

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Focus and Key Activities

1. The main urban sector development partners at present are the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Danish International Development Assistance, the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, German development cooperation through the German Agency for International Cooperation and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. The major development partner projects in the urban sector, categorized by type of investment, are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Major Development Partners – Urban Sector

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
ADB	Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project 1	2003–2010	60.00
ADB, KfW, GIZ	Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project 2	2008–2014	167.50
ADB, KfW, Sida	City Region Development Project	2011–2016	175.00
ADB	Secondary Towns Infrastructure Development Project I	1990–1996	43.00
	Secondary Towns Infrastructure Development Project II	1995–2003	72.00
World Bank	Municipal Services Project	1999–2011	138.60
	Municipal Services Project Additional Financing	2008–2011	25.00
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
ADB	Secondary Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project	2006–2013	71.10
	Strengthening Resilience of Water Sector to Climate Change in Khulna	2009–2010	00.60
	Khulna Water Supply Project	2011–2018	75.00
	Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Program Project	2007–2014	212.70
	Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Program	2007–2014	50.00
	Second Water Supply and Sanitation Project	1993–2002	43.00
Danida	Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Programme Support	2006–2010	12.60
UNICEF, DFID	Sanitation, Hygiene Education and Water Supply in Bangladesh	2007–2013	75.80
World Bank	Fourth Dhaka Water Supply Project	1996–2002	175.10
	Dhaka Water Supply and Sanitation Project	2008–2015	167.50
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD PROTECTION			
ADB	Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection Project 1	1992–1998	70.00
	Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection Project 2	2006–2010	80.00
	Dhaka Integrated Flood Protection Project	1991–2001	119.80
	Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	1998–2002	9.00
	Emergency Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	2005–2007	33.90
URBAN ENVIRONMENT			
ADB	Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Program	2010–2016	80.00
JICA	Study on Solid Waste Management in Dhaka City	2003–2006	Unknown
	Project for Strengthening of Solid Waste Management in Dhaka City	2007–2011	Unknown
World Bank	Clean Air and Sustainable Environment Project	2009–2014	71.25

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
	Air Quality Management Project	1997–2000	5.90
URBAN TRANSPORT			
ADB	Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Project	2012–2017	211.00
JICA	Dhaka Urban Transport Network Development Studies	2009–2010	Unknown
	Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Projects (1)	2012–2024	116.32
World Bank	Dhaka Urban Transport Project	1995–2005	234.00
URBAN POVERTY			
DFID	Economic Empowerment of the Poorest: Stimulating Households Income for Economic Empowerment	2008–2015	130.00
UN–HABITAT, UNDP	Local Partnerships for Urban Poverty Reduction Project	2000–2007	21.00
DFID, UNDP, UN-HABITAT	Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction Programme	2007–2015	120.00
UNICEF	Environmental Sanitation, Hygiene and Water Supply Project in Slum Areas	1997–2005	02.40
	Urban Basic Services Project	1995–2000	
	Support for Basic Services in Urban Areas Project	2001–2006	
URBAN HEALTH			
ADB, UNFPA	Urban Primary Health Care Project	1997–2005	60.00
ADB, DFID, Sida, UNFPA	Second Urban Primary Health Care Project	2005–2012	90.00
ADB, Sida	Urban primary Health Care Services Delivery Project	2012–2016	81.40
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT			
ADB	Emergency Disaster Rehabilitation Sector Project	2008–2010	20.90
UNDP, DFID, EU, Sida	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme	2003–2009	26.50
	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme II	2010–2014	51.00

ADB = Asian Development Bank, Danida = Danish International Development Assistance, DFID = Department for International Development, EU = European Union, GIZ = German Agency for International Cooperation, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency; KfW = Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Sida = Swedish International Development Agency, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund, UN-HABITAT = United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UNICEF = United Nations Children Fund.

Source: Consultant reports and notes; ADB. 2009. *Urban Sector and Water Supply and Sanitation in Bangladesh: An Exploratory Evaluation of the Programs of ADB and Other Aid Agencies*. Manila (BAN 2009-02, prepared by the Independent Evaluation Department).

2. ADB is a major development partner in the sector with a large portfolio covering integrated urban development, water supply and sanitation, and urban environment. ADB's Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project (UGIIP) introduced performance-based allocation of investment funds, which has proved an effective mechanism, and important step forward, in strengthening municipal management and governance, which was subsequently adopted by the World Bank and JICA in the design of their new urban projects in Bangladesh. Germany (through GIZ and KfW) supported UGIIP, resulting in a second UGIIP phase. Performance-based systems were extended to the Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Program and the City Region Development Project, which is being implemented in partnership with KfW and the Swedish International Development Agency.

3. The World Bank is another major development partner in the sector, covering integrated urban development, water supply and sanitation, urban transport, and the urban environment. Its Municipal Services Project has sought to improve institutional performance of municipalities, though it only recently adopted the performance-based approach in its second phase (the

Municipal Governance Services Project), processed in 2013. UGIIP and the Municipal Services Project have created complementary capacity development support facilities in the Local Government Engineering Department: the Urban Management Support Unit and Municipal Supports Unit, respectively. The ADB supported coastal town project will provide technical support to these offices to strengthen their capacity in climate change adaptation. ADB is also processing its third phase of UGIIP for approval in 2014.

4. Other development partners support specific areas. UNDP and the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom have provided substantial support for the reduction of urban poverty with the aim to improve livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. JICA has been supporting solid-waste management in Dhaka and conducting a feasibility study for Dhaka's urban transport. Danish International Development Assistance, concentrates on water supply and sanitation in Dhaka, with previous sector interventions in the coastal areas.

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

5. The Economic Relations Division of the Ministry of Finance is in charge of overall coordination of assistance. The Bangladesh Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS) 2010–2015 was signed in June 2010.¹ In support of the JCS, regular dialogues covering sectors or themes are held with local consultative groups (LCGs). In each sector, LCG working groups contribute to effective and coordinated implementation of national policies, strategies, plans, and programs. The urban sector LCG is currently co-chaired by the secretary of the Local Government Division and UNDP, while ADB, JICA, the World Bank, and other United Nations agencies are core members.

C. Achievements and Issues

6. The JCS covers all development partners and shows the intention of the Government of Bangladesh and its development partners to work together in the spirit of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. The JCS engenders harmonized and streamlined programs in support of Bangladesh's development plans and strategies by providing a common platform for partnership between all development actors. The LCGs and their working groups are well-established bodies that meet regularly and have proven to be a successful platform for sector dialogue and coordination.

D. Summary and Recommendations

7. It is recommended that the urban-sector LCG remain fully operational and be used as a mechanism for coordinating work in the sector and promoting harmonization and alignment of activities. The urban sector LCG can promote further harmonization and integration of development cooperation, through partnerships such as cofinancing. As improvement of water supply sanitation facilities is critical for integrated urban development, and there should be regular coordination and linkages maintained between the urban sector and water supply and sanitation LCGs.

¹ Development partner signatories were ADB, Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Union, Germany, the Islamic Development Bank, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United Nations, the United States, and the World Bank.