



THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION PROGRAM STRATEGY 2030 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

DECEMBER 2022



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GMS SECRETARIAT
Southeast Asia Department
Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
1550 Metro Manila, Philippines
Fax: +63 2 8636 2226
E-mail: gms@adb.org

Web addresses:
www.adb.org/countries/gms/main
www.greatermekong.org/

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Abbreviations

GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
GMS 2030	Greater Mekong Subregion Long-term Strategic Framework 2030
RIF	Regional Investment Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

Introduction

I. Background

1. The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework 2030 (GMS-2030) was endorsed at the 24th GMS Ministerial Conference held on 4 November 2020 and approved during the 7th GMS Summit on 9 September 2021. GMS-2030 sets the vision, mission, and the strategic pillars of the GMS Program in the present decade. According to GMS-2030,

The GMS Secretariat, in close coordination with GMS countries, will prepare a results framework to trace the implementation of GMS-2030 and its progress toward achieving the vision and program mission. The framework will monitor and steer the strategy, and will itself be supported by detailed sector-specific results frameworks that will be developed by the respective GMS sector working groups. The GMS Secretariat will provide guidance and support to the process of developing the sector results frameworks.

II. Results Framework Purpose and Principles

2. The GMS results framework will be a key instrument in assessing and guiding the implementation of GMS-2030 during the strategy period. The purpose of the results framework is to monitor, at regular intervals, whether the GMS Program is continuing to deliver on the objectives laid out in GMS-2030. The monitoring feedback will enable the program to make appropriate adjustments when needed. The results framework will also be an input into the evaluation of the GMS Program at the end of the implementation of GMS-2030, thus guiding formulation of future strategic directions of the program as well.

3. The GMS is a complex, multi-tiered program. It encompasses multi-country cooperation on diverse projects across several sectors and activity areas, whose outputs and outcomes contribute to higher-level sector and regional results. The program is embedded within an institutional framework that includes government officials, private sector, civil society, and development partners operating through working groups, various forums, senior and ministerial meetings, and regular summits. The strategy provided by GMS-2030 contains a logical results chain linking all these components of the GMS Program into the vision, mission, and high-level outcomes of the program. The results chain envelopes other strategies and results at the sector and subsectors.

4. A results framework for a complex strategy like GMS-2030 needs to identify suitable indicators that link interventions at ground level to the intermediate and high-level results. Project indicators are relatively narrow and direct, and gradually get wider at higher levels. At the highest level of objectives, such as program vision and mission and multisector outcomes, the indicators may become more general, with a lower possibility of direct attribution to the program implementation.

5. Indicators should have a sound underlying methodology, should not be difficult to compile, and should be those that could be collected regularly. Balance is needed between ambition and attainability of indicator targets, and between comprehensiveness and volume. These principles and considerations inform GMS-2030 results framework.

6. The different sectors of the GMS Program provide its foundational base. The progress and achievements of the program rest ultimately on those of comprising sectors and their interaction. The results framework therefore draws closely on the GMS sector strategies and their respective results frameworks wherever possible. The indicators and targets of the results framework have been further refined in close consultation with representatives of the sector working groups, countries, and other stakeholders in the GMS Program.

7. Most sectors under the GMS are expected to formulate new strategies, since the implementation period of their existing strategies ends within the next 2 years. While the core of the GMS results framework is designed to sustain over time, it should also be flexible in view of the dynamics of its underlying sector components. The RF will therefore incorporate significant changes arising from the formulation of new sector strategies and their results framework. The GMS Secretariat will report to the GMS senior officials amendments to the sector outcomes or outputs in the GMS results framework and their indicators. With the endorsement of the GMS senior officials, the revisions will be made available to the public.

