

1. CAS and ISN Data	
Country: Kyrgyz Republic	
CAS Year: FY07; ISN Year: FY11	CAS and ISN Period: FY07- FY13
CAS and ISN CR Review Period: FY07-CY12	Date of this review: July 10, 2013

2. Executive Summary
<p>i. This review examines the implementation of the FY07-FY10 Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) of FY07 for the Kyrgyz Republic and the CAS Progress Report (CASPR) of FY10, as well as the FY12-FY13 Interim Strategy Note (ISN) of FY11, and assesses the CAS and ISN Completion Report (CAS and ISN CR) of FY13. It covers the joint program of IBRD/IDA, IFC and MIGA.</p> <p>ii. The CAS objectives were organized under four pillars and mainly remained valid in the ISN. Under Pillar I, promoting economic management consistent with strong and sustained pro-poor growth, the WBG assisted in supporting macroeconomic stability and fiscal management; developing the financial sector; improving the business environment; increasing productivity in agriculture and improving market mechanisms in production and processing; addressing constraints in the enabling infrastructure for growth: in particular in the road networks; and increasing efficiency of the energy sector. Under Pillar II, improving governance, effective public administration and reducing corruption, the WBG strategy was to enhance the national public financial management, increase transparency in the mining sector, and help the country conform to international practices and standards. Under Pillar III, building sustainable human and social capital, the WBG assisted in improving access and providing adequate financing for basic health; improving education quality and providing adequate financing for total and secondary education; improving targeting of social benefits and fiscal sustainability of pension system; and increasing access to safe and clean water in rural areas and providing more efficient water utilities. Under Pillar IV, environmental sustainability and natural resources management, the WBG strategy was to improve reforestation activities; reduce exposure to humans, animals and plants of radioactive products from uranium mine tailings; and increase effectiveness of disaster monitoring warning and response system. The ISN continued to focus on the same objectives but dropped increasing efficiency of the energy sector under Pillar I; improving fiscal sustainability of pension system under Pillar III; and improving reforestation activities under Pillar IV.</p> <p>iii. IEG rates the overall outcome of WBG assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic as <i>moderately satisfactory</i> concurring with the CAS and ISN CR rating. Under Pillar I, the WBG contributed to the improvement in public administration, increase in the value of transactions channeled through and processed by the National Payment System and in the number of bank accounts, and improvement in corporate governance, property rights and ability to borrow. However, efforts to ensure harmonization of technical regulations with internationally accepted standards, to reduce the number of days and documents required for import, to eliminate inspections not required by the new inspections law, to increase agricultural productivity, and to improve enabling infrastructure either didn't succeed in meeting the CAS targets or there was no evidence for assessment. Under Pillar II, the WBG contributed to improved governance and transparency in the mining sector with Kyrgyz Republic achieving full Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Compliance status in 2011, although a transparent legal and regulatory framework has yet to be developed. There was also some improvement in the national public financial management through establishing closer links between the annual budget and Country Development Strategy (CDS) objectives, imposing better controls in budget execution, and approval and implementation</p>

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of the new budget classification to meet Government Financial Statistics (GFS) 2001 requirements. However, measures to improve predictability in availability of funds for expenditure commitment and quality and timely annual financial statements were unsatisfactory. Under Pillar III, some progress was made in improving access and providing adequate financing for basic health which, however, was insufficient to achieve the CAS targets. PISA scores measuring education quality increased slightly and financing for total education fluctuated around the CAS target. But there was no information on secondary education expenditures. Results in improving targeting of social benefits and fiscal sustainability of the pension system, and increasing access to safe and clean water in rural areas and providing more efficient water utilities were disappointing. Under Pillar IV, the WBG substantially contributed to isolation and protection of abandoned uranium mining wastes from dispersal into the environment and to the establishment of a disaster monitoring and response system, although real time landslide monitoring and effective warning systems still have to be replaced in 5 out of 10 vulnerable landslide areas. There was no evidence on improving reforestation survival rate.

- iv. IEG rates WBG's performance as *moderately satisfactory* below the CAS and ISN CR rating of satisfactory. CAS goals were well-aligned with the Government's strategy and its design was sufficiently flexible to allow the WBG to respond to crises as they emerged, while retaining the overall strategic thrust. But the design fell short of its own stated objectives in a few ways. As noted in the CAS and ISN CR the CAS did not adequately reflect lessons from the previous CAS (FY03-06), which had called for greater selectivity: the number of activities has increased despite efforts to collaborate with other development partners. The Results Matrix was overly ambitious, and there was no information on which to judge progress for a fifth of the 35 outcomes. Key risks were well-identified and mitigated, although there was not enough done to mitigate the risk of physical isolation: the WB left follow up on regional initiatives mostly to other development partners. Overall, as noted in the CAS and ISN CR, the coordination with development partners was satisfactory, but with considerable room for improvement in collaboration and in streamlining support. Rapid response to the 2010 crisis appears to have been exemplary and the ISN itself has reflected many of the lessons of the 2010 WDR on Conflict – including the need for a conflict filter and institutional analyses to be applied to its interventions. However, ISN's short-term focus contrasts with the intractable nature of the key stressors such as weak governance, deep seated corruption, lack of public accountability; and historic ethnic and social tensions.
- v. IEG fully agrees with the CAS and ISN CR lessons and suggestions, notably the need to take into account the stress factors from the 2010 crisis, with a more analytical approach to the country's political economy. But it is worth emphasizing that most CAS and ISN CR lessons - flexibility, selectivity, simplicity, effective partnerships and outreach with broad stakeholder group – repeat those of the FY07 CAS and ISN CR, suggesting that this should be given far greater attention by management. Finally, the WBG could have done much more to help link Kyrgyz Republic with regional markets, given its isolation.

3. Assessment of WBG Strategy

Overview of CAS Relevance:

Country Context

1. Overall, the Kyrgyz Republic made significant strides in growth, macro-economic management, poverty reduction, and social development during 2007-2013, although with considerable volatility in most indicators. Gross National Income per capita doubled between 2005 and 2011. In 2010, the country was adversely affected by two shocks, the global economic downturn of 2008-09 and domestic political turmoil. The President, in power since the Tulip Revolution of 2005 was ousted in April 2010 due to popular discontent with corruption and rising prices. Since December 2010 the political situation appears to have stabilized, but remains fragile. The economy recovered quickly in 2011, but faltered in 2012, due to a disruption in gold production, the country's main revenue and export earner. The Kyrgyz

Republic has made good progress in achieving some Millennium Development Goals, but is not on track for others. The national poverty rate, having first fallen from 40 percent between 2006 and 2010, started to rise in 2011 and 2012, to 34 and 37 percent respectively, as a fall-out from political and social unrest, increased food prices, and slower growth. Macroeconomic policies remained prudent, with a small fiscal deficit most years, largely reflecting strong revenue performance. Inflation was volatile, driven by international price shocks and high import dependency. Remittances from the Kyrgyz Republic's large emigrant community were unpredictable, but significant, estimated at 21 percent of GDP in 2010, one of the highest in the world.

2. There were three different government strategies during the CAS and ISN periods. The Kyrgyz Republic 2007-2010 CDS targeted poverty reduction and enhancement of living standards; health and life friendly environment; society integration; human rights and gender equality; and effective democratic management. The new coalition government formed in December 2010 prepared a one-year Plan of Actions for 2011 focusing on retaining security and governance reforms; macroeconomic policy; financial and private sector development; social sector; food and energy security; mining; post-conflict recovery; and reconstruction of the south. Finally, the Medium Term Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-14 aimed at increasing living standard of the population and poverty alleviation based on economic growth; improving the business environment; and developing an efficient governance system.

Objectives of the WBG Strategy

3. The CAS objectives were organized under four pillars and mainly remained valid in the ISN. Under Pillar I, promoting economic management consistent with strong and sustained pro-poor growth, the WBG assisted in supporting macroeconomic stability and fiscal management; developing the financial sector; improving the business environment; increasing productivity in agriculture and improving market mechanisms in production and processing; addressing constraints in the enabling infrastructure for growth: in particular in the road networks; and increasing efficiency of the energy sector. Under Pillar II, improving governance, effective public administration and reducing corruption, the WBG strategy was to enhance the national public financial management, increase transparency in the mining sector, and help the country conform to international practices and standards. Under Pillar III, building sustainable human and social capital, the WBG assisted in improving access and providing adequate financing for basic health; improving education quality and providing adequate financing for total and secondary education; improving targeting of social benefits and fiscal sustainability of pension system; and increasing access to safe and clean water in rural areas and providing more efficient water utilities. Under Pillar IV, environmental sustainability and natural resources management, the WBG strategy was to improve reforestation activities; reduce exposure to humans, animals and plants of radioactive products from uranium mine tailings; and increase effectiveness of disaster monitoring warning and response system. The ISN continued to focus on the same objectives but dropped increasing efficiency of the energy sector under Pillar I; improving fiscal sustainability of pension system under Pillar III; and improving reforestation activities under Pillar IV.

Relevance of the WBG Strategy

4. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.** The WBG-supported program was well aligned with Government strategies, well integrated with the strategy of several key development partners, and remained relevant throughout the period. The CAS noted that government ownership was critical, but a lack of government ownership for energy and social protection reforms was not discovered until the ISN period.

