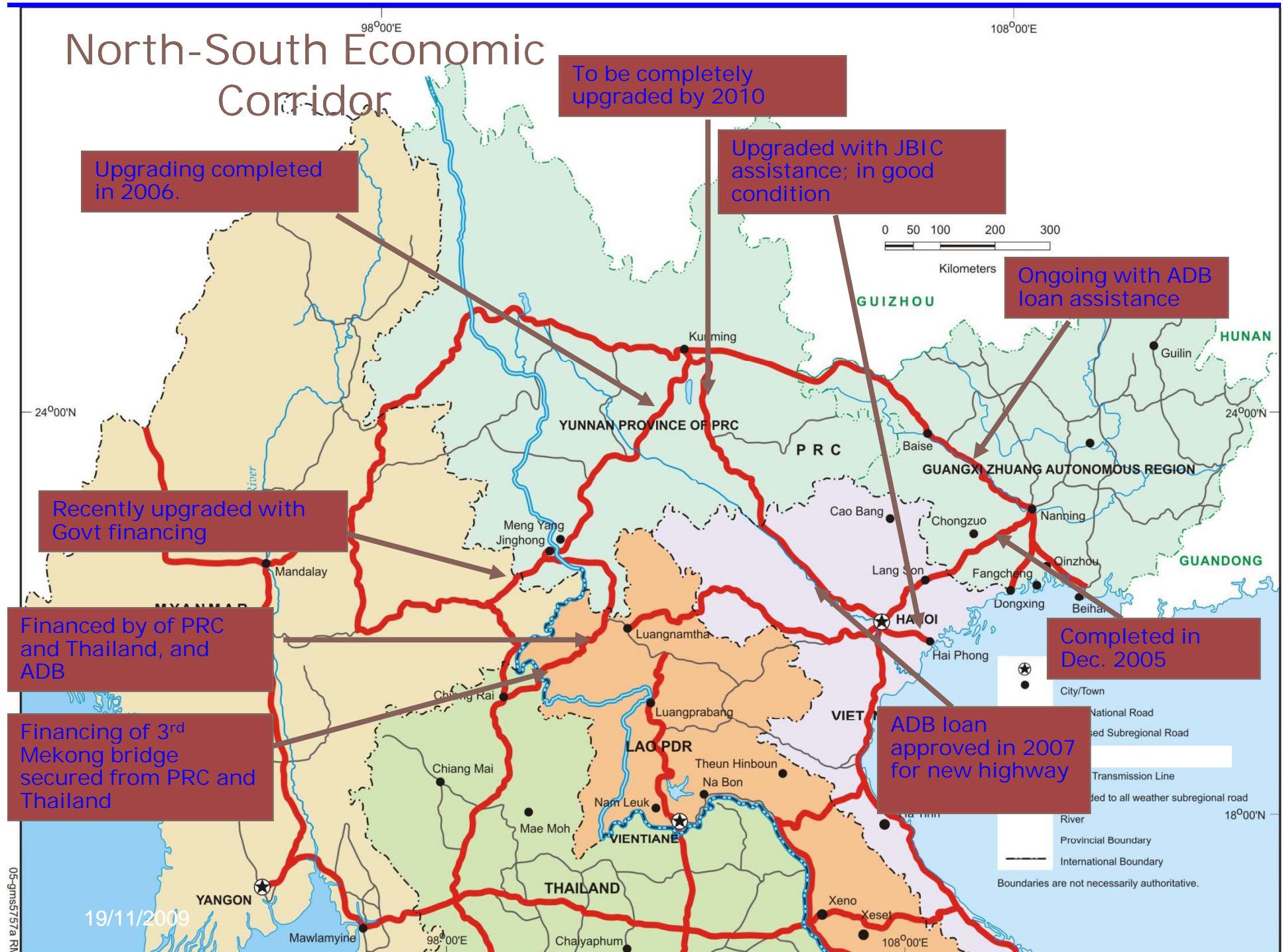


North-South Economic Corridor





GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION EAST-WEST ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

- National Capital
 - City/Town
 - National Road
 - Provincial Road
 - East-West Economic Corridor
 - River
 - International Boundary
- Boundaries are not necessarily authoritative.



**VIE: East-West Corridor
(Lao Bao-Dong Ha)**

**LAO P: LAO: East-West Corridor
(Phin-Dene Savanh)**



GMS Southern Economic Corridor

Roads

Mostly 4-lane highways;
not a constraint to cross-
border traffic.

Upgrading to be
completed by 2009 with
ADB and Japan
assistance.

Upgrading of a section in
Cambodia (70 km) to be
completed by 2010 with
assistance from Viet Nam;
Financing requested for
remaining sections.

Upgrading completed in
2007 with PRC
assistance.

Mostly 4-lane highways;
not a constraint to cross-
border traffic

In good condition

Upgrading completed in
2007 with Thailand,
Korea, World Bank and
ADB assistance.

Upgrading to be
completed by 2008 with
ADB and Japan
assistance.

Upgrading to be completed
by 2010 with ADB, Korean,
and Australian assistance.

Bridge over Mekong to
be financed by Japan





Key GMS Outcomes

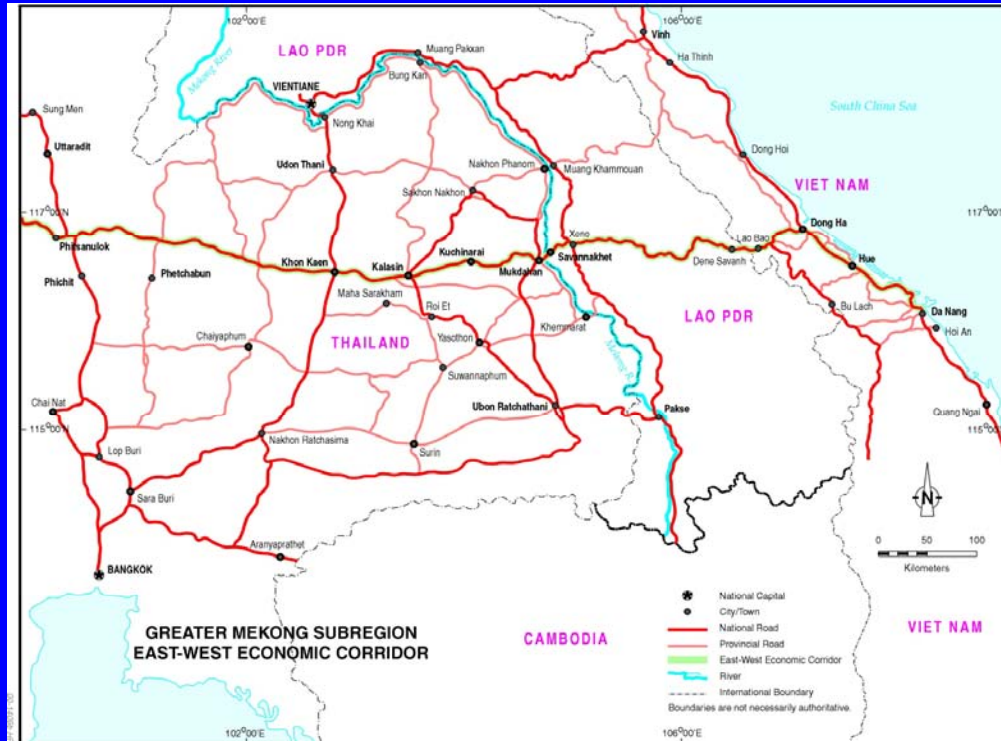
Phnom Penh-Ho Chi Minh City Highway Improvement Project