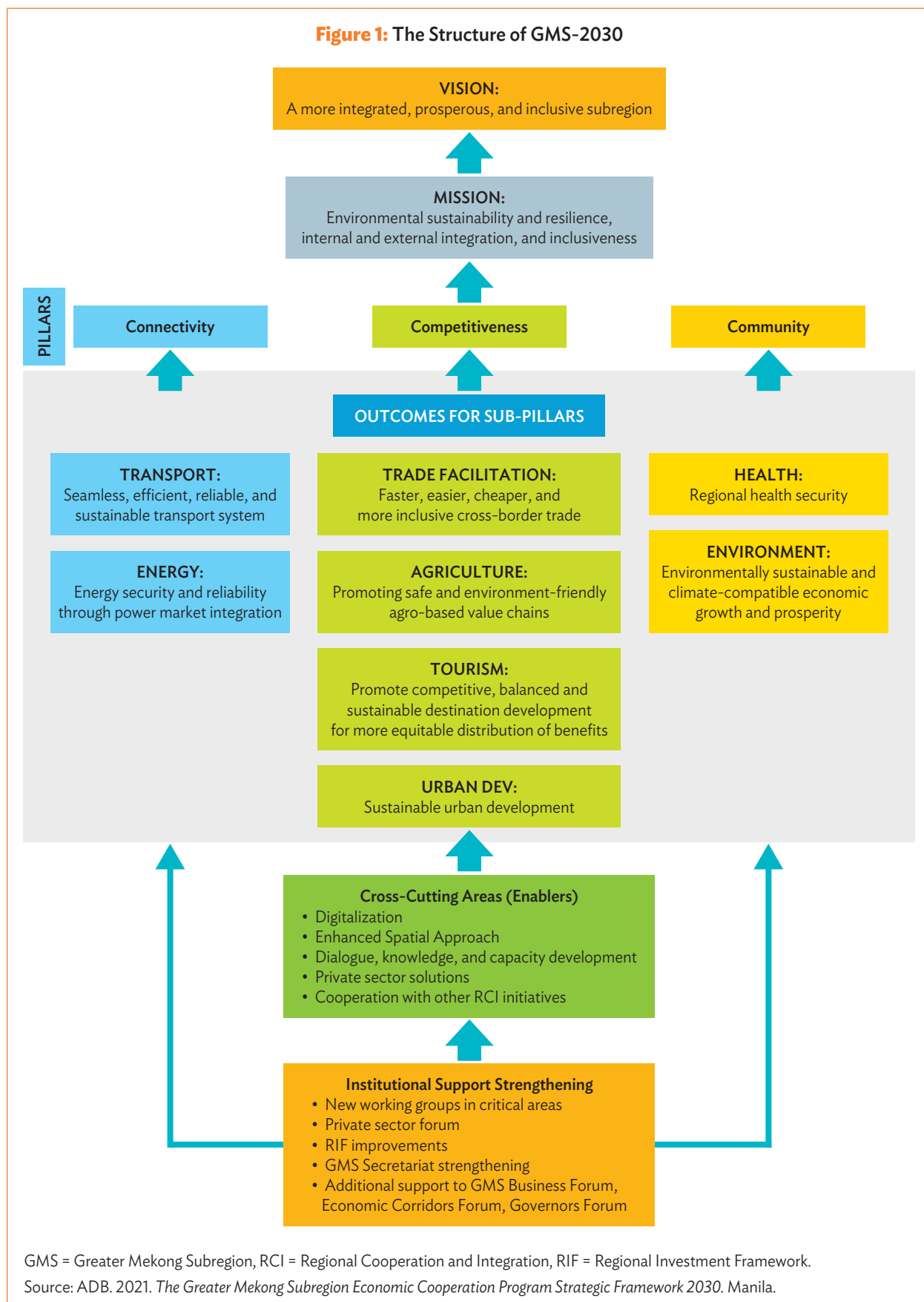
8. The GMS Secretariat, working with the member countries, will regularly collect the data for the results framework and report the results on a triennial basis to the senior officials and GMS leaders (the first reporting will be in 2024, followed by reports in 2027 and 2030). If deemed appropriate, a midterm review of GMS-2030 and the results framework may be undertaken at the mid-point of GMS-2030. New sector strategies are also expected to be in place at that time.

