

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Focus and Key Activities

1. Since 1992, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided 32 loans totaling more than \$3.8 billion to the People's Republic of China (PRC) for environmental improvement and infrastructure projects. ADB has also provided \$56 million for more than 82 technical assistance studies for policy reform, institutional strengthening, environmental management, poverty reduction, and project preparation. As for the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and its plans to implement more efficient environmental and associated infrastructure provision, ADB assistance has been complemented by efforts from various other development partners, as listed below.

Assistance Funded by Foreign Aid Agencies for Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region for Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement (1989 to date)

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Total Investment (\$ million)	Amount of Loan (\$ million)
A. Water Conservancy				
World Bank	Tarim Basin Water Conservancy and Agriculture Support	1998–2004	301.0	150.0
B. Transport				
World Bank	Turpan–Urumqi–Dahuang Mountain Expressway	1989–1998		15.0
World Bank	Urumqi–Kuitun Expressway	1992–1997		30.0
World Bank	Kuitun–Syimlake Expressway	1997–2000	413.0	150.0
World Bank	Urumqi Transportation Improvement	2000–2007	281.0	100.0
Export-Import Bank of Japan	Urumqi Hetan Road	1995–998	110.0	45.0
Government of the Republic of Korea	Korla Outer Ring Road	2003–2005	25.0	10.0
C. Urban Environmental Improvement				
JBIC	Yining Integrated Environment Management		107.0	37.0
Saudi Arabian Development Bank	Aksu Integrated Environment Management	2005–2008	105.0	22.0
Government of Japan	XUAR Integrated Environment Management (Hami, Turpan, Kuitun, Wusu, Altay, and Atushi)		206.0	150.0
JBIC	Altay City Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement	2009–present		20.0
D. Municipal Infrastructure and Services				
Nordic Development Fund, Finland	Urumqi Hedong WWTP	1994–1998	39.0	10.0
Danida, Denmark	Shihezi District Heating	1997–1999	7.5	4.1
Norway	Changji Second WWTP		16.0	4.9

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Total Investment (\$ million)	Amount of Loan (\$ million)
Austria	Hami WWTP		18.0	3.8
Finland	Wusu WWTP		7.0	4.8
Government of Germany	Kashgar WWTP	2006–2008	18.0	4.8
ADB	Xinjiang Regional Road Improvement Project (Korla–Kuqa Section)	2007–2012	594.0	150.0
ADB	Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environment Improvement	2008–2013	190.9	105.0
Nordic Investment Bank	Urumqi Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Online Monitoring and Management Information System	2008–2010		3.4
ADB	Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environment Improvement	2009–present	187.2	100.0
D. Water Supply				
Finland	Urumqi Chaiwopu Lake West Water Supply	1997–1998	8.6	2.6

ADB = Asian Development Bank, Danida = Danish International Development Assistance, JBIC = Japan Bank for International Cooperation, WWTP = wastewater treatment plant, XUAR = Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.
Source: Xinjiang project management office.

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

2. ADB commits itself to sharing sector information and experiences in partnership with its developing member countries and other development agencies. In line with ADB's support for the 2005 Paris Declaration and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, it has been actively harmonizing its policies, procedures, and practices with its key development partners through parallel implementation structures, technical working groups, and joint missions. In addition, ADB has been supporting global and regional efforts to enhance aid effectiveness.

3. In the PRC, the central government mainly undertakes development coordination, with the main responsibilities for this vested in the Ministry of Finance and the National Development Reform Commission. All the development partners are requested to align their operations to support the implementation of a national development strategy as set in the current five-year plan for social and economic development and approved by the National People's Congress. ADB's PRC Resident Mission also plays a key role in harnessing lessons learned in project design and implementation, and shares these lessons with both the government and other development partners (all of which have resident missions in Beijing) through regular exchanges.

4. Within the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Government, the regional Development Reform Commission and Finance Bureau exercise development coordination. These bodies receive requests for development assistance from local governments, match needs to the priorities and programs of the different development partners, hold consultations with those partners to establish mutual interest, and make requests to the national level for projects to be included in the relevant country support program.

5. There are separate project management offices for various ADB, World Bank, and other foreign-funded projects within Xinjiang. They all maintain close coordination and share their experiences with one another.

C. Achievements and Issues

6. Coordination between major development partners is getting stronger to support the PRC's five-year plan, strategic master plans, public awareness and education, financial and institutional strengthening, Millennium Development Goals, and other development results in the sector. The project team has met with development partners such as the World Bank and other bilateral development agencies to share project processing and implementation experiences.

D. Summary and Recommendations

7. The project team will continue its close coordination with other development partners during project implementation. Strengthening development coordination in the PRC is expected to minimize transaction costs, maximize responsiveness, address policy issues more systematically, provide greater support for institutional strengthening and capacity building, and promote increased accountability to achieve greater development impact.