

**PROGRAMS OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN THE SECTOR**

1. The World Bank has been primarily focused on the two metropolitan cities, Dhaka and Chittagong, through water supply and sewerage projects;<sup>1</sup> but has also embarked on a project covering smaller municipalities through the Municipal Services Project, approved in 1999, and modeled after Asian Development Bank projects (it was recently extended to 2011). Another, much smaller project, categorized as 'urban' was the 2001 Air Quality Management Project (\$6 million)—but no implementation completion report was issued for this project. The completion report for the 4<sup>th</sup> Dhaka Water Supply Project (1999 to 2005) showed the increased frustration of the World Bank to engage further in water supply in Dhaka. In 2007, Independent Evaluation Group evaluated the project as moderately unsatisfactory. In 1998, the World Bank approved an Arsenic Mitigation Water Supply Project, which was completed and rated satisfactory in 2006. In 2004, the World Bank approved a \$40 million loan for the Bangladesh Water Supply Program Project, which contains a component for pourashavas. The World Bank's work in flood damage repair (there was a flood damage recovery project) does not seem to have been geared to urban areas. Currently, the World Bank is involved in drainage and sewerage in Dhaka.
2. Japan Bank for International Cooperation has not been active in either the urban sector or WSS in the past, but has had some activity in disaster management, which may have benefited urban areas. In 2006, Japan Bank for International Cooperation approved SDR100 million for the Karnaphuli Water Supply Project in Chittagong. Japan International Cooperation Agency, on the other hand, has funded technical assistance for the sectors over the years, and recently approved a larger project for storm water drainage in Dhaka.
3. Department for International Development (DFID) has long funded activities in water supply and sanitation (WSS) and arsenic mitigation, mostly through WaterAid and the local NGOs affiliated with it. A new project is Sanitation, Hygiene Education, and Water Supply in Bangladesh (£36m over 5 years 2007–11). DFID has also been involved in post flood emergency aid, some of which may have benefited urban areas over the years. A new large initiative (£60m over 7 years) is DFID's Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction Project. This will be administered by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and will be implemented jointly by UNDP, UN-Habitat, nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and the Government of Bangladesh.
4. Danish International Development Agency has been supporting the Water Sector Development Program through funding and staffing a coordination unit in Local Government Engineering Department, and implementing various projects. Danish International Development Agency has also provided a loan for a Saidabad water treatment plant and is now funding a second phase.
5. The Netherlands has also long funded WSS works in the country. The focus now is on sanitation services. The funds go to the Government (E10 million annually) as well as to NGO BRAC (the WASH program). The Netherlands plans to increase the amount channeled through BRAC in the coming years (E53 million); this amount will mainly benefit rural areas (*upazilas*).
6. UNDP has provided support for livelihood improvement in the slum areas of selected *pourashavas* and is currently preparing the follow-up project with DFID, mentioned above. Lastly, United Nations Children's Fund, has had a string of activities in the WSS sector.

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<sup>1</sup> For approval in 2007 was scheduled the Dhaka-Chittagong Sewerage and Drainage Project.