- ◆ Savings in travel time and cost
- ◆ Bilateral trade increased by 40%
- ◆ Number of people crossing the border expanded by over 50%
- ◆ Special border economic zone creating jobs

Key GMS Outcomes

East-West Transport Corridor Project

- ◆ Savings in travel time and cost
- ◆ Increased economic opportunities
- ◆ FDI rose from US\$18M (1995-2000) to US\$200M (2001-2005)
- ◆ Improved access to schools and safe water
- ◆ Poverty incidence fell by 35% in Savannakhet, Lao PDR



19/1/2009

Key GMS Outcomes

Impacts in border areas:

- Improved consumer welfare
- Cross-border labor migration providing source of livelihood and means to diversifying income
- Greater access to higher quality health services across borders
- Acquisition of better farming techniques from neighboring countries



Other Key Outcomes

- ◆ Sustainable and reliable electricity supply through cross-border interconnection
- ◆ Higher tourism arrivals and revenues and increased awareness of sustainable tourism
- ◆ Improved prevention and control of communicable diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS in border areas
- ◆ Greater ability to limit trafficking of people and illegal trading activities



Going Forward

- ◆ Continued investments in subregional infrastructure
- ◆ Enhanced focus on “soft” areas
 - Communicable disease control, capacity development for HIV/AIDS prevention
 - Sustainable tourism development
 - Flood and drought management and mitigation
 - Biodiversity conservation corridor development
 - Water supply and sanitation along corridor areas
- ◆ \$850M of regional ADF resources needed for 2009-2012



19/1/2009

Japan's Role in the Mekong



19/1/2009

Forming links with the Mekong

Various areas in the Mekong Region that had not been previously linked together are now truly trying to link up via three economic corridors developed by Japan and other Mekong regional development programs. Great hopes for future growth are now beginning to sprout in the Mekong Region as more goods and people flow than ever before.

South-North Economic Corridor

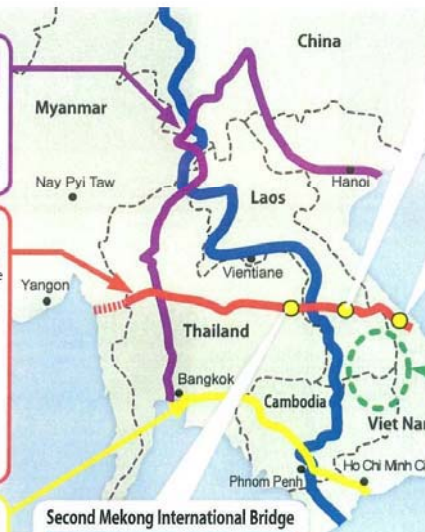
Starting at Kunming, in Yunnan Province in China, this corridor is split into two routes: one goes to Bangkok, Thailand, and the other is linked to Hanoi, Viet Nam.

East-West Economic Corridor

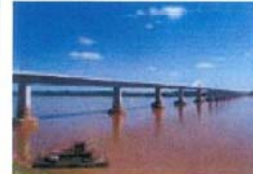
This corridor links areas between Mawlamyine in Myanmar, and Da Nang in Viet Nam, by way of northeast Thailand and Savannakhet, in Laos. The Japanese government built the Second Mekong International Bridge in December 2006 and pledged to provide an additional aid of US \$20 million to improve the efficiency of logistics and distribution of the east-west and southern economic corridors at the Japan-Mekong Foreign Ministers' Meeting in January 2008.

Southern Economic Corridor

This corridor, which is a part of the Asian Highway, links between Bangkok, Thailand and Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam through the capital of Cambodia. It lags behind in construction compared to the other two corridors, but expectations are that this corridor will be a substantial economic and industrial artery when completed.



Second Mekong International Bridge



Road No.9



Hai Van Tunnel



Development Triangle

In order to assist the underdeveloped regions along the borders of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, the Japanese government announced at the December 2005 Japan-CLV Summit that it would provide a total of JPY2billion in FY2005 in ODA as a form of cooperation; this was followed by another announcement at the January 2007 Japan-CLV Foreign Ministers' Meeting that US \$20million in assistance would be granted through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF).

Japan-Mekong Region Partnership Program

Three Goals

- Enhanced Japan-Mekong Region partnership
- Sustainable economic growth of the Mekong Region
- Life with dignity for the people in the Mekong Region and fulfillment of their potential

Three New Initiatives

- Expansion of ODA to the Mekong Region / Assistance to the Development Triangle and promotion of efficiency of logistics and distribution in the Mekong Region through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)
- Bilateral Investment Agreements with Cambodia and Laos
- Japan-Mekong Region Ministerial Meeting



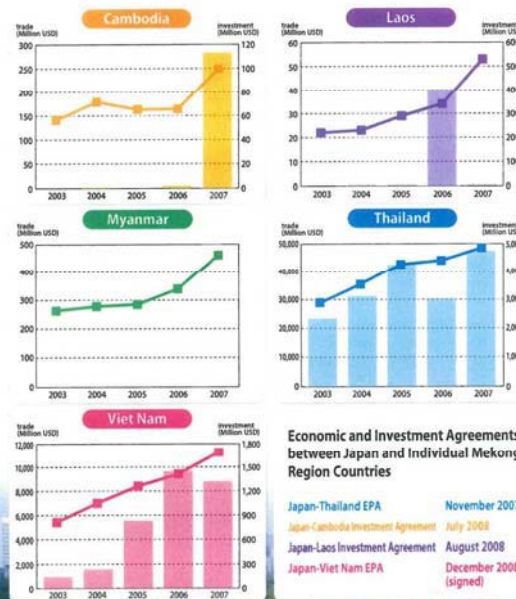
19/1/2009

Linking to the future

Economic relations between Japan and Mekong Region Countries have become ever closer since the announcement of the Japan-Mekong Region Partnership Program. Particularly, Japan has entered into Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) or investment agreements with Mekong Region Countries, and there have been remarkable developments in the evolution of these partnerships. Japan and the Mekong Region have begun to move forward together toward a future of hope and growth.

