaptation and digital technologies, improvement of access to climate and disaster risk reduction finance, and development of funding mechanisms such as loss and damage funds and climate insurance products.	<p><b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Environment H.E Mr. Sum Thy sum.thy@moe.gov.kh</p> <p><b>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</b> Department of Planning and Finance, MoNRE Mr. Bounpakone Phongphichit bounpakone2020@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Myanmar</b> TBC</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Pornsri MINGKWAN oic.asean@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Kim Thi Thuy Ngoc kttngoc@isponre.gov.vn</p>	

Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

ENVIRONMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
8	Multicountry	Support for broader access to suitable financial products to empower small-scale farmers engaging more in low-carbon agriculture	The project seeks to improve access to suitable financial products that empower small-scale farmers, including women, to adopt low-carbon agriculture (LCA) despite its high upfront costs and risks.	2028	150.00 Development Partner	<p>Project activities will include but not be limited to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop inclusive taxonomies that account for a country's unique context, taking into consideration the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of respective countries.</li> <li>2. Develop an applicable carbon calculation framework that quantifies emission reductions achieved through LCA and establishes carbon pricing and incentives structures to foster the carbon market.</li> <li>3. Establish a digital platform for sharing information on sustainable business models, LCA technologies, market insights, climate data, available financial products, and knowledge tools.</li> <li>4. Promote the integrated digital solutions in LCA to enhance its effectiveness and impact, where possible.</li> <li>5. Strengthen Public-Private Partnerships. Report for gender equality results with sex-disaggregated data of participation in activities.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Environment H.E Mr. Sum Thy sum.thy@moe.gov.kh</p> <p><b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> Department of Planning and Finance, MoNRE Mr. Bounpakone Phongphichit bounpakone2020@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Pornsri Mingkwan oic.asean@gmail.com</p>	

Environment


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No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
9	Multicountry	Sustainable aquatic waste management in the GMS	The project will support the development and implementation of policies for aquatic waste management and capacity development from regional to national and local levels, involving the relevant stakeholders from public, private, and NGO sectors.	2028	500.00 Development Partner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve the legal framework and develop and implement Regional Strategy and Action Plans on waste management (based on 3R principles and green circular economy) for rivers and lakes.</li> <li>2. Develop detailed SWM management plans for communities by participation and ownership of local people, communities, public and private sectors.</li> <li>3. Strengthen collection, analyses, and evaluation of waste management data in order to facilitate monitoring and reporting to national and regional levels.</li> <li>4. Invest, implement, and operate SWM systems along the Mekong River and its tributaries, including sustainable financing and business plans for service providers, e.g., through public-private partnerships. Financing schemes must be based on public waste fee systems and/or other forms of financing to ensure long-term costs coverage.</li> <li>5. Increase awareness on waste management in rural and urban households and communities as well as among public and private sectors.</li> <li>6. Develop and implement EPR schemes and recycling policies (standards, regulations, database, data sharing) to enhance recycling cooperation in the GMS.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Environment H.E Mr. Sum Thy sum.thy@moe.gov.kh</p> <p><b>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</b> Department of Planning and Finance, MoNRE Mr. Bounpakone Phongphichit bounpakone2020@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Pornsri Mingkwan oic.asean@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Kim Thi Thuy Ngoc kimthuyngoc@gmail.com</p>	


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						<p>7. Establish plastic prevention technologies at hotspots along the Mekong River and its contributors, including capacity building and investments into community-based SWM systems.</p> <p>8. Install and operate effective technologies, including AI-based technologies and barriers, to reduce pollution, clean and rehabilitate rivers and lakes contributing to the Mekong, and prevent waste (particularly plastic) from entering these water bodies.</p> <p>9. Identify and manage waste at upstream sources, particularly plastic waste, before it enters water bodies, to prevent downstream pollution.</p> <p>10. Clean pollution and restore natural habitats affected by pollution from mismanaged solid waste.</p>		
10	Multicountry	Integrated approaches for water pollution prevention in shared river systems across the GMS	Combating river water pollution, achieving water security, and equitable basin-wide use in Southeast Asia can be done by applying integrated approaches and managing river basins as unified ecological units. It also necessitates the development of regulatory frameworks and policy incentives to strengthen basin-wide planning and decision-making processes, as well as utilize innovative financing mechanisms to leverage public sector finance, encourage private sector engagement, and advance sustainable development.	2028	250	The project will implement integrated water and ecosystem management activities, including developing water reservoirs to store water and reduce pollution, constructing natural treatment systems using wetlands and vegetation, and applying “Room for the River” approaches to restore natural river flows and reduce flood risks. It will also support mangrove reforestation in the lower Mekong region to enhance coastal resilience and biodiversity.	<p><b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Environment H.E Mr. Sum Thy sum.thy@moe.gov.kh</p> <p><b>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</b> Department of Planning and Finance, MoNRE Mr. Bounpakone Phongphichit bounpakone2020@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Myanmar</b> TBC</p>	


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ENVIRONMENT								
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						Additionally, the project will investigate policy measures such as payment for ecosystem services, water quality credits, and water pollution taxes to promote sustainable water resource management.	<p><b>Thailand</b> Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Pornsri MINGKWAN oic.asean@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Kim Thi Thuy Ngoc kttngoc@isponre.gov.vn</p>	
11	Multicountry	Transboundary nature-based solutions for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and improved livelihoods	The project aims to scale up community-focused and nature-based approaches for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration across the GMS by empowering local communities, especially women and youth, in landscape management and governance. It will protect and manage wetlands, forests, and agricultural ecosystems while promoting innovative digital monitoring tools, sustainable financing mechanisms, cross-border knowledge transfer, eco-tourism, and zero plastic waste initiatives to strengthen ecological resilience and regional cooperation.	2028	350.00 Development Partner	<p>Project activities will include but not be limited to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of specific transboundary forestry and/or wetland protection and management capacity systems.</li> <li>2. Developing and testing innovative digital technology solutions for effective monitoring and conservation of biodiversity.</li> <li>3. Bridging financing gaps for biodiversity conservation and restoration through innovative financing instruments, including biodiversity bonds, and payment for ecosystem services.</li> <li>4. Sharing of knowledge and technology transfer across borders.</li> <li>5. Engaging with the private sector and exploring partnership opportunities.</li> <li>6. Promotion of the eco-tourism corridor (Cambodia, Viet Nam, Lao PDR).</li> <li>7. Promotion of zero plastic waste development (such as alternatives to single use plastic products + sustainable consumption and production to reduce plastic uses).</li> </ol>	<p><b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Environment H.E Mr. Sum Thy sum.thy@moe.gov.kh</p> <p><b>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</b> Department of Planning and Finance, MoNRE Mr. Bounpakone Phongphichit bounpakone2020@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Kim Thi Thuy Ngoc kttngoc@isponre.gov.vn</p>	


Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

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No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
12	Multicountry	Accelerating Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability in the GMS (2026-2030)	The project aims to promote sustainable economic growth in the GMS region by strengthening climate and disaster resilience, advancing green growth, and improving overall environmental quality.	2028	20.00 Development Partner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate and disaster resilience enhanced, and loss and damage funds including insurance products accessed.</li> <li>2. Just and inclusive low-carbon transition promoted and supported.</li> <li>3. Pollution control enhanced and circular green economy promoted and supported.</li> <li>4. Nature-based solutions promoted for ecosystem restoration and improved livelihoods.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Cambodia</b> TBC bounpakone2020@gmail.com</p> <p><b>People’s Republic of China</b> Ministry of Ecology and Environment Ms. Chen Xiaoou chen.xiaoou@mee.gov.cn</p> <p><b>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</b> Department of Planning and Finance, MoNRE Mr. Bounpakone Phongphichit bounpakone2020@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Myanmar</b> TBC bounpakone2020@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Pornsri MINGKWAN, Director oic.asean@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Kim Thi Thuy Ngoc kimthuyngoc@gmail.com</p>	

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13	Myanmar East West Economic Corridor, Southern Economic Corridor	GHG Monitoring System Establishment by applying flux towers such as Eddy Covariance Flux Towers in the Greater Mekong Subregion, (GMS Phase-1)	This project complements the “GHG Monitoring System Establishment” initiative, which utilizes Eddy Covariance Flux Towers across the Greater Mekong Subregion (MKCF). Aligned in objectives, it aims to address urgent challenges related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the Mekong region. The project will establish a GHG emissions baseline, analyze data to identify emission patterns and hotspots, and develop a continuous GHG monitoring framework. It will also implement mitigation action plans, promote carbon credit initiatives, and design targeted mitigation methods based on baseline findings to support regional climate resilience and sustainability.	2026	8.00 Development Partner Grant	The following are the expected outcomes of the project: 1. Enhanced Regional Cooperation: Strengthened collaboration among Mekong countries, fostering shared knowledge, resources, and best practices aligned with the Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program. 2. Strengthened Environmental Governance: Improved transparency, accountability, and sustainability through the establishment of a GHG monitoring system and implementation of mitigation measures. 3. Improved Climate Resilience: Increased adaptive capacity and resilience to climate impacts by promoting mitigation and sustainable practices across participating countries. 4. Socio-economic Benefits: Enhanced livelihoods and poverty reduction through sustainable development initiatives and carbon credit opportunities that empower local communities.	Myanmar Climate Change Division, Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environmental Conservation Dr. San Win Director drsanwin.evcc@gmail.com	

Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

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14	PRC	Honghe Hani Terrace National Wetland Park biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration project	The project aims to restore and sustainably manage degraded wetlands in Yuanyang through improved water resource allocation and pollution control measures. It will establish a demonstration site for sustainable wetland utilization and strengthen capacity building in monitoring, education, research, and management. By promoting effective protection and rational use, the project seeks to enhance the ecological functions and long-term benefits of Yunnan’s wetlands for current and future generations.	2026	396.00 Loan - 276.0 Government - 120.0		People’s Republic of China Bureau of Forestry and Grassland, Yuanyang County Zheng Zhirong	
14			<b>Subtotal - Environment</b>		<b>2,636.10</b>			

Environment


**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

<b>HEALTH COOPERATION</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
1	Cambodia	Kingdom of Cambodia: Resilient Health Infrastructure Project	The proposed project will strengthen Cambodia’s progress toward universal health coverage (UHC) by improving the quality and availability of public health services. It will invest in infrastructure, equipment, and human resource development to upgrade five existing referral hospitals to meet the Ministry of Health’s Complementary Package of Activities (CPA) standards for service and resource availability. In addition, the project will support the construction of the new Veal Veng Referral Hospital to address growing healthcare demands in the region. These investments aim to enhance hospital readiness, ensure continuity of essential services, and improve the health system’s capacity to respond to public health emergencies.	2026	73.00 ADB Loan - 35.0 ADB Grant - 3.0 Development Partner Loan TBA - 35.0	The project will be delivered through two outputs:  1. Resilient health infrastructure constructed. This output will (i) complete the detailed engineering design for five referral hospitals; (ii) construct four new referral hospitals; (iii) upgrade one existing referral hospital with new and retrofitted buildings; (iv) integrate energy efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies in five hospitals; and (v) upgrade wastewater treatment at each site.  2. Capacity for health service delivery strengthened. This output will: (i) supply medical, laboratory, and nonmedical equipment to all five facilities in line with the CPA level; (ii) provide scholarships for five candidates from provincial health departments to undertake an associate degree in biomedical engineering; and (iii) deliver an in-service-training program covering (a) continuous professional development for medical, nursing, and pharmacy staff; (b) training in emergency obstetric and newborn care for nurses and midwives; (c) training in response to persons affected by gender-based violence for clinical and non-clinical staff; (d) tertiary bridging courses to upgrade professional qualification in areas of skills shortages; (e) management training for hospital leadership, and (f) technical training for allied health staff.	Ministry of Health H.E. Dr. Lo Veasnakiry	

Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

HEALTH COOPERATION								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
2	Cambodia	Kingdom of Cambodia: Greater Mekong Subregional Health Security Project (Phase 2)	The project builds on previous ADB support to Cambodia and other GMS countries to build core health system capacities for responding to public health emergencies. The project is aligned with the following impact: A healthy sustainable GMS community in which the well-being of all citizens is pursued.	2027	25.00 Loan - 20.0 Grant - 5.0	The project outcome is: Cambodia's health system performance in preparing for and responding to all hazards and acute public health threats improved. The project design, to be undertaken Q4 2025-Q4 2026, will develop a program of investments that support key recommendations from the 2024 JEE.	Ministry of Health H.E. Dr. Lo Veasnakiry	
3	Thailand East West Economic Corridor	GMS Regional Capacity Building on Food Safety for Community Well-being	This project aims to generate transformative, measurable impacts on public health, food security, and inclusive economic growth in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) through scalable food safety interventions.	2026	0.63 Grant	<p>The project's expected outcomes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Harmonized, multilingual food safety training curriculum endorsed and adopted by six GMS countries.</li> <li>2. Regionally recognized digital certification system (GMS Food Safety Certificate) to enhance labor mobility, trade compatibility, and consumer confidence.</li> <li>3. Enhanced food safety knowledge and behavioral change among at least 1,200 food vendors, SMEs, and community food handlers.</li> <li>4. Increased capacity of 120 certified trainers across the region to deliver standardized food safety instruction.</li> <li>5. Strengthened trust in local food systems and street vendors, improving health outcomes and tourism confidence.</li> </ol>	<p><b>People's Republic of China</b> College of Food Science and Nutritional Engineering, China Agricultural University Prof. Dr. Hui Hong hhong@cau.edu.cn</p> <p><b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> Souphanouvong University Xaykham Onphachanh xayopc@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Food Innovation and Packaging Center (FIN) Faculty of Agro-Industry, Chiang Mai University Shitapan Bai-Ngew, Ph.D. shitapan.fin@gmail.com</p>	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

<b>HEALTH COOPERATION</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
						<p>Core activities include curriculum development, training of trainers (ToT), community roll-out, launch of the certification platform, mobile food safety labs, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning.</p> <p>The primary beneficiaries of the project include informal food workers, street vendors, small-scale processors, and SMEs; local authorities and public health officers; as well as regional trade partners, tourists, and consumers.</p>		
4	Thailand Southern Economic Corridor	Project for the Development of an Emergency Medical and Public Health Response System Structure at the Ban Khlong Luek International Communicable Disease Control Point, Aranyaprathet District, Sa Kaeo Province	This project aims to enhance the medical and public health emergency response system at the Ban Khlong Luek Permanent Border Checkpoint to meet international standards of effectiveness.	2026	0.068 Grant	The primary goal is to enhance the checkpoint’s capacity for rapid screening surveillance, and response to emergencies. This will reduce the risk of cross-border disease transmission and establish a robust public health corporation network between Thailand and Cambodia.	<p><b>Thailand</b> Sa Kaeo Public Health Office Provincial Mr. Tharapong Cappako strategic.sko@gmail.com</p>	

Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

HEALTH COOPERATION								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
						<p>Key activities and outputs: Infrastructure and equipment - Renovate the isolation room and procure necessary medical equipment (e.g., Negative Pressure Tent, Biosafety Cabinet, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE/PAPR, and AED) to ensure the checkpoint is equipped to handle various situations; Personnel - Conduct training and emergency response drills to ensure personnel are skilled and prepared to operate according to international standard procedures; System and corporation - Develop a data-linking system for patients/suspected cases among relevant agencies and establish a coordination mechanism with Cambodian counterparts for effective disease control.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries - the general public, tourists and migrant workers traveling through the Khlong Luek checkpoint, who will receive efficient health screening and care services; Operational personnel - Public Health Officers, immigration officers, and security agency personnel, who will have enhanced safety and access to modern equipment while performing their duties; Healthcare facilities - Aranyaprathet Hospital and other local hospitals, which will benefit from a more effective emergency patient referral system; The general population - People on both the Thai and Cambodian sides who benefit from the prevention of widespread disease outbreaks..</p>		
4			<b>Subtotal - Health Cooperation</b>		<b>98.70</b>			

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
1	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Community-Based Tourism for Resilience and Inclusion	The project aims to develop green tourism zones that promote inclusive and sustainable growth. It will boost income and employment through community-based tourism, improve infrastructure to support tourism development, and integrate local heritage into visitor experiences. By promoting environmentally sensitive practices, the project will enhance climate resilience, protect natural resources, and empower communities to better withstand natural disasters and long-term climate impacts.	2026	10.00	<p>The project has the following expected outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased household and community-level income.</li> <li>2. Strengthened national tourism revenue and international visibility.</li> <li>3. Improved climate-resilient infrastructure and cultural safeguarding.</li> </ol> <p>The project's core activities include building the capacity of tourism operators and local communities, developing eco-friendly facilities and tourism circuits, and promoting regional tourism assets through digital platforms. Its beneficiaries include local residents in and around the investment zones, domestic and international tourists, as well as government agencies and tourism investors.</p>	Cambodia Ministry of Tourism Dr. Chuk Chumno chumno_chuk@yahoo.com	
2	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Empowering Tourism Destination: Strengthening Tourism Value Chain and Local Economic Development	The study aims to analyze the current state and capacity of value chain actors in Cambodia tourism and agriculture sectors, identify their challenges and needs, and provide recommendations to enhance their market positioning and export competitiveness. It focuses on assessing capacities, identifying issues, and proposing interventions for sustainable growth and improved livelihoods in the municipality. The intervention responds to national priorities in rural development, resilience building, and sector diversification.	2026	2.90	<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved coordination across tourism and agriculture value chain actors</li> <li>2. Enhanced quality of hospitality services and agro-tourism offerings.</li> <li>3. Increased income and employment opportunities.</li> </ol>	Cambodia Ministry of Tourism Dr. Chuk Chumno chumno_chuk@yahoo.com	

Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

TOURISM								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
						<p><b>Core Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mapping and analysis of existing value chains.</li> <li>2. Technical and vocational training for farmers and tourism service providers.</li> <li>3. Development of inclusive market access programs.</li> <li>4. Digitization of supply-chain logistics.</li> <li>5. Promotion of sustainable tourism practices</li> </ol>		
3	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Establishment and Development of Fishery and Tourism Community in Sre Ambel District, Koh Kong Province	Coastal communities in Koh Kong face declining fisheries and limited tourism infrastructure. The project addresses the need for sustainable livelihoods through eco-tourism and improved fishery practices. It bridges policy gaps, enhances capacity, and strengthens climate resilience for local communities.	2026	0.40	Outcomes include increased income for fisherfolk and service providers, stronger community governance, and enhanced biodiversity conservation. Activities comprise training in sustainable tourism and fishery practices, marketing capacity building, and establishment of visitor facilities. Beneficiaries span local households, women-led enterprises, government officials, and tourists.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Tourism Dr. Chuk Chumno chumno_chuk@yahoo.com	
4	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Establishment of National Institute of Tourism	The tourism sector in Cambodia is central to economic growth, community empowerment, and cultural exchange. However, gaps persist in professional standards and capacity. The proposed institute addresses the urgent need for structured education and research in tourism, elevating professionalism and regional competitiveness.	2026	5.00 Grant	The project will establish a physical and digital hub in Siem Reap for training, research, and innovation in tourism. Activities include curriculum development, faculty training, regional workshops, and multilingual programs. Beneficiaries include local communities, youth, tourism operators, government planners, and international researchers.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Tourism Dr. Chuk Chumno chumno_chuk@yahoo.com	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
5	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive and Resilient Growth Project	The proposed project will support inclusive and resilient development in lagging areas of Siem Reap and Battambang provinces that are increasingly affected by climate change and disasters. Integrated multisector solutions will (i) improve the quality, coverage, and affordability of urban infrastructure, sanitation, and other public services and facilities; (ii) connect rural areas that have good tourism and agricultural development potential to urban growth centers, (iii) strengthen institutions and capacity needed to foster climate, disaster, and gender responsive urban development and tourism; and (v) promote economic diversification and private sector investment.	2026	53.00 ADB Loan - 40.0 ADB Grant - 10.0 Government of Cambodia (Ministry of Economy and Finance) - 3.0	The project seeks to address the critical barriers that are leading to limited tourism spending, low average lengths of stay, and inadequate community benefit by diversifying tourism experiences and opening new tourism destinations. Activities will seek to stimulate private sector participation and investment, solve connectivity infrastructure gaps, strengthen destination management, and build the capacity of tourism SMEs. The project will integrate climate resilience and sustainability and leverage digital solutions throughout the interventions to improve livability and enhance protection of the natural and cultural assets on which tourism is built. The refined proposed project outcome is to create integrated, diversified, inclusive, and climate resilient tourism destinations in Cambodia’s Central Economic Sub-corridor.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Tourism Dr. Chuk Chumno Director General of Tourism Development and International Cooperation chumno_chuk@yahoo.com	
6	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Establishment of a Tourism Training School and Evaluation Center in Siem Reap and Battambang	Cambodia lacks a standardized and scalable vocational training model for tourism. Siem Reap and Battambang, rich in cultural heritage and tourism potential, suffer from skill mismatches and fragmented service standards. This project fills critical policy and institutional gaps by offering structured capacity development in hospitality, guiding, and evaluation.	2027	14.10	The centers will deliver certified tourism training programs and conduct service quality evaluations. Activities include curriculum development, training of trainers, internship placement, and performance audits. Beneficiaries include youth, tourism workers, government tourism staff, and informal service providers—especially from underserved provinces.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Tourism Dr. Chuk Chumno Director General of Tourism Development and International Cooperation chumno_chuk@yahoo.com	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
7	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Infrastructure Development in Supreme Tourism Area (STAR) Project	The project supports Cambodia’s national policy to promote sustainable tourism development under the “Cambodia: Kingdom of Wonder” campaign. It focuses on improving infrastructure and connectivity through investments in roads, bridges, ports, airports, utilities, and green energy. These improvements will enhance visitor access, boost tourism productivity, and attract foreign direct investment. Key beneficiaries include local communities, small businesses, domestic and international tourists, and regional supply chains.	2027	190.00 Loan - 150.0 Grant - 40.0	Outcomes include improved visitor access, enhanced tourism productivity, and increased foreign direct investment. Activities involve road and bridge construction, upgrades to utility systems, coastal port improvements, digital tourism infrastructure, and green energy integration. Beneficiaries include the local population, domestic and international tourists, small businesses, and regional supply chains.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Tourism Dr. Chuk Chumno Director General of Tourism Development and International Cooperation chumno_chuk@yahoo.com	
8	LAO PDR East West Economic Corridor, Southern Economic Corridor	GMS Smart and Sustainable Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project	Lao PDR is endowed with abundant natural beauty, diverse cultural heritage, and a strategic location within the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). These attributes position tourism as a key driver of economic growth and poverty reduction. Lao PDR’s tourism sector has demonstrated significant growth potential, with international tourist arrivals reaching 4.79 million in 2019, up from 2.5 million arrivals in 2010.	2026	28.00 Loan - 20.0 Grant - 8.0	1. Urban-rural access infrastructure and environmental services improved, resulting in upgraded roads and drainage networks, managed landfill, small tourist ports and bridges, small public parks, foot paths, parking spaces, signages, and visitor centers, septic tanks for commercial properties operating along the Nam Lik River.	<b>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</b> Ministry of Culture and Tourism Ms. Phonemaly Inthaphom Director General phonemalylily0901@gmail.com	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
			<p>The post COVID-19 recovery is strong, with international arrivals reaching 2.9 million during the first 9 months of 2024. In early November, the Prime Minister reported that tourist arrivals had surpassed 5 million so far in 2024, generating more than \$1 billion in tourism revenue. Given the recent completion of the the Lao PDR-China railway and Vientiane to Vang Vieng expressway along with easing tourist visa requirements, expanding air connectivity and strong tourism demand in key neighboring source markets, MICT forecasts Lao PDR will receive 4.3 million international visitors and 2.4 million domestic tourists by 2025.</p>			<p>2. Smart tourism and urban management practices adopted such as electronic ticketing, billing, reservation, and payment systems; software to deploy quick response codes for information dissemination; use of smart/digital tools to improve visitor experiences and manage visitor flow; and digital tools to improve security and disaster readiness and response.</p> <p>3. For Smart Tourism Destination Management &amp; Infrastructure and Strengthened O&amp;M, implemented ASEAN Tourism Standards; training on tourism planning &amp; sustainable tourism practices, O&amp;M training for asset operation; product development training for agri products and crafts, marketing support (including using smart tools) for local producers; support; develop investment prospectus; support structuring and implementing PPP arrangements.</p>		

Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline


TOURISM								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
9	LAO PDR East West Economic Corridor, Southern Economic Corridor	GMS Smart and Sustainable Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth (Additional Financing)	The proposed additional financing for the Greater Mekong Subregion Smart and Sustainable Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (SSTIIG) is to scale up the project by expanding the scope of Output 1 infrastructure development, which currently focuses on Vientiane Province, with additional subprojects in Champasak Province, and building on the results and lessons from the STTIIG Project, the development of a roadmap for a net zero tourism industry in Laos, in line with government policy and priorities.	2028	25.00 Loan - 20.0 Grant - 5.0	The expected outcome of the SSTIIG is sustainable, resilient, inclusive, and competitive tourism, and outputs include (i) resilient urban-rural access infrastructure and environmental services improved; (ii) smart tourism and urban management practices adopted; and (iii) institutional capacity for smart tourism destination management and infrastructure O&M strengthened. These remain the same with additional financing. Tourism attractions in Champasak Province focus on the Bolaven Plateau in the northwest of the province, well known for its coffee plantations and waterfalls, and the Mekong River, with Champasak Town & the Vat Phou World Heritage Site located on the banks 40km south of the provincial capital Pakse (43km from the Thai border) and the “4,000 Islands” in the far south of the province connecting to the Cambodian border. The additional financing would allow for subprojects in Champasak province to upgrade roads, bridges, trails, boat piers & landings, drainage, water supply, landfills, and wastewater treatment systems in the three target areas of Bolaven Plateau, Champasak Town & Vat Phou World Heritage site, and the 4,000 Islands.	Lao People’s Democratic Republic Ministry of Culture and Tourism Mrs. Phonemaly Inthaphome Director General phonemalylily0901@gmail.com	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**


<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
						<p>Specific design measures for climate resilience and environmental sustainability are planned: Flood resilient road design: surfacing with concrete and asphalt concrete; construct storm drains and footpaths with streetlights; Climate-resilient bridge and culverts: design bridges and culverts to withstand increased waterflow and potential debris during floods; Improved waste management: Managed landfill constructed using clay, geotextile, and HDPE liners and pipes; Conversion of open dumpsite to managed landfill with gas flaring will reduce methane emissions; Provision of electric waste collection vehicles to replace diesel powered collection trucks; Recyclable recovery facility; Septage management: Installation of septic tank systems with multi-stage treatment processes for enhanced wastewater treatment; Heat island mitigation: Planting a diverse range of trees and vegetation to provide shade and reduce the urban heat island effect; Use of cool pavements and reflective roofing materials to minimize heat absorption. Further, it is proposed to develop a roadmap for a net zero tourism industry in Laos and collaborate within and across industries to support transition activities, raise awareness and build capacity on climate change and resilience.</p>		

**Tourism**

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**


<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
10	Myanmar East West Economic Corridor	Workshop on Sharing the Best Practices of Cultural Tourism among the GMS Countries	The regional workshop brings together cultural tourism experts, policymakers, and stakeholders from the Greater Mekong Subregion (Cambodia, China [Yunnan & Guangxi], Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam) to share insights, experiences, and successful models in cultural tourism. The workshop aims to foster cross-border collaboration, highlight sustainable and community-based tourism approaches, and promote the preservation of cultural heritage while supporting economic development. Participants will engage in knowledge exchange sessions, case study presentations, and interactive discussions to identify scalable and replicable best practices for the sustainable growth of cultural tourism across the region.	2026	0.108  Development Partner Grant	The project’s expected outcomes are increased knowledge sharing, improved collaboration, policy and strategy development, enhanced capacity, and documentation and dissemination. Key activities of the workshop include presentations and case studies, panel discussions with Q&A sessions, and workshops with group discussions. Participants may also take part in an optional field visit and networking sessions. The workshop will also produce a publication, such as a report or toolkit, summarizing the best practices shared during the event. The workshop will benefit officials and policymakers from the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism of Myanmar, local tour operators and tourism-related businesses, community leaders and cultural practitioners, as well as academics and researchers, by enhancing their knowledge, skills, and collaboration in sustainable and community-based cultural tourism.	Myanmar Tourism Promotion Department, Directorate of Hotels and Tourism, Ministry of Hotels and Tourism Office Director tourismpromotion.moht@gmail.com	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
11	PRC	Integration Construction Project of Valley Legacy-Hani Migration Literature Brigade	The project includes the planning and construction of planting experience parks, children’s natural activity venues, tourist service centers, festival distribution squares, song and dance cultural theaters, local specialty markets, hiking scenic belts, valley forest camping sites, hot and dry valley study stations, agricultural research workstations, historical exhibition halls, catering and accommodation areas and other facilities, which will help develop modern agricultural technology and tourism cultural industries in the hot and dry valley. The project is in line with the goals of environmental protection, cultural diversity, and sustainable development, benefiting the livelihoods of local people, enhancing their scientific and cultural literacy and vocational skills, and promoting local women’s employment and income growth.	2026	0.386 Loan - 0.30 Government - 0.086	After the completion of the project, activities such as agricultural experience, hiking experience, agricultural research, rural market culture experience, and Hani culture exhibition will be carried out to provide practical cases for Yunnan Province’s ecological environment protection, ethnic unity and progress demonstration, and the inheritance and innovation of the Hani terrace civilization, a world cultural heritage site.	<b>People’s Republic of China</b> The Culture and Tourism Bureau of Yuanyang County Li Jianchang	

TOURISM								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
30	Thailand East West Economic Corridor, Southern Economic Corridor	Cross-Border Heritage Tourism Routes in the GMS Sub-region	<p>The GMS is rich with transboundary cultural, historical, and natural assets that present untapped opportunities for cross-border tourism. Many of these sites are along or near GMS economic corridors and linked through shared heritage themes, such as ancient kingdoms, UNESCO sites, and river-based civilizations. Post-pandemic trends show strong interest in slow travel, cultural immersion, and regional circuits, yet few formalized cross-border tourism routes exist. This project addresses that gap by developing and promoting thematic cross-border heritage tourism routes across Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Viet Nam.</p> <p>The project supports the four strategic directions of the GMS Tourism Strategy 2030:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building sustainable destinations.</li> <li>2. Developing human capital.</li> <li>3. Strengthening stakeholder engagement.</li> <li>4. Enhancing destination marketing.</li> </ol> <p>It leverages the Mekong River, existing border infrastructure, and common cultural narratives to create higher-value tourism experiences while distributing economic benefits across borders and into secondary areas.</p>	2026	0.45 Grant	<p>The project has the following expected outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two to three pilot cross-border tourism routes identified and co-developed.</li> <li>2. Joint marketing and promotional materials produced.</li> <li>3. Tourism stakeholders in pilot areas trained in cross-border tourism management.</li> </ol> <p>The project’s key activities include conducting stakeholder consultations in four countries, mapping and designing heritage tourism routes, and organizing training workshops on sustainable cross-border tourism. It will also develop a multi-country route brand, a digital platform, and promotional media, followed by pilot implementation in selected sites. Beneficiaries include local communities and MSMEs along the routes, tourism authorities and border agencies, tour operators and regional travel businesses, as well as cultural heritage and nature tourism sites.</p>	Thailand Department of Tourism Ms. Kanyanat Thanatayapas intl.dot.work@gmail.com	
12			<b>Subtotal - Tourism</b>		<b>329.34</b>			

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

TRADE AND INVESTMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
1	Cambodia East West Economic Corridor	Cambodia Cross-Border Paperless Trade Readiness Program (UNESCAP CPTA & DEFA) Enhancing Cross-Border Trade Connectivity in the GMS	Cambodia has been engaged with UNESCAP on the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade (CPTA) since 2017 and has benefited from technical and legal readiness assessments developed in 2019 and 2021. In parallel, Cambodia is negotiating the ASEAN Digital Economy Framework Agreement (DEFA), which will require adoption of paperless trade provisions. Despite progress through the National Single Window, current legal, institutional, and technical frameworks are insufficient to operationalize cross-border paperless trade. This project addresses these gaps through a pilot exchange, institutional awareness, and a national roadmap for CPTA adoption and DEFA implementation.	2026	0.50	<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved readiness for CPTA and DEFA paperless trade provisions implementation.</li> <li>2. Reduced transaction costs and clearance times.</li> <li>3. Increased SME participation in cross-border e-commerce.</li> </ol> <p><b>Activities:</b> (a) Conduct readiness and gap assessment of Cambodia’s legal and technical framework vis-à-vis CPTA and DEFA obligations, (b) Develop a 3-year roadmap roadmap for CPTA adoption, (c) Support adoption of key cross-border paperless trade by a pilot group of exporters in line with the Cambodia National Single Window deployment and alignment with the ASEAN Single Window 2.0 (including with dialogue partners), (d) Capacity-building workshops for customs, trade officials, and SMEs, (e) Beneficiaries: Cambodian exporters targeting ASEAN member states and States party to the CPTA, SMEs, Ministry of Commerce, General Department of Customs and Excise, logistics providers, women-owned SMEs and indirectly, regional partners.</p>	Cambodia Ministry of Commerce Mr. Cheng Sam Ang samang.cheng@gmail.com	

Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

TRADE AND INVESTMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
2	PRC	Tengjun International Land Port	Land transportation serves as a pivotal mode of trade facilitation among the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) countries. The establishment of modernized and intelligent inland ports, integrating highway, railway, and cross-border logistics networks, significantly reduces freight transit time from China's Yunnan and Guangxi provinces to the Indochina Peninsula. This initiative effectively addresses transportation bottlenecks in the Mekong River Basin and enhances regional connectivity. Strategically located at a critical juncture of the GMS North-South Economic Corridor (China–Laos–Thailand axis), the project leverages logistics agglomeration effects to stimulate industrial investments along the route, particularly in cold chain logistics and cross-border e-commerce.	2026	2,500.00	<p>1. As a pivotal logistics hub in Yunnan, Tengjun International Land Port enhances transportation efficiency, thereby fostering industrial agglomeration along the Kunming-Mohan corridor.</p> <p>2. The direct access of Yunnan's distinctive agricultural products to the Thai market via the land port facilitates the establishment of a “48-hour China-ASEAN logistics circle,” driving an annual regional trade growth of 10%. Through “port-port synergy,” the cargo handling efficiency at the Vientiane Land Port Hub can be increased by 40%.</p>	<p><b>People's Republic of China</b> Yunnan Tengjin Logistics Co., Ltd. Lujiao Ma malujiao@gallops.cn</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Thailand Regional Development Project Management Unit Pinsley Galonwani</p>	
3	Multicountry	The Sesantha-Mawan Industrial Park Project in Vientiane, Laos	The Sesantha–Mawan Industrial Park Project in Vientiane, Laos, is a national-level cooperation project jointly determined by the governments of China and Laos. It is located in the Sesantha Comprehensive Development Zone in Vientiane, Laos. The project aims to promote the integrated development of Kunming, Mohan, and Vientiane, with a focus on cultivating industries such as textiles and clothing, and electronic information.	2026	26.09	The implementation of this project can help promote the coordinated development of industries in Kunming, Mohan, and Vientiane, which is conducive to strengthening economic, trade, and cultural exchanges among countries in the Greater Mekong Subregion such as China, Laos, and Thailand, and promoting the orderly and efficient flow and gathering of trade, industries, factors, funds, technology, information, and personnel within the region.	<p><b>People's Republic of China</b> The Sesantha-Mawan Industrial Park Project in Vientiane, Laos Xin Yan 465958031@qq.com</p>	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

