

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. Since 2000, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Government of Japan (through the Japan International Cooperation Agency [JICA]), and the World Bank have been the major development partners assisting the Government of India in improving urban water supply and wastewater systems. Several other bilateral development partners, such as the Government of France (through the Agence Française de Développement) and the Government of Germany (through KfW), have expanded their portfolios in the urban sector. In addition, the Government of the United Kingdom (through the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom) and the Government of the United States (through the United States Agency for International Development) are selectively implementing water supply and wastewater improvement programs in the country.

2. ADB, the World Bank, JICA, and KfW are also actively engaged in supporting the Government of Rajasthan in developing and implementing reforms in various sectors. JICA is assisting the Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply (transfer system) Project in providing water supply to Jaipur city thereby improving public health and living standards. ADB has been Rajasthan's major partner for urban sector development. The state government has successfully implemented two ADB-financed multisector urban investment projects since 2000, covering six major cities under the first project and 15 secondary cities under the second project.¹

3. Details of projects assisted by development partners since 2000 are in the Table 1.

Table 1: Major Development Partners in Rajasthan

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Project Cost (million)
Urban Sector Development			
ADB	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program	2007–2014	\$390.0
ADB	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project	2000–2010	\$362.0
JICA	Bisalpur–Jaipur Water Supply Project (Transfer System)	2005–2010	¥8,880.0
AFD	Reorganization of Jodhpur Water Supply Projects	2012	€123.0
Other Sectors			
World Bank	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project	2013–2018	\$227.0
ADB	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program	2013–2018	\$800.0
World Bank	Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project	2012–2019	\$166.5
ADB	Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1, Phase B Project	2012–2018	\$259.0
JICA	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	2012–2017	¥51,143.0
World Bank	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project	2011–2016	\$183.8
JICA	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project, Phase II	2011–2019	¥20,515.0
IDF, World Bank	Rajasthan Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building	2010–2012	\$0.4
IFAD	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	2008–2016	\$ 62.3

¹ ADB. 1998. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loan to India for the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project*. Manila; ADB. 2007. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Multitranches Financing Facility to India for the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program*. Manila. These two projects focused on the urban sector with several subsectors, such as water supply, wastewater, urban transport, drainage, solid waste management, fire-fighting, and heritage.

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Project Cost (million)
JICA	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Project	2005–2013	¥11,555.0
World Bank	Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project	2004–2011	\$105.9
JICA	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project, Phase I	2003–2010	¥9,054.0
World Bank	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project	2002–2013	\$180.2
World Bank	Rajasthan District Poverty Initiatives Project	2000–2007	\$124.8
KfW	Residential School for Disadvantaged Groups	1997–2009	€16.6
KfW	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply Scheme (Aapni Yojana)	1994–2010	€77.1

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AFD = Agence Française de Développement, IDF = Institutional Development Fund (World Bank), IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Sources: ADB, World Bank, JICA, KfW, and State Planning Commission, Rajasthan.

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

4. The Government of India coordinates the activities of its development partners to ensure that effective and harmonized assistance is built around the country's development agenda. The Multilateral Institutions Division of the Department of Economic Affairs within the Ministry of Finance oversees the work of both ADB and the World Bank in India and is guided by the "innovation impulse with investment" approach whereby external assistance must leverage international experience and its own knowledge base to support systemic transformations. A screening committee at the Department of Economic Affairs checks project proposals for project readiness and their innovative elements.

5. The Local Self Government Department in Rajasthan is the executing agency for ADB assisted urban projects. The department created a project management unit to manage the two ADB-financed projects; it will manage the proposed sector development program (SDP). The SDP will complement past and ongoing efforts of the Rajasthan government to improve water supply and wastewater services to state residents. The state's high-level empowered committee, chaired by the minister of urban development and local self government and including representatives from key departments, is mandated to provide policy and strategic guidance and project oversight.

6. **Partnerships.** The government's strong ownership of ADB's India program and its vision of "innovation impulse with investment" provide an excellent basis for a close and highly productive partnership. ADB regularly consults with central line ministries, central agencies, and state government agencies to ensure continued relevance, responsiveness, and a results orientation. ADB has benefitted greatly from cooperating and coordinating closely with bilateral development partners such as the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, Government of Australia, JICA, and KfW. For example, access to trust funds of development partners have complemented ADB assistance to poorer states and enabled it to engage more intensively in pro-poor sectors. ADB will continue to coordinate closely with these and other development partners. In addition, engagement with the World Bank continues on joint programming of climate investment funds in India to accelerate the deployment of low carbon technology. Networks with academia and think tanks aim to tap knowledge solutions, while partnerships with the private sector help enhance operating efficiencies and catalyze finance. ADB also engages with civil society organizations to enhance community awareness and beneficiary participation across its programs.

C. Achievements and Issues

7. The urban reform program in the state has comprehensively addressed the urban governance objectives that will be continued through the SDP. Key achievements that resulted from the previous ADB-financed urban development projects are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Achievements of ADB Assistance

Key Area	Achievement
Infrastructure Development	Seven million people provided with improved water supply, 3.5 million with wastewater management services, 3.7 million with storm-water drainage, 3 million with urban transport, and 0.1 million with slum improvement Public-private partnerships in the form of service contracts for operation and maintenance of treatment plants, waste management, and historic sites
Urban Planning	Town planning legislation enacted in October 2008; new system for maintenance of urban land records for the six project cities implemented Long-term city development plans prepared for all six project cities to ensure appropriate development control regulations through land-use controls Base maps developed for six cities using aerial photography
e-governance	Computerized municipal functions of six cities and Office of Directorate of Local Bodies; major functions include survey of urban properties, assessment of urban development tax, billing and collection of user charges, double-entry accounting system, payroll system, and online cash collection system Slum data management system established Computerization of birth and death registration, public grievance redress system, legal cases monitoring, and project management information system developed; websites created with basic information for citizens, city finances, and details of elected representatives and municipal staff.

Source: Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project.

D. Summary and Recommendations

8. The government views ADB and the World Bank as major partners in supporting the provision of infrastructure across states. Coordination among development partners and government agencies involved in water and urban infrastructure development is important to (i) avoid project overlap and duplication, and fill gaps; (ii) maximize impact and results of urban reform agendas; (iii) ensure consistency; (iv) support the government in defining a common reform program; and (v) share knowledge and resources, and identify opportunities for collaboration and cofinancing; and (vi) optimize development benefits and return on investment. State coordination mechanisms maximize impacts and minimize disputes.