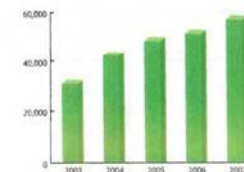
— Polygonal line graph indicates Japan's Trade Value
■ Bar graph indicates Japan's FDI

(Source : ASEAN-JAPAN CENTRE)



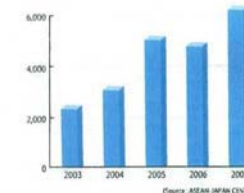
Data on Japan-Mekong relation

Total Trade Value (Unit : Million USD)



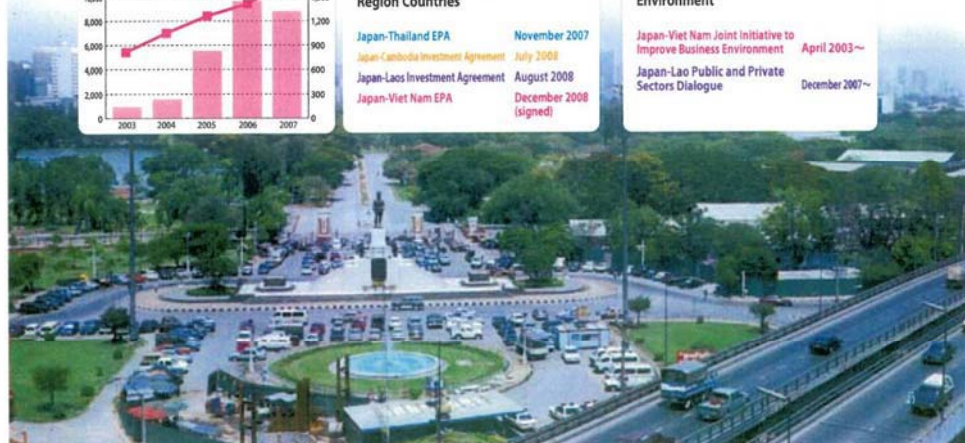
Japan's FDI in Mekong Countries

(Unit : Million USD)



Joint Efforts by Governments and Private Sectors to Improve the Business Environment

Japan-Viet Nam Joint Initiative to Improve Business Environment April 2003~
Japan-Lao Public and Private Sectors Dialogue December 2007~



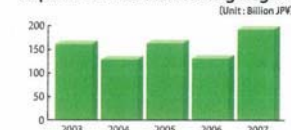
19/1/2009

Assisting the Mekong Region

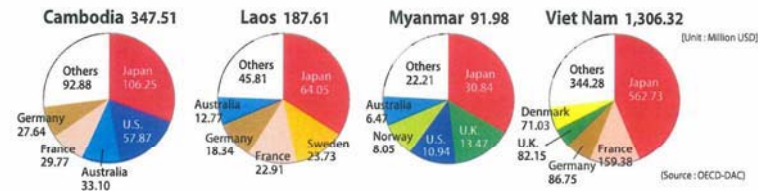
Japan supports the Mekong Region in diverse sectors through Official Development Assistance (ODA), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and other forms of cooperation.

The partnership between Japan and the Mekong Region has become even stronger through such efforts. This is an asset that Japan and the Mekong Region share and should serve as a signpost to a more prosperous future.

Japan's ODA to the Mekong Region



Amount of DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements (2006)



Cambodia

Since 1999, Japan has assisted Cambodia in developing legal systems necessary to establish the rule of law in the country. Japan provided technical cooperation in drafting the civil code and the code of civil procedure and continues to support capacity building of legal and judicial experts.



Laos

Japan has provided grant aid for the project for the improvement of the Vientiane No.1 Road, a trunk line of the capital that connects the road network in the region.



Myanmar

In response to Cyclone Nargis which hit Myanmar and claimed over 84,000 lives, Japan dispatched a Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team, which treated 1,202 people in the worst-affected Ayeyarwaddy Division.



Thailand

Japan has provided ODA loan in developing the Mass Rapid Transit System (Blue Line and Purple Line) to relieve traffic congestion in Bangkok and to improve the urban environment through reduction of vehicle exhaust fumes and greenhouse gas emissions.



Viet Nam

In order to prevent high risk epidemic such as avian influenza, Japan provided grant aid and technical cooperation to improve bio-safety laboratories of the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (NIHE). NIHE is expected to play a role as a core research institute to tackle infectious diseases in the Mekong Region.



19/1/2009

Cultural ties

Cultural exchanges between Japan and Mekong Region Countries are flourishing. Also, Japan is actively helping these countries protect their rich cultures and valuable heritages.



Cambodia



The Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor was formed in 1994. Over 700 Japanese specialists have been sent to help restore heritage sites in cooperation with Cambodian experts.



Laos



Through the Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects in FY2006, Japan helped Laos build a traditional culture education center (completed in 2008).



Myanmar



A presentation on Japanese anime (animation film) in Yangon attracted many enthusiastic anime fans and animators.



Thailand



Goodwill ambassador Hideki Togi, a traditional court music player, staged a concert at Thailand's Wat Arun to commemorate the 120th anniversary of Japan-Thailand Diplomatic Relations.



Viet Nam



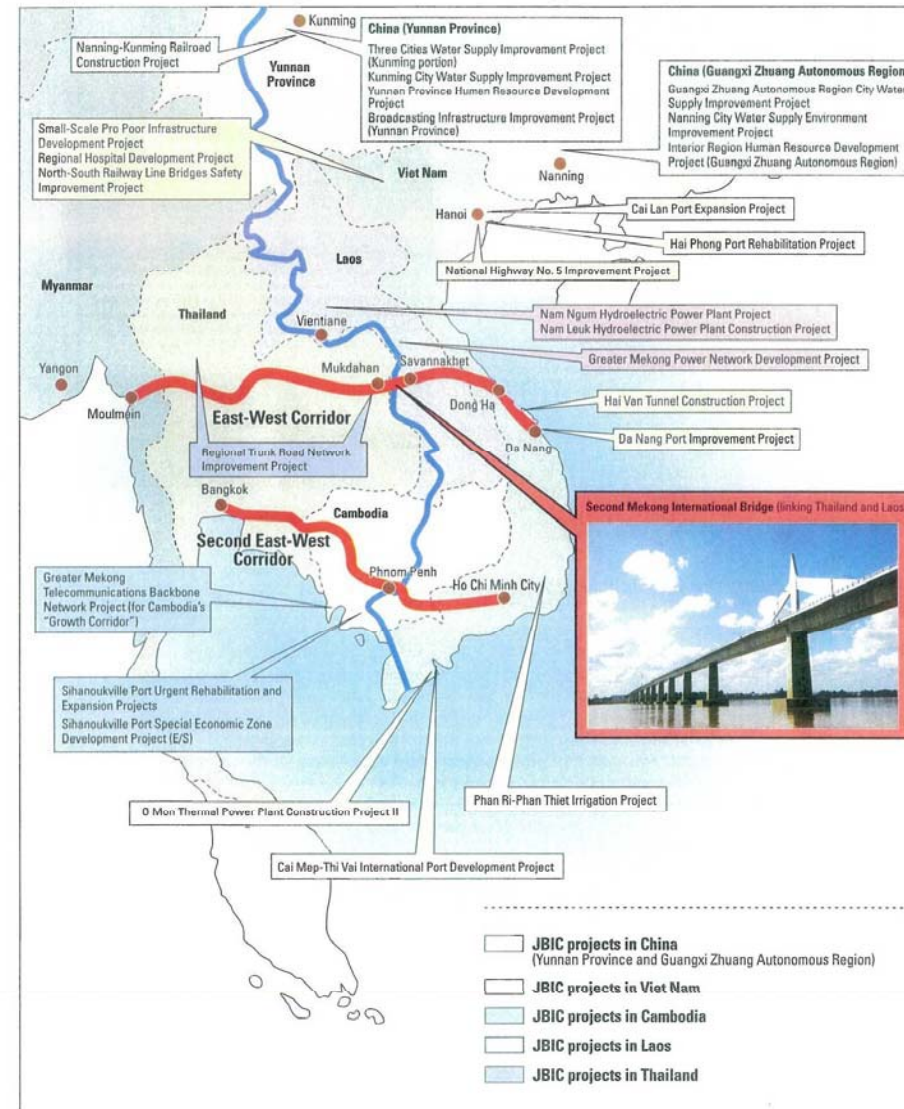
Large-cultural events were held in Viet Nam and Japan in 2008 to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relationship.