5. **Relevance of Design.** The CAS design was sufficiently flexible to allow the Bank to respond to crises as they emerged, while retaining the overall strategic thrust. This was particularly useful given the volatile external environment, as well as uncertainty about levels of financing from non-traditional development partners. However, the design fell short of its own stated expectations in a few ways. As noted in the CAS and ISN CR, the CAS did not adequately reflect lessons from the previous CAS (FY03-FY06), which had called for greater selectivity, a less ambitious reform agenda, simpler project design and conditionality, and more effective use of analysis for dialogue and dissemination. The

Results Matrix covered 36 outcomes, and more than 50 milestones or intermediate indicators, linked to 13 CDS goals. While the CASPR and ISN pared back on some outcomes, the Results Matrix remained overly elaborate. Also, there was no information on which to assess declared CAS intentions to simplify project design and to dialogue around key analyses. The collaboration between WB and IFC in formulating the CAS was effective. While many analytical and advisory services (AAAs) helped identify key issues and options in priority areas such as trade and mining, others provided useful analytical input, but had little impact as in the area of public financial management.

6. **Strength of the Results Framework.** The results framework was adequate but relatively ambitious with too many outcomes and indicators, which sometimes lacked information. On the whole, there was a reasonable results chain with baselines and targets anchored in relevant and reasonably available indicators. Some CAS objectives were very broad, while the chosen indicators were quite narrow: for example supporting macroeconomic stability and fiscal management was to be measured by enhanced efficiency of public administration, public and private agreement on measures to support growth, and improved statistical capacity. Achievement of some targets would leave the objective far short of being satisfactory such as improved access to primary health care measured by the average number of visits to a family doctor per person.

7. **Risk identification and Mitigation.** The CAS and ISN identified key risks: political, including the risk of continuing instability and possible change in political leadership; institutional, operational, and exogenous risks, as well as risks to the WBG's own reputation. The ISN highlighted regional risks from the Kyrgyz Republic's position as a major conduit for smuggled heroin from Afghanistan to Europe and illicit trafficking in weapons with huge profits weakening the central power, increasing organized crime, fostering corrupt links between crime and government and religious extremism. Mitigation measures included more effective partnerships with the United Nations and Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe on security matters, greater outreach to civil society, parliament and other interest groups, and more effective communications to help broaden ownership of reforms through wide transparent consultations and to showcase WBG's contribution. But vested interests in energy and in the pension scheme were identified late. The challenges of geopolitical risks were identified in the ISN, but the Bank left follow-through on most regional cooperation initiatives to other development partners.

Overview of CAS Implementation:

Lending and Investments

8. The WB approved 15 projects during the CAS period of FY07-FY10 with a total amount of \$138 million, 6 projects during FY11 with a total amount of \$136 million, and 6 projects during the ISN period of FY12-13 with a total amount of \$96.5 million. In addition, considerable financial support was provided through 38 trust funded projects with a total of \$118 million which in some cases replaced planned IDA financing in judiciary, biodiversity, and statistical capacity building.

9. The performance of IDA portfolio deteriorated over the CAS and ISN periods from no projects out of 17 active projects at risk in 2006 to 6 out of 23 projects at risk (16.4 percent of the commitment) in 2013. However, this was lower than the average for the Europe and Central Asia Region (18.5 percent of the commitment) and the World Bank (22.7 percent of the commitment) in FY13. IEG rated 9 projects which exited during the CAS and ISN periods with only 3 projects rated as moderately unsatisfactory or lower.

10. IFC made net commitments of \$41.6 million during the period from FY07 to FY13, concentrated as planned in the financial sector (86.8 percent of total investments), followed by agribusiness and forestry. While the CASPR commitment target of \$25-30 million during FY09-FY10 was almost met, the ISN program fell short of its target of \$20-40 million annual commitment. IEG validated IFC's rating of successful development outcome of the project with a commercial bank, where IFC has been involved since the bank's establishment in 2001, with follow-up financing in FY09 and FY11.

11. MIGA had one operation in the Kyrgyz Republic during the FY07-FY13 period providing an increased guarantee amount of \$5.8 million in FY10 from its exposure of \$0.98 million in FY04 to an

Austrian operator of cargo handling and storage and in-flight catering services at the Manas International Airport in Bishkek.

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

12. The WB delivered 21 pieces of Economic and Sector Works (ESW) during the CAS and ISN periods mainly for economic management, the business climate, agriculture, the financial sector, health, and social protection. According to the CAS and ISN CR a lot of efforts were spent on disseminating results. In addition, the WB provided 13 Technical Assistance (TA) projects almost exclusively supporting economic management and financial services.

13. IFC supported its client microfinance organizations through IFC's regional microfinance transformation program which helped launch a new product (leasing) and improved risk, asset-liability, and human resource management. IFC also assisted the National Bank in refining the microfinance legislation. In addition, IFC helped to find a buyer for Zalkar Bank when advising Kyrgyz's Debt Resolution Agency.

Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

14. Of the large number of development partners, a smaller group effectively collaborated at the strategy level. The Asian Development Bank, Swiss Cooperation, UK Department for International Development, and United Nations Agencies worked jointly with the WBG on the FY07-FY10 Joint Country Support Strategy. Several partners co-financed the health, water, trade, governance, public financial management and agriculture projects. Non-traditional aid donors such as China, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Turkey also provided substantial financial support. There was a plethora of separate interventions: only the Joint Country Support Strategy partners provided some 240 separate country level interventions as listed in the CASPR in addition to more than 80 regional interventions that included the Kyrgyz Republic.

Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

15. There were no cases brought before the Inspection Panel during the CAS and ISN period.

Overview of Achievement by Objective

Pillar I: Promoting Economic Management consistent with Strong, Sustained pro-poor Growth

16. Under Pillar I, the CAS aimed to support macroeconomic stability and fiscal management, develop the financial sector, improve the business environment, increase productivity in agriculture and improve market mechanisms in production and processing, address constraints in the enabling infrastructure for growth: in particular in the road networks, and increase efficiency of the energy sector.

17. **Support macroeconomic stability and fiscal management.** The overall CAS objective was narrowly supported by the three outcome indicators. During 2007-2008 the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) rating for public administration improved from 2.5 to 3 meeting the CAS target and was maintained throughout. The CAS indicator to improve statistical capacity for monitoring and evaluation was achieved with the installment of a simplified CDS monitoring and evaluation system in the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade which, however, became defunct following the 2010 conflict. According to the CAS and ISN CR there was an ongoing dialogue between the Government and private sector on implementation of measures to support growth as envisaged in the CAS, but there was no supporting information. WBG's AAAs, notably follow up on the Country Economic Memorandum (FY07), as well as Programmatic Public Expenditure Review (FY10) and Poverty Assessment (FY11), provided recommendations on critical issues such as reforms needed to deal effectively with trade barriers and reduce dependence on gold. TA was provided in FY07 and FY10 to improve budget quality. Also, the Economic Management Capacity Building Project (FY08) supported transparent, merit based, and equitable public service recruitment, and introduced public oversight of government policies and programs. IFC's advisory services - Kyrgyzstan Business Enabling Environment (FY08), assisted in facilitating a dialogue on key measures needed to promote growth.

18. **Develop the financial sector.** Good progress was made in increasing the value of transactions channeled through and processed by the National Payment System and in increasing the number of bank accounts with both indicators surpassing the CAS targets. There was also some evidence on increased availability of business finance measured as credit and equity to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and expansion in leasing which, however, fell short of expected targets. To support this objective the WB conducted an FSAP Update (FY07) and follow-ups, including TA, and provided financing through the Economic Recovery Support Operation (FY12) - a single tranche Development Policy Operation, to strengthen the Central Bank's role in supervision and temporary administration of a number of banks that had become financially distressed due to the 2010 crisis. It also helped establish the Deposit Protection Agency as an independent legal entity. IFC's financing and advisory services focused on MSMEs, supporting seven financial intermediaries.

19. **Improve the business environment.** WB's Reducing Technical Barriers for Entrepreneurship and Trade Project (FY07) supported the establishment of an independent Accreditation Center, approval of technical regulations on machine safety, upgrading of the Ministry of Health's epidemiology laboratory, and acquisition of two laboratories for the Kyrgyz Center for Standards and Metrology. However, the CAS indicator on harmonization of technical regulations with internationally accepted standards was achieved only by 40 percent. There has been some progress in reducing the number of days and documents required for import, but the CAS target of 8 documents and 40 days has yet to be met. The state inspection agencies and business inspections were reduced in number, and a new Law on Inspections became operational at the end of 2008, but there was not enough information to assess whether all inspections not required by the new inspection law were eliminated as envisaged in the CAS. At the same time, there was an improvement in property rights and ability to borrow measured as the annual number of registered land and real estate sales, leases and mortgages supported by WB's two Land and Real Estate Registration Projects (FY00, FY09). Also, IFC's advisory work helped introduce best practice amendments to the law on joint stock companies (JSCs), improve investor protection, develop Corporate Governance code, and strengthen corporate governance in 26 companies. The WBG support also included the CEM Follow-up (FY09), Judicial Reform Diagnostic ESW (FY10), Private Sector Dialogue TA (FY08), and a variety of IFC advisory services. The Kyrgyz Republic was one of the IFC-selected frontier countries for direct Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) investments: IFC made two successful SME investments and contributed with advisory services to this priority area both through specific projects in Kyrgyz Republic and Central Asia region.

