

## DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

### A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. In recent years, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Japan have been major development partners in urban water supply and sanitation. In rural areas, projects with support from the World Bank and ADB have promoted community participation in water and sanitation for more than a decade. Other development partners include the Government of Australia (engaged in Ampara, Eastern Province), the Government of Denmark (engaged in small towns in Central Province and Colombo), the Government of Japan (supporting large programs in Kandy, Colombo, and towns around Colombo; and smaller initiatives in the central region), and the governments of France and Germany. ADB's water and sanitation strategy (i) aims to improve service coverage, enhance cost recovery, and promote self-financing capacity of agencies involved in water and sanitation; and (ii) has consistently focused on secondary urban centers and the concomitant need for local strengthening.

2. The United Nations (UN) and affiliated agencies continue to provide humanitarian, rehabilitation, and livelihood assistance to returning internally displaced persons in the Sri Lanka's Northern Province. These agencies also help with rehabilitation work, including water and sanitation infrastructure.

#### Major Development Partners

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>			
Asian Development Bank	Dry Zone Water Supply and Sanitation	2009–2014	\$113 million
	Secondary Towns and Rural Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation	2002–2012	\$175 million
Danish International Development Agency	Kelani Right Bank Water Treatment Plant	2008–2010	\$80 million
	Nuwara Eliya District Group Town Water Supply	2006–2010	\$45 million
	Towns South of Kandy Water Supply	2005–2010	\$96 million
Government of Australia	Eastern Coastal Towns of Ampara District Phase II	2002–2010	\$105 million
Government of Austria	Rehabilitation and Augmentation of Krinndioya Water Supply	2007–2010	\$21 million
Government of Germany	Energy Conservation Project at Water Treatment Plants	2009–2012	\$60 million
	Augmentation of Nawalapitiya, Ampara and Koggala Water Supply	2001–2010	\$19 million
Government of Korea	Greater Galle Augmentation Water Supply	2005–2010	\$37 million
Government of Netherlands	Augmentation of Negombo Water Supply	2007–2010	\$67 million
Government of Spain	Water Treatment Facilities for Moratuwa, Panadura, Ambatale, Negombo	2007–2010	\$26 million

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount
Japan International Cooperation Agency	Kalu Ganga Water Supply Project, Phase I- Stage II and Nonrevenue Water Reduction in Colombo City	2008–2012	\$109 million
	Greater Kandy Water Supply, Phase II	2007–2012	\$40 million
	Towns North of Colombo Water Supply, Stage II	2007–2012	\$64 million
	Greater Colombo Water Supply Rehabilitation	2007–2010	\$47 million
	Pro-Poor Economic Advancement and Community Enhancement with Rehabilitation of Tanks in Vavuniya, Mannar, and Kilinochchi	2003–2011	¥6,010 million
	Greater Kandy Water Supply, Phase I	2001–2010	\$63 million
	Kalu Ganga Water Supply, Phase I Stage I	2000–2010	\$120 million
World Bank	Community Livelihoods in Conflict-Affected Areas	2009–2014	\$117 million
	Emergency Northern Recovery	2009–2012	\$65 million
Government of Sri Lanka	Ongoing projects in small towns for rehabilitation, augmentation, and expansion of water supply and sanitation	2000–2012	\$150 million

Source: Asian Development Bank.

## B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

3. Extensive consultations were held with other development partners to ensure that activities supported under ADB's Jaffna and Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project do not overlap with other development assistance projects. In particular, ADB closely coordinated the timing of activities to ensure that returning internally displaced persons have access to safe drinking water until the major outputs under the project can be delivered. Monthly development partner coordination meetings, of which ADB is one of the rotating co-chairs, provide the opportunity for ADB to liaise and coordinate with other development partners' programs in the Northern Province. Furthermore, as a member of the UN country team, ADB briefs UN organizations—and is in turn briefed—on the UN's operations in former conflict-affected regions. Therefore, a solid platform is in place to allow coordination among development partners. ADB will continue to closely coordinate with development partners during project implementation.

4. The proposed implementation structure supports coordination in the field, especially with local authorities in the project areas. At the national level, the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage takes the leadership role in water and sanitation, and the Ministry of Finance and Planning coordinates development assistance. A national coordination committee provides a forum to strengthen coordination, not only among development partners but also among line agencies.

## C. Achievements and Issues

5. ADB's Sri Lanka Resident Mission has worked closely with other development partners, particularly in former conflict-affected areas. Furthermore, ADB successfully obtained

cofinancing from several development partners for rehabilitation and development projects in these areas—an indication of strong coordination among partners.

#### **D. Summary and Recommendations**

6. By strengthening fora for development partner coordination (for instance, by increasing the frequency of meetings and consultations) and improving coordination during implementation (for instance, by holding regular national coordination committee meetings), ADB can ensure that overlaps are minimized. Close coordination will also enable future development assistance projects to address gaps and/or complement the activities of ongoing projects.