19/1/2009

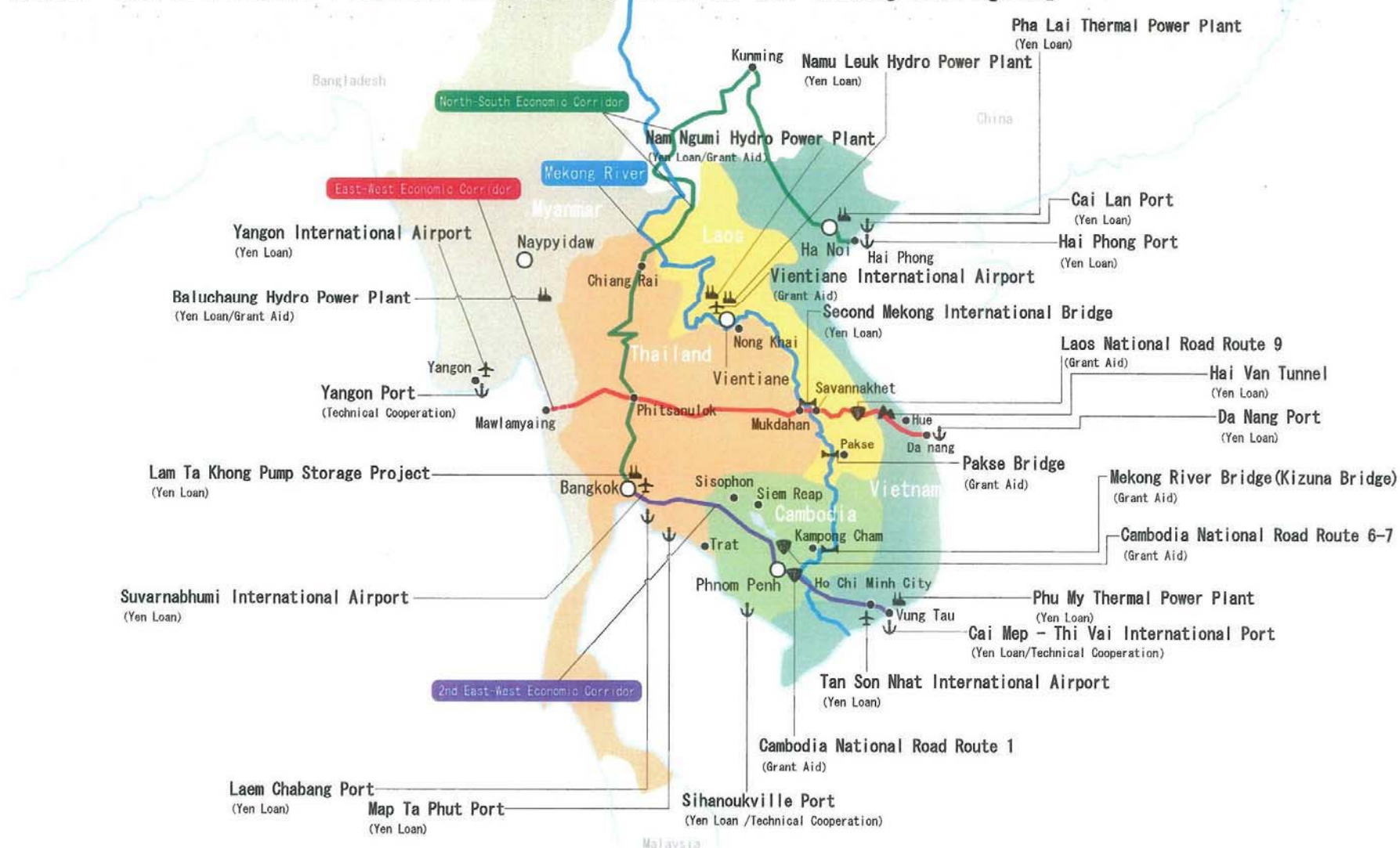
JBIC and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) have presented the governments of Cambodia and Laos with Blue Books on Best Practices in Investment Promotion and Facilitation. The Blue Books propose policy measures such as legislative, institutional and organizational reform, and enhancements in information providing potential, all needed to promote foreign direct investment. JBIC will continue to promote support programs aimed at achieving the policy reforms proposed in the Blue Books.

Major ODA Loan Projects in the Mekong Sub-region



19/1/2009

[Major Infrastructure Projects assisted by JICA in the Mekong Subregion]





The Study on **Special Economic Zone Development Plan** in Border Area (Savannakhet Province) in Lao People's Democratic Republic