20. **Increase productivity in agriculture and improve market mechanisms in production and processing.** As noted in the CAS and ISN CR, the CAS and ISN proposed narrowly defined indicators to measure this objective which bore limited relationship to the overarching CDS goal of raising agriculture productivity and output. WB's Second On-Farm Irrigation Project (FY07) supported the sustainability of irrigation system which was substantially improved as measured by an increase in collection rate of irrigation service fees in the ISN, but a study of several Water Users' Associations pointed to the insufficient cost recovery of the system and ineffective use of irrigated water. Good progress was made in improving the efficiency of pastureland and animal health assisted by WB's Agricultural Investments and Services Project (FY08). There was no information on increasing the share of agriculture production being processed as envisaged in the CAS. WBG's assistance also included Agriculture Policy Note (FY10) and its update (FY11) ESWs.

21. **Address constraints in the enabling infrastructure for growth: in particular in the road networks.** WBG provided support through the National Road Rehabilitation Project (FY10), however there is no information to assess the progress on this objective measured as prioritizing maintenance of 95 percent of national roads and rehabilitating the key link to Fergana Valley.

22. **Increase efficiency of the energy sector.** The CAS outcome indicators under this objective were not achieved. Between 2007 and 2010, power system losses fell from 40 to 28.8 percent, well above the CAS target of 14 percent, and cash collections improved from 58 to 79 percent, well below the 94 percent target. These results might have been avoided, had the WB been more aware of the sector's political economy. In the ISN, targets for power system losses (to be reduced from 28.8 to 23 percent between 2010 and 2013), power export revenues, and power sector accountability were moved under Pillar II, but there were no data on which to judge the progress. WB's support to the

energy sector included the Power and District Heating Rehabilitation Project (FY96) and Emergency Energy Assistance Project (FY09) that focused on emergency fuel and other inputs, and not on energy efficiency. IFC made a small investment in an electric power company in mid-2012.

23. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under Pillar I as *moderately satisfactory*. The WBG contributed to the improvement in public administration and installment of a simplified CDS monitoring and evaluation system which, however, became defunct following the 2010 conflict. There was good progress in increasing the value of transactions channeled through and processed by the National Payment System and in increasing the number of bank accounts. At the same time, the availability of business finance increased for MSMEs and in leasing although falling short of CAS targets. In the business environment there was an improvement in corporate governance, property rights and ability to borrow measured as the annual number of registered land and real estate sales, leases, and mortgages. However, efforts to ensure harmonization of technical regulations with internationally accepted standards, to reduce the number of days and documents required for import, and to eliminate inspections not required by the new inspections law either didn't succeed in meeting the CAS targets or there was no evidence for assessment. There was no improvement in agriculture productivity and market mechanisms in production and processing although some of the narrowly defined outcome indicators were achieved. In particular, good progress was made in sustainability of irrigation system, but insufficient cost recovery and ineffective use of irrigated water remained major obstacles for the sector development. Also, the efficiency of pastureland and animal health improved, but there was no information on increasing the share of agriculture production being processed. Finally, efforts to address constraints in the enabling infrastructure for growth and increase efficiency of the energy sector didn't bring the expected results.

Pillar II. Improving Governance, Effective Public Administration, and Reducing Corruption

24. Under this Pillar, the WBG support was to enhance the national public financial management, increase transparency in the mining sector and help the country conform to international practices and standards.

25. **Enhance the national public financial management.** There was some progress in selected Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) indicators although it fell short of the CAS and ISN targets. Slight improvements in multi-year perspective in fiscal planning, expenditure policy and budgeting led to a closer link between the annual budget and CDS objectives reflected in a better PEFA PI-12 indicator in 2009, but there was no information on which to judge progress against the ISN target. Also, the CAS indicator on improving controls in budget execution was partially achieved due to increased effectiveness of internal controls for non-salary expenditure to D+ from D measured as PEFA PI-20. The new budget classification to meet requirements of GFS 2001 was approved and implemented starting in 2008. There was no information on the ISN indicator on predictability in availability of funds for expenditure commitment, while the CAS indicator on quality and timely annual financial statements deteriorated. At the same time, the CAS and ISN CR provided no evidence to assess the progress on common agreement between authorities and donors on future steps and benchmarks for PFM reforms as planned in the ISN. The WB supported this objective through two AAAs: the Programmatic Public Expenditure Review TA (FY10) and Country Financial Accountability Assessment/Country Procurement Assessment Review ESW (FY07). In addition, the WB delivered the Governance TA Project (FY03), Capacity Building in Public Financial Management Project (FY10), and Economic Recovery Support Operation (FY12) focusing on implementation of the treasury management information system, accountability, and internal management of the budget process among other issues.

26. **Increase transparency in the mining sector and help the country conform to international practices and standards.** WB helped to develop and enact a new mining law, improve the fiscal regime for subsoil taxation and progressive land tax, promote institutional reforms, including privatization of non-state activities and separation of regulatory and operational functions, however the CAS outcome on providing more transparent legal and regulatory framework for the mining sector has yet to be met. Governance and transparency improved as Kyrgyz Republic achieved full EITI Compliance status in 2011, with the number of reporting companies increasing from 26 to 57 between 2008 and 2012 which accounted for almost 95 percent of extractive industry revenues. WBG supported

this objective through Mining Governance and Transparency Dialogue ESW (FY08) to provide advice and good practices on revisions in the mining code.

27. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under Pillar II as *moderately satisfactory*. The WBG contributed to improved governance and transparency in the mining sector with Kyrgyz Republic achieving full EITI Compliance status in 2011, although a transparent legal and regulatory framework has yet to be developed. There was some improvement in national public financial management through establishing closer links between the annual budget and CDS objectives, imposing better controls in budget execution, and approval and implementation of the new budget classification to meet GFS 2001 requirements. However, efforts to improve predictability in availability of funds for expenditure commitment and quality and timely annual financial statements failed to meet the CAS targets.

Pillar III: Building Sustainable Human and Social Capital

28. Under Pillar III the WBG support was to improve access and provide adequate financing for basic health; improve education quality and provide adequate financing for total and secondary education; improve targeting of social benefits and fiscal sustainability of pension system; and increase access to safe and clean water in rural areas and provide more efficient water utilities.

29. **Improve access and provide adequate financing for basic health.** The number of family doctor visits per citizen improved from 2.2 to 2.4 between 2006 and 2010 but fell short of the CAS target of 3. There were mixed results on the adequate financing of basic health as measured by basic health's share of total expenditures. The CAS and ISN CR reports that the CAS target of 13 percent share in the state budget was achieved by 2010 and improved both geographically and functionally. However, according to the World Development Indicators, health accounted for only 11.6 percent of the 2011 government budget, while overall public spending on health was unchanged at 3 percent of GDP through 2008 increasing to 4 percent in 2010-2011. The WBG delivered a multi-donor financed Health and Social Protection Project jointly with a number of donors (DfID, KfW, SDC, SIDA) which contributed to better access to services, reduced informal payments by patients, and improved efficiency of resource allocation.

30. **Improve education quality and provide adequate financing for total and secondary education.** Total education spending levels between 2007 and 2010 fluctuated around the CAS target of 6 percent of GDP, but there was no information on secondary education expenditures. Education quality remained nearly the same: while there was a slight improvement between the 2006 and 2009 rounds of the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), the Kyrgyz Republic ranked last in math, science and reading among nations that participated. WBG's AAAs included Education IFA (FY08) and Programmatic Public Expenditure Reviews (FY10).

31. **Improve targeting of social benefits and fiscal sustainability of pension system.** There was no evidence of improvement in targeting of social benefits measured as an increase in the share of extreme poor households receiving guaranteed minimum income benefit in the CAS. On the contrary, the only social assistance program targeted to the poorest families actually shrank between 2007 and 2012. The CAS and ISN CR provides no information on the improvement of fiscal sustainability of the pension system envisaged in the CAS and consequently dropped in the ISN. Under the Health and Social Protection Additional Financing Project (FY11) the WBG helped to design, develop, and roll out the National Registry of social assistance benefit recipients. WBG's assistance also included two AAAs on social protection, but without much evidence of success until now: Social Protection Strategy (FY09) and Programmatic Public Expenditure Review TA (FY10). In addition, WBG delivered the Economic Management Capacity Building Project (FY08) and Economic Recovery Development Policy Operation (FY12) supporting a reduction in the number of categorical benefits among other reforms.

32. **Increase access to safe and clean water in rural areas and provide more efficient water utilities.** According to the CAS and ISN CR there was no information available on the access to safe and clean water in rural areas. The CAS outcome indicator to increase the number of financially viable water utilities as a measurement of their efficiency didn't materialize, but the operational efficiency and energy consumption improved. Specifically, three-fourth of 23 municipalities and utilities supported by

WBG's Small Towns Infrastructure and Capacity Building Project (FY09) achieved or exceeded energy consumption targets and 55 percent improved or achieved operational efficiency targets. WBG's assistance also included Programmatic Public Expenditure Review TA (FY10) and Local Governance TA (FY07) to improve Local Government's financial management and service delivery together with a range of investment projects.

33. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under Pillar III as *moderately unsatisfactory*. Some progress was made in improving access and providing adequate financing for basic health which, however, was insufficient to achieve the CAS targets. PISA scores measuring education quality increased slightly and financing for total education fluctuated around the CAS target. But there was no information on secondary education expenditures. Results in improving targeting of social benefits and fiscal sustainability of the pension system, and increasing access to safe and clean water in rural areas and providing more efficient water utilities were disappointing.

Pillar IV. Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management

34. Under Pillar IV the WBG aimed to improve reforestation activities; reduce exposure to humans, animals and plants of radioactive products from uranium mine tailings; and increase effectiveness of disaster monitoring warning and response system.

35. **Improve reforestation activities.** The only CAS indicator to measure this objective which was subsequently removed from the ISN was to improve the reforestation survival rate. However, there was no information available to assess progress. WBG's AAA included Promoting Carbon Finance in Kyrgyzstan TA (FY07). Two trust funded projects (FY08) supported biodiversity in the Tien Shan Ecosystem, but the regional Tien-Shan Biodiversity Project was dropped due to failure of both Kazakhstan and Kyrgyz Republic to meet effectiveness conditions.

36. **Reduce exposure to humans, animals and plants of radioactive products from uranium mine tailings.** The WBG contributed to isolating and protecting abandoned uranium mining wastes from dispersal into the environment through the Disaster Hazard Mitigation Project (FY04) and its Additional Financing (FY11) and two Trust Fund Projects (FY05, FY06). According to the CAS and ISN CR, by the end of 2010 relocation of radioactive uranium tailings to safe repositories was about 90 percent complete.

37. **Increase effectiveness of disaster monitoring warning and response system.** While a disaster hazard monitoring system was in place by March of 2012 with a response time of less than 1 day, the systems at half of the 10 vulnerable landslide areas were vandalized during the political disturbances of 2010 and needed to be replaced. The WBG provided Geohazards and Infrastructure TA (FY09) in addition to investment and trust funded projects.

38. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under Pillar IV as *moderately satisfactory*. The WBG substantially contributed to isolation and protection of abandoned uranium mining wastes from dispersal into the environment and establishment of disaster monitoring and response system, although real time landslide monitoring and effective warning systems still have to be replaced in 5 out of 10 vulnerable landslide areas. There was no evidence on improving the reforestation survival rate.

Objectives	IEG Rating
Pillar I: Promoting Economic Management Consistent with Strong and Sustained Prop-Poor Growth	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
Pillar II: Improving Governance, Effective Public Administration, and Reducing Corruption	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
Pillar III: Building Sustainable Human and Social Capital	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>
Pillar IV: Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resources Management	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>

4. Overall IEG Assessment		
	CAS and ISN CR Rating	IEG Rating
Overall Outcome:	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
WBG Performance:	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
<p>Overall outcome:</p> <p>39. IEG rates the overall outcome of WBG assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic as <i>moderately satisfactory</i> concurring with the CAS and ISN CR rating. Under Pillar I, the WBG contributed to the improvement in public administration, increase in the value of transactions channeled through and processed by the National Payment System and in the number of bank accounts, and improvement in corporate governance, property rights and ability to borrow. However, efforts to ensure harmonization of technical regulations with internationally accepted standards, to reduce the number of days and documents required for import, to eliminate inspections not required by the new inspections law, to increase agricultural productivity, and to improve enabling infrastructure either didn't succeed in meeting the CAS targets or there was no evidence for assessment. Under Pillar II, the WBG contributed to improved governance and transparency in the mining sector with Kyrgyz Republic achieving full Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Compliance status in 2011, although a transparent legal and regulatory framework has yet to be developed. There was also some improvement in the national public financial management through establishing closer links between the annual budget and Country Development Strategy (CDS) objectives, imposing better controls in budget execution, and approval and implementation of the new budget classification to meet Government Financial Statistics (GFS) 2001 requirements. However, measures to improve predictability in availability of funds for expenditure commitment and quality and timely annual financial statements were unsatisfactory. Under Pillar III, some progress was made in improving access and providing adequate financing for basic health which, however, was insufficient to achieve the CAS targets. PISA scores measuring education quality increased slightly and financing for total education fluctuated around the CAS target. But there was no information on secondary education expenditures. Results in improving targeting of social benefits and fiscal sustainability of the pension system, and increasing access to safe and clean water in rural areas and providing more efficient water utilities were disappointing. Under Pillar IV, the WBG substantially contributed to isolation and protection of abandoned uranium mining wastes from dispersal into the environment and to the establishment of a disaster monitoring and response system, although real time landslide monitoring and effective warning systems still have to be replaced in 5 out of 10 vulnerable landslide areas. There was no evidence on improving reforestation survival rate.</p> <p>WBG Performance:</p> <p>40. IEG rates WBG's performance as <i>moderately satisfactory</i> below the CAS and ISN CR rating of satisfactory. CAS goals were well-aligned with the Government's strategy and its design was sufficiently flexible to allow the WBG to respond to crises as they emerged, while retaining the overall strategic thrust. But the design fell short of its own stated objectives in a few ways. As noted in the CAS and ISN CR the CAS did not adequately reflect lessons from the previous CAS (FY03-06), which had called for greater selectivity: the number of activities has increased despite efforts to collaborate with other development partners. The Results Matrix was overly ambitious, and there was no information on which to judge progress for a fifth of the 35 outcomes. Key risks were well-identified and mitigated, although there was not enough done to mitigate the risk of physical isolation: the WB left follow up on regional initiatives mostly to other development partners. Overall, as noted in the CAS and ISN CR, the coordination with development partners was satisfactory, but with considerable room for improvement in collaboration and in streamlining support. Rapid response to the 2010 crisis appears to have been exemplary and the ISN itself has reflected many of the lessons of the 2010 WDR on Conflict - including the need for a conflict filter and institutional analyses to be applied to its interventions. However, ISN's short-term focus contrasts with the intractable nature of the key stressors such as weak governance, deep seated corruption, lack of public accountability; and historic ethnic and social tensions.</p>		

5. Assessment of CAS and ISN Completion Report

41. Overall, the CAS and ISN CR was comprehensive and provided fair discussion on the achievement of outcomes rather than outputs or indicators. However, it did not pick up on minor changes introduced to the Results Matrix at the time of the CASPR, and did not always assess progress at the end of the CAS period separately, even when information was available. Also, the evidence on many outcome indicators was lacking too often.

6. Findings and Lessons

42. IEG fully agrees with the CAS and ISN CR lessons and suggestions, notably the need to take into account the stress factors from the 2010 crisis, with a more analytical approach to the country's political economy. But it is worth emphasizing that most CAS and ISN CR lessons - flexibility, selectivity, simplicity, effective partnerships and outreach with broad stakeholder group – repeat those of the FY07 CAS and ISN CR, suggesting that this should be given far greater attention by management. Finally, the WBG could have done much more to help link Kyrgyz Republic with regional markets, given its isolation.

- Annex Table 1: Summary Achievements of CAS and ISN Objectives**
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Annex Table 1: Summary Achievements of CAS and ISN Objectives

Pillar I: Promoting Economic Management Consistent With Strong and Sustained Pro-Poor Growth		Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
1. Support macroeconomic stability and fiscal management			
Major Outcome Measures	Enhanced efficiency of public administration, as measured by CPIA indicator 15: <i>Baseline:</i> 2.5 (2006) <i>Target:</i> 3.0 (2010)	Target rating of 3 achieved on CPIA indicator 15 in 2010 and maintained in 2011 and 2012: Quality of Public Administration.	Source : 2011 and 2012 CPIA.
	Sequence of measures to support growth agreed between the Government and private sector is under implementation	No information available.	According to CAS and ISN CR this is on-going.
	Improved statistical capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation	A simplified Country Development Strategy (CDS) monitoring and evaluation system was set up in Ministry of Economic Development & Trade. However, post-2010 conflict sustainability unclear.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
2. Develop the financial sector			
Major Outcome Measures	Increased total value of transactions channeled through and processed by the National payments system: <i>Baseline:</i> 109,000 (2005) <i>Target:</i> 180,000 (2008)	Value of transactions processed by national payments system totaled over 547,495 million <i>soms</i> , as of 2011.	Source: Payments and Banking System Modernization Project. ICR.
	Increase in total number of bank accounts: <i>Baseline:</i> 200,000 (2005) <i>Target:</i> 400,000 (2008)	Estimated number of bank accounts totaled over 750,000.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
	Increased availability of business finance Microfinance expansion: <i>Baseline:</i> Som 4.8 bln (2007) <i>Target micro-finance:</i> Som 8.0 bln.(2010)	IFC provided \$8.4 million in credit and equity to local commercial banks (KICB, Kazkommertsbank, Bai Tushum) for MSMEs lending. New leasing transactions grew from \$0.4million in 2002 to \$1.7million in 2008 Azerbaijan-Central Asia Leasing Facility (advisory services facilitated \$5million and supported \$38million investments into financial intermediaries from 2005 to 2008.	Source : CASPR New National Bank regulation on mortgage lending standardization was approved. Standard Mortgage lending documentation developed for use by local banks. IFC engagement helped eliminate time gaps between title transfer and mortgage registration.
3. Improve business environment			
Major Outcome Measures	Technical regulations harmonized with internationally accepted standards	As of early 2013, more than 40% of national standards were harmonized with international standards.	Source : World Bank Group-Kyrgyz Republic Partnership, Program Snapshot April 2013.
	Reduction in costs of transactions required for import and export Number of days and documents required for imports (Doing Business): <i>Baseline:</i> 18 docs / 127 days (2006) <i>Target:</i> 8 docs / 40 days (2010)	Doing Business database shows that numbers of documents required to import and export are 10 and 8 respectively. Days needed to import and export remained below target, (Export 63 days and Import 72 days).	Source: Doing Business.
	Eliminate inspections not consistent with the new law on inspections	The law of the Kyrgyz Republic "on procedure for conducting inspections of businesses was passed on May 25, 2007 reducing inspection entities by 30%. The number of business inspections decreased from 24.4 thousand in 2011 to 13.5 thousand in	Source : CAS and ISN CR.

