

# Evaluations of ADB Support for the GMS and CAREC Programs — A Comparative Overview

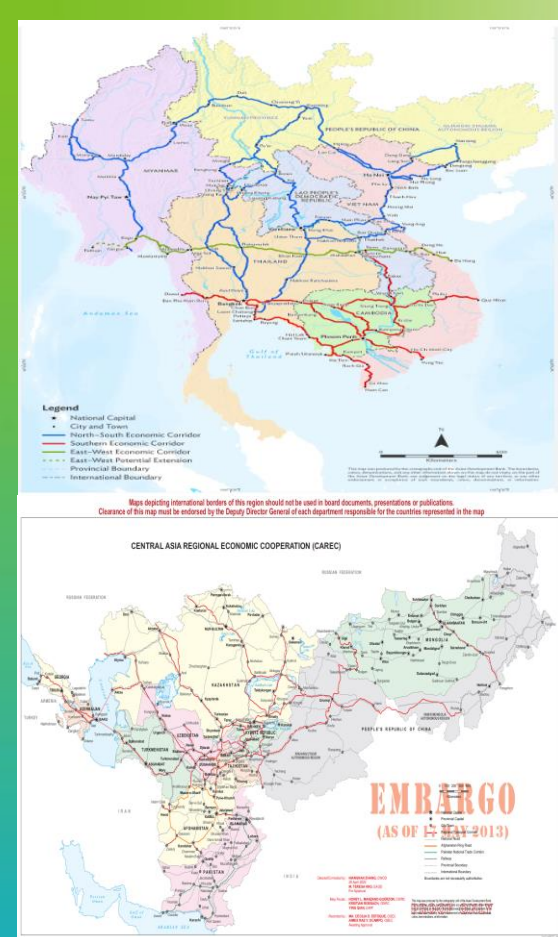
## 就亚洲开发银行（ADB）支持大湄公河次区域经济合作计划（GMS）和中亚区域经济合作计划（CAREC）开展评价的比较概述

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Asian Evaluation Week, Shanghai, PRC  
亚洲评价周，中国上海

3 September 2024

2024年9月3日



# Introduction to the Evaluations 评价工作简介

- The Greater Mekong Subregional(GMS) Economic Program
  - 大湄公河次区域经济合作计划
    - Established in 1992. A subregional partnership of six member countries.
    - 始于1992年。六个成员国的次区域合作计划。
- The Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation(CAREC) Program
  - 中亚区域经济合作计划
    - Launched in 2001. A partnership of 11 member countries.
    - 于2001年推出。11个成员国的合作计划。
- Both Programs aim to improve regional connectivity, competitiveness, and provision of regional public goods through regional cooperation and integration (RCI), with financial, technical, and secretariat support from ADB.
- 这两个计划都旨在通过区域合作和一体化(RCI), 在亚行的资金、技术和秘书处支持下, 改善区域连通性、竞争力和提供区域公共产品。
- Assess ADB's contribution to the Programs and the realization of their goals. Part of a series of three evaluations of ADB's flagship RCI programs.
- 评估亚行对以上两个计划及其目标实现的贡献力度。亚行区域合作和一体化旗舰项目的三个评价工作的一部分, 关注
  - 2012-2020 for GMS and 2011-2021 for CAREC
  - 2012-2020年大湄公河次区域经济合作和2011-2021年中亚区域经济合作的实施成效。



# Key Findings from the Evaluation of the GMS Program

## GMS 计划的主要评价结果

### • **Successes: 成功之处:**

- Enhanced regional infrastructure connectivity, particularly the road network.
- 增强了区域基础设施互联互通，特别是在道路网络方面。
- Provided critical and effective institutional support through ADB's role as an honest broker, a technical advisor, and the GMS Secretariat.
- 亚行作为信誉度高的中间机构、技术顾问和大湄公河次区域秘书处，提供了重要且有效的机构支持。