III. Structure of GMS-2030

9. The vision of GMS-2030 is to have a “more integrated, prosperous, sustainable and inclusive subregion.” To move toward this vision, GMS-2030 identifies the mission of the GMS Program as “focusing on its fundamental strengths of connectivity, competitiveness, and community, while embracing environmental sustainability and resilience, internal and external integration, and inclusivity.” These “3Cs”—connectivity, competitiveness, and community—are the long-standing pillars of the program and their outcomes will define the success of the GMS Program’s mission. The pillars are multi-sectoral and GMS-2030 describes their multisector outcomes as the following:

- (i) Connectivity refers to the capacity of people to access the products and services that they need to live healthy and productive lives.
- (ii) Competitiveness refers to the capacity of the country—its organizations, institutions, firms, and human resources—to produce and sell products and services that meet the quality standards of the market equal to, or better than, other producers or sellers. Regional cooperation can help achieve this goal through efficient facilitation of cross-border movement of people and goods and development of value chains.
- (iii) Community pertains to the goal of having a safe, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable space among countries in the subregion in which the well-being of all citizens can be pursued.

10. Figure 1 presents the structure of GMS-2030 with its three pillars. The different GMS sectors of cooperation are grouped under each multisectoral pillar. These sectoral sub-pillars drive the interventions under the program and the outcomes of these sub-pillars contribute to each pillar’s outcome. The pillars and sectoral sub-pillars are supported by the three core underlying principles of GMS-2030: environmental sustainability and resilience, internal and external integration, and inclusivity. Gender equality is emphasized as a crosscutting theme by GMS-2030.



11. GMS-2030 notes that these principles for the GMS Program will be reflected in several innovative approaches that will be cutting across all three pillars. These innovations are: (i) harnessing the digital revolution, (ii) enhanced spatial approach, (iii) deeper policy dialogue and capacity building, (iv) embracing private sector solutions, and (v) using the GMS Program as an open platform for increased collaboration. Together with increased results monitoring, these innovations will be enablers for the program's mission.

12. Finally, GMS-2030 also calls for strengthening of the institutional framework underlying the GMS Program and its implementation. In addition to strengthening the GMS Secretariat and additional support to existing GMS forums, this includes streamlining project identification and programming, and considering new working groups as and when deemed appropriate.

IV. The GMS Long-Term Strategic Framework 2030: Results Framework

13. The GMS results framework has three levels of results indicators corresponding to the tiered structure of GMS-2030:

- (i) Level 1: Progress of the GMS subregion toward attaining GMS-2030 vision.
- (ii) Level 2: Results of regional cooperation and integration initiatives under the three pillars of GMS-2030.
- (iii) Level 3: Mobilization of financial and knowledge resources and effective institutional support to the GMS Program.

A. Level 1 Indicators

14. Level 1 assesses progress at the highest level toward the attainment of the GMS vision of a more integrated, prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable subregion (Table 1). The macro-level indicators reflect the impact of the GMS Program initiatives but are also affected by multiple factors at the national, subregional or regional, and global levels. They also reflect the collective efforts of governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, and development partners. The results are not therefore directly attributable to the GMS Program or to any particular intervention at the program or project levels. Level 1 instead provides the regional context and information on the long-term development progress of the GMS subregion.

B. Level 2 Indicators

15. Level 2 results indicators measure the outcomes and outputs of GMS Program's interventions and initiatives under the three pillars of GMS-2030—connectivity, competitiveness, and community. The interventions at the sector (or sub-pillar) levels follow the same grouping as in GMS-2030 in Figure 1. The outcomes and outputs at the sector or sub-pillar level contribute to the higher-level outcomes for the respective pillar and GMS-2030 mission.