		2012. The time small businesses spend on inspections also went down from 30 days to 5 days.	
	Improved Corporate Governance in banking and JSCs	IFC Corporate Governance project helped synchronize the Law on JSC with the Law on Banks, which was more advanced as regards to corporate governance provisions; develop Corporate Governance code, which was adopted in 2012; develop corporate governance provisions for the new Banking Code. Survey of IFC client companies shows that 19 companies have improved their corporate governance practices, which helped facilitate financing of about \$7.2 million. In addition, 7 companies reported better performance as a result of adopted corporate governance improvements (e.g. improvements in productivity, loan terms, valuations, etc.)	
	Improved property rights and ability of landowners to borrow Number of registered land and real estate sales, leases, and mortgages in one year: <i>Baseline:</i> 88,000 (2006) <i>Target:</i> 120,000 (2010)	2.82 million land and real estate units had been registered in the Kyrgyz Land Information System by mid-2012 (compared to the 2007 baseline of 2.4 million). Number of registered mortgage transactions and registered sales are respectively 30% and 12% higher than the 2007 baseline.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
4. Increase productivity in agriculture and improve market mechanisms in production and processing			
Major Outcome Measures	Improved sustainability of irrigation system Collection rate of irrigation service fees: <i>Baseline:</i> 80% (2006) <i>Target:</i> 95% (2010)	While 85 Water Users' Associations (WUAs), or 27% of 320 WUAs nationwide, have collection rates of 90% or more, a study of 4 WUAs indicated that fees cover only 1/4-1/3 of amount needed to maintain system properly and that irrigation water was not being used effectively, due to inadequate measuring tools and farmers' ignorance of crops' water requirements.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
	Improved efficiency of land use for pastures Percentage of pasture land transferred to Aiyl Okmotus and local pasture user associations: <i>Baseline:</i> 25% (2006) <i>Target:</i> 40% (2010)	No information available	Source: CAS and ISN CR. By 2011, 245 Pasture Users' Unions, or 54% of 454 unions nationwide, were operational and about 580 micro-projects had been implemented.
	Improved animal health Reduction in incidence of brucellosis in humans (transferred from animals): <i>Baseline:</i> 75-150/100,000 <i>Target:</i> 35-75/100,000 (50% reduction)	Initial results of nationwide rollout of brucellosis control program indicate greater than 50% reduction in human cases in targeted communities.	Source : CAS and ISN CR. Program expanded to include 5 additional diseases including 3 zoonoses (rabies, anthrax, and echinococcosis).
	Share of agricultural production being processed (in country): <i>Baseline:</i> 10.5% (2005) <i>Target:</i> 12.5% (2010)	No information available.	Source : CAS and ISN CR.
5. Address constraints in the enabling infrastructure for growth: in particular in the road networks			
Major Outcome Measures	Maintenance of strategic international roads is planned and managed objectively incorporating economic priorities Target - maintenance of 95% of	No information available.	Source : CAS and ISN CR.

	national roads prioritized by end 2010 Rehabilitation of key link to Fergana Valley		
6. Increase efficiency of the energy sector.			
Major Outcome Measures	Reduce electricity losses and increase cash collection: <i>Baseline:</i> 40% and 58.3% (2006) <i>Target:</i> 14% and 94.3% (2010)	System losses remained about 40% and unchanged from baseline during end of 2007. Cash collections to billing ratio improved to 79% (compared to industry norm of 95-98%).	Source: CAS and ISN CR.

Pillar II: Improving Governance, Effective Public Administration, And Reducing Corruption		Actual Results(as of current month/year)	Comments
1. Enhance the national public financial management			
Major Outcome Measures	Predictability in availability of funds, as measured by PEFA indicator P1-16: Baseline: D (2006) Target: B (2010)	PEFA P1-16 -Predictability in the availability of funds for commitment of expenditures grade remains D for 2009.	Source: PEFA Assessment 2009.
	Common agreement between authorities and Donors on future steps and benchmarks for PFM Reform	No information available.	
	Closer link between annual budgets and CDS objectives, as measured by Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) indicator P1-12: Baseline: D+ (2006) Target: B+ (2010)	PEFA indicator shows a grade of C+.	Source: PEFA Assessment 2009.
	Quality and timely annual financial statements are produced PEFA Indicator PI-25: Baseline: C (2006) Target: B+ (2010)	PEFA P1-25 - Quality and timeliness of annual financial statements grade of D+.	Source: PEFA Assessment 2009.
	Improved controls in budget execution PEFA Indicator PI-20: Baseline: D (2006) Target: C+ (2010)	PI 20: Effectiveness of internal controls for non-salary expenditure shows a grade of D+.	Source: PEFA Assessment 2009.
Implement a new budget classification to meet GFS 2001 requirements	Budget classification approved and implemented in 2008.	Source : CASPR.	
2. Increase transparency in the mining sector and help the country conform to international practices and standards			
Major Outcome Measures	More transparent legal and regulatory framework for the mining sector is in place	No information available.	CAS and ISN CR states that this is work in progress.
	Improved governance and transparency in the mining sector annual publication of EITI data	Number of reporting companies increased from 26 in 2008 to 57 in 2012, accounting for almost 95% of extractive industry revenues. Kyrgyzstan achieved full EITI Compliance status on March 1, 2011.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
Pillar III: Building Sustainable Human And Social Capital		Actual Results(as of current month/year)	Comments
1. Improve access and provide adequate financing of basic health			
Major Outcome Measures	Number of visits to Family Group Practice per citizen: Baseline: 2.2 Target: 3.0	Average number of visits to a family doctor had increased to 2.4 per person annually, which is more than 2006 baseline but short of the 2010 target.	Source : CAS and ISN CR.
	Adequate financing of basic health as share of total expenditure: Baseline: 10.4% Target: 13%	According to Health SWAp, 2010 target was achieved, although, according to WDI, health accounted for only 11%.	Source : WDI Public Health expenditure (% of GDP) increased to 4% as of 2010 and 2011. Source: CAS and ISN CR. Public spending on

Pillar III: Building Sustainable Human And Social Capital	Actual Results(as of current month/year)	Comments	
		health overall was unchanged at 3% of GDP through 2010 (WDI). Primary health care accounted for 38% of public expenditure on health, up from 29% in 2005.	
2. Improve education quality and provide adequate resources for total and secondary education			
Major Outcome Measures	Public financing as % GDP: <i>Baseline:</i> 4.4 (total) ,2.2% secondary (2005) <i>Target:</i> 6 and 3.5% (2010)	Total public spending on education as percent of GDP are as follows, 6.47 in 2007, 5.94 in 2008, 6.23 in 2009 and 5.82 in 2010.	Source: WDI.
	PISA scores: <i>Baseline:</i> PISA 2006 results expected later this year (2007) <i>Target:</i> Kyrgyz Republic is participating in PISA 2009, so the target will be set based on the results from PISA 2006 and monitored using PISA 2009 results	Kyrgyzstan's PISA scores in 2009 averaging 325 (reading—314, science—331, math—330) were slightly better than the 2006 PISA baseline averaging 306 (reading—285, science—311, math—322), they were the worst in Europe and Central Asia and significantly lower even than Kazakhstan's which averaged 398.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
3. Improve targeting of social benefits and fiscal sustainability of pension system			
Major Outcome Measures	Share of extreme poor households receiving guaranteed minimum income benefit(UMB): <i>Baseline:</i> 30% (2006) <i>Target:</i> 50% (2010)	No information available.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
	Long term projection of NPV of expected net receipts of pension system is positive	No information available	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
4. Increase access to safe and clean water in rural areas and provide more efficient water utilities			
Major Outcome Measures	Increase percentage of population with access to clean drinking water in rural areas: <i>Baseline:</i> 50% (2006) <i>Target:</i> 75% (2010)	No information available. It is difficult to assess access to water and its quality in rural areas. In 2008, it was estimated that about 66 percent of the rural population had access to clean, potable water. Meanwhile, the pace at which rural water supply schemes are being rehabilitated does not keep up with their deterioration and, until recently, the government has not given priority to these services	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
	Increase number of financially viable water utilities: <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2006) <i>Target:</i> 12 (2010)	The financial viability of utilities and municipalities remains weak.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.