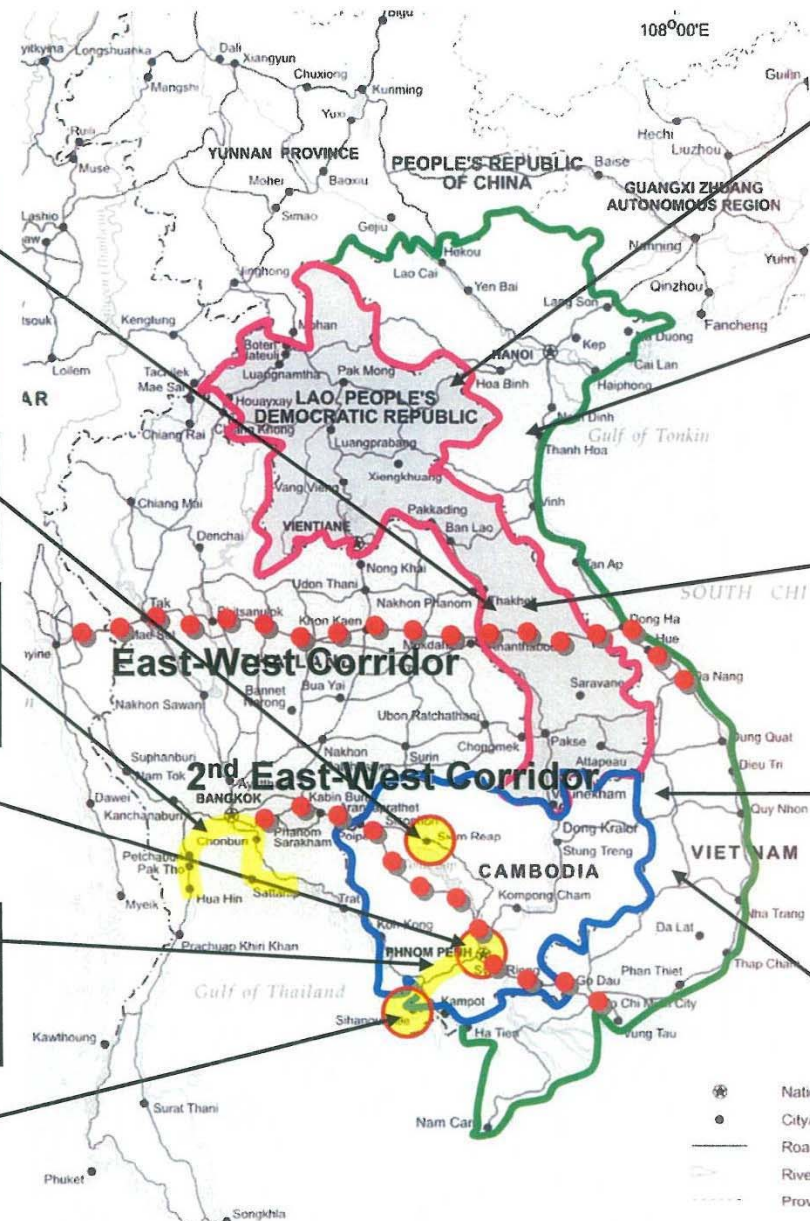
Integrated Master Plan for **Sustainable Development of Siem Reap/Angkor Town**

Master Plan Study for the **Coastal Channels and Ports Development** in the Kingdom of Thailand

Transport Master Plan of the Phnom Penh Metropolitan Area

Study on Regional Development of the **Phnom Penh-Sihanoukville Growth Corridor**

Master Planning and Feasibility Study of the **Sihanoukville Port**



Comprehensive Study on **Logistics System** in Lao PDR

Study on the **National Transport Development Strategy** in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (VITRANSS2)

The Study on the **Integrated Regional Development Plan** For Savannakhet and Khammaouan Region in Lao People's Democratic Republic

National Road Network Master Plan Development Project in Cambodia

Master Plan for **Maritime and Port** Sectors in Cambodia

Bold Line:

Nation wide Master Plan

Japanese Master Plan Projects in GMS



Thank you

The GMS Program

*Reducing poverty
through regional
cooperation*



19/1/2009

International Seminar on "Cultural Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing Experiences from Japan and Mekong Countries"

International Seminar on Cultural Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing Experiences from Japan and the Mekong Countries

Rethink: Japan in the Mekong Region

Siriporn Wajjwalku

19/11/2009

Outline of the Presentation

1. What did the document say?
2. Some observations
3. What is the reality in the field?
4. Doubt on complicated situations
5. How did the academic world respond?
6. Where are we going?- Rethinking?

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International Seminar on "Cultural Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing Experiences from Japan and Mekong Countries"



What did the document say?

19/11/2009

MOFA Document (1)

Japan and Mekong Region



- 2003 New Concept of Mekong Region Development
- 2004 Master Plan on the CLV Development Triangle
- 2005 Japan's Initiative for the Mekong Region development
- 2006 The Mekong Exhibition
- 2007 Japan-Mekong Region Partnership Program
- 2008 The 1st Mekong-Japan FMM in Tokyo

19/11/2009

International Seminar on "Cultural
Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing
Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

MOFA Document (1)

Japan and Mekong Region



- 2009 The 2nd Mekong-Japan FMM in Cambodia
- 2009 The Mekong-Japan Economic Ministers' Inaugural Meeting, Thailand
- 2009 Mekong-Japan Exchange Year
- 2009 The 1st Mekong-Japan Summit in Tokyo
- 2009 The Mekong-Japan Action Plan 63

19/11/2009

MOFA Document (2)


**2003 New Concept of Mekong Region
Development**



- Reinforcing regional integration
- Attaining sustainable economic growth
- Harmonizing with environment

19/11/2009

International Seminar on "Cultural Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing Experiences from Japan and Mekong Countries"



MOFA Document (3)

2007 Japan-Mekong Region Partnership Program


3 Goals

1. Enhance Japan-Mekong Region Partnership
2. Sustainable economic growth of Mekong Region
3. Life with dignity for the people in Mekong Region and fulfillment of their potential

3 Priority areas

1. Integrate economics of the region and beyond
2. Expand trade and investment between Japan and the region
3. Pursue universal values and common goals of the region

19/11/2009



MOFA Document (4)

3 New initiatives

1. Expansion of ODA to the Mekong Region

CLV Development Triangle

2. Bilateral investment agreements with Cambodia and Lao PDR
3. Japan-Mekong Ministerial Meeting

19/11/2009

International Seminar on "Cultural Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing Experiences from Japan and Mekong Countries"

MOFA Document (5)

The CLV Development Triangle



1. The border provinces of Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam which are least developed in the Mekong Regions
2. The construction of roads, bridges, schools, and hospitals and improvement of water supply system

19/11/2009

MOFA Document (6)

2009 A New Partnership for the Common Flourishing Future



1. A Comprehensive Development in the Mekong Region
2. Construction of a Society that values Human Dignity
3. Expanding Cooperation and Exchanges
4. Enhancing Cooperation with other Frameworks in Asia-Pacific Region

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Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

Japan-Mekong (1)

Scheme based

1. Japan-Mekong
2. Japan-ASEAN (Mekong)
3. Japan- GMS (Mekong)



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Japan-Mekong (2)

Issues based

1. Foreign policy (relations): Diplomatic Blue book
2. Economic cooperation
3. Development cooperation: Tokyo Declaration 2009
4. ODA



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Some observations



1. Heavy emphasis on infrastructure, construction, and rapid economic growth
2. Heavy reliance on the exploration of natural resources
3. Uncritically assume that the benefits of economic growth will be shared by all in the region, and will lead to property reduction
4. Questions related to civil society involvement in planning and implementation

19/11/2009

Japan in Mekong Region: Why?



1. To bridge the development gap between new and old members of ASEAN, and thereby contribute to its closer integration
2. A region that pursues sustainable development compatible with conservation of the environment and is resilient to various threats endangering human being and human dignity

19/11/2009



What is the reality in the field?