<b>TRADE AND INVESTMENT</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
			This development plays a crucial role in amplifying China’s economic influence within the GMS nations and fostering shared regional economic growth.			The project extends Thailand’s cold chain logistics network northward to Laos, reducing the transportation loss rate of fresh fruits entering the Chinese market and cutting cross-border transportation carbon emissions by 15%, thereby contributing to regional ecological conservation.		
<b>3</b>			<b>Subtotal - Trade and Investment</b>		<b>2,526.59</b>			

Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
1	Cambodia	Improvement of Cross-Border Logistics and Transport System in Bavet city (Construction of PR316D and new cross-border facilities)	The project aims to enhance the capacity of cross-border transport in the Bavet Area to achieve seamless border-crossing at the subordinated Bavet border point. There are three key project components, including the following: (i) Reduce congestion by construction of new border facilities and improvement of PR316D; and (ii) Coordinate new international border points in Bavet City to promote the cross-border logistics and transport between Cambodia and Viet Nam along NR1 between Phnom Penh and Bavet.	2026	23.00	<p>Overall, the project will provide the following economic benefits to each beneficiary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduction in waiting time for road users and business operators at the Bavet border area.</li> <li>2. Promotion of business activities and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the Bavet area.</li> <li>3. Reduction in vehicle operating costs and other border crossing expenses.</li> <li>4. Higher trade volumes leading to increased government revenues.</li> <li>5. Enhanced competitiveness of Cambodia's logistics sector.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Cambodia</b>                      Ministry of Public Works &amp; Transport                      H.E. Ms. SORN Sopheavatey                      sorn.vatey89@gmail.com</p>	
2	Cambodia	Construction of Logistics Complex in Bavet	The Bavet Logistics Complex (BLC) aims to enhance logistics efficiency and trade connectivity along the Cambodia-Viet Nam border through the development of a regional logistics hub on the Southern Economic Corridor. The project will integrate key logistics functions such as transport management, customs clearance, cargo distribution, and logistics information services while concentrating essential facilities like truck terminals, distribution centers, and support businesses in one area. By reducing transport costs and improving supply chain operations, the BLC will boost Cambodia's economy and strengthen regional and global trade links, especially within ASEAN.	2026	50.00	<p>Expected outcomes include reduced logistics costs, improved trade connectivity, and economic growth in Cambodia and the ASEAN region. Activities involve developing a regional logistics zone with public truck terminals, distribution centers, and storage facilities; implementing multimodal transport systems; and streamlining customs clearance. The project will facilitate cargo collection, distribution, and commodity inspection. Beneficiaries include Cambodian and regional businesses, exporters/importers, logistics operators, and local communities through job creation and economic opportunities. By integrating logistics services, Bavet Logistics Complex will boost Cambodia's economy and global supply chain connectivity.</p>	<p><b>Cambodia</b>                      Ministry of Public Works and Transport                      H.E. Ms. SORN Sopheavatey                      sorn.vatey89@gmail.com</p>	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

<b>TRANSPORT</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
3	Cambodia	Integrated Road Network Improvement Project	The project supports the government’s transport sector priorities by enhancing connectivity and improving the efficiency of movement within Cambodia and across the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) through national and provincial road rehabilitation and development, improved axle load control, and strengthened awareness of road safety and related social issues.	2026	150.00		<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Public Works and Transport H.E. Mr. Pheng Sovicheano phengsovicheano75@gmail.com	
4	Cambodia	Construction of Railway (Sri Sophorn – Siem Reap – Phnom Penh) Length 430 Km	The construction of the 430-km railway from Sri Sophorn to Siem Reap to Phnom Penh aims to enhance Cambodia’s transport infrastructure, addressing critical connectivity gaps. The project responds to the increasing demand for efficient, sustainable, and cost-effective transportation to support economic growth and regional integration. Existing road networks face congestion, high maintenance costs, and environmental challenges, making rail a viable alternative. The railway will facilitate faster movement of goods and people, reduce logistics costs, and boost trade, particularly for agricultural and industrial sectors. It will also promote tourism by improving access to Siem Reap, a major cultural hub. By reducing reliance on road transport, the project will lower carbon emissions, aligning with Cambodia’s sustainability goals. The initiative supports economic recovery post-pandemic by creating jobs and stimulating local economies along the route.	2026	2,000.00	The project will deliver a modern railway system, reducing travel time between Sri Sophorn, Siem Reap, and Phnom Penh by 30% and cutting logistics costs by 20%. Key activities include feasibility studies, land acquisition, track construction, station development, and procurement of rolling stock. Outcomes include improved connectivity, increased trade, and enhanced tourism. Beneficiaries include local communities gaining employment (approximately 5,000 jobs during construction), businesses benefiting from lower transport costs, and tourists accessing cultural sites more easily. Rural areas along the route will see economic uplift through better market access. The project will also support gender inclusivity by prioritizing local female employment in non-technical roles. Environmental benefits include reduced road traffic emissions. The railway will serve over 1 million passengers and 500,000 tons of freight annually by 2030.	<b>Cambodia</b> Department of Railway Ministry of Public Works & Transport Mr. Ray Rom rayrom77@gmail.com	

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
5	Cambodia	Safer Road Network Improvement Project	The project aims to improve road safety and efficiency in Cambodia, where poor road conditions and frequent traffic accidents cause significant economic and social losses. Roads are the country's dominant mode of transport, carrying 65% of freight and 87% of passenger traffic. However, most corridors are narrow Class III roads with low service levels and poor safety standards, leading to frequent crashes that disrupt trade and mobility. In 2019 alone, 2,152 deaths and 13,654 injuries from road accidents cost the nation an estimated \$466.8 million, or 1.7% of GDP. Strengthening road safety and upgrading infrastructure are therefore urgent priorities to support economic growth and protect lives.	2027	120.00  Development Partner - 110.0  Royal Government of Cambodia - 10.0	The project will develop safer and more sustainable road corridors and improve logistics facilities, including border crossing points. Accident-prone areas (black spots) will be rectified, and institutional and monitoring systems will be established. Accident risk identification, vehicle fitness, and accident response systems will be strengthened. Additionally, awareness campaigns will be conducted along high-risk corridors to promote road safety.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Public Works and Transport H.E. Mr Pheng Sovicheano phengsovicheano75@gmail.com	
6	Cambodia	Development of Regional Logistics Complex	The Regional Logistics Complex Project aims to establish designated logistics hubs in regional cities by integrating key facilities such as truck terminals, distribution centers, and logistics service businesses. The project will include incentive plans, such as infrastructure support, improved transport networks, and tax benefits to attract private investment. It is expected to enhance logistics efficiency, reduce costs, and ease traffic congestion in urban areas.	2028	50.00	<b>Benefits:</b> 1. More efficient logistics and related services. 2. Acceleration of new logistics businesses within the complex. 3. Reduced traffic congestion in downtown areas caused by logistics activities. 4. More efficient land use and urban renewal after relocating logistics businesses from downtown to the complex.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Logistics and related businesses, and citizens (through reduced traffic congestion)	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Public Works & Transport H.E. Ms. SORN Sopheavatey Director General, General Department of Logistics sorn.vatey89@gmail.com	


**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
7	LAO PDR	2nd Thai-Lao Friendship Railway Bridge (Nong Khai - Vientiane) Construction Project	The project aims to enhance regional connectivity by strengthening transportation networks between Thailand, Laos, and China, for smoother passenger and freight movement across borders. It will boost economic growth through trade efficiency, benefiting cross-border logistics and exports while advancing integration with the Laos-China Railway to connect seamlessly with China's market and logistics hubs. The development of a dual-gauge railway bridge will further modernize cross-border infrastructure.	2026	64.00 AIIB and NEDA - 64.0	<p>1. Railway Bridge Construction: A new bridge, 30 meters downstream of the First Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge, accommodates dual-gauge tracks.</p> <p>2. Lao-Thai Railway Alignment: Connects 1-meter and standard gauge railways to Thanaleng Station.</p> <p>3. Railway Extension: Standard gauge railway expands to Vientiane Southern Station, integrating with the Laos-China Railway.</p> <p>4. Cross-Border Coordination: Governments collaborate on regulations, agreements, and infrastructure financing.</p> <p>The project will benefit a wide range of stakeholders. Businesses and trade sectors, including logistics, manufacturing, and exporters, will gain from more cost-efficient transport and improved cross-border connectivity. Passengers will enjoy faster and more reliable rail services between Thailand and Laos, with potential connections to China. Government agencies will benefit from modernized infrastructure and enhanced transport management, while the shift toward rail-based mobility will support sustainability goals by reducing emissions and promoting environmentally friendly logistics.</p>	<p><b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> Department of Railways, Ministry of Public Works and Transport Dr. Thavone Khounsida thavone.ksd@hotmail.com</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> State Railways of Thailand Polwiwat Sribuntrach</p>	

## Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
8	Myanmar	Feasibility Study for Upgradation of ASEAN Highway Number 2 (Tarkaw – Mong Pyin – Keng Tung Section) in Myanmar to meet ASEAN Class III standard	<p>The feasibility study will guide the project, promoting the socio-economic well-being of ethnic minorities living along the road section. By carefully implementing the recommendations of the study, the likelihood of deviations in the highway upgrade project is minimized, enhancing local welfare and facilitating trade among ASEAN countries along AH2. The study will include topographic and geotechnical surveys, traffic studies, environmental and social impact screening, engineering concept design, and economic and financial analysis.</p> <p>The initiative is a national-level project that aims to upgrade the ASEAN Highway Number 2 (Tarkaw–Mong Pyin–Keng Tung Section) in Myanmar. It seeks to meet ASEAN Highway standards, enhance regional connectivity, support Myanmar’s infrastructure development, facilitate economic growth and trade, address geographic and existing infrastructure challenges, encourage investment, and improve the socio-economic conditions of ethnic minorities living along the road section.</p>	2026	0.89 Development Partner Grant	<p>The project’s expected outcomes include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved Road Standards and Capacity: Upgrading to ASEAN Class II or III standards.</li> <li>2. Enhanced Regional Trade and Tourism: Reduced travel time and better road conditions.</li> <li>3. Strengthened Regional Linkages: Improved connections within Myanmar and with neighboring countries (e.g., Thailand and Laos) as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion economic corridors.</li> <li>4. Increased Investment and Economic Growth: Better access and connectivity leading to job creation and regional development.</li> </ol> <p>Local communities benefit from improved access to markets, services, and employment opportunities, while private sector entities gain from reduced transport costs, efficient logistics, and expanded business opportunities. Tourists enjoy safer and more convenient travel, and the public sector benefits from increased tax revenues and stronger regional economic integration. Overall, upgrading this highway section supports ASEAN’s broader goals of regional connectivity, market access, and sustainable economic development by enhancing a key transnational artery in Myanmar.</p>	Myanmar Ministry of Construction, Department of Highways Chief Engineer tzwin14@gmail.com	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
9	Myanmar	Feasibility Study of Connectivity to Laos (Talay-Pashio-Kenglat Road Section)	The Tarlay–Pashio–Kenglat Road provides the only physical link from Myanmar to landlocked Laos PDR, spanning about 57 km from the ASEAN Highway No. 2, with 30 km still requiring upgrades to meet at least ASEAN Class III standards. This national strategic project aims to enhance transportation and logistics between Myanmar and Laos, reducing travel time and improving service levels to facilitate trade and cooperation. The feasibility study will guide the road upgrade, ensuring technical, environmental, and social considerations are addressed, minimizing project deviations, and promoting the socio-economic well-being of ethnic minorities along the route. It will support local welfare and strengthen trade connectivity along AH2 through the proposed upgraded corridor.	2026	0.57 Development Partner Grant	The Feasibility Study will include: 1. Topographic and Geotechnical Surveys 2. Traffic Studies 3. Environmental and Social Impact Screening 4. Engineering Concept Design 5. Economic and Financial Analysis	Myanmar Department of Highways, Ministry of Construction Director tzwin14@gmail.com	

## Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
10	Myanmar	Detailed Project Report for Upgradation of ASEAN Highway Number 2 (Tarkaw – Mong Pyin – Keng Tung Section) in Myanmar to meet ASEAN Class III standard	The Tarkaw–Mong Pyin–Keng Tung road section, part of Asian/ASEAN Highway No. 2 in Myanmar, is a key transport and transit route connecting to China, Laos, and Thailand, and linking with ASEAN Highway No. 1 in the west. Despite its importance, about 85.5 km of this section experiences bottlenecks that hinder seamless connectivity. This national-level project aims to upgrade the road to at least Asian/ASEAN Class III standards, improving transportation efficiency and enhancing the quality of life for ethnic minorities, including the PaO and Palaung communities. The Detailed Project Report will guide the road upgrade, ensuring careful planning and minimizing deviations in implementation. By following its recommendations, the project will enhance transportation efficiency, support local trade along AH2, and promote the socio-economic well-being of ethnic minorities living along the road section.	2027	1.75 Development Partner Grant	The DPR will include detailed engineering design, covering geometric, structural, drainage, roadside, and road safety designs as necessary. It will also include cost estimates, including the BOQ, methodology, and phasing and diversion plans. Additionally, it will cover procurement and tender documents.	Myanmar Department of Highways, Ministry of Construction Director tzwin14@gmail.com	


**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
11	Myanmar	Detailed Project Report of Connectivity to Laos (Talay-Pashio-Kenglat Road Section)	Taray- Pashio-Kenglat Road is the sole physical connectivity to the land locked country Laos PDR by Myanmar. It is about 57 km to the border of Laos PDR from the Asian/ASEAN highway No.2. There is a need to upgrade a 30-km road section to meet at least the ASEAN Class III standard. It is a national strategic project that aims to develop the transportation and logistics system between Laos PDR and Myanmar, that would reduce the travel time and level of service, facilitating the trade and cooperation between the countries. The Detailed Project Report will guide the project, particularly promoting the socio-economic well-being of ethnic minorities living along the road section. By implementing the recommendations of the study, the likelihood of deviations in the upgrade project is minimized, enhancing local welfare and facilitating trade among ASEAN countries along AH2 through the proposed route.	2027	1.00 Grant	The DPR will include detailed engineering design for the entire 56-km stretch from the junction to the border, covering geometric, structural, drainage, roadside, and road safety designs as necessary. It will also include cost estimates, including the BOQ, methodology, phasing, and diversion plans. Additionally, it will cover procurement and tender documents.	Myanmar Department of Highways, Ministry of Construction Director tzwin14@gmail.com	


Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
12	Thailand	The Cooperation between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Bangkok - Nong Khai HSR Development for Regional Connectivity (Section 2: Nakhon Ratchasima - Nong Khai)	The project aims to provide a rail-based public transport option connecting Thailand's northeastern provinces with Lao PDR and China, promoting both domestic and international tourism. It also seeks to improve transportation convenience and safety, contributing to a better quality of life.	2026	10,296.24 Government	<p>The project is expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Connect to China's transportation network as a complement to the Belt and Road Initiative, creating global geopolitical impact and strengthening international relations.</li> <li>2. Enhance national capacity and open new opportunities for trade, investment, and tourism.</li> <li>3. Improve quality of life by reducing travel time and costs, increasing travel safety and convenience, and decreasing accidents.</li> <li>4. Enable Thai personnel to gain knowledge of China's railway technology and develop essential skills for advancing the country's high-speed rail system.</li> </ol>	<p><b>People's Republic of China</b> TBC</p> <p><b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> TBC</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> State Railway of Thailand, Ministry of Transport Mr. Kumpol Boonchom kump_tum@hotmail.com</p>	
13	Thailand East West Economic Corridor	Construction of Airport Apron Expansion with Airport Electrical System and Other Components (Nakhon Phanom Airport)	The number of passengers at Nakhon Phanom Airport has continued to grow each year, prompting the Department of Airports to develop the facility to accommodate more tourists in the future. The development plan includes expanding aircraft parking aprons, improving taxiways, and upgrading the airport's electrical system. Additionally, other infrastructure components will be enhanced to ensure a seamless and efficient travel experience. These improvements are essential to meet increasing demand and to further promote tourism in the region.	2027	15.32	To strengthen the aprons and taxiways to accommodate aircraft with a capacity of up to 220 seats, the apron will be expanded to increase capacity from 3 to 10 aircraft. This development aims to support the growing number of tourists and aligns with standards for quality infrastructure. Expected Outcome: Capacity increased from 3 to 10 aircraft. Beneficiaries: Passengers, tourists, and local residents.	<p><b>Thailand</b> Department of Airports (Nakhon Phanom Airport), Ministry of Transport Miss Arpatchaya Sonthong arpatchaya.s@airports.go.th</p>	

**Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline**

<b>TRANSPORT</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
14	Thailand	A New Highway Connecting Highway No. 3076 - Ban Khao Din Border Checkpoint	Sakaeo Province has been designated as a special economic zone due to its pivotal border crossing with Cambodia. Examining the Thailand-Cambodia border trade value over the past few years reveals that Ban khao Din border checkpoint is considered one of the borders with a high volume of trade. Consequently, the construction of a new 9-kilometer highway linking Highway No. 3076 to the Ban Khao Din border checkpoint within this province is a infrastructure initiative designed to enhance connectivity with the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) countries. This will facilitate cross-border and transit routes from Thailand to Cambodia and onward to Lao PDR and Viet Nam.	2028	110.31 Government of Thailand	This project is considered a vital gateway, fostering both economic and border trade development with Cambodia. By improving the flow of goods and people, this enhanced connectivity is expected to stimulate cross-border trade, attract investment, and create new economic opportunities in the region. The investment in upgrading road networks aims to meet the increasing demands of travel and freight transport, thereby alleviating traffic congestion and bolstering road infrastructure crucial for supporting urban growth, agriculture, tourism, and industrial activities, ultimately contributing to the prosperity of both Sa Kaeo province and its Cambodian neighbor.	<b>Thailand</b> Department of Highways, Ministry of Transport Ms. Natnaree Sutheesophon natnaree.suthee@gmail.com	
<b>14</b>			<b>Subtotal - Transport</b>		<b>12,883.08</b>			

Annex 1: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Investment Pipeline

URBAN DEVELOPMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
1	Thailand East West Economic Corridor	Promote market opening and develop trade and investment cooperation both domestically and internationally	The project supports the strengthening of Mukdahan Province's sister city cooperation with Chongzuo City (China), Savannakhet Province (Lao PDR), and Quang Tri Province (Viet Nam) to enhance regional connectivity and economic growth. Building on existing Memoranda of Understanding, the initiative promotes collaboration in trade, investment, education, culture, tourism, transportation, and human resource development. It aligns with Mukdahan's 2023–2027 Development Goal, "Modern Trade City, High-Quality Agriculture, Mekong Tourism, Connecting to the World," and supports its role as a Special Economic Development Zone and gateway to the ASEAN Community. By deepening partnerships across borders, the project aims to boost competitiveness, stimulate local and regional economies, and advance sustainable development in the Greater Mekong Subregion.	2025	0.20 Loan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drive cooperation and sister city relations toward modern, stable, and sustainable development aligned with strategic plans on trade and investment at the international level.</li> <li>2. Promote and expand Mukdahan Province's local products to ASEAN markets under the sister city cooperation framework and twin city partnerships.</li> <li>3. Stimulate and promote tangible, mutually beneficial relations with partner countries in areas such as transportation, trade, investment, and public relations.</li> <li>4. Strengthen relationships and enhance the effective implementation of joint activities between partner cities.</li> </ol>	<p><b>People's Republic of China</b> Mukdahan Governor's Office Mr. Karn Boonmarat karnboonmarat@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> jpp.moi@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Mukdahan Governor's Office Mr. Karn Boonmarat karnboonmarat@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> jpp.moi@gmail.com</p>	
1			<b>Subtotal - Urban Development</b>		<b>0.20</b>			
60	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>INVESTMENTS</b>		<b>18,683.92</b>			

**Smart Cities and Regional Cooperation and Integration.**  
Smart city initiatives foster regional cooperation by building interconnected systems and shared frameworks—such as interoperable platforms for data exchange, integrated transportation networks, and smart energy grids—that enable seamless collaboration across region (photo by Shutterstock).







# Annex 2: GMS Regional Investment Framework 2026-2028: Technical Assistance Pipeline


**Young Farmer Driving Agricultural Transformation.** Initiatives that support the expansion of farmers' access to technology and innovation is key to building a competitive agricultural sector. Training on sustainable practices and modern production techniques empowers farmers to thrive in regional value chains.



## GMS Regional Investment Framework 2026-2028: Technical Assistance Pipeline

AGRICULTURE								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
1	Myanmar East West Economic Corridor	Livestock Production and Value Chain Improvement Project	This project addresses the challenges of complex and fragmented livestock value chains, limited national capacity, weak enabling policies, and poor enforcement of legal trade within GMS countries. It aims to strengthen national policies to improve supply, safety, and trade of livestock and livestock products, while enhancing productivity and market integration through modern farming practices, value chain management, and capacity building. The initiative also seeks to promote sustainable livestock development by supporting smallholder inclusion, harmonizing regulations, and fostering public-private partnerships, ultimately contributing to a more integrated and resilient livestock sector across the GMS region.	2026	1.50  Development Partner	The project is expected to have the following outputs: 1. Existing laws and regulations are reviewed and updated.  2. The capacity of livestock owners and key players strengthened to increase overall productivity and quality assurance of livestock and livestock products.  3. Compliance with national and international standards on prevention and control of livestock diseases and zoonosis improved.  4. National and international trade of livestock and livestock products increased.	<b>Myanmar</b> Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation Dr. Hnin Thidar Myint Director Planning, Statistics, International and Information Technology Division Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department Director htmlbvd2015@email.com, ir.lbvd@smail.com, psi.lbvd@gmail.com	
2	Myanmar Southern Economic Corridor	Acquiring Technical Support for the Census Regarding Agricultural Mechanization	This project aims to strengthen Myanmar's agricultural sector by providing technological support for a nationwide agricultural machinery census. While the Agricultural Mechanization Department (AMD) currently operates 117 mechanization stations out of 330 townships, previous machinery utilization surveys have been limited to station-level assessments.	2027	0.23  TA from China, People's Republic of - The Export-Import Bank of China (China EximBank)	The following are the expected outcomes of the project: 1. Obtain accurate and reliable data on agricultural machinery to implement agricultural sector development initiatives effectively.  2. Ensure sustainable and improved productivity in the agricultural sector.  3. Promote the use of agricultural machinery suited to Myanmar's land conditions, leading to high-quality crop production with minimal waste.	<b>People's Republic of China</b> China Agricultural University, Haidian District, Beijing100107 Dr. Minli Yang Professor, College of Engineering, Director of China Research Center of Agricultural Mechanization Development qyang@cau.edu.cn	

## Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline

AGRICULTURE								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
			The project will collect comprehensive data on machinery use across all stages of agricultural processes, including land preparation, planting, crop care, threshing, harvesting, and drying, enabling more effective planning, policy-making, and mechanization strategies nationwide.			<p>4. Strengthen collaboration among partner organizations to address agricultural challenges effectively.</p> <p>The beneficiaries include farmers in Myanmar, stakeholders and associations related to agricultural activities, agricultural machinery manufacturers, and participating countries.</p>	<p><b>Myanmar</b> Agricultural Mechanization Department (AMD), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation Nay Pyi Taw Director General amdplanning2@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Faculty of Agro-Industry, Chiang Mai University, Samut, Sakhon, Thailand Dr. Utoomporn Surayot Assistant Professor utoomporn.su@cmu.ac.th</p>	
3	Thailand	Sustainable Food Culture Tourism Value Chain Development in the North-South Economic Corridor	This project addresses the critical need for capacity building, technology transfer, and cross sectoral collaboration required to establish resilient food culture tourism value chains that increase rural income resilience, enhance food security through sustainable production practices, and create economic opportunities through diversification, benefiting farming households across the North-South Economic Corridor (NSEC) connecting Thailand, Lao PDR, and China's Yunnan Province.	2026	1.50	<p>The project has the following expected outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced value addition for agricultural products through food processing technology and innovation.</li> <li>Increased capacity of smallholder farmers and SMEs in food safety and quality management.</li> </ol>	<p><b>People's Republic of China</b> Hezhou University Prof. Dr. Han Chunyang hanchunyang@hzxy.edu.cn</p> <p><b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> Souphanouvong University Dr. Somsay Phovisay somsaypho@su.edu.la</p>	

Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline

AGRICULTURE								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
						<p>3. Established sustainable food culture tourism circuits with integrated value chains.</p> <p>4. Improved cross-border market access for food culture tourism products and experiences.</p> <p>5. Strengthened institutional capacity for sustainable food culture tourism development.</p> <p>The project will be implemented over three years. In Year 1 (2026), it will focus on foundation building through value chain mapping, market analysis, establishment of the first technology transfer center in Thailand, capacity building for farmers and SMEs, and policy harmonization. In Year 2 (2027), activities will expand to Lao PDR and China, including the establishment of additional technology transfer centers, product and quality system development, creation of Food Culture Tourism circuits, and digital platform rollout for traceability and e-marketplace access. In Year 3 (2028), efforts will focus on consolidation and sustainability through business matchmaking, documentation of best practices, regional knowledge-sharing events, and integration of project models into national extension systems. Primary beneficiaries include 3,000 smallholder farmers and processors, 300 MSMEs in the food and tourism sectors, local communities along the NSEC corridor, government institutions, and both domestic and international tourists.</p>	<p><b>Thailand</b> Faculty of Agro-Industry, Chiang Mai University Assoc. Prof. Kittisak Jantanasakulwong jantanasakulwong.k@gmail.com</p>	



## Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline

AGRICULTURE								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
4	Viet Nam Southern Economic Corridor	Empowering Women and Youth in Transforming Sustainable Agrifood Systems and Low-Emission Rice Development in Viet Nam's Mekong Delta	The TA supports the preparation of the project “Empowering Women and Youth in Transforming Sustainable Agrifood Systems and Low-Emission Rice Development in Viet Nam's Mekong Delta.” The project advances circular agriculture by processing agricultural by-products (such as rice straw) into high-value products like organic fertilizer and mushroom substrate. By training women's and youth labor groups in climate change adaptation, emission reduction, economic efficiency, and market access, the project enhances livelihoods and rice productivity.	2026	0.05 ADB TA	The project supports the successful implementation of the 1-million-hectare high-quality, low-emission rice initiative in the Mekong Delta; enhances the leadership roles of women and youth through labor groups; develops best practices in circular economy and gender empowerment for replication across the GMS; and strengthens food security and climate resilience.	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Dinh Pham Hien. Mr. (Dr) dphien@mae.gov.vn	
5	Viet Nam Southern Economic Corridor	Strengthening Transboundary Fisheries Management and Aquatic Resource Protection to Support Sustainable Fisheries Economics and Trade Development in the Lower Mekong Region.	The project aims to restore and safeguard the freshwater biodiversity and fisheries resources of the Lower Mekong Basin through enhanced transboundary cooperation, harmonized governance frameworks, and inclusive, climate-resilient management practices that improve rural livelihoods, ensure food and nutrition security, and promote sustainable regional development.	2026	0.60 ADB TA - 0.3 Development Partner - 0.3	The project is expected to deliver a series of transformative outcomes, including improved transboundary coordination in fisheries governance, strengthened legal and policy harmonization among Mekong countries, protection and restoration of critical freshwater habitats, and enhanced community-level capacity for sustainable and climate-resilient fisheries management. The project also aims to promote inclusive economic growth by integrating fisheries conservation with trade facilitation and value chain development across the Lower Mekong region.	<b>Cambodia</b> TBC tbc@tbc.test  <b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> TBC tbc@tbc.test  <b>Thailand</b> TBC tbc@tbc.test  <b>Viet Nam</b> Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Dinh Pham Hien, Dr dphien@mae.gov.vn	

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

AGRICULTURE								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
			It seeks to reverse the decline of fish stocks and protect critical aquatic ecosystems in the Lower Mekong Basin by fostering cross-border collaboration, aligning legal and policy frameworks, and empowering communities with sustainable fisheries management tools. Through integrated ecological conservation and value chain development, the project aims to build a resilient and inclusive fisheries sector that contributes to long-term food security, rural poverty reduction, and regional economic integration across Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam.					
5	Subtotal - Agriculture				3.88			

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

ENVIRONMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
1	Myanmar	Promoting Community-based Ecosystem Restoration and Advancing Climate Change Mitigation Practices in the Central Dry Zone of Myanmar	The targeted project site is the most climate-vulnerable area of Myanmar’s Dry Zone, and the proposed project aims to strengthen the capacity of local communities in sustainable ecological resource management. It seeks to create alternative incomes through community-based greening activities, encourage ecosystem conservation by providing alternative livelihoods and raising awareness of the importance of local ecological resources, and address the consequences of over-harvesting. The project also promotes women’s empowerment and active participation in conservation through environmental education events designed with gender considerations.	2026	1.00 Development Partner	The major outputs of the 3-year project include establishing 50 ha of village-owned fuelwood plantations, planting and maintaining 30,000 native seedlings, conserving 1,000 ha of remaining natural forest, conducting 100 environmental education events across 20 villages, and constructing 500 loose stone check dams.	Myanmar Dry Zone Greening Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation U Myint Soe Director (Planning), Dry Zone Greening Department Email: dzgd.dir.plan@gmail.com Deputy Director General ubakaung95@gmail.com	
2	Myanmar East West Economic Corridor, Southern Economic Corridor	GHG Monitoring System Establishment by applying flux towers such as Eddy Covariance Flux Towers in the Greater Mekong Subregion, (GMS Phase-1)	This TA supports project preparation and complements the “GHG Monitoring System Establishment” initiative, which utilizes Eddy Covariance Flux Towers across the Greater Mekong Subregion (MKCF).	2026	2.00 Development Partner	The following are the expected outcomes of the project: 1. Enhanced Regional Cooperation: Strengthened collaboration among Mekong countries, fostering shared knowledge, resources, and best practices aligned with the Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program.	Myanmar Climate Change Division, Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environmental Conservation Dr. San Win Director drsanwin.evcc@gmail.com	

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**


ENVIRONMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
			Aligned in objectives, it aims to address urgent challenges related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the Mekong region. The project will establish a GHG emissions baseline, analyze data to identify emission patterns and hotspots, and develop a continuous GHG monitoring framework. It will also implement mitigation action plans, promote carbon credit initiatives, and design targeted mitigation methods based on baseline findings to support regional climate resilience and sustainability.			<p>2. Strengthened Environmental Governance: Improved transparency, accountability, and sustainability through the establishment of a GHG monitoring system and implementation of mitigation measures.</p> <p>3. Improved Climate Resilience: Increased adaptive capacity and resilience to climate impacts by promoting mitigation and sustainable practices across participating countries.</p> <p>4. Socio-economic Benefits: Enhanced livelihoods and poverty reduction through sustainable development initiatives and carbon credit opportunities that empower local communities.</p>		
3	Myanmar	Macro Plastics Monitoring of Thanlwin River in China, Myanmar and Thailand	Plastic pollution in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) is a growing environmental and socio-economic challenge, threatening aquatic ecosystems and the well-being of millions who depend on its rivers for water, food, and livelihoods. Among the various forms of plastic waste, macro plastics such as plastic bags, bottles, and fishing nets pose a significant threat due to their persistence and potential degradation into harmful microplastics.	2026	2.00	A comprehensive assessment report will identify key sources, types, and distributions of macroplastic pollution along the Thanlwin River, providing baseline data for future monitoring and policy actions. The project will also strengthen the technical capacity of local stakeholders through training, enabling effective data collection, analysis, and reporting for macroplastic monitoring along the river.	Myanmar Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation Assistant Director ecd.nr48@gmail.com	

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

Environment

ENVIRONMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
			<p>Rapid urbanization, industrialization, and inadequate waste management systems have led to plastic accumulation in waterways, further exacerbated by seasonal floods that transport waste into the river system and ultimately into the ocean. Myanmar, one of the member countries of the GMS, faces severe macro plastic pollution in Thanlwin River that flows into the Greater Mekong Basin. This project will assess macro plastic concentration, composition, and distribution in Thanlwin located within China, Myanmar, and Thailand. The study aims to generate scientific data on macro plastic sources and transport pathways, providing insights for policymakers, environmental agencies, and local communities. The findings will support waste management policies, guide cleanup initiatives, and promote sustainable plastic reduction strategies to mitigate pollution in the GMS.</p>			<p>Public awareness and stakeholder engagement will be enhanced to foster community participation and promote policy actions aimed at reducing macroplastic pollution. The proposed activities will be carried out in Mawlamyine, Hpa-an, and Mottama in Myanmar, as well as in selected cities in China and Thailand along the Thanlwin River.</p>		

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**


<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
4	Multicountry	Enhancing climate resilience along the Mekong-Lancang River to improve livelihood and adaptation capacity of communities	The current issues that hamper effective national adaptation planning are the lack of technical knowledge among those tasked with planning and the dissemination of knowledge to the groups who most need the information to enable their adaptation. Secondly, the operationalization of national adaptation planning and integration is lacking because of missing effective coordination mechanisms and because much current action around NAPs is siloed. The establishment of a regional platform on climate change adaptation knowledge and approaches can support filling those gaps. Communities are vulnerable to the increasing adverse impacts of climate change, but they lack the capacity to adapt. There is the need to help communities to build up their capacity to adapt to climate change, including knowledge and infrastructure, especially for the most vulnerable groups, and improve their livelihood at the same time. (related to priority area 1 climate and disaster resilience).	2028	30.00	The project’s outputs and activities include promoting accessible knowledge dissemination on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR), particularly for vulnerable communities, through simplified materials and climate-resilient agricultural and carbon offset technologies. It will strengthen public sector capacity in adaptation planning and policy integration across sectors and governance levels, while aligning subnational priorities. The project will foster joint capacity-building and regional collaboration on climate adaptation and DRR, promote gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups, and improve climate-resilient infrastructure. It will also enhance adaptation policies through stakeholder participation and gender-disaggregated reporting, provide alternative livelihoods for vulnerable communities, and develop tailor-made community guidelines to support behavioral transformation and resilience building.	<p><b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Environment H.E Mr. Sum Thy sum.thy@moe.gov.kh</p> <p><b>People’s Republic of China</b> Ministry of Ecology and Environment Ms. Chen Xiaouu chen.xiaouu@mee.gov.cn</p> <p><b>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</b> Department of Planning and Finance, MoNRE bounpakone2020@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Myanmar</b> TBC</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Pornsri Mingkwan oic.asean@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Viet Nam</b> Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment Dr. Kim Thi Thuy Ngoc kttngoc@isponre.gov.vn</p>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Subtotal - Environment</b>				<b>35.00</b>			