Pillar IV: Environmental Sustainability And Natural Resources Management		Actual Results(as of current month/year)	Comments
1. Improve reforestation activities			
Major Outcome Measures	Reforestation survival rate: <i>Baseline:</i> 10% (2006) <i>Target:</i> 50% (2010)	No information available.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
2. Reduce exposure to humans, animals and plants of radioactive products from uranium mine tailings			
Major Outcome Measures	Abandon uranium mining wastes isolated and protected from dispersal into the environment.	Relocation of radioactive uranium tailings to safe repositories was about 90% complete.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
3. Increase effectiveness of disaster hazard monitoring warning and response system			
Major Outcome Measures	Disaster monitoring and response system established and effectively administered.	By end March 2012, disaster hazard monitoring warning and response system was in place, with response time of less than 1 day.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.
	Real time landslide monitoring and effective warning system established.	Monitoring and warning systems in 5 of 10 vulnerable landslide areas vandalized during 2010 political disturbances need to be replaced.	Source: CAS and ISN CR.

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Financing for Kyrgyz Republic

Proj ID	Project Name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Outcome Rating
Programmed and Unprogrammed Under CAS FY07-10				\$ millions	\$ millions	
P087811	Reduced Tech Barriers for Enterpr & Trade	2007	2007	5	5	LIR: MS
P098949	Village Investment Project (VIP) II	2007	2007	15	15	LIR: S
P096409	On-Farm Irrigation Project (OIP) II	2007	2007	16	16	LIR: MS
P104706	Strengthening National Statistical System	2008	Dropped	1		
P104994	BISHKEK AND OSH URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE	2008	2008	15	12	LIR: S
P096993	Agricultural Investments & Services Project (AISP)	2008	2008	10	9	LIR: MS
P112142	HEALTH & SOC PROTECTION AF	2008	2008		6	LIR: MS
P112186	AISP – Additional Financing (AF)	2008	2008		4	LIR: MS
P102403	Regional Biodiveristy	2008	Dropped	2		
P108525	Economic Management Capacity Building	2008	2009	4	3	LIR: MS
P108178	Land and Real Estate Registration II	2008	2009	6	6	LIR: MS
P101392	EMERG ENERGY ASSISTANCE	2008	2009	11	11	LIR: S
P110267	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation II	2009	2009	10	10	LIR: MU
P115460	SMALL TOWN INFRA & CAP BLDG. AF	2009	2009	4	4	LIR: MS
P115524	VIP II AF	2009	2010	7	8	LIR: S
P107608	NATL. ROAD REHAB (Osh-Batken-Isfana)	2009	2010	20	25	LIR: S
P119227	EEAP -Emer. Energy Assist. Proj - AF	2010	2010	2	4	LIR: S
	Programmatic Lending Operation	2010	Dropped			
	Judicial Reform Project	2010	Dropped			
P113350	Education Reform Sector Reform	2010	2013	17		LIR: S
	Total				138	
Unprogrammed Financing FY11						
P123044	Emergency Recovery	2011	2011	70	70	LIR: MS
P123291	NATL. ROAD REHAB (Osh-Batken-Isfana) AF**	2011	2011	10	10	LIR: S
P126606	National Road Rehabilitation (OBI) AF**	2011	2011	16	16	LIR: S
P112775	Disaster Hazard Mitigation AF	2011	2011	1	1	LIR: MS
P125470	Health & Social Protection AF2	2011	2011	24	24	LIR: MS
P126390	On-Farm Irrigation (OIR) II AF	2011	2011	15	15	LIR: MS
	Total				136	

Programmed and Unprogrammed Financing under ISN FY12-FY13						
P125425	Economic Recovery DPO	2012	2012	30	30	LIR: S
P125689	Financial Sector Development Project	2012	2012	13	13	LIR: MU
P118838	Agricultural Productivity Assistance***	2012				LIR: MU
P120435	Health Results Based Financing***	2012				LIR: S
P122811	BISHKEK & OSH URBAN AF	2012	2012	16	16	LIR: S
P130667	VIP II AF II	2013	2013	4	4	LIR: S
P126278	Health & Social Protection II	2013	2013	17	17	
P113350	Education Reform SWAp	2013	2013	16.5	16.5	
P117687	DPO	2013	Dropped	30		
Total					96.5	
On-Going Projects		Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Outcome Rating
P008519	Power & District Heating Rehabilitation Project	1996	2008		20	IEG: MU
P040721	Agriculture Support Services Project (ASSP)	1998	2008		15	IEG: MS
P049723	On-Farm Irrigation	2000	2008		20	IEG: MS
P049719	Land Registration	2000	2009		9	IEG: HS
P069814	CONSLD TA	2000	2010		5	IEG: U
P036977	RURAL WS & SAN	2002	2009		15	IEG: MS
P071061	GOV SAC	2003	2008		20	IEG: MU
P071063	GOV TA	2003	2014		8	LIR: MU
P073973	VIP	2004	2009		15	IEG: HS
P074881	KG Pymnt/Bank Syst Modernization	2004	2013		9	LIR: MS
P083235	Disaster Hazard Mitigation	2004	2013		7	LIR: MS
P078976	Rural Education Project	2005	2011		15	IEG: S
P049724	Agribusiness and Marketing	2005	2013		8	LIR: S
P083377	SMALL TOWNS INFRA & CAP BLDG	2005	2012		15	LIR: MS
P084977	Health and Social Protection	2006	2014		15	LIR: MS
P088671	Water Management Improvement	2006	2014		19	LIR: U
P099453	Avian Flu (AICHPPCP)	2006	2012		4	LIR: S
Total					219	
P079112	PRSG (dropped)		Dropped		15	
P083410	Energy (dropped)		Dropped		15	
P126275	Programmatic Development Policy Op 3		Dropped		30	
Total					60	

*LIR: Latest internal rating. U: Unsatisfactory. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory. HS: Highly Satisfactory.

**P123291 and P126606 are treated as one in the CAS and ISN CR.

*** P118838 and P120435 have been replaced by Trust Funded Operation

Source: Kyrgyz CAS, CASPR, ISN and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 04/24/2013

Annex Table 3: Analytical and Advisory Work for Kyrgyz Republic, FY07 to Present

Proj ID	Economic and Sector Work	Fiscal year	Output Type
P089021	Urban Slums	FY07	Report
P101354	FSAP Kyrgyz Republic Update	FY07	Report
P101593	Poverty Assessment	FY07	Report
P101888	CFAA - CPAR UPDATE	FY07	Report
P102594	Kyrgyz-Mining Gov and Transparency Dial	FY08	Report
P107784	Social Protection Strategy	FY08	Policy Note
P107945	EDUCATION IFA - KG	FY08	Report
P108303	KG- ROSC	FY08	Report
P113827	Social Protection 2	FY09	Report
P107315	Judicial Reform Diagnostic	FY10	Report
P110062	Agriculture Policy Note	FY10	Policy Note
P111113	FY10-AG POLICY UPDATE	FY10	Policy Note
P111458	Kyrgyz Republic - ICR ROSC UPDATE	FY10	Report
P116716	GCMCG: Kyrgyzstan Country Assessment	FY10	Report
P117685	Poverty Assessment	FY11	Report
P122088	Joint Economic Assessment	FY11	Report
P122792	FY11- AG POLICY UPDATE	FY11	Report
P126535	MTDS - Kyrgyz Republic	FY12	Report
P126845	Kyrgyzstan Conflict/Analysis Filter	FY12	Policy Note
P128989	Gender Assessment	FY12	Report
P101613	Poverty Analysis Program	FY13	Report
Proj ID	Technical Assistance	Fiscal year	Output Type
P088274	Local Governance TA	FY07	Institutional Development Plan
P096416	Promoting Carbon Finance in Kyrgyzstan	FY07	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P101681	PROG PER TA	FY07	"How-To" Guidance
P102648	KYRGYZ FSAP Follow Up TA	FY07	Client Document Review
P090814	PRIV SECT DIALG/TA	FY08	"How-To" Guidance
P105463	FIRST #334: Privatization of KAFC	FY08	"How-To" Guidance
P107283	Kyrgyz PPER Update	FY08	"How-To" Guidance
P107374	FIRST #642: Modernization of Postal System	FY08	"How-To" Guidance
P108088	FSAP Follow-Up TA II	FY08	"How-To" Guidance
P102098	CEM Follow up	FY09	Institutional Development Plan
P110529	Geo Hazards & Infrastructure (GFDRR)	FY09	Client Document Review
P112514	FSAP FOLLOW-UP TA III	FY09	Client Document Review
P107874	Programmatic PER	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P116184	FIRST #8106: Pre-Privatization Advice	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P117649	Financial Sector Monitoring	FY10	Client Document Review
P122647	KG FSD Policy Dialogue	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P124424	FIRST KG #10059 STRENG BANK SPN & RESOLUN	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P126908	KG: Prep. of a New Stat. Master Plan	FY13	Institutional Development Plan

Source: BW Table 1.4 ESW/TA Deliveries & Pipeline by Fiscal Year as of 05/09/2013

Annex Table 4: Active Trust Funds in FY07-FY13 (in US\$ million) for Kyrgyz Republic