19/11/2009

Connectivity (1)



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Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing
Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

Connectivity (2)



Connectivity (3)



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Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing
Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

Connectivity(4)

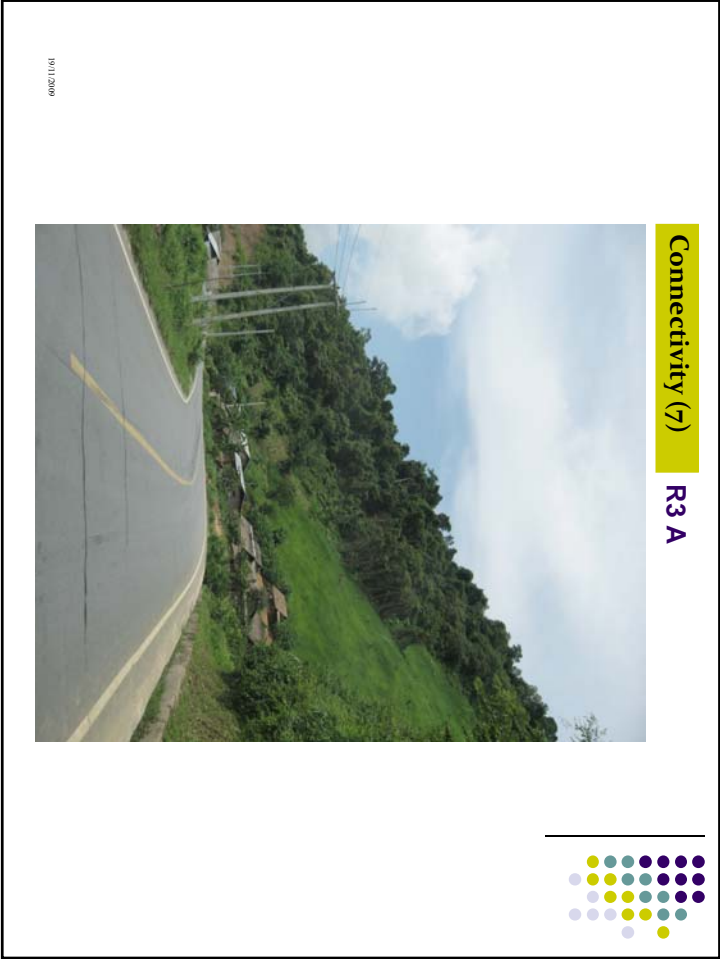
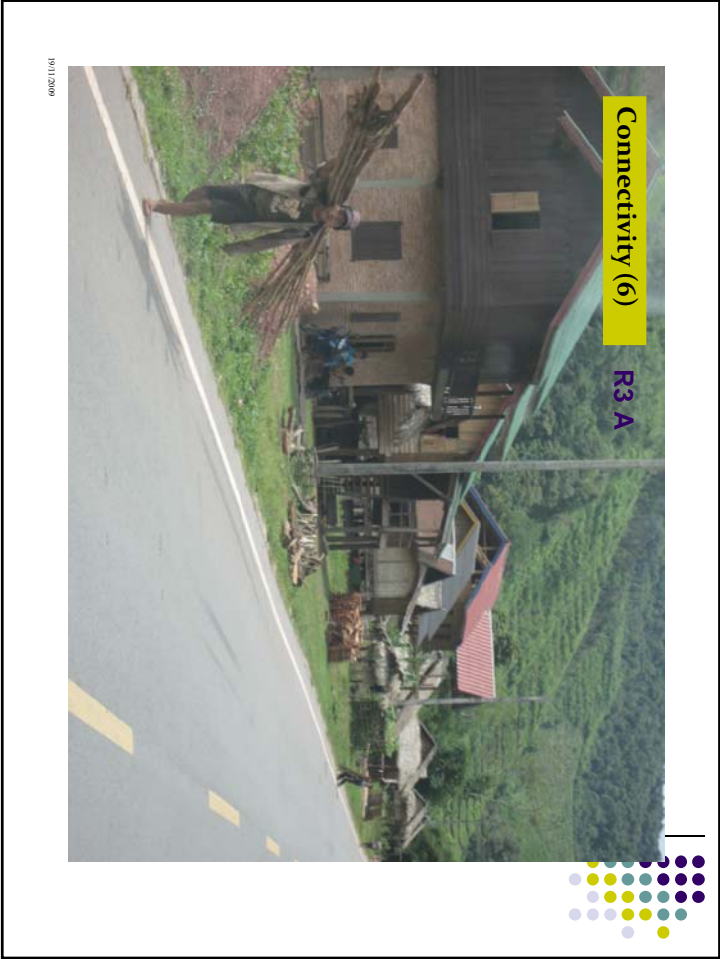


Connectivity (5)

R9



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Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"



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Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

Connectivity (8)

R3



19/11/2009

Connectivity (9)

R3 A



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Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

Connectivity (10) R3



19/11/2009

Connectivity (11) R3



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Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

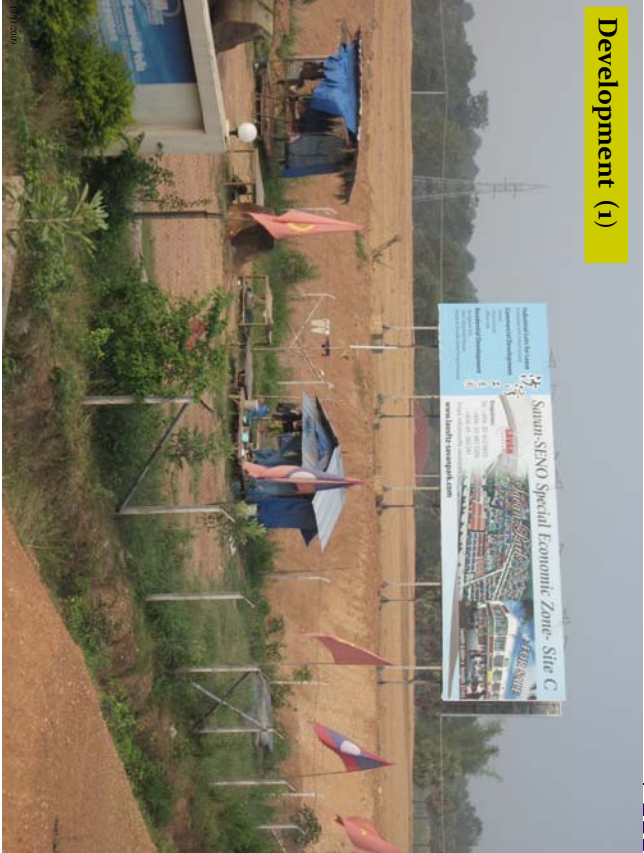
Connectivity (12)

R3



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Development (1)



19/11/2009

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Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

Development (2)