### • **Challenges: 尚存挑战:**

- Moderate contributions to improving regional competitiveness and regional public goods.
- 对提高区域竞争力和区域公共产品的贡献适中。
- The focus on regional benefits and monitoring of results needs to be strengthened.
- 需要加强对区域发展效益的关注和对结果的监测。



# Key Findings from the Evaluation of the CAREC Program

## CAREC计划的主要评价结果

### •Successes: 成功之处:

- Significant progress toward enhancing connectivity, especially physical transport connectivity.
- 在加强互联互通，尤其是实体交通的互联互通方面取得了重大进展。
- The CAREC Program has generally appropriate institutional framework, and ADB's role in helping to set it up and ensuring its continued relevance and functioning was instrumental.
- CAREC项目有一个总体上合适的制度框架，亚行在帮助建立该框架并确保其持续贴合实际需求和运转正常等方面发挥了至关重要的作用。

### •Challenges: 尚存挑战:

- Contributed modestly to improving regional competitiveness—no substantial results in removing border bottlenecks and trade barriers and in developing regional value chains.
- 对提高区域竞争力贡献不大——在消除边境物流瓶颈和贸易壁垒以及发展区域价值链方面并未取得实质性成果。
- Support for regional public goods is still nascent and only limited progress has been achieved so far.
- 对区域公共产品的支持仍处于早期阶段，迄今只取得了有限的进展。
- Need to focus more on cross-country cooperation and results monitoring.
- 需要更加注重跨国合作和成果监测。



# Comparative Analysis 比较分析

## • Similarities: 相似之处:

- Both programs have been relatively more successful in enhancing physical transport connectivity and providing appropriate institutional support compared to other areas.
  - 与其他领域相比，这两个合作计划在加强实体交通互联互通和提供适当的机构支持方面较为成功。
- Both have been less effective in helping to enhance competitiveness and provision of regional public goods.
  - 两者在提高区域竞争力和提供区域公共产品方面的成效并不显著。
- ADB's honest broker role has been appreciated by member countries of both program.
  - 两个计划的成员国都很感谢亚行发挥的公正中间人的角色。

## • Differences: 差异:

- In relative terms, the GMS Program are slightly more successful and effective, as reflected in contributions to increased cross-border movement of goods and people, regional tourism development, and communicable disease control.
  - 相对而言，大湄公河次区域项目更加成功和有效，这体现在对货物和人员的跨境流动增加、区域旅游业发展和传染病控制方面做出的贡献。
- The GMS subregion has relatively better preconditions for regional cooperation. It is much more open to trade, more integrated, and relatively more advanced in terms of market economy development.
  - 大湄公河次区域开展区域合作的前提条件相对较好。该区域对贸易更加开放，更加一体化，在市场经济发展方面也相对更加先进。



# Highlights of Recommendations 建议的重点

The recommendations of the two evaluations are essentially similar in terms of the key points made, as summarized below, though they address issues or challenges that vary in their level of severity or difficulty.

如下文所述，两项评价工作的重点建议基本相似，尽管它们应对的问题或挑战的严重程度或难度有所不同。

- Strengthen integrated support for critical non-infrastructure areas, such as trade facilitation and trade policy, environment and climate change, investment climate, and multimodal transport.  
• 加强对关键的非基础设施领域的综合支持，如增强在贸易便利化和贸易政策、环境和气候变化、投资环境和多式联运等领域的全面支持。
- Sharpen the focus on regional dimensions to ensure that projects provide solutions to address cross-country issues, promote cross-country cooperation, and have substantive transboundary benefits.  
• 更加注重区域层面，以确保项目提供跨国问题的解决方案，促进跨国合作，并带来实质性的跨边境成效。
- Improve monitoring and evaluation of regional-level results, including use of proper indicators, baselines, and targets, data collection, and results reporting.  
• 改进对区域一级成果的监测和评价，包括使用适当的指标、基线和目标、数据收集和成果报告。



# Thank you 谢谢

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