Project ID	Project	TF	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P079112	Poverty Reduction Support Grant (PRSG)	TF 53123	2004	2007	705,346
P083625	Inst. Strengthening thru Support to National Procurement Center in Bishkek IDF Grant	TF 52468	2004	2008	346,000
P086990	Strengthening Org Structure & Statistics Cap. of Natl Statistics System Partnership	TF 51986	2004	2006	279,600
P088829	Building Capacity in Governance & Revenue Mgmt in Natural Resources IDF Grant	TF 53432	2004	2008	310,000
P049724	Agribusiness & Marketing Project	TF 53554	2005	2013	4,750,000
P050719	Kyrgyz Urban Transport Project	TF 53730	2005	2006	215,600
P083235	Disaster Hazard Mitigation Project	TF 53437	2005	2010	1,950,000
P084977	Health & Social Protection Project	TF 54600	2005	2012	39,545,561
P088671	Water Management Improvement Project (WMIP)	TF 54599	2005	2014	4,752,400
P090409	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2	TF 56357	2006	2009	450,000
P095206	KG - DISASTER HAZARD MSP	TF 55171	2006	2012	1,000,000
P096719	Institutional Capacity Enhancement for Public Expenditure Management IDF Grant	TF 55566	2006	2009	315,000
P099453	Avian Influenza Control & Human Pandemic Preparedness & Response Project	TF 56157	2006	2011	2,150,000
P099653	Local Government Cap. Bldg Grant to Implement Intergovernmental Fiscal Reforms	TF 56352	2006	2009	384,000
P074881	Payments & Banking System Modernization Project	TF 56725	2007	2009	330,000
P078942	Health Sector M&E Capacity Building IDF	TF 57893	2007	2010	130,000
P098949	Second Village Investment Project	TF 90072	2007	2012	13,622,463
P106451	Education for All Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Fund Grant	TF 90141	2007	2010	9,000,000
P108183	Cane Reed: 19th Century Idea, 21st Century Solution	TF 57171	2007	2008	116,389
P087811	Reducing Technical Barriers for Entrepreneurship and Trade	TF 90641	2008	2012	299,600
P102403	Tien-Shan Biodiversity	TF 91334	2008	2012	626,120
P104670	Tien-Shan Ecosystem Development Project	TF 91930	2008	2010	50,000
P104994	Bishkek and Osh Urban Infrastructure Project	TF 90315	2008	2008	440,000
P105837	IDF-Capacity Building for Public Sector Auditing	TF 90667	2008	2012	370,000
P098453	Kyrgyz Republic-Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	TF 90545	2009	2011	265,725
P104706	Strengthening the National Statistical System of Kyrgyz Republic	TF 91817	2009	2011	300,000
P112723	Congress of Women of the Kyrgyz Republic (CWKR)	TF 92990	2009	2010	50,000
P112713	Capacity Building in Public Financial Management	TF 95472	2010	2013	7,491,433
P120264	Introduction of Quality Management Systems in the Roads Sector	TF 95989	2010	2014	480,000
P118423	Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Grant Fund -2	TF 98844	2011	2013	6,000,000
P120118	Kyrgyz Republic EU Food Facility Support to Animal Health and Production	TF 96043	2011	2012	9,396,387
P118838	Agricultural Productivity Assistance Project	TF 99880	2012	2015	6,850,000
P126736	Kyrgyz Republic - EITI Post Compliance I	TF 99968	2012	2013	200,000
P126819	KG Coordination of Emergency Situations	TF 99788	2012	2013	1,450,000
P126873	Building Demand-side Capacity for Effective Local Governance	TF 10208	2012	2015	1,614,156
P110267	Second Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	TF 13105	2013	2014	1,383,580
P120435	Kyrgyz Health Results Based Financing	TF 99792	2013	2014	500,000
P131322	Support to UNCCD NAP alignment and reporting process	TF 12759	2013	2014	150,000
	Total				118,269,360

Source: World Bank Client Connection as of May15, 2013

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Kyrgyz Republic, FY07-FY13

Exit FY	Proj ID	Project Name	Approval FY	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO Rating	Total Evaluated (\$M)
2008	P008519	Power & Dist Heat Rehab	1996	Moderately Unsatisfactory	High	34.6
2008	P040721	ASSP	1998	Moderately Satisfactory	Significant	13.4
2008	P049723	On-Farm Irrigation	2000	Moderately Satisfactory	Significant	21.9
2008	P071061	GOV SAC	2003	Moderately Unsatisfactory	High	22.7
2008	P073973	VIP	2004	Highly Satisfactory	Significant	15.7
2009	P036977	Rural WS & San	2002	Moderately Satisfactory	Significant	17.7
2009	P049719	Land Registration	2000	Highly Satisfactory	Significant	10.0
2010	P069814	Consltd TA	2000	Unsatisfactory	High	2.9
2011	P078976	Rural Education	2005	Satisfactory	Moderate	15.3
Total						154.2

Source: Key IEG Rating as of 05/09/2013

Annex Table 6: Project Ratings for Kyrgyz Republic Comparators, FY07-FY13

Exit FY	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (\$)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (No)
Kyrgyz	154.2	9.0	60.9	66.7	9.9	11.1
ECA	16,003.8	253.0	86.9	81.4	67.4	64.8
IDA	21,952.9	477.0	71.6	65.3	40.3	39.7
World	93,043.3	1,239.0	82.5	72.9	67.0	56.9

Source: WB Business Warehouse as of 06/12/09/13

* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

** Database Excludes Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar and Vanuatu from IDA Countries (no available data)

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Kyrgyz Republic and Comparators FY06-Present

Fiscal year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Overall Result
Kyrgyz Republic									
# Proj	17	20	18	22	21	22	24	23	167
# Proj At Risk	-	2	1	1	-	4	5	6	19
% Proj At Risk	-	10.0	5.6	4.5	-	18.2	20.8	26.1	11.4
Net Comm Amt	232.2	268.2	205.2	215.0	248.1	381.2	371.7	372.1	2,293.9
Comm At Risk	-	40.0	7.8	6.9	-	102.0	48.2	61.2	266.0
% Commit at Risk	-	14.9	3.8	3.2	-	26.8	13.0	16.4	11.6
ECA									
# Proj	315	306	326	318	310	290	256	248	2,369
# Proj At Risk	31	27	40	55	52	40	47	55	347
Comm At Risk	9.8	8.8	12.3	17.3	16.8	13.8	18.4	22.2	14.6
Net Comm Amt	16,513.9	16,687.4	18,027.0	21,455.2	24,445.9	22,649.7	23,091.9	22,232.7	165,103.7
Comm At Risk	1,196.7	1,680.9	2,266.1	3,469.4	4,359.6	2,116.9	2,668.4	4,110.6	21,868.5
% Commit at Risk	7.2	10.1	12.6	16.2	17.8	9.3	11.6	18.5	13.2
World									
# Proj	1,468	1,485	1,832	1,925	1,990	2,059	2,029	2,006	14,794
# Proj At Risk	199	243	312	386	410	382	387	435	2,754
% Proj At Risk	13.6	16.4	17.0	20.1	20.6	18.6	19.1	21.7	18.6
Net Comm Amt	95,193.6	100,357.1	110,835.9	135,706.0	162,975.3	171,755.3	173,706.1	177,244.1	1,127,773.4
Comm At Risk	11,000.1	15,354.3	18,967.7	20,857.8	28,963.1	23,850.0	24,465.0	40,211.8	183,669.8
% Commit at Risk	11.6	15.3	17.1	15.4	17.8	13.9	14.1	22.7	16.3

Source: BW Table 3a.4 as of 05/16/2013

Annex Table 8: Net Disbursements and Charges Report for Kyrgyz Republic, FY07-12

Period	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
FY2007	43,994,002	8,266,507	35,727,495	4,494,212	177,903	31,055,380
FY2008	54,192,187	9,907,814	44,284,374	2,353,904	2,565,150	39,365,319
FY2009	25,248,039	11,364,204	13,883,834	-	4,874,964	9,008,871
FY2010	38,108,035	12,928,144	25,179,891	-	4,971,687	20,208,203
FY2011	69,747,450	14,658,999	55,088,451	-	4,726,197	50,362,254
FY2012	93,227,791	15,067,118	78,160,673	-	5,068,460	73,092,213
Report Total	359,196,695	77,025,921	282,170,774	11,010,115	22,711,110	248,449,549

Source: Client Connection as of 05/29/13

Annex Table 9: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for Kyrgyz Republic

Development Partners	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
France	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0.12
Germany	8.24	8.45	1.16	0.44	2.93	4.88	26.1
Japan	8.6	2.17	2.17	2.07	-0.34	-0.37	14.3
United Kingdom	0	0	1.97	0	0	0	1.97
DAC Countries, Total	16.96	10.62	5.3	2.51	2.59	4.51	42.49
AsDB Special Funds	40.49	26.48	17.3	11.62	-8.48	19.88	107.29
Global Fund	0	0	0	0	0	-0.11	-0.11
IDA	19.35	13.11	9.32	-4.05	5.38	13.26	56.37
IFAD	0.58	0.33	-0.39	-0.37	-0.36	-0.38	-0.59
IMF (Concessional TF)	-23.64	-20.77	18.97	-0.31	12.35	5.87	-7.53
Isl. Dev Bank	2.36	3.32	0.01	6.75	10.57	20.69	43.7
Nordic Dev. Fund	..	-0.05	-0.15	-0.01	-0.13	-0.14	-0.48
OFID	-0.71	-0.71	-0.71	-0.71	-0.71	-0.71	-4.26
UNICEF	0	0	0	0	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03
Multilateral, Total	38.43	21.71	44.35	12.92	18.61	58.34	194.36
Kuwait (KFAED)	..	..	..	-2.03	-1.89	-2.23	-6.15
Turkey	50.16	0	0	0	0	0	50.16
Non-DAC Countries, Total	50.16	0	0	-2.03	-1.89	-2.23	44.01
All Donors, Total	105.55	32.33	49.65	13.4	19.31	60.62	280.86