**Environment**



**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
1	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Implementation of the Green Destination Standard in Kratie, Battambang, and Siem Reap Provinces for Sustainable and Inclusive Tourism Development	The project aims to promote sustainable tourism in Cambodia by preserving biodiversity, heritage, and ecosystems while empowering local communities, particularly women, youth, and indigenous groups, to benefit from tourism. It will strengthen local governance, enhance destination management, and build partnerships with civil society and the private sector. Through GDS certification, Cambodia seeks to position itself as a leading sustainable tourism destination in Southeast Asia, ensuring long-term economic, environmental, and social benefits for its people.	2026	3.00	The following are the expected outcomes from the project: 1. Three destinations in Cambodia certified under the Green Destinations program. 2. Enhanced capacity of 150 participants, including relevant stakeholders, on sustainable tourism practices. 3. Improved community-based and ecotourism initiatives. 4. Strengthened local tourism governance and environmental conservation efforts. 5. Increased income opportunities and inclusion for marginalized and indigenous communities. 6. Integration of sustainability strategies into provincial tourism development plans.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Tourism Dr. Chuk Chumno chumno_chuk@yahoo.com	
2	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Community-Based Tourism for Resilience and Inclusion	Supports the project preparation of developing green tourism zones that promote inclusive and sustainable growth. The project will boost income and employment through community-based tourism, improve infrastructure to support tourism development, and integrate local heritage into visitor experiences. It will also promote environmentally sensitive practices to enhance climate resilience, protect natural resources, and empower communities to better withstand natural disasters and long-term climate impacts.	2026	6.60	The project has the following expected outcomes: 1. Increased household and community-level income. 2. Strengthened national tourism revenue and international visibility. 3. Improved climate-resilient infrastructure and cultural safeguarding.  The project's core activities include building the capacity of tourism operators and local communities, developing eco-friendly facilities and tourism circuits, and promoting regional tourism assets through digital platforms. Its beneficiaries include local residents in and around the investment zones, domestic and international tourists, as well as government agencies and tourism investors.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Tourism Dr. Chuk Chumno chumno_chuk@yahoo.com	

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
3	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive and Resilient Growth Project	Supports the project preparation of inclusive and resilient development initiatives in lagging areas of Siem Reap and Battambang provinces increasingly affected by climate change and disasters. The proposed project will implement integrated multisector solutions to (i) improve the quality, coverage, and affordability of urban infrastructure, sanitation, and public services; (ii) connect rural areas with strong tourism and agricultural potential to urban growth centers; (iii) strengthen institutional and technical capacity for climate-, disaster-, and gender-responsive urban development and tourism; and (iv) promote economic diversification and private sector investment.	2026	1.00	The project seeks to address the critical barriers that are leading to limited tourism spending, low average lengths of stay, and inadequate community benefit by diversifying tourism experiences and opening new tourism destinations. Activities will seek to stimulate private sector participation and investment, solve connectivity infrastructure gaps, strengthen destination management, and build the capacity of tourism SMEs. The project will integrate climate resilience and sustainability and leverage digital solutions throughout the interventions to improve livability and enhance protection of the natural and cultural assets on which tourism is built. The refined proposed project outcome is to create integrated, diversified, inclusive, and climate resilient tourism destinations in Cambodia's Central Economic Sub-corridor.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Tourism Dr. Chuk Chumno Director General of Tourism Development and International Cooperation chumno_chuk@yahoo.com	

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**


<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
4	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Infrastructure Development in Supreme Tourism Area (STAR) Project	The TA supports the preparation of the project which supports Cambodia’s national policy to promote sustainable tourism development under the “Cambodia: Kingdom of Wonder” campaign. It focuses on improving infrastructure and connectivity through investments in roads, bridges, ports, airports, utilities, and green energy. These improvements will enhance visitor access, boost tourism productivity, and attract foreign direct investment. Key beneficiaries include local communities, small businesses, domestic and international tourists, and regional supply chains.	2027	10.00	Outcomes include improved visitor access, enhanced tourism productivity, and increased foreign direct investment. Activities involve road and bridge construction, upgrades to utility systems, coastal port improvements, digital tourism infrastructure, and green energy integration. Beneficiaries include the local population, domestic and international tourists, small businesses, and regional supply chains.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Tourism Dr. Chuk Chumno Director General of Tourism Development and International Cooperation chumno_chuk@yahoo.com	
5	Myanmar	Preserving and Promoting Cultural Heritage in the Mekong Region	The project aims to promote sustainable cultural tourism by showcasing the community’s unique cultural heritage, empowering local artisans and entrepreneurs through capacity-building programs, enhancing the visitor experience with engaging cultural heritage trails, and strengthening community involvement in tourism planning and development.	2026	0.10 Development Partner	The project’s expected outcomes are: 1. Increased Awareness and Appreciation: Enhanced understanding and appreciation of local cultural heritage among residents and visitors. 2. Economic Benefits: Expanded economic opportunities for local artisans, entrepreneurs, and communities through sustainable tourism practices.	<b>Myanmar</b> Union Minister’s Office, Ministry of Hotels and Tourism Assistant Secretary mmyothan@gmail.com	

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
						<p>3. Preservation of Cultural Heritage: Protection and promotion of local traditions, crafts, and historical sites for future generations.</p> <p>4. Community Empowerment: Strengthened community pride and ownership, encouraging greater participation in cultural heritage preservation and tourism initiatives.</p> <p>The project benefits various stakeholders, starting with local communities who gain cultural pride and economic opportunities through tourism-related activities like homestays and craft sales. Local artisans and entrepreneurs directly earn income while gaining access to training and market opportunities. Community leaders and youth build skills in heritage management and tourism, taking on leadership roles to sustain the project. Tourists, both domestic and international, enjoy authentic cultural experiences and improved services. Local authorities and tourism departments contribute to cultural preservation and economic development goals while coordinating sustainable tourism strategies. Educational institutions and cultural experts engage in research, training, and documentation of heritage, supporting community knowledge. Finally, NGOs and development partners fulfill their mandates in cultural preservation and sustainable tourism, creating replicable models for other regions.</p>		

**Tourism**


**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

<b>TOURISM</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
6	Thailand East West Economic Corridor, Southern Economic Corridor	Cross-Border Heritage Tourism Routes in the GMS Sub-region	Supports the project preparation of developing and promoting thematic cross-border heritage tourism routes across Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Viet Nam. The project builds on the GMS's rich transboundary cultural, historical, and natural assets to unlock untapped tourism potential along key economic corridors. It aligns with GMS Tourism Strategy 2030 by building sustainable destinations, developing human capital, strengthening stakeholder engagement, and enhancing destination marketing. Leveraging the Mekong River, border infrastructure, and shared heritage themes, the project aims to create higher-value tourism experiences and distribute economic benefits across borders and secondary areas.	2026	0.05	<p>The project has the following expected outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two to three pilot cross-border tourism routes identified and co-developed.</li> <li>Joint marketing and promotional materials produced.</li> <li>Tourism stakeholders in pilot areas trained in cross-border tourism management.</li> </ol> <p>The project's key activities include conducting stakeholder consultations in four countries, mapping and designing heritage tourism routes, and organizing training workshops on sustainable cross-border tourism. It will also develop a multi-country route brand, a digital platform, and promotional media, followed by pilot implementation in selected sites. Beneficiaries include local communities and MSMEs along the routes, tourism authorities and border agencies, tour operators and regional travel businesses, as well as cultural heritage and nature tourism sites.</p>	Thailand Department of Tourism Ms. Kanyanat Thanatayapas intl.dot.work@gmail.com	
6	<b>Subtotal - Tourism</b>				<b>20.75</b>			


**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

<b>TRADE AND INVESTMENT</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
1	Myanmar	Project on Construction of Trader Support and Service Hub in the GMS	The Trader Support and Service Hub (TSS Hub) will be established in Myanmar as a key facility to provide comprehensive trade-related support services to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the GMS region, facilitating their integration into the regional and global markets. This project aims to enhance the trade capacity of MSMEs, offering services in trade facilitation, capacity building, market access, logistics, and digital tools. Additionally, GMS countries exporters and importers can undertake training, seminars, workshops, meetings, and experience exchange at the Trader Support and Service Hub in Myanmar. Thus, if this initiative is carried out, traders in GMS countries as well as Myanmar will benefit from it.	2026	9.00	The project involves the construction of a Trader Support and Service Hub, which will serve as a central facility for training, meetings, seminars, workshops, trade-related activities, and product showcases. This hub will function as a one-stop center to strengthen the capacity of traders and promote regional trade development. Traders from Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) countries will directly benefit through enhanced trade facilitation, capacity-building programs, and improved access to market opportunities, fostering greater economic cooperation and competitiveness across the region.	<b>Myanmar</b> Myanmar Trade Promotion Organization, Ministry of Commerce Director General koeniglynn2009@gmail.com	
2	Myanmar	Project on Empowering MSMEs through Digital Trade Innovation in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in GMS countries play a critical role in employment and economic growth. However, they face major constraints in participating in regional and global trade due to limited digital literacy, low adoption of technology, and poor access to smart logistics infrastructure.	2026	1.00	The project aims to achieve several key outcomes, including training 1,000 MSMEs in digital literacy and innovation, increasing MSME participation in regional e-commerce platforms by 30%, improving logistics efficiency with up to a 20% reduction in delivery times, enabling 300 MSMEs to adopt AI-powered business tools, and fostering sustainable regional trade partnerships through digital platforms.	<b>Myanmar</b> Myanmar Trade Promotion Organization, Ministry of Commerce Director General koeniglynn2009@gmail.com	



Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline

TRADE AND INVESTMENT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
			In the context of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), enhancing digital capacity is vital for inclusive and sustainable development. This project aims to accelerate digital trade innovation for MSMEs by building digital skills, promoting inclusion, integrating AI and innovation capabilities, and introducing smart logistics solutions.			The primary beneficiaries include 1,000 MSMEs comprising 600 women-led or women-owned enterprises, 300 youth-led businesses, 400 MSMEs in rural or peri-urban areas, and 100 export-oriented firms engaged in cross-border trade. Indirect beneficiaries will include family members, employees, local supply chains, and business support organizations across the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), contributing to broader economic growth and inclusion.		
3	Myanmar East West Economic Corridor	Establishment of Integrated Online Investment System to support GMS Cross-Border Trade and Investment Digital Connectivity	The project aims to establish efficient investment application processes, improve transparency and accountability, enhance investor confidence and build capacity at the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration. Investment applications will be integrated with the Myanmar Online Visa Appointment System. The objective will be to put in place streamlined paperless processes and to increase transparency.	2026	0.209	The key expected outcomes of the project are to produce efficient investment application processes, improved transparency and accountability, enhanced investor confidence, and enhanced DICA capacity for easier access and business facilitation processes.	<p><b>Myanmar</b> Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA), Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations (MIFER) and Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC),</p> <p><b>Myanmar</b> Mr. Min Zaw Oo, Deputy Director General DICA, MIFER Ms. Rita Tun Myint Deputy Director DICA, MIFER, ritatunmyint@gmail.com</p>	

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
3			Subtotal - Trade and Investment		10.21			
1	Cambodia Southern Economic Corridor	Railway Safety Management of the Existing Lines	The Railway Safety Management System project aims to establish a comprehensive, modern, and sustainable safety framework for Cambodia’s existing railway lines. The absence of a formal Railway Safety Management System contributes to increased risk of accidents, derailments, and operational inefficiencies, and improving railway safety is essential for attracting greater investment and public trust in the rail sector. Cambodia’s aspiration to become a regional logistics hub under ASEAN connectivity frameworks, including the Singapore–Kunming Rail Link, requires harmonized safety standards with neighboring countries. The project will also contribute to capacity building within national institutions such as the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and Royal Railway. It will foster a culture of safety through training, audits, and continuous improvement. Finally, ensuring railway safety aligns with national transport development goals, environmental sustainability, and Cambodia’s commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities).	2026	2.00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A national railway safety management system aligned with international safety standards (UIC, UNESCAP, ASEAN).</li> <li>2. Enhanced institutional capacity of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and Royal Railway.</li> <li>3. Improved railway safety performance with reduced accidents, incidents, and operational disruptions.</li> <li>4. Development of a safety culture through training, awareness, and accountability mechanisms.</li> <li>5. Stronger regional connectivity through harmonized safety protocols supporting cross-border operations.</li> </ol> <p>The project will benefit multiple stakeholders, including government agencies such as MPWT. It will strengthen their technical capacity and policy tools for effective rail safety oversight. Railway operators, including Royal Railway and private partners, will gain from improved operations and reliability. Railway staff will receive practical safety training and a safer work environment. Passengers and freight users will enjoy safer, more dependable services, and regional partners will benefit from harmonized safety standards that enhance cross-border rail connectivity.</p>	Cambodia Railway Department, Ministry of Public Works and Transport Mr. Ray Rom rayrom77@gmail.com	