16. The bottom panel of Table 2 provides indicators for GMS-2030 innovations or enablers. These are inputs into the program, cutting across all three pillars of GMS-2030 and influencing the ability of the interventions to yield the desired outputs and outcomes. Indicators are also provided for gender, an important crosscutting theme of the program.

Table 1: Level 1 Indicators—Regional Development Context

Vision: Integrated, prosperous, sustainable, and inclusive subregion					
No.	Indicator	Target	Period	Information Source	SDG Link ^a
1	Intra-regional trade intensity index Baseline: 0.71 in 2020	0.73–0.76	2030	ARCII	8
2	Gross domestic product per capita Baseline: \$4,333.5 (2020) ^b	Increase by more than 40%	2030	ADB KI	1, 2, 8
3	The proportion of the population living below nationally determined poverty lines Baseline: 12.27 (2018) ^c	Decrease by at least a fifth to 9.8%	2030	ADB KI, World Bank Poverty and Equality Database	1, 2, 8
4	The proportion of the population living below the \$3.20 per day per person international poverty line (2011 PPP) Baseline: 10.8% (2019) ^d	Decrease by at least a fifth to 8.67%	2030	ADB KI	1, 2, 8
5	Income Inequality (Gini coefficient) Baseline: 0.36 (2018) ^e	Reduced or unchanged	2030	GMS SD	10
6	Material footprint per capita ^f Baseline: 7.52 tons/capita 2019 9.33 tons/capita 2019 (including the PRC)	Stable or decrease	2030	ADB KI	15
7	Domestic material consumption per capita ^f Baseline: 9.36 tons/capita 2019 11.62 tons/capita 2019 (including the PRC)	Stable or decrease		ADB KI	15

ADB KI = Asian Development Bank Key Indicators, ARCII = Asian Regional Cooperation and Integration Index, GMS SD = Greater Mekong Subregion Statistical Database, ICT = information and communication technology, PPP = purchasing power parity, PRC = People's Republic of China, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal, UN = United Nations.

^a The links between the SDG and GMS 2030 are covered in full in GMS 2030 (p. 15). The SDG links are related here to specific indicators to further highlight the links identified in GMS 2030. Only direct links are considered here while indirect ones (e.g., contribution of trade to growth and poverty reduction) are not.

^b Unweighted average of all GMS countries, in current United States dollar

^c Unweighted averages; excludes Cambodia; data from Myanmar for 2017

^d Headcount ratios (%) using \$3.20 a day (2011 PPP) poverty line; unweighted average; excludes Cambodia

^e Unweighted average of Gini coefficient; excludes Cambodia; value for the PRC from 2016 and Myanmar from 2017

^f Based on Goal 15 of the SDGs, i.e., “The indicators are based on the global indicator framework for the SDGs: Goal 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production. Material footprint is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores. Domestic material consumption, measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy and is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports. The developing member country indicator provides an assessment of the absolute level of the use of resources, and allows to distinguish consumption driven by domestic demand from consumption driven by the export market.” (United Nations. 2015. *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York)

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table 2: Level 2 Indicators—Sector and Subsector Outcomes and Outputs