Source: OECD, Stat May 16, 2013

Annex Table: 10 Economic and Social Indicators for Kyrgyz Republic 2007 -2011

Series Name	Kyrgyz					Kyrgyz	ECA	World
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average 2007-2011		
Growth and Inflation								
GDP growth (annual %)	8.5	8.4	2.9	-0.5	6.0	5.1	0.9	2.0
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	7.5	7.4	1.7	-1.7	4.7	3.9	0.4	0.9
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	10.2	24.5	6.9	8.0	16.5	13.2	3.3	5.1
Composition of GDP								
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	31.1	27.0	21.1	19.4	18.6	23.5	1.9	2.8
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	19.3	23.5	26.6	29.2	30.8	25.9	26.3	26.6
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	49.6	49.4	52.4	51.4	50.6	50.7	71.8	70.6
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	25.0	27.2	28.6	28.1	24.0	26.6	19.5	20.3
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	-4.6	-10.1	3.3	-2.7	-2.9	-3.4	21.4	20.5
External Accounts								
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	52.9	53.5	54.7	51.6	54.5	53.5	39.8	28.3
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	84.1	92.6	78.7	81.7	81.6	83.7	38.3	28.4
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-6.0	-13.7	-2.2	-7.2	-6.1	-7.1		
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	..	..	..	..	..
Total debt service (% of GNI)	5.2	6.8	6.0	12.5	7.2	7.5		
Total reserves in months of imports	4.3	2.9	4.9	4.9	3.9	4.2	5.9	13.3
Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	20.7	20.1	18.8	19.4	21.1	20.0	34.8	22.9
Fiscal Accounts*								
General government revenue (% of GDP)	30.3	29.9	32.3	30.5	31.8			
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	31.0	28.9	33.4	36.4	36.4			
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	56.8	48.5	58.0	60.3	50.1			
Social Indicators								
Health								
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	67.8	68.5	69.1	69.3	69.6	68.9	75.5	69.4
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	94.0	95.0	95.0	96.0	96.0	95.2	95.1	82.6
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	..	93.0	92.0	61.8
Improved water source (% of population with access)	89.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	..	89.8	97.9	87.7
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	31.3	30.2	29.2	27.9	27.0	29.1	12.0	39.2
Education								
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	97.9	98.1	98.3	99.6	100.9	98.9	102.4	106.2
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	86.8	85.6	84.4	84.0	88.2	85.8	96.7	69.1
Population								
Population, total (Millions)	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	887.5	6,815.7
Population growth (annual %)	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.2
Urban population (% of total)	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.4	35.3	69.8	51.0

*DDP Online as of June 24, 2013 **IMF Data as of April 2013 WEO

Annex Table 11: List of IFC investment operations in Kyrgyz Republic, FY07-13 (In thousand US\$)

Project Short Name	Appr Date Actual	Approval FY	Cmt Date Actual	Project Status Name	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	ORIG CMT	LN cancel I	EQ cancel I	NET CMT
SEF Magic Box	06/22/07	2007	06/25/07	Active	Pulp & Paper	3,000	1,500	0	0	1,500
KICB Rights Issue	05/24/07	2007	04/17/07	Active	Finance & Insurance	300	300	0	0	300
SEF Altyn-Aj III	06/27/08	2008	06/30/08	Active	Primary Metals	3,300	1,600	800	0	800
Bai Tushum II	03/20/09	2009	04/9/09	Closed	Finance & Insurance	7,300	4,000	1,000	0	3,000
KICB SL	08/7/08	2009	08/12/08	Active	Finance & Insurance	5,000	5,000	0	0	5,000
DKIB SME Loan	06/17/09	2009	06/19/09	Closed	Finance & Insurance	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
ATF Kyrgyzstan	08/13/09	2010	09/30/09	Active	Finance & Insurance	15,000	10,000	0	0	10,000
SEF Magic Box II	03/3/11	2011	03/30/11	Active	Pulp & Paper	5,240	2,500	0	0	2,500
KICB RI 2	05/9/11	2011	05/10/11	Active	Finance & Insurance	1,275	1,275	0	0	1,275
FINCA Kyrgyzstan	04/21/11	2011	06/7/11	Active	Finance & Insurance	6,000	6,000	0	0	6,000
FINCA Kyrgyz 2	03/12/12	2012	03/26/12	Active	Finance & Insurance	7,000	4,000	0	0	4,000
Kompanion	03/23/12	2012	03/30/12	Active	Finance & Insurance	9,000	6,000	0	0	6,000
InfraV-Kalininsk		2012	06/8/12	Active	Electric Power	600	600	0	0	600
Finca Kyr Swap	09/24/12	2013	12/8/12	Active	Finance & Insurance	75	75	0	0	75
Kompanion RM	09/20/12	2013	11/1/12	Active	Finance & Insurance	100	100	0	0	100
Finca Kyr Swap 2	12/10/12	2013	01/2/13	Active	Finance & Insurance	75	75	0	0	75
Finca Kyr Swap 3	12/10/12	2013	12/31/12	Active	Finance & Insurance	75	75	0	0	75
Finca Kyr Swap 4	02/26/13	2013	03/11/13	Active	Finance & Insurance	285	285	0	0	285
Total						68,625	48,385	6,800	0	41,585

Source: IFC MIS as of end April 2013

Annex Table 12: List of IFC Advisory services operations approved in FY07-10

Project Name	Project Status Name	Primary Business	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Funding USD Amt
SRSp Kumtor Snow Leopard Conservation & Biodiversity Project in Kyrgyzstan	CLOSED	SBA	01/12/05	06/30/08	191,818
CA Mortgage-KGZ	CLOSED	A2F	11/01/06	08/31/09	558,523
Central Asia Corporate Governance – Kyrgyzstan	ACTIVE	SBA	03/01/07	04/30/13	1,343,544
AS to Bai-Tushum	CLOSED	A2F	11/01/07	11/30/09	320,000
Kyrgyzstan Business Enabling Environment - inspections, tax administration	ACTIVE	IC	07/01/08	08/31/13	3,517,902
Transformation for MFIs in Kyrgyzstan	ACTIVE	A2F	03/01/10	06/30/13	970,399
Kyrgyzstan FM Infrastructure	ACTIVE	A2F	10/01/09	11/30/12	705,188
Kyrgyzstan Housing Microfinance	ACTIVE	A2F	02/01/12	01/31/15	1,060,000
Zalkar Bank privatization	ACTIVE	PPP	03/22/12	01/01/13	310,000
Total					8,977,374

Source: IFC Advisory services database, Oct 2012.

Annex Table 13: Millennium Development Goals

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	59.0	59.0	60.0	60.0	61.0
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	41.0	41.0	42.0	39.0	41.0
GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$)	9,031.0	4,878.0	5,948.0	6,096.0	7,216.0
Income share held by lowest 20%	0	0	0	0	0
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	11.0	3.0	8.0	6.0	8.0
Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	..	8.0	..	3.0	..
Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	-	9.0	9.0	6.0	1.0
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	-	19.0	34.0	23.0	5.0
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	..	..	52.0	49.0	..
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education					
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	100.0	..	100.0
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	100.0	..	100.0
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	..	96.0	93.0	98.0	95.0
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	..	103.0	93.0	98.0	96.0
Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school age children)	..	92.0	92.0	95.0	96.0
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	..	1.0	2.0	-	23.0
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%)	102.0	101.0	98.0	99.0	99.0
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%)	99.0	..	103.0	100.0	100.0
Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%)	..	125.0	101.0	124.0	124.0
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	..	48.5	45.8	51.9	50.6
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	94.0	97.0	98.0	99.0	97.0
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	58.0	48.0	41.0	34.0	27.0
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.0	58.0	47.0	39.0	31.0
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	..	38.0	34.0	33.0	33.0
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	99.0	98.0	99.0	98.0	99.0
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	60.0	..	48.0	..
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	73.0	98.0	82.0	77.0	71.0
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	..	97.0	..	97.0	..
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	..	12.0	..	1.0	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases					
Children with fever receiving anti-malarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	92.0	168.0	249.0	208.0	128.0
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	0.3
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	0.3
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Tuberculosis case detection rate (% of all forms)	57.0	44.0	50.0	60.0	80.0
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Forest area (% of land area)	4.4	..	4.5	4.5	5.1
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
Improved water source (% of population with access)	78.0	78.0	82.0	87.0	90.0
Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)	..	..	..	..	..
Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)	5.0	62.0	44.0	52.0	95.0
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development					
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of goods, services and primary income)	..	13.0	10.0	7.0	3.0
Internet users (per 100 people)	-	..	1.0	10.5	20.0
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	-	-	-	11.0	116.0
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	7.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	4.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
Other					
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	520.0	360.0	280.0	450.0	900.0
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.3	5.0
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	24.2	18.3	20.0	14.3	24.2
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	68.0	66.0	69.0	68.0	70.0
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	..	..	99.0	..	99.0
Population, total (millions)	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5
Trade (% of GDP)	78.8	71.8	89.4	96.4	136.2

Source: World Development Indicators