**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
2	Cambodia	Kampong Chnang Logistics Special Zone	The project contains the following four components: 1. Rehabilitation/Improvement of existing Kampong Chhnang airport. 2. Development of Logistic Special Zone. 3. Introduction of Vender Managed Inventory (VMI) by Private logistic firm(s). 4. Promotion of Logistic Zone to private logistic firms.	2028	2.80	The proposed project will have the following economic benefits: (i) Improvements of operational and financial efficiency (airport and logistic zone uses, and potential concessionaire); (ii) Reduced logistics time and costs by providing efficient services including VMI (shippers and end-users); (iii) Increase of trade volumes by attracting goods from/to other ASEAN countries and increase in government revenue (government benefits).	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Public Works and Transport H.E. Ms. Sorn Sopheavatey sorn.vatey89@gmail.com	
3	Cambodia	Raise public awareness about climate change caused by Greenhouse Gases from transport sector	The project aims to enhance the capacity of government officials, particularly those from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), to integrate climate change considerations into transport sector planning and budgeting. It will enable officials to prepare program budgets that incorporate climate resilience into strategic plans and to develop both national and international project proposals addressing the impacts of climate change on road infrastructure and other climate finance initiatives.	2028	0.50	The implementation of this project is expected to achieve the following: 1. Government officials, especially MPWT officials, are capable of preparing program budgeting, incorporating climate change into the strategic budget plan.  2. Government officials are able to prepare international and national project proposals relative to addressing climate change impact on road infrastructure and any other climate finance projects.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Public Works and Transport H.E Soeun Bunly bunly_soeun@yahoo.com	

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
4	Cambodia	Promotion of Electric Vehicle Adoption for Sustainable Transport Sector	The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), through its Department of Planning, developed the Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) for the Transport Sector 2014–2018 to address climate-related challenges. The plan promotes climate-resilient infrastructure and low-carbon measures through 11 actions. As part of its implementation, MPWT is launching the project “Capacity Building in Climate Finance for International and National Projects Responding to Climate Change Impacts on Road Infrastructure.” The project aims to strengthen government capacity to integrate climate considerations into budget planning and enhance the effectiveness of the national response to climate change.	2028	0.50	The overall objective of the project entitled “Capacity Building in Climate Finance for International and National Projects Responding to Climate Change Impacts on Road Infrastructure” is to enhance the effectiveness of the Government’s response to climate change by helping reduce potential future losses caused by its impacts. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of government officials in incorporating climate considerations into budget preparation and related government processes.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Public Works and Transport H.E Soeun Bunly bunly_soeun@yahoo.com	
5	Cambodia	Capacity-Building and Awareness-Raising for Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Road Infrastructure and for GHGs Mitigation in the Transport Sector	The overall objective of the project entitled “Capacity Building in Climate Finance for International and National Projects Responding to Climate Change Impacts on Road Infrastructure” is to enhance the effectiveness of the Government’s response to climate change by helping reduce potential future losses from its impacts. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of government officials in incorporating climate change considerations into policy appraisal and budget preparation processes.	2028	0.50	The implementation of this said project is expected to achieve the following: 1. Government officials, especially MPWT officials, are capable of preparing program budgeting, incorporating climate change into the strategic budget plan.  2. Government officials are able to prepare international and national project proposals relative to addressing climate change impact on road infrastructure and any other climate finance projects.	<b>Cambodia</b> Ministry of Public Works and Transport H.E Soeun Bunly bunly_soeun@yahoo.com	


Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline

TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
6	LAO PDR	Impact Assessment of the Natha Transshipment (Thailand) Hub on the Lao Logistics Market and Thanaleng Dry Port	The project aims to assess the potential economic, environmental, and logistical impacts of Thailand’s proposed Natha Transshipment Yard on Laos’s existing infrastructure, particularly the Thanaleng Dry Port. It will develop strategic recommendations to minimize operational overlaps and enhance regional freight integration along the Lao–Thai–China railway corridor. The study will also provide policy inputs to support bilateral coordination and promote sustainable infrastructure planning in line with ASEAN connectivity frameworks.	2026	0.25 AIIB - 0.15 ADB - 0.10	The project will conduct baseline data collection on current freight operations at the Thanaleng Dry Port and projected logistics flows through the Natha Transshipment Yard, supported by stakeholder consultations with Lao and Thai authorities, railway operators, and regional partners. It will apply scenario modeling to assess cargo volumes, modal shifts, and potential synergies or disruptions, alongside environmental and socio-economic impact analyses. The results will inform actionable recommendations, coordination frameworks, and investment considerations. Primary beneficiaries include government agencies such as the Lao Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the logistics sector, local communities around Thanaleng and Vientiane, and development partners like AIIB and ASEAN bodies, who will gain strategic insights and a replicable model for coordinated cross-border transport planning.	Lao People’s Democratic Republic Department of Railways Dr. Thavone Khounsida thavone.ksd@hotmail.com	

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**



TRANSPORT								
No.	Country (GMS Economic Corridor)	Project Title	Description	Start Year	Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)	Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs	Project Contact	Link to Project Proposal
7	LAO PDR	Lessons Learned Exchange in GMS Countries on Developing a Comprehensive Guideline for Project Management in the Context of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)	This project aims to strengthen Lao PDR’s Public-Private Partnership (PPP) framework in the railway sector by developing a comprehensive, regionally validated PPP guideline aligned with GMS strategic priorities. It will equip the Department of Railways with the capacity and tools to manage PPP projects across the full lifecycle, from feasibility and procurement to construction, operation, and transfer, ensuring sustainability and reliability. By promoting regional knowledge exchange and integrating international best practices, the project will enhance institutional readiness, attract private investment, and support efficient, sustainable railway infrastructure development in Lao PDR and the broader GMS region.	2026	1.20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Baseline Assessment: Analyze Lao PDR’s current PPP practices, financial limitations, and institutional gaps in railway infrastructure.</li> <li>2. Regional Case Survey: Document practical experiences from GMS countries to extract lessons and regional insights.</li> <li>3. Stakeholder Consultations: Engage public agencies, investors, and development partners to co-design the guideline framework.</li> <li>4. Guideline Development: Draft a user-friendly PPP management handbook covering planning, procurement, delivery, and evaluation.</li> <li>5. Capacity Building: Host workshops for government officials on sustainable PPP practices and negotiation skills.</li> <li>6. Pilot Testing and Validation: Apply the draft guideline to selected railway PPP cases and refine it based on feedback.</li> </ol> <p>The project will benefit government institutions through improved capacity to manage high-value infrastructure projects and engage private partners effectively. Private investors will gain from transparent and predictable PPP processes, while local communities will experience more inclusive and less disruptive development. Regional partners will also benefit from harmonized planning that strengthens GMS and ASEAN collaboration.</p>	<p><b>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</b>                      Department of Railways,                      Ministry of Public Works and Transport                      Dr. Thavone Khounsida                      Officer                      thavone.ksd@hotmail.com</p>	

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

<b>TRANSPORT</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
8	Thailand East West Economic Corridor	The implementation of modern technologies and innovations aims to enhance efficiency in Dry ports and surrounding areas to support the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)	<p>The project supports the Ministry of Transport’s (MOT) initiative to advance technology and innovation in Logistics Park areas, including ports, dry ports, and inland container depots (ICDs) to boost economic potential, reduce freight costs, improve safety, and enhance supply chain efficiency. It aims to study and apply modern technologies and innovative transport models, promote efficient cargo movement within Thailand and the Greater Mekong Subregion, recommend measures to optimize logistics costs, and develop technology-driven models to strengthen logistics efficiency in ICDs.</p> <p>The initiatives include:                      Development of 5G technology solutions.                      Development of Narrowband Internet of Things (NB-IoT) technology to support 5G.                      Advancement of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).                      Development of a Big Data system.                      Adoption of Connected and Autonomous Vehicle (CAV) technology.                      Implementation of technology and innovation management in the Freight Village.</p>	2026	1.00	The successful implementation of these objectives will result in the development and adoption of appropriate technology and innovative approaches for cargo transportation. This, in turn, will contribute to enhancing the nation’s overall competitiveness through increasing rail’s modal share in freight transportation, cross-border transportation and efficient international transport corridors, reduced transportation times, cost optimization, improved labor efficiency, and environmental benefits. It will also help in reducing traffic congestion in the port, dry ports, inland container depots (ICDs) and surrounding areas.	<b>Thailand</b> Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and Planning (OTP), Ministry of Transport Mr. Monchai Chumintarajak mrmonchai.otp@gmail.com	
<b>8</b>			<b>Subtotal - Transport</b>		<b>8.75</b>			

**Transport**

**Annex 2: GMS RIF, 2026–2028 Technical Assistance Pipeline**

<b>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>								
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country (GMS Economic Corridor)</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Year</b>	<b>Cost Estimate and Potential Source of Funding (\$ million)</b>	<b>Expected/Planned/Measurable Outputs</b>	<b>Project Contact</b>	<b>Link to Project Proposal</b>
1	Myanmar East West Economic Corridor	Preparation on Urban Infrastructural Services Development Plan of Bago	This project aims to support Bago's sustainable and equitable urbanization by improving infrastructure, enhancing quality of life, and building resilience against future challenges. As Myanmar's fourth-largest city and a key transport hub, Bago is experiencing rapid growth, with economic potential driven by agriculture, industry, and the upcoming Hanthawaddy International Airport. However, the city faces critical infrastructure gaps, including inadequate roads, public transport, water supply, sanitation, and waste management, alongside vulnerability to floods and earthquakes. Addressing these challenges is essential to ensure Bago's long-term economic growth, environmental sustainability, and disaster resilience.	2026	1.00	The project has the following expected outcomes:  1. Increased Economic Growth and Development: Improved infrastructure and services will attract investment, support key industries, and enhance connectivity within the GMS subregion.  2. Improved Quality of Life for Residents: Upgraded infrastructure and services will enhance living conditions, create job opportunities, and boost the city's competitiveness along the corridor.  3. Enhanced Environmental Sustainability: Sustainable urban infrastructure and service development will help reduce the city's environmental impacts.	Myanmar Department of Urban and Housing Development, Ministry of Construction Deputy Director General moemhm.duhd@gmail.com	
2	Myanmar Southern Economic Corridor	Preliminary Study for the Planning of Border Trade and Dry Port	The development of Htee Khee as a border trade zone and dry port is vital due to its strategic location on the GMS Southern Economic Corridor, connecting Myanmar, Thailand, and the Dawei SEZ. A preliminary study is essential to assess feasibility, design an optimal development plan, and secure technical and financial support from development partners. This study will provide the foundation for transforming Htee Khee into a vibrant trade and logistics hub, driving sustainable economic growth in the region.	2026	1.0 Development Partner	This study is a part of broader efforts to enhance cross-border trade and logistics infrastructure in the region, particularly within the ASEAN region.	Myanmar Department of Urban and Housing Development, Ministry of Construction Deputy Director General moemhm.duhd@gmail.com	
<b>2</b>			<b>Subtotal - Urban Development</b>		<b>2.00</b>			
<b>28</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>		<b>80.58</b>			
<b>88</b>			<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>18,764.50</b>			

## Regional Investment Framework 2026–2028 (RIF 2028)

The GMS Regional Investment Framework (RIF) translates the strategic thrusts and priorities of the GMS Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework 2030 into actionable investments and initiatives. Its pipeline of priority projects reflects the strong commitment of GMS countries to deepen subregional cooperation.

RIF 2028 was endorsed in November 2025 at the 27th GMS Ministerial Conference. The RIF 2028 comprises 88 projects with a total estimated value of \$18.8 billion.

## About the Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program

The Greater Mekong Subregion is made up of Cambodia, the People's Republic of China (specifically Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. In 1992, with assistance from the Asian Development Bank and building on their shared histories and cultures, the six countries of the GMS launched a program of subregional economic cooperation—the GMS Program—to enhance their economic relations. The GMS Program covers the following sectors: agriculture; energy; environment; health cooperation; tourism; transport; trade and investment; and urban development.



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