PILLAR 1: COMMUNITY		Safe, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable subregion promotes well-being of all citizens				
Sector (sub-pillar) Outcome/Output	Indicator	Target	Period	Information Source	SDG Link	
Sector: HEALTH					3	
<i>Outcome</i> Improved GMS health system performance in responding to acute public health threats	Number of GMS countries with improved scores on IHR Core Capacity Index (SDG Indicator 3.d.1) Baseline: Not applicable (2022)	6	2030	IHR Core Capacity Index (WHO Global Health Observatory)	3	
<i>Output 1</i> Linkages between national CDC systems and regional CDC centers strengthened	Number of GMS countries with an established mechanism linking national CDC systems to ASEAN Center for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases Baseline: 0 (2022)	6	2028	Country reports, ASEAN reports	3	
<i>Output 2</i> Initiatives to improve access to affordable health services for GMS migrant populations implemented	Number of projects on migrant health and/or border areas health Baseline: 0 (2022)	At least 3 projects	2030	RIF, project documents	3	
Sector: ENVIRONMENT					13, 15	
<i>Outcome</i> Climate resilience, green growth and environmental quality in the GMS enhanced	At least five low-carbon and climate-resilient investments totaling at least \$600 million leveraged for ADB and the private sector in the GMS Baseline: 0 (2022)	At least 5 investments leveraged	2030	Minutes of GMS meetings, RIF	13, 15	
<i>Output 1</i> Innovative options for addressing climate change and controlling pollution demonstrated	Number of demonstrations on community-focused and nature-based mitigation and adaptation solutions implemented Baseline: 0 (2022)	At least 15 demonstrations implemented	2030	Minutes of GMS meetings, project documents	13	
<i>Output 2</i> GMS-wide policy and capacity-building support for climate action and environmental sustainability provided	Number of GMS public and private sector stakeholders acquired capacity to implement the Paris agreement-aligned policies and measures to address climate change and control pollution Baseline: 0 (2022)	At least 500	2030	Minutes of GMS meetings, government reports	13, 15	

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Table 2: Continued

PILLAR 2: CONNECTIVITY		People's access to goods and services for healthy and productive lives improved			
Sector (sub-pillar) Outcome/Output	Indicator	Target	Period	Information Source	SDG Link
Sector: TRANSPORT					9
<i>Outcome</i> Seamless, efficient, reliable, and sustainable GMS transport system enhanced	Reduced travel time costs reflected in improved (World Economic Forum) Road Connectivity Index—average score of GMS countries Baseline: 70 (2019) ^a	Exceeds 78		ADB Asian Transport Outlook Database	9
<i>Output 1</i> Transport corridor network expanded	Identified GMS Economic Corridor extensions and realignments ^b incorporated into the new RIF Baseline: Not applicable	At least 4 RIF projects incorporate realignments or extensions	2030	RIF, minutes of working group meetings	9
<i>Output 2</i> Intermodal connectivity enhanced	New RIF incorporates other transport modes such as railways, ports, airports, and others Baseline: Not applicable	At least 3 projects incorporating other transport modes	2030	RIF, minutes of working group meetings	9
Sector: ENERGY					7
<i>Outcome</i> Improving energy security and mitigating impacts of climate change within GMS member countries by accelerating the transition from fossils fuel to clean energy sources	Renewable energy and variable renewable energy the energy mix of GMS countries (Baseline: 2021; 42% includes hydropower; excluding the PRC)	50%	2030	GMS RPTCC Meeting minutes, country reports on energy transition plans, and statistics on energy and power mix	7, 9
<i>Output 1</i> Regional power trade based on clean energy sources expanded	GWh of clean energy trade across GMS' borders and beyond Baseline: 4,588 GWh (2021)	8,000 GWh	2030	Meeting minutes, country reports on energy transition plans, and statistics on energy and power mix	7, 9
<i>Output 2</i> Adopt and establish an ETTF Committee for the GMS countries (2022–2030) and enhance technical and institutional capacity of GMS members on technologies, business models and financing approaches required for accelerating the energy transition	ETTF endorsed by GMS countries ETTF trainings and webinars Baseline: ETTF confirmed at Senior Officials' Meeting (2022)	ETTF	2023	ETTF Meeting minutes and/or reports, GMS ETTF webinar materials	7, 9

