

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. In last 10 years, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Japan have been the major development partners in Sri Lanka's water supply and sanitation sector. Overall, several bilateral development partners are involved in this sector, including (i) Japan International Cooperation Agency (providing support for Kandy, Colombo, towns north of Colombo, Eastern Province, Anuradhapura, and Kilinochchi); (ii) the Government of Australia (Ampara); (iii) Danish International Development Agency (Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwaraeliya); (iv) the Government of France (Trincomalee); (v) the Government of Belgium (Kolonna–Balangoda); (vi) the Government of the United States (Badulla and Haliela); (vii) the Government of India (Dambulla); (viii) the Government of the People's Republic of China (Kurunegala, Thambuttegama, Angunakolapelessa, Katuwana); and (ix) the Government of the Republic of Korea (Hambantota, Matara and Nikaaweratiya). Details of projects assisted by development partners are in the table below.

Major Development Partners			
Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
Asian Development Bank	Jaffna and Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project	2011–2020	90
	Dry Zone Water Supply and Sanitation Project	2009–2017	125
	Secondary Towns and Rural Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Project	2003–2014	259
	Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Program	2013–2020	300
	Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project	2009–2017	100
	Local Government Enhancement Project (Additional Financing)	2017–2020	60
	Kelani Right Bank Water Treatment Plant	2008–2010	80
Danish International Development Agency	Nuwaraeliya District Group Water Supply	2006–2010	45
	Towns South of Kandy Water Supply	2005–2010	96
Government of Australia	Eastern Coastal Towns of Ampara District, Phase III	2011–2015	90
	Rehabilitation and Upgrade of Southern Catchment Greater Colombo Sewerage	2006–2012	20
Government of Germany	Energy Conservation Project at Water Treatment Plants	2009–2012	60
Government of the Republic of Korea	Ruhunupura Water Supply Project	2011–2014	86
Government of the Netherlands	Augmentation of Negambo Water Supply	2007–2010	67
Government of Belgium	Kolonna–Balangoda Water Supply Project	2012–2016	40
Government of France	Greater Trincomalee Water Supply Project	2008–2012	40

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
Government of Spain	Water Treatment Facilities in Moratuwa, Panadura, Ambatale, and Negambo	2007–2010	26
Government of the United States	Badulla Haliela, Ella Water Supply Project	2011–2016	65
Japan International Cooperation Agency	Kaluganga Phase I, Stage II, and Nonrevenue Water Reduction in Colombo City	2008–2012	109
	Greater Kandy Water Supply, Phase II	2007–2012	40
	Towns North of Colombo Water Supply Project	2007–2012	64
	Eastern Province Water Supply Development Project	2010–2013	60
	Greater Kandy Wastewater Management Project	2007–2017	200
	Kilinochchi Water Supply Project	2013–2017	12
	Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project	2013–2018	70
Swedish International Development Agency	Ekala, Jaela, Rathmalana, Moratuwa Wastewater Improvement Project	2006–2012	110
Government of the People's Republic of China	Katana Water Supply project	2014–2016	20
	Katuwana Water Supply project	2012–2014	20
	Thambuttegama Water Supply Project	2014–2017	12
Government of India	Greater Dambulla Water Supply Project	2012–2017	70
World Bank	Community Water Supply and Sanitation Project	2004–2012	40
	Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project	2015–2020	183

Source: Government of Sri Lanka, National Water Supply and Drainage Board.
<http://waterboard.lk/web/index.php?lang=en>

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

2. Consultations have been held with other development partners to (i) prevent any overlapping between the ADB-assisted Jaffna and Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project and other water supply and wastewater development projects; and (ii) share knowledge and resources. In particular, ADB often coordinates with the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the World Bank, which has several programs to improve water supply in the Northern Province.

3. While project design does not strictly follow a program-based approach, special emphasis is given to development coordination. Institutional coordination at the project level is assured through various mechanisms. A national project implementation coordination committee has been established with senior representatives from central and provincial government agencies. This committee is chaired by the secretary of the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply. The committee advises and guides the project on national strategic and policy decisions. At the provincial level, the chief secretary of the Northern Provincial Council conducts project coordination meetings to decide development priorities and project implementation monitoring.

C. Achievements and Issues

4. The provision of water supply and sanitation services in the Northern Province is a priority of the Government of Sri Lanka, for which it has sought related assistance from various development partners. ADB is involved in developing drinking water supply in Vavuniya, Jaffna, Mannar, and Point Pedro. Lack of reliable raw water sources is the main issue in each area. In addition, lack of experienced technical staff and scarcity of construction materials have also affected water supply scheme design and construction progress.

D. Summary and Recommendations

5. Coordination among development partners and development agencies involved in infrastructure development in the northern areas is important to avoid project overlap and duplication, fill gaps, and optimize development benefits and return on investment. Coordination mechanisms at the central and provincial levels maximize impact and minimize disputes.