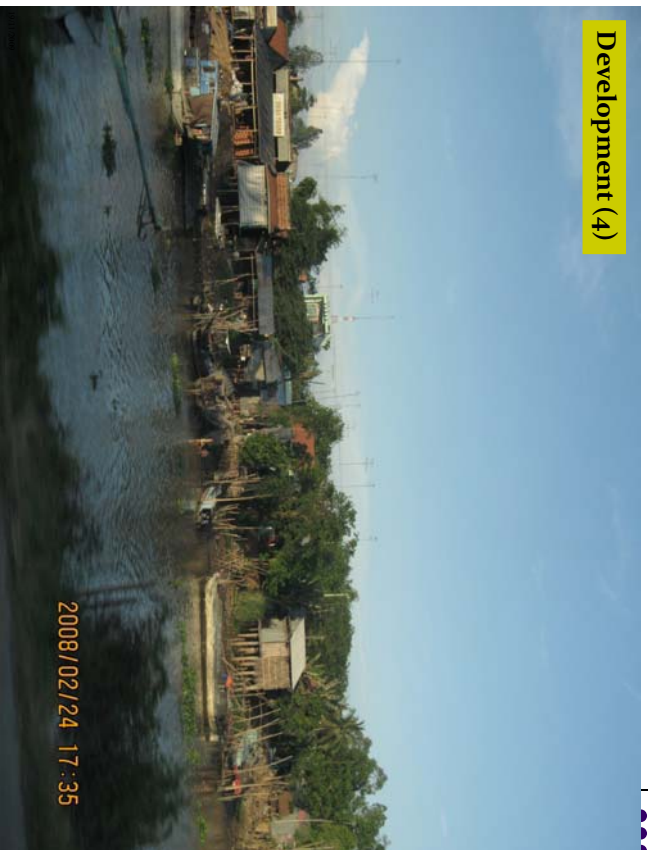


Development (3)



International Seminar on "Cultural
Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing
Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

Development (4)

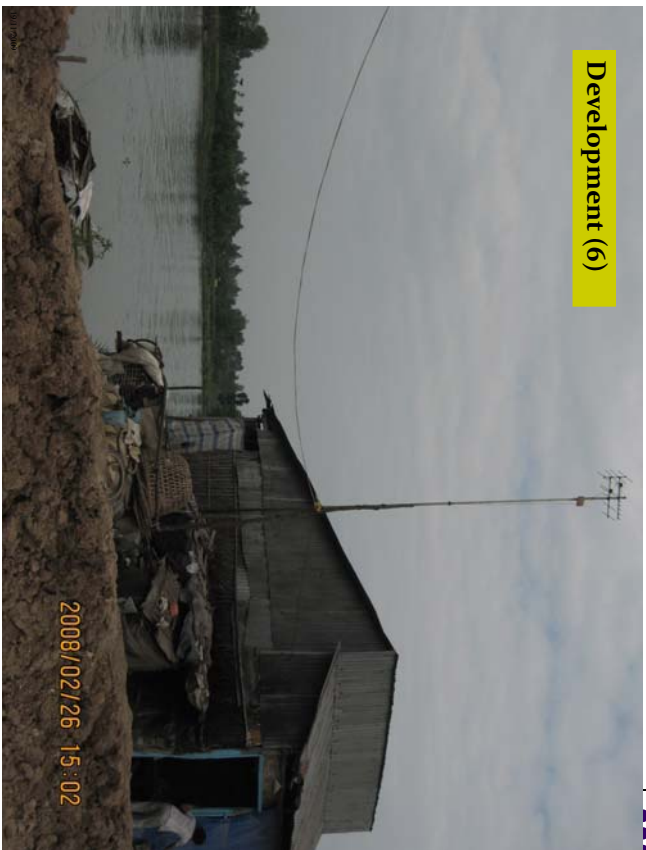


Development (5)



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Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing
Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

Development (6)



Development (7)



International Seminar on "Cultural
Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing
Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

Development (8)



Development (9)



International Seminar on "Cultural
Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing
Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

Development (10)

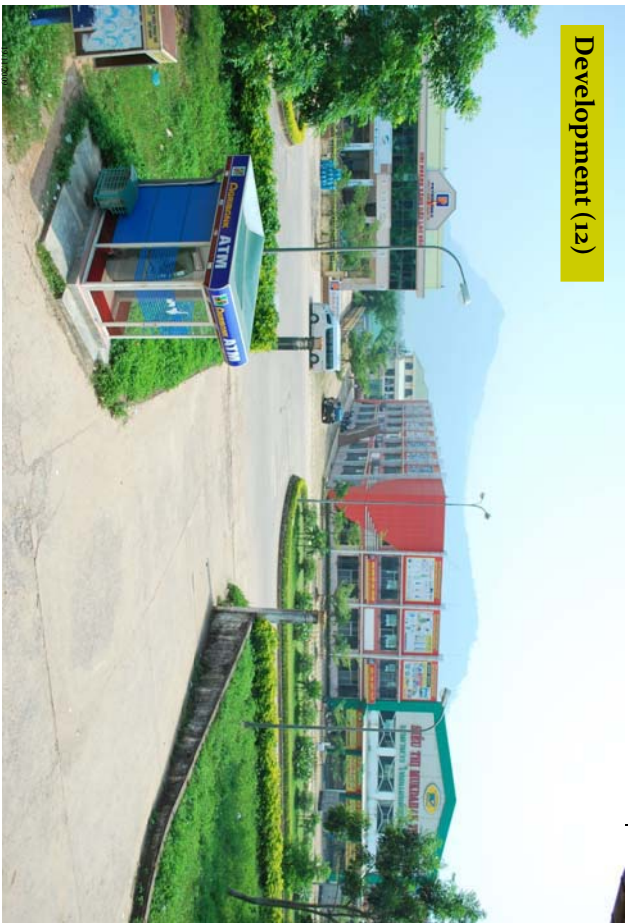


Development (11)



International Seminar on "Cultural Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing Experiences from Japan and Mekong Countries"

Development (12)



Doubt!!

1. Questions related to Japan's contribution to development of Mekong Region
2. Questions related to Japan's model and experiences of development
3. Questions related to "knowledge" about "Japan and Mekong Region"
4. Where are "People" in this "Map"? (Japanese and Riparian countries' people)

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Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"



How did the academic world respond?