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Table 2: Continued

PILLAR 3: COMPETITIVENESS		Efficient cross-border movement of people and goods enhanced			
Sector (sub-pillar) Outcome/Output	Indicator	Target	Period	Information Source	SDG Link
Sector: TRADE FACILITATION					17
<i>Outcome</i> Trade across borders made faster, cheaper, and more predictable while ensuring its safety and security	Total trade among GMS countries* Baseline: \$639 billion (2020)	At least \$1 trillion		GMS Secretariat	17
<i>Output 1</i> Harmonization and simplified customs and border crossing procedures enhanced	Minimum current rate of implementation commitments in the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement Baseline: 5.5% (2022)	Exceeds 20%	2030	WTO TFA Database	17
Sector: TOURISM					
<i>Outcome</i> More competitive, equitable, and sustainable tourism development promoted	Total international visitors traveling to GMS destinations increased Baseline: 73.56 million (2019) ^c International tourism receipts for GMS region increased Baseline: \$94 billion (2019) ^c	At least 80 million \$125 billion	2030 2030	Minutes of GMS meetings, government reports Minutes of GMS meetings, government reports	8
<i>Output 1</i> Improved integration of tourism sectors enhances regional balance in GMS tourism	Cumulative share of smallest 3 markets increased in total GMS tourism receipts Baseline: 8.6% (2019) ^c	10%	2030	Minutes of GMS meetings Government reports	8
<i>Output 2</i> Visitor services in GMS destinations enhanced	Number of tourism enterprises and/or destinations meeting an ASEAN or comparable national tourism standard Baseline: 410 (2018–2020) ^c	550	2028–2030	Minutes of GMS meetings, MTCO	8
Sector: AGRICULTURE					2, 15
<i>Outcome</i> GMS investments and capacity for producing climate-friendly, safe, and sustainable agri-food value chains increased	At least 10 climate-friendly agri-food investments totaling \$1 billion or more leveraged for ADB and the private sector in the GMS Baseline: 0 (2022)	10	2030	GMS working group minutes, RIF	2
<i>Output 1</i> Safe, nutritious, green, and resilient agri-food supply chains strengthened	At least 5 priority agri-food supply chains in the GMS supported to integrate principles of safety, nutrition, and resilience Baseline: 0 (2022)	5	2030	Minutes of GMS meetings	2, 15

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Table 2: Continued

<i>Output 2</i> Standards, practices, and policies to facilitate production, trade, and investment in agri-food value chains harmonized	Each GMS country complies with at least five additional ASEAN standards (e.g., GAP, organic) Baseline: 0 (2022)	At least 5 additional ASEAN standards complied with	2030	Minutes of GMS meetings, government reports	2
<i>Output 3</i> GMS-wide policy and capacity-building support for green, inclusive, and climate-resilient agri-food value chains provided	At least 500 GMS public and private sector stakeholders trained to enhance their knowledge and capacity to implement policies and measures on green supply chain management Baseline: 0 (2022)	At least 500 trained	2030	Minutes of GMS meetings	
Sector: URBAN DEVELOPMENT					6, 9, 11
<i>Outcome</i> Planning and development of key urban centers and border areas improved	Resilient urban infrastructure investments delivered based on defined strategies and plans Baseline: Not applicable (2022)	Value of RIF investments approved, which were based on strategies and plans exceeds \$320 million	2030	Minutes of GMS meetings, RIF, periodic updates from countries	6, 9, 11
<i>Output 1</i> Development strategies and/or sector plans for key urban and border areas prepared	Number of strategies and plans formulated and adoptable by 2022 RIF-listed investment projects Baseline: Not applicable (2022) <i>Note: number of strategies and plans need not correlate to RIF-listed projects</i>	Number of strategies and plans generating RIF-listed projects equals at least eight	2030	Minutes of GMS meetings, RIF, periodic updates from countries	11
<i>Output 2</i> Urban infrastructure improved in priority urban and border areas	Number of projects guided by appropriate strategy or plan as identified by 2022 RIF-listed projects Baseline: Not applicable (2022)	At least 8 RIF-listed projects commenced, which were subject to the guidance of strategies and plans	2030	RIF, minutes of GMS meetings, periodic updates from countries	6, 9, 11

