

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. External assistance to the Government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR) for implementing its plans for an improved urban environment and associated infrastructure has come from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, the Government of Japan, Japanese banks, the Saudi Arabian Development Bank, the Government of the Republic of Korea, and several European governments.

Major Development Partners

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount of Loan (\$ million)
Water conservancy			
World Bank	Tarim Basin Water Conservancy and Agriculture Support	1998–2004	150.0
Transport			
Export-Import Bank of Japan	Urumqi Hetan Road	1995–1998	45.0
Government of the Republic of Korea	Korla Outer Ring Road	2003–2005	10.0
World Bank	Turpan–Urumqi–Dahuang Mountain Expressway	1989–1998	15.0
World Bank	Urumqi–Kuitun Expressway	1992–1997	30.0
World Bank	Kuitun to Syimlake Expressway	1997–2000	150.0
World Bank	Urumqi Transportation Improvement	2000–2007	100.0
Urban environmental improvement			
Government of Japan	XUAR Integrated Environment Management (Hami, Turpan, Kuitun, Wusu, Altay, and Atushi)	2007–2037	150.0
JBIC	Yining Integrated Environment Management	2005–2045	37.0
JBIC	Altay City Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement	2009–present	20.0
Saudi Arabian Development Bank	Akesu Integrated Environment Management	2005–2008	22.0
Municipal infrastructure and services			
ADB	Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environment Improvement	2008–2013	105.0
ADB	Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environment Improvement	2009–2014	100.0
ADB	Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project	2011–2018	100.0
ADB	Xinjiang Integrated Urban Development Project	2013–2019	200.0
Austria	Hami WWTP		3.8
Danida, Denmark	Shihezi District Heating	1997–1999	4.1
Nordic Development Fund, Finland	Urumqi Hedong WWTP	1994–1998	10.0
Finland	Wusu WWTP		4.8
Government of Germany	Kashgar WWTP	2006–2008	4.8
Nordic Investment Bank	Urumqi Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Online Monitoring and Management Information System	2008–2010	3.4
Norway	Changji Second WWTP		4.9
Water Supply			
Finland	Urumqi Chaiwopu Lake West Water Supply	1997–1998	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: Asian Development Bank.

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 its support for the 2005 Paris Declaration and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, ADB has been 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 also supported global and regional efforts to enhance aid effectiveness.

3. In the People's Republic of China (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 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 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 them with both the central government and the other development partners (all of which have resident missions in Beijing) through regular exchanges.

4. Within the XUAR government, the regional development and reform commission and the finance department 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. Separate project management offices have been established for various ADB, World Bank, and other foreign-funded projects within Xinjiang, at various government levels. They maintain close coordination and share their respective 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. Recommendations

7. The project team will continue to closely coordinate 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.