19/11/2009

Articles on
Japan in
GMS/Mekong
Region

Name of Journal and year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Asian Economics					1		1			
ASEAN Economic Bulletin								1		
Asian Perspective										1
Contemporary Asia							1			
Contemporary Southeast Asia										1
Ecology& Society						1				1
European Journal of East Asian Studies						1				
GMS development Studies							2			
International Journal of Transportation Distribution & Logistics Management	1									
ICASSymposium series							1			
Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography		1								
Southeast Asian Studies									1	
Total	1	1			1	2	5	1	1	3

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Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"



Japan and Countries in Mekong Region
(BILATERAL)

19/11/2009

Year & Name of Journal	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Japan and China										
Asian Perspective								1		
Asia Pacific Journal of Management			1							
China: An International Journal						1				
Comparative Economics			1							
Educational Media, Memory, and Society										1
Foreign Affairs							1			
Japan and the World Economy							1		1	1

19/11/2009

International Seminar on "Cultural
Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing
Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

1. Japan and China		Year & Name of Journal	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
		Japanese and International Economies			1							
		International Security						1				
		Pacific Affairs	1	3	1	3						
		Social Science Japan		1								
		Stanford Journal of East Asian Affairs						1				
		The Asia- Pacific Journal				1		7	8	8	8	4
		The Chinese Journal of International Politics								1		
		The Pacific Review						1				

19/11/2009

2. Japan and Vietnam		Year & Name of Journal	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
		Asia-Pacific Review										1
		Energy Review							2			
		International Electronic Journal of Health Education								1		
		International Relations of the Asia- Pacific										1
		The Asia- Pacific Journal						1			1	1
		Vietnam Studies									1	

19/11/2009

International Seminar on "Cultural
Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing
Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

3. Japan and Thailand		Year & Name of Journal	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
19/11/2009		Asian Economics						1				
		Comparative Economics					1					
		Cross- Cultural Psychology						1				
		Development Policy Review							1			
		Economic Development		1								
		Japan & The World Economy	1									
		Mid-Atlantic Journal of Business		1								
		Social Science& Medicine										1

4. Japan and Cambodia		Year & Name of Journal	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
19/11/2009		Asian Survey								1		
		Third World Studies					1					

International Seminar on "Cultural
Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing
Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"

5. Japan and Laos

Year & Name of Journal	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Japanese Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene			1							

18/11/2019

19/11/2009

A decorative graphic in the top right corner consisting of a grid of colored dots. The dots are arranged in a roughly rectangular shape, with colors including purple, teal, yellow, and light blue. A thin horizontal line is positioned above the dots.

Where are we going?

18/11/2009

19/11/2009

International Seminar on "Cultural
Diversity of the Mekong River: Sharing
Experiences from Japan and Mekong
Countries"



Rethink: Japan in the Mekong Region

- Actors
- Areas
- Disciplines
- Methodology
- Researchers
- Granting agency

19/11/2009



Rethink: Japan in the Mekong Region

The possibility to establish the Japanese Studies
Network-Mekong

19/11/2009

Difference and conflict over development of riparian resources in the Mekong

Philip Hirsch
Australian Mekong Resource Centre
School of Geosciences
University of Sydney

19/11/2009

Conflict over the use of riparian resources in the Mekong

- ▶ Examples of conflict
 - Dams
 - (Pak Mun, Yali Falls, Theun–Hinboun, Don Sahong....)
 - Plantations
 - (Eucalyptus, rubber)
 - Mining
 - (Gold/copper; bauxite)
 - Organic farming
 - recent case of Yasothorn

19/11/2009

Conflict over the use of riparian resources in the Mekong

- ▶ Expression of conflict
 - Protests
 - Deflected conflict and suffering
 - “silent violence”
 - International
 - but rarely expressed at country to country level

19/11/2009

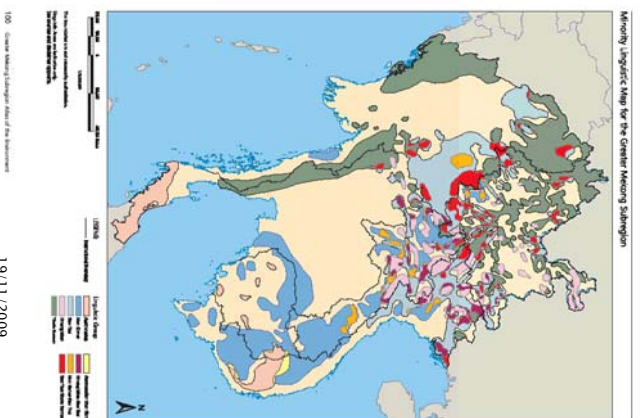
Development and difference in the Mekong

- ▶ Dimensions of difference
 - Ethnicity
 - Poverty and Class
 - Gender
 - National development directions and level of income
- ▶ Development, homogeneity and difference
 - Does development produce similarity or difference?
 - Development and homogeneity
 - Development and difference

19/11/2009

Ethnicity

- ▶ In the GMS



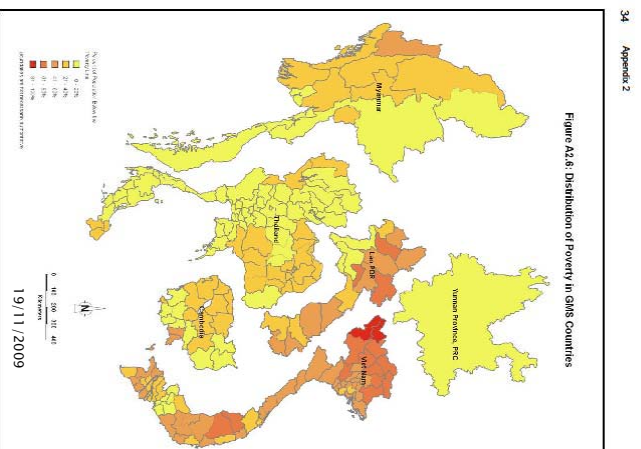
Development and difference in the Mekong

- ▶ Dimensions of difference
 - Ethnicity
 - Poverty and Class
 - Gender
 - National development directions and level of income
- ▶ Development, homogeneity and difference
 - Does development produce similarity or difference?
 - Development and homogeneity
 - Development and difference

19/11/2009

Poverty

► In the GMS



Development and difference in the Mekong

- Dimensions of difference
 - Ethnicity
 - Poverty and Class
 - Gender
 - National development directions and level of income
- Development, homogeneity and difference
 - Does development produce similarity or difference?
 - Development and homogeneity
 - Development and difference

19/11/2009

Economic difference in the CMS

Table 1: Selected Economic Indicators

Country	GDP growth (Annual Ave, 1992–2006, %)	GDP (\$ million) 2006	Population (million) 2006	GDP per capita (\$) 2006
Cambodia	8.4	7,264	14.2	513
Guangxi Zhuang AR, PRC	11.7	50,190	49.4	1,015
Yunnan Province, PRC	9.5	60,224	44.7	1,348
Lao PDR	6.5	3,433	5.7	599
Myanmar	9.6	13,002	56.2	231
Thailand	4.5	206,247	65.2	3,162
Viet Nam	7.7	60,883	84.2	723
GMS Economies	8.3	401,245	319.6	1,255
PRC	10.3	2,626,304	1,311.0	2,003

Source: ADB 2007, The Mekong Region Trade: Trends, Patterns and Policies, p. 1

Source: Asian Development Bank, Statistical Database System (SDBS) Key Indicator Series, downloaded 25 July 2007; National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 1997, World Economic Outlook database, April 2000; Myanmar's GDP estimate for 2006 based on actual data for 2003.

Development and difference in the Mekong

- ▶ Dimensions of difference
 - Ethnicity
 - Poverty and Class
 - Gender
 - National development directions and level of income
- ▶ Development, homogeneity and difference
 - Does development produce similarity or difference?
 - Development and homogeneity
 - Development and difference

Different uses of the river



Different perspectives on energy development