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Table 2: Continued

CROSSCUTTING THEMES				
Theme	Indicator	Target	Period	Information source
<i>Crosscutting Theme 1</i> GMS initiatives supporting gender equity theme or effective gender mainstreaming enhanced	GMS investment projects that effectively mainstream gender in their design (%) Baseline: 33% (2019–2021)	50%	2030	RIF, minutes of GMS meetings
<i>Crosscutting Theme 2</i> Increased adoption of digital technology into GMS Program	Number of GMS projects incorporating digital innovations or technology in the new RIF Baseline: Not applicable (2021)	15%	2030	RIF, project documents
<i>Crosscutting Theme 3</i> <i>Spatial development approach</i> in economic corridor development enhanced	New RIF includes focus on urban clusters, rural–urban links, and spatially-targeted development Baseline: Not applicable (2021)	At least 5 new projects contributing to spatial development approach by 2030.	2030	RIF, project documents, minutes of GMS meetings, Economic Corridor Forums
<i>Crosscutting Theme 4</i> <i>Policy dialogue</i> deepened	One event or session in high-level GMS meeting or forum based on dedicated knowledge work every year Baseline: 0 (2022)	At least 1 per annum	2023	Knowledge products, proceedings of the event/session
<i>Crosscutting Theme 5</i> <i>Private sector solutions</i> promoted or encouraged	GMS Program to undertake a review of its institutional interface with private sector and implement its recommendations, with a progress assessment in 2027	Review completed	2023	Proceedings of GMS meetings
	Number of GMS sector working groups or areas that adopt periodic private-sector themed forums by 2030 Baseline: 0 (2021)	At least 2	2030	Proceedings of working group meetings
<i>Crosscutting Theme 6</i> Role of and collaboration with external partners in GMS deepened and/or expanded	GMS Program to undertake an assessment for enhancing engagement with development partners and implement recommendations, with a progress review in 2027	Assessment completed	2023	Proceedings of GMS meetings

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, CDC = Center for Diseases Control, EITF = Energy Transition Task Force, GAP = Good Agricultural Practice, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, GWh = gigawatt-hour, IHR = International Health Regulations, MTCO = Mekong Tourism Coordinating Office, PRC = People's Republic of China, RIF = Regional Investment Framework, RPTCC = Regional Power Trade Coordinating Committee, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal, TFA = Trade Facilitation Agreement, WHO = World Health Organization, WTO = World Trade Organization.

Note: * Includes the PRC as a whole.

^a The Road Connectivity Index compiled by the World Economic Forum comprises: (i) a measure of the average speed of a driving itinerary connecting the 10 or more largest cities in an economy accounting for at least 15% of the economy's total population, and (ii) a measure of access to direct routes or road straightness. Average excludes Myanmar due to lack of data.

^b ADB. 2018. *Review of Configuration of GMS Economic Corridors*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/400626/gms-corridors-configuration-review.pdf>.

^c Excludes the PRC.

Source: ADB.

C. Level 3 Indicators

17. Level 3 will track overall effectiveness of the GMS Program’s institutions, success in mobilizing resources and generation, and delivery of quality knowledge relevant to the program needs (Table 3). These are important inputs affecting the ability of the program to undertake the interventions identified in Level 2 and the quality of their outputs and outcomes. This level also reflects on ADB’s performance and contributions, and its value-addition to the GMS Program in the exercise of its role as finance mobilizer, knowledge provider and capacity builder, and honest broker (as secretariat).

18. Level 3 indicators are grouped into three categories: Level 3a pertains to the knowledge products and services (of the GMS Program, including its development partners and partner institutions in the GMS knowledge network) that aim to enhance the quality of interventions and results. It looks at the extent to which knowledge gaps in the GMS have been addressed; the demand for, and use of, the knowledge generated; and the expansion of knowledge partnerships.

19. Level 3b pertains to performance of the Regional Investment Framework (RIF), a key component of the GMS Program. The RIF addresses programming, project selection and processes for updating the program of interventions and policies of GMS. GMS-2030 seeks to enhance the ability of RIF to reflect more of regional projects and the extent to which, as a facilitating instrument, it can reduce the financing gap, particularly through leveraging with private sector finance.

