

## DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

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

1. Since 1992, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided over 30 loans totaling more than \$4 billion to the People's Republic of China (PRC) for environmental improvement and infrastructure projects. ADB has also provided over \$60 million for more than 90 technical assistance studies on policy reform, institutional strengthening, environmental management, poverty reduction, and project preparation.

2. The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has signed agreements with ADB and the World Bank to borrow foreign loans financing roads, urban development, and environmental improvement projects, with a contracted amount of \$1.330 billion from ADB during 2001–2013 (Table 1) and \$2.935 billion from the World Bank during 1988–2012 (Table 2).

**Table 1: Asian Development Bank Assistance for Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement in Guangxi**

No.	Project Name	Date of Approval	Amount (\$ million)
1	Loan 1851-PRC: Guangxi Roads Development	2001	150
2	Loan 2094-PRC: Guangxi Roads Development II Project	2004	200
3	Loan 2657-PRC: Guangxi Southwestern Cities Development Project	2010	150
4	Loan 2345-PRC: Western Guangxi Roads Development Project	2007	300
5	Loan 2491-PRC: Guangxi Wuzhou Urban Development Project	2008	100
6	Loan 2239-PRC: Guangxi Nanning Urban Environmental Upgrading	2006	100
7	Loan 2821-PRC: Guangxi Beibu Gulf Cities Development Project	2011	200
8	Loan 3035-PRC: Guangxi Baise Integrated Urban Environment Rehabilitation Project	2013	80
9	Loan 3095-PRC: Guangxi Nanning Vocational Education Development Project	2013	50
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,330</b>

PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**Table 2: World Bank-Funded Loan Projects in Guangxi**

No.	Project	Date of Approval	Amount (\$ million)
1	The Second Liuzhou Environment Management Project	2011	150
2	Nanning Urban Environment Project	2010	100
3	NanGuang Railway Project	2009	300
4	Guangxi Integrated Forestry Development and Conservation Project	2006	100
5	Eco-Farming Project	2008	120
6	Poor Rural Communities Development Project	2005	100
7	Liuzhou Environment Management Project	2005	100
8	Fourth Inland Waterways Project	2004	91
9	Basic Education in Western Areas Project	2003	100
10	Guangxi Highway Project	2000	200

No.	Project	Date of Approval	Amount (\$ million)
11	Guangxi Urban Environment Project	1998	92
12	Inland Waterways Project	1995	210
13	Southwest Poverty Reduction Project	1995	247
15	Basic Education in Poor and Minority Area Project	1994	100
16	Agricultural Support Services Project	1993	115
17	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	1992	110
18	National Forestation Project	1990	300
19	Rural Sector Adjustment Loan Project	1988	300
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,835</b>

Source: World Bank Group.

3. ADB has focused mainly on urban development and transport, while the World Bank has focused on water resources, and agriculture and forestry. The Guangxi education sector has received relatively little development support<sup>1</sup> from international development agencies. This will be the second ADB project in the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) sector.

4. The lessons learned from previous applicable development projects include the following: (i) the project design should link up closely with the urban master plan and the socioeconomic development plan of the project area; (ii) the project scope must be well-defined and have strong local government commitment; (iii) changes in project design should be avoided so as not to disrupt implementation progress; (iv) a strong project management organization able to provide close coordination is a major factor contributing to the smooth implementation of a project; and (v) frequent changes in the project management office staff should be avoided, and training should be considered and delivered as needed.

## B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

5. ADB is committed to sharing sector information and experiences in partnership with its developing member countries and other development agencies, and collaborates with a large number of multilateral and bilateral aid agencies. In line with its support for the 2005 Paris Declaration and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, ADB has harmonized its policies, procedures, and practices with its key development partners through parallel implementation structures, technical working groups, and joint missions.

6. In the PRC, development assistance is primarily coordinated by the central government. All development partners are requested to align their operations to support the implementation of a national development strategy as set out in the PRC's Twelfth Five-Year Plan, 2011–2015<sup>2</sup> for social and economic development and approved by the People's Congress. ADB's PRC Resident Mission plays a key role in drawing lessons from project design and implementation and shares these with the Government of the PRC and other development partners (all of which have resident missions in Beijing) through regular exchanges.

<sup>1</sup> Upgrading of training bases for the Nanning College of Vocational Technology, €4.98 million, Government of Spain, 2006–2007. This loan was used to successfully upgrade the equipment used for seven training bases at Nanning College of Vocational Technology, which is a tertiary-level technical and vocational education and training institution in Nanning.

<sup>2</sup> State Council of the PRC. 2011. *People's Republic of China Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development (2011–2015)*. Beijing.

7. In the Guangxi region, the regional development reform commission and regional finance bureau both 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 areas of mutual interest, and make requests to the national level for projects to be included in the relevant country support program.

8. There are separate project management offices established within Guangxi for various ADB, World Bank, and other foreign-funded projects. The various project management offices in regions and cities coordinate closely and share respective experiences.

### **C. Achievements and Issues**

9. Coordination with major development partners has been strengthened since 1992 to support the PRC in achieving sustainable urban development and economic growth, including through five-year plans, strategic master plans, public awareness and education, financial and institutional strengthening, and achievement of the millennium development goals.

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

10. The project team will coordinate with other development partners during project implementation. Strengthening of development coordination in the PRC is expected to minimize transaction costs, maximize responsiveness, solve policy issues more systematically, provide greater support for institutional strengthening and capacity building, and increase accountability to achieve greater development impact.