20. Finally, Level 3c covers the institutional mechanisms of the GMS Program. It focuses on the efficiency and quality of the various bodies of the GMS and the improvements needed to be initiated based on emerging challenges, as well as enhancements in the services of the GMS Secretariat. Indicators for Level 3c will be sourced from surveys or focus group discussions and supplemented by qualitative descriptions or narratives.

Table 3: Level 3 Indicators—Institutional Effectiveness

Key Intervention	Indicators	Source(s)
Level 3a: Knowledge products and services^a		
Knowledge products and services improved	Knowledge Management 1 Knowledge partnerships to complement ADB value-addition expanded, including network of institutions within GMS Baseline: Not applicable (2021)	Minutes of GMS meetings
	Knowledge Management 2 Knowledge products expanded in scope to cover new and potential new areas covered by the GMS 2030 and GMS Program. Baseline: Not applicable (2021)	GMS Secretariat
	Knowledge Management 3 Increasing trend in dissemination of, and demand for, knowledge products linked to implementation of GMS 2030, measured by downloads and visibility on social media Baseline: Not applicable (2021)	GMS Secretariat, web analytics

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Table 3: Continued

Key Intervention	Indicators	Source(s)
Level 3b: Programming, project quality, and RIF processes		
Enhanced programming and deepening of ADB's role (as GMS Secretariat) as a knowledge provider, financier, and an honest broker	Regional Investment Framework 1 A new RIF prepared to develop a compendium of projects eligible for financing from a variety of public and private sources, emphasizing project quality, sustainability, and advancing gender equality and social inclusion. Baseline: Not applicable (2021)	GMS Secretariat
	Regional Investment Framework 2 The new RIF to highlight newly identified financing sources Baseline: Not applicable (2021)	New RIF
	Regional Investment Framework 3 Generation of gender disaggregated data to be promoted in the new RIF Baseline: Not applicable (2021)	New RIF, project documents
	Regional Investment Framework 4 Time between initiating and completing the RIF updating cycle reduced by half (%) under new RIF processes Baseline: 4 months (2021)	GMS Secretariat
	Regional Investment Framework 5 At least 50% of RIF projects fulfill at least three aspirational criteria identified in the new RIF by 2030. Baseline: Not applicable (2021)	
Level 3c: GMS Institutions and Mechanisms		
Efficiency and effectiveness of GMS institutions and mechanism improved	Institution 1 Efficiency of GMS Secretariat in timeliness and quality of meeting documentation monitored and effective follow-up actions initiated Baseline: 0 (2021)	Results from feedback or survey of GMS countries
	Institution 2 GMS Program to report from 2024 on triennial basis on development finance mobilized from implementation of nonsovereign loans and loans cofinanced with development partners Baseline: Not applicable (2022)	GMS Secretariat
	Institution 3 GMS to periodically seek feedback and suggestions for improvements from participants at high-level meetings (such as the Economic Corridor Forum, Governors Forum, Ministerial Conference) and discuss results and follow up with senior officials	Proceeding of GMS minutes

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, RIF = Regional Investment Framework.

^a Covers knowledge products and services of the GMS Program, including its development partners and partnering institutions in the GMS knowledge network.

Source: ADB.

The Greater Mekong Subregion Program Strategy 2030

Results Framework

The GMS results framework will be a key instrument in assessing and guiding the implementation of GMS-2030 during the strategy period. The purpose of the results framework is to monitor, at regular intervals, whether the GMS Program is continuing to deliver on the objectives laid out in GMS-2030.

About the Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program

The Greater Mekong Subregion is made up of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, the People's Republic of China (specifically Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), 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 priority sectors: agriculture, energy, environment, health and other human resource development, information and communication technology, tourism, transport, transport and trade facilitation, urban development, and border economic zones.



GMS SECRETARIAT

Southeast Asia Department
Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
1550 Metro Manila, Philippines
www